

Student Number: Teacher:

Baulkham Hills High School

Trial Examination

Higher School Certificate

2014

Legal Studies

General Instructions:

- Reading time, 5 minutes
- Working time, 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen only
- Attempt all questions
- Write your candidate number and teacher's name in the spaces indicated

Total Marks 100

Section I [pages 2-5]
20 marks

Multiple Choice
Attempt Questions 1-20
Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Section II [pages 6-9]
30 marks

This section has TWO parts
Allow about 1 hour for this section

Part A -15 marks
Attempt Questions 21-23

Part B -15 marks
Attempt Question 24

Section III [pages 10-11]
50 marks

Attempt Questions TWO questions from
Question 25-31, each from a different option
Allow about 1½ hours for this section

Section I – Multiple Choice

20 marks

Attempt Questions 1-20

Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Attempt Questions 1-20 on the answer sheet provided.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. If you think you have made a mistake, clearly cross out the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

1. What is the final court of appeal for a criminal case?
 - a) The NSW Court of Criminal Appeal
 - b) The Local Court
 - c) The High Court
 - d) The NSW Supreme Court

2. Who has the burden of proof in a murder case?
 - a) The prosecution
 - b) The defendant
 - c) Queens Counsel
 - d) Plaintiff

3. David decides to go to court instead of paying a speeding fine. What will happen next?
 - a) He will be charged with a driving offence
 - b) He will be issued with a Court Attendance Notice
 - c) He will be arrested and taken to the police station
 - d) He will be remanded in custody until his case goes to court

4. 13 year old Gerry has been found guilty of car theft.

Which of the following is most likely to be a priority for the magistrate during sentencing?

 - a) Rehabilitation
 - b) Incapacitation
 - c) Deterrence
 - d) Retribution

5. Ashley is initially charged with murder but in return for entering a guilty plea, he now faces the lesser charge of manslaughter.

This is an example of which of the following?

 - a) Procedural fairness
 - b) Charge negotiation
 - c) Good negotiation skills
 - d) Efficient use of police powers

6. State sovereignty protects human rights by ensuring a nation state has the right to which of the following?
- a) To participate in the Olympics
 - b) To elect to become a monarchy
 - c) To develop its natural resources
 - d) To enact anti-discrimination legislation
7. Which of the following best describes the role of the media in the promotion and enforcement of human rights?
- a) It encourages victims to take action
 - b) It raises awareness of human rights issues
 - c) It organises public demonstrations about human rights
 - d) It ensures action is taken to remedy breaches of human rights
8. If the Police Commissioner was to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which of the following would need to be considered?
- a) Preventative detention
 - b) Security classification
 - c) Continued detention
 - d) Protective custody
9. The conduct of criminal cases in NSW courts is subject to strict rules of evidence. What is the main reason for this?
- a) To ensure the prosecution case is strong
 - b) To ensure that the rights of the accused are upheld
 - c) To assist the judge in deciding on a sentence
 - d) To assist the jury in deciding the innocence or guilt of the accused
10. The lack of action, at international level to agree to limit climate change, represents a failure to recognise which human right?
- a) Universal suffrage
 - b) Universal education
 - c) Collective self-determination
 - d) Environmental rights
11. What is a limitation of a Charter of Rights embedded in the Constitution?
- a) Enforceability
 - b) Accessibility
 - c) Adaptability
 - d) Knowledge
12. Ellen is arrested and charged as part of an international people smuggling ring. Of what type of crime is this an example?
- a) Crime against the person
 - b) Transnational crime
 - c) Crime against the international community
 - d) War crime

13. *Shatana is fined for speeding while driving. Shatana tells police that she wasn't concentrating, while looking at her new nail polish colour. Shatana said she did not intend to exceed the speed limit.*

Which of the following statements is true regarding this situation?

- a) Shatana has the *actus reus* so the fine is valid
 - b) Shatana has NO *actus reus* so the fine is NOT valid
 - c) Shatana lacks the *mens rea* so the fine is NOT valid
 - d) Shatana has both the *mens rea* and *actus reus* so the fine is valid
14. *The Commonwealth government prevents media coverage of its dealings with asylum seekers.*

What types of rights does this infringe?

- a) Peace rights
 - b) Collective rights
 - c) Civil and political rights
 - d) Economic, social and cultural rights
15. *During a trial, a magistrate learns that a defendant has a serious drug addiction. The magistrate decides to recommend the defendant for the 'Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment' (MERIT) program.*

Of what is this, an example?

- a) Retribution
 - b) A custodial sentence
 - c) A diversionary program
 - d) A Community Service Order
16. What is the role of a magistrate in an indictable offence?
- a) To determine the law
 - b) To determine the facts
 - c) To determine both the facts and the law
 - d) To determine if there is a prima facie case

17. The role of the International Court of Justice is best described as

- a) An inter-governmental organisation which tries people accused of war crimes
- b) An ad hoc criminal tribunal that hears cases involving crimes against humanity
- c) A permanent and independent non-legal mechanism
- d) A court within the United Nations which settles disputes between sovereign states

18. In an indictable criminal case, what is the burden of proof and standard of proof?

- a) The burden of proof is on the public defender and the standard of proof is on the balance of probabilities
- b) The burden of proof is on the victim and the standard of proof is beyond reasonable doubt
- c) The burden of proof is on the state and the standard of proof is beyond reasonable doubt
- d) The burden of proof is on the plaintiff and the standard of proof is beyond reasonable doubt

19. According to the separation of powers in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, who has the power to interpret the law?
- a) The executive
 - b) The legislature
 - c) The Governor General
 - d) The judiciary
20. Which of the following would be considered transnational crimes?
- a) people smuggling, internet fraud, tax evasion
 - b) genocide, torture, human trafficking
 - c) apartheid, sexual slavery, war crimes
 - d) international terrorism, war crimes, genocide

End of Section I

Section II
30 marks
Allow about 60 minutes for this section

Part A – Human Rights
15 marks
Attempt Questions 21-24

Answer the questions in the spaces provided. These spaces provide guidance for the expected length of the response.

Question 21 (2 marks)

Identify a right contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and give an example of a domestic law that protects that right.

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Question 22 (3 marks)

Define *human rights* AND explain why they are said to be universal?

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Question 23 (3 marks)

Outline the contribution of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the development of human rights.

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Question 24 (7 marks)

To what extent have the Australian and international communities promoted and enforced human rights? In your response, refer to examples.

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Section II continued

Part B – Crime

15 marks

Attempt Question 25

Answer the question in the writing booklet provided. Extra writing booklets are available.
Write your Student Number and Teacher's name at the top each writing booklet.

In your answer, you will be assessed on how well you

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of legal issues relevant to the question
 - communicate using relevant legal terminology and concepts
 - refer to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports, international instruments and documents
 - present a sustained, logical and cohesive response
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Question 25 (15 marks)

Evaluate the effectiveness of sentencing as a means of achieving justice.

End of Section II

Session III – Options

50 marks

Attempt TWO questions from Questions 26-32, each from a different Option.

Allow about 1 hour and 30 minutes for this section.

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Clearly indicate the number of the question you are attempting.

Write your Student Number and Teacher's name at the top each writing booklet.

In your answer, you will be assessed on how well you

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of legal issues relevant to the question
 - communicate using relevant legal terminology and concepts
 - refer to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports, international instruments and documents
 - present a sustained, logical and cohesive response
-

Question 26 – Consumers (25 marks)

- a) How effective has the legal system been in responding to the changing needs of consumers? **25**

OR

- b) With particular reference to the issue of technology, assess the effectiveness of legal and non-legal responses in achieving justice for consumers. **25**

Question 27 – Global Environmental Protection (25 marks)

- a) How effective are legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection? **25**

OR

- b) How effective are legal and non-legal responses in resolving the conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiative for global environmental protection? **25**

Question 28 - Family (25 marks)

- a) How well does the legal system respond to problems in family relationships? **25**

OR

- b) With particular reference to the care and protection of children, assess the effectiveness of the legal system in achieving justice for family members. **25**

Question 29 - Indigenous Peoples (25 marks)

- a) How effective is the legal system in responding to the changing needs of indigenous peoples? **25**

OR

- b) How adequately does the legal system deal with issues associated with the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples? **25**

Question 30 – Shelter (25 marks)

- a) To what extent do changes in the law improve access to shelter? **25**

OR

- b) How effective are the legal and non-legal responses to issues of social housing in the provision of shelter? **25**

Question 31 – Workplace (25 marks)

- a) How effective is the legal system in recognising rights and resolving disputes in the workplace? **25**

OR

- b) How well does the law achieve justice in the workplace in relation to the issue of termination of employment? **25**

Question 32 – World Order (25 marks)

- a) Examine issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states **25**

OR

- b) To what extent do issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order? **25**

End of Paper

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Section I – Multiple Choice Answer Sheet (20 marks)

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word *correct* and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
correct
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Start here →

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|---|---|
| 1. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 11. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 12. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 13. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 14. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
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| 10. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 20. A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |

Trial HSC Exam Legal Studies 2014

Marking Guidelines

Section I - Multiple Choice (20 marks)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	A	B	D	B	D	B	D	C	B	A	C	C	D	D	C	D	A

Section II

Part A – Human Rights (15 marks)

Question 21

Identify a right contained in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and provide a domestic law that protects that right.

Criteria	Marks
Accurately identifies a civil and political right <u>and</u> provides a domestic law that protects that right	2
Makes a general statement on civil and political rights or a domestic law that protects human rights	1

Answer may include: Rights contained in ICCPR include, the right to life, the right to freedom of movement, right to self-determination, the right to a fair trial and the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, children have special protection under the law.....Domestic legislation that protects these rights are Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986 (Cth), Racial Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth), Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 (NSW), Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Regulation 2005 (NSW), Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW), The Australian Constitution 1900.....

Question 22

Define human rights AND explain why they are said to be universal.

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly defines human rights AND explains why they are universal	3
• Outlines information about human rights AND that they are universal	2
• Provides some information about human rights	1

Answer may include: Human rights refer to the basic entitlements everyone has from birth. They relate to human dignity. They apply to everyone (universal), they are inalienable (cannot be taken away) and are indivisible.

Question 23

Outline the contribution of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the development of human rights.

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly outlines the contribution of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the development of human rights. 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the contribution of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the development of human rights. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies feature/s of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 	1

Answers could include: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 was the first time the world had a comprehensive formal document containing human rights which different countries agreed on after atrocities of WWII. It was soft law and part of customary international law. It has been used to develop treaties and other declarations such as ICCPR, ICESCR & International Bill of Rights

Question 24

To what extent have the Australian and international communities promoted and enforced human rights? Refer to examples in your response

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates clear understanding of the promotion <u>and</u> enforcement of human rights Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which the Australian <u>and</u> international communities have promoted and enforced human rights. May make reference to a relevant example 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a detailed understanding of the promotion <u>and</u> enforcement of human rights Makes a judgement about the extent to which the Australian <u>and</u> international communities have promoted and enforced human rights. May refer to an example 	5 - 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of the promotion <u>and/or</u> enforcement of human rights Makes a general statement about the extent to which the Australian <u>and/or</u> international communities have promoted and enforced human rights. May mention an example 	3 - 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes in general terms about human rights and/or about protection/enforcement 	1 - 2

Answer may include: Answer could include: International communities have been reasonably effective in promoting and publicising protection of human rights but there have been limits to its success in actually providing protection and enforcement. Ethnic cleansing in Rwanda 1994, Bosnia 1998, Syria, Sudan..... Limits of effectiveness are: not all countries are a party to HR treaties; state sovereignty; lack of adequate enforcement mechanisms; enforcement by consensus; lack of Security Council action, War Crimes Tribunals can often help to entrench the conflict; lack of funding for UN organisations; the media is effective as it mobilises action but there is often compassion fatigue from the media.... Australia has by and large a good record on HR and has a prominent role in the

promotion of HR internationally. It has been active in drafting important human rights legislation as part of UNHR, ICCPR, ICESCR e.g. Racial Discrimination Act 1975 Cth, Anti-discrimination Act 1977 NSW..., AHRC. However, there are several factors that have limited the effectiveness in addressing and enforcing HR such as lack of time & resources and some areas still need to be addressed: anti-terrorist laws, lack of a Charter of Rights, treatment of ATSI people & asylum seekers..... NGO's in Australia ensure HR protection. Also because of state sovereignty it is up to the governments to change laws regarding HR's concern

Section II (continued)

Part B – Crime (15 marks)

Question 25

Evaluate the effectiveness of sentencing as a means of achieving justice.

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an extensive understanding of sentencing • Makes an informed judgement (explicitly or implicitly) of the effectiveness of sentencing as a means of achieving justice • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive answer to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	13 - 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a detailed understanding of sentencing • Makes a judgement (explicitly or implicitly) of the effectiveness of sentencing as a means of achieving justice • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive answer to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	10 - 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of sentencing • Attempts a judgement of the effectiveness of sentencing as a means of achieving justice • Makes some reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured answer to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	7 - 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge of sentencing • Makes general statements about the effectiveness of sentencing in achieving justice • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	4 - 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about crime or sentencing • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses legal terminology 	1 - 3

Section III – Options

Question 27 – Global Environmental Protection (25 marks)

- a) How effective are legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection?

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge of legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Makes an informed judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties into the response • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Makes a sound judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a logical and cohesive answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some knowledge of legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Makes some judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Makes some reference to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a structured answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge of legal and non-legal processes in responding to the need for global environmental protection • Makes general statements with few relevant or supported examples • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Uses some relevant legal terminology and/or concepts 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about global environmental protection • May make reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some legal terminology 	1–5

b) How effective are legal and non-legal responses in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives for global environmental protection?

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge of legal and non-legal responses for global environmental protection with clear reference to conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives • Makes an informed judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about the effectiveness of the legal and non-legal responses in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives for global environmental protection • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents in the response • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21 – 25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of legal and non-legal responses for global environmental protection with clear reference to conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives • Makes a sound judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about the effectiveness of the legal and non-legal responses in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives for global environmental protection • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents in the response • Presents a logical and cohesive answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of legal and non-legal responses for global environmental protection with clear reference to conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives • Makes some judgement based on criteria (explicit or implicit) about the effectiveness of the legal and non-legal responses in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives for global environmental protection • Makes some reference to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents in the response • Presents a structured answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge of legal and non-legal responses for global environmental protection with clear reference to conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives • Makes general statements about the effectiveness of the legal and non-legal responses in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and Australia's responses to international initiatives for global environmental protection • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents in the response • Uses some relevant legal terminology and concepts 	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about the conflict between the demand for resources and global environmental protection AND/OR Australia's responses to international initiatives • May make limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents in the response • Uses some legal terminology 	1 - 5

Question 32 – World Order (25 marks)

a) Examine issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states.

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge of issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Clearly enquires into issues of compliance and non-compliance in relation to the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties into the response • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge of issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Enquires into issues of compliance and non-compliance in relation to the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a logical and cohesive answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some knowledge of issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Presents some issues of compliance and non-compliance in relation to the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes some reference to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a structured answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge of issues of compliance and non-compliance in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes general statements with few relevant or supported examples • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Uses some relevant legal terminology and/or concepts 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about peace and/or conflict • May make reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some legal terminology 	1–5

- b) To what extent do issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order?

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge about how issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties into the response • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge about how issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a logical and cohesive answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some knowledge about how issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Makes a judgement about the extent to which issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Makes some reference to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Presents a structured answer using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge about how issues associated with the principle of “responsibility to protect” affect the promotion and maintenance of world order • Makes general statements with few relevant or supported examples • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Uses some relevant legal terminology and/or concepts 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about world order • May make reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media reports and treaties in the response • Uses some legal terminology 	1–5