



Trial Examination 2023

# HSC Year 12 Legal Studies

Solutions and Marking Guidelines

**SECTION I**

<b>Answer and explanation</b>	<b>Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands</b>
<p><b>Question 1</b>      <b>C</b></p> <p><b>C</b> is correct. Diego is under 18 years of age; therefore, the Children’s Court of NSW would hear his case as this court has jurisdiction over criminal matters concerning children.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. The Family Court does not deal with criminal matters.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. If Diego appealed the decision, his case would go to the District Court.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. The Supreme Court would only hear an appeal from the District Court.</p>	<p>Criminal Trial Process H3</p> <p>Bands 1–2</p>
<p><b>Question 2</b>      <b>C</b></p> <p><b>C</b> is correct. For a strict liability offence such as drink driving, <i>actus reus</i> (the act of committing the crime) needs to be proven by the prosecution.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. Strict liability offences are considered crimes against public policy, not crimes due to moral wrongdoing; therefore, <i>mens rea</i> (intent to commit) does not need to be proven.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. There is no criminal liability (causation) as there are no damages done to a victim.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. The code regarding strict liability offences implicitly rejects attempts to rationalise strict liability as a form of liability for negligence, which might require the prosecution to prove a generalised irresponsibility.</p>	<p>The Nature of Crime H1, H3</p> <p>Bands 1–2</p>
<p><b>Question 3</b>      <b>A</b></p> <p><b>A</b> is correct. The main difference between the roles of the prosecution and defence is the burden, or onus, of proof; this is always on the prosecution, not the defence.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. Neither the prosecution nor defence has a role in jury selection.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. The adversarial court system allows the cross examination of witnesses by both the prosecution and defence.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. The prosecution and defence may use the same types of evidence, such as physical evidence or witnesses.</p>	<p>Criminal Trial Process H3</p> <p>Bands 1–2</p>

<b>Answer and explanation</b>	<b>Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands</b>
<p><b>Question 4 A</b> A is correct and C is incorrect. Civil and political rights are outlined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are regarded by the United Nations as being mandatory requirements for all countries.</p> <p>B is incorrect. Work rights are outlined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are regarded by the United Nations as being aspirational rights for developing countries.</p> <p>D is incorrect. Human rights are only enforceable when the relevant treaties and declarations are ratified and incorporated into domestic law.</p>	<p>The Nature and Development of Human Rights H3</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 5 C</b> C is correct. Bail applications are denied if the accused cannot mitigate their risk factors through bail conditions, such as having to report to police daily. Gabrielle’s risk factors may include approaching a witness, not attending a court date or committing further crimes.</p> <p>A is incorrect. The accused’s plea has no bearing on their bail application.</p> <p>B is incorrect. Being denied bail goes against the principle of being innocent until proven guilty.</p> <p>D is incorrect. People accused of serious, indictable offences still can receive bail if their risk factors can be mitigated with bail conditions.</p>	<p>The Criminal Investigation Process H3, H6</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 6 D</b> D is correct. The concept of retribution refers to the idea that punishment is the appropriate moral response to a crime. The moral response is based on a statement from the victim or the victim’s family that explains the impact of the crime.</p> <p>A is incorrect. Mitigating factors lessen the severity of a sentence, which goes against the idea of retribution and is a restorative response.</p> <p>B is incorrect. Forum sentencing is a form of restorative justice.</p> <p>C is incorrect. Sentencing guidelines are used by a judge to administer penalties for a crime and do not factor into the concept of retribution.</p>	<p>Sentencing and Punishment H3, H6</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands
<p><b>Question 7 C</b></p> <p>C is correct. The International Court of Justice hears matters concerning disputes between countries.</p> <p>A is incorrect. The United Nations Secretariat is the administrative arm of the United Nations.</p> <p>B is incorrect. The International Criminal Court prosecutes individuals for crimes against the international community.</p> <p>D is incorrect. The United Nations General Assembly is a forum for all member nations to gather and discuss issues.</p>	<p>Human Rights – roles of courts and tribunals H3</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 8 B</b></p> <p>B is correct. Social crime prevention involves helping society through education or other community programs, such as a youth job-training program.</p> <p>A, C and D are incorrect. These options are examples of situational crime prevention, as they seek to prevent crime occurring at a certain time and place.</p>	<p>The Nature of Crime H1, H3</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 9 D</b></p> <p>D is correct. If Akira is found to be an accessory after the fact, she must have committed further crime after the hacking was completed, such as selling the customer details to scammers.</p> <p>A is incorrect. Planning to hack the database is an example of accessory before the fact.</p> <p>B is incorrect. Supplying the computer passwords is an example of principal in the second degree.</p> <p>C is incorrect. Hacking into the accounts is an example of principal in the first degree.</p>	<p>The Nature of Crime H1, H3</p> <p>Bands 3–4</p>
<p><b>Question 10 C</b></p> <p>C is correct. The length of time a person can be arrested for does not differ due to age.</p> <p>A, B and D are incorrect. Unlike Lani, as Adriel is under the age of 18, she will be given access to legal advice via telephone, must have two officers in the room while she is being strip searched and must have a responsible guardian present while being questioned.</p>	<p>The Criminal Investigation Process H3</p> <p>Bands 3–4</p>
<p><b>Question 11 B</b></p> <p>Transnational crimes must transcend a country’s borders; using child soldiers is a crime against the international community, but it does not necessarily cross borders and is therefore not a transnational crime.</p>	<p>International Crime H2, H3</p> <p>Bands 2–3</p>

<b>Answer and explanation</b>	<b>Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands</b>
<p><b>Question 12      B</b></p> <p><b>B</b> is correct. A partial defence, such as provocation, can reduce a murder charge to a manslaughter charge.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. An early guilty plea would cause Kofi’s case to go straight to sentencing; no trial would occur.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. Charge negotiation takes place after an early guilty plea and would not require a trial.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. A complete defence would most likely result in the dismissal of Kofi’s case in court.</p>	<p>Criminal Trial Process H1, H3 <span style="float: right;">Bands 3–4</span></p>
<p><b>Question 13      C</b></p> <p><b>C</b> is correct. The United Nations Security Council is limited by the veto powers of its permanent members; thus, as a permanent member, France would be able to veto the Security Council’s involvement in the war.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. State sovereignty can impede the intervention of the Security Council; however, it would not affect the decision described in the scenario due to France’s involvement.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. While international laws are soft laws, the Security Council can act in line with its responsibility to protect human rights in countries.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. The International Court of Justice has no jurisdiction over armed conflict between countries.</p>	<p>Human Rights – role of the UN H3 <span style="float: right;">Bands 3–4</span></p>
<p><b>Question 14      B</b></p> <p><b>B</b> is correct. The High Court has interpreted a legislation created by parliament as being unfair or biased, which is a feature of the checks and balances maintained by the separation of powers.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. The division of powers concerns the responsibilities of state and federal governments, which are not referred to in the scenario.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. There are no cultural rights expressly written in the constitution.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. International treaties are only relevant when they are indoctrinated into domestic legislation, which is not referred to in the scenario.</p>	<p>Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights H3, H5 <span style="float: right;">Bands 3–4</span></p>

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands
<p><b>Question 15</b>      <b>C</b></p> <p><b>C</b> is correct. The judge will most likely decide on a reduced sentence due to the mitigating factors of Mali’s young age and this being her first offence.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. A caution is used for young offenders under 18 years of age and prevents the case from going to court.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. Youth justice conferencing is used under the <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i>, which is not relevant to Mali as she is over 18 years of age.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. Aggravating factors would include details such as the use of a weapon, which is not referred to in the scenario.</p>	<p>Sentencing and Punishment H1, H3      Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 16</b>      <b>A</b></p> <p><b>A</b> is correct. The European Union is an intergovernmental organisation comprising of member states. It has a charter of rights for its citizens; promotes the rights of women and children; opposes the death penalty, human trafficking and torture; and defends civil and political rights.</p> <p><b>B</b> and <b>D</b> are incorrect. Amnesty International and the Red Cross are non-governmental organisations.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. The International Criminal Court is a court, not an organisation.</p>	<p>Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights H3      Bands 1–2</p>
<p><b>Question 17</b>      <b>B</b></p> <p><b>B</b> is correct and <b>A</b> is incorrect. The <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> is concerned with promoting restorative justice as it aims to reduce recidivism through the use of, for example, cautions.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. The <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> aims to avoid custodial sentences through cautions.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. The <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> does not incorporate the use of mandatory sentences.</p>	<p>Young Offenders H3      Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 18</b>      <b>A</b></p> <p><b>A</b> is correct. As legal aid in New South Wales is granted based on a means test, it improves the accessibility of legal representation for people on lower incomes and for Australia’s First Nations peoples.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. Self-representation involves going to court without legal representation.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. The right to a fair trial is already a constitutional right for all people.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. Enforcing the rule of law refers to the concept of innocent until proven guilty and is not necessarily about accessibility to the law.</p>	<p>Criminal Trial Process H3, H6      Bands 3–4</p>

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands
<p><b>Question 19</b>      <b>B</b></p> <p><b>B</b> is correct. Planning to commit a crime is a preliminary offence.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. As the bank has not yet been robbed, no economic offence has been committed.</p> <p><b>C</b> is incorrect. A public order offence is an incident that disrupts normal public life, which is not referred to in the scenario.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. An offence against the person relates to crimes that threaten or injure another person, such as assault.</p>	<p>The Nature of Crime H1, H3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bands 2–3</p>
<p><b>Question 20</b>      <b>C</b></p> <p><b>C</b> is correct. Post-sentencing considerations are elements of sentencing that uphold an offender’s rights; for example, protective custody can protect offenders who have committed crimes against children from the general population of a prison.</p> <p><b>A</b> is incorrect. Rehabilitation is not related to protective custody.</p> <p><b>B</b> is incorrect. Diversionary programs such as drug or alcohol education programs are not referred to in the scenario.</p> <p><b>D</b> is incorrect. Protective custody is a post-sentencing consideration that is determined by the judge. The victim does play a role in sentencing an offender.</p>	<p>Sentencing and Punishment H1, H3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bands 2–3</p>





Sample answer	Syllabus content, outcomes, targeted performance bands and marking guide
<p><b>Question 23</b></p> <p>The use of child soldiers is a contemporary human rights issue for which legal and non-legal responses are both effective and ineffective. <i>The Convention of the Rights of the Child</i> was enacted in 1990. An optional protocol for eliminating the use of children in armed conflict was enacted in 2000 and has been ratified by 172 nations. This has resulted in most nations restricting enlistment in armed forces to adults over 18 years of age.</p> <p>An example of a legal response to the use of child soldiers is the International Criminal Court. In 2012, the International Criminal Court sentenced Thomas Lubanga to 14 years in prison for using children under 15 years of age in armed conflict. This was the first successful conviction of a person committing crimes against the international community in the International Criminal Court. While this outcome was successful, it also revealed the limitations of the International Criminal Court. It is an expensive and slow process of achieving justice, which is evidenced by it taking nearly 10 years for Lubanga to be convicted.</p> <p>An example of a non-legal response to the use of child soldiers is the media. In 2012, the media ran the Kony 2012 campaign, which brought attention to Joseph Kony. The publicity created by the campaign brought immediate attention to his use of child soldiers in Uganda. While the response of the media was much more immediate than that of the International Criminal Court, it was limited as it had no power to convict Kony; thus, he remains a wanted fugitive. To achieve justice, a successful conviction through a legal body such as the International Criminal Court is required.</p>	<p>Contemporary Issue H1, H3, H4, H5, H7                      Bands 4–5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines in detail the similarities and/or differences between legal and non-legal responses to a contemporary human rights issue.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compares the effectiveness of legal and non-legal responses to a contemporary human rights issue.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrates relevant examples . . . . .7</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the similarities and/or differences between legal and non-legal responses to a contemporary human rights issue.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compares the effectiveness of legal and non-legal responses to a contemporary human rights issue.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses at least ONE relevant example . . . . .5–6</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the similarities and/or differences between legal and non-legal responses to a contemporary human rights issues.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses at least ONE relevant example . . . . .3–4</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statements about legal and non-legal responses to a human rights issue . . . . .1–2</li> </ul>

## SECTION II

### Part B – Crime

#### Question 24 (15 marks)

Law reform plays a pivotal role in achieving justice within the criminal justice system. However, recent reforms have only been partially effective in achieving justice for all parties due to the rapidly evolving nature of community values.

Law reform regarding bail has had mixed success in its role in the criminal investigation process. Under the former *Bail Act 1978*, there was a complicated system of presumptions against bail that hindered the effectiveness of the criminal justice system when making bail decisions. The reformed *Bail Act 2014* introduced the unacceptable risk test and made it applicable to all offences. This legislation allowed bail authorities to exercise discretion when deciding to grant bail in certain situations; for example, if the judge or magistrate believed that the risk posed by the accused could be mitigated with bail conditions, such as a bail bond or having to report to police daily. This could reduce the risk of the accused not presenting themselves at scheduled court appearances. These law reforms have effectively protected the equal right of all suspects to be presumed innocent. However, the introduction of the ‘show cause’ offence in the *Bail Act Amendment 2014* reflects the criminal justice system’s inability to protect the interests of the offender over time. Under this statutory provision, suspects of indictable offences must prove, on the balance of probabilities, why they should be granted bail. This demonstrates that the criminal justice system fails to uphold the rule of the legal principle of the presumption of innocence. Former Director of Public Prosecutions in NSW, Nicholas Cowdery, argues that the criminal justice system ‘should provide fair and equal treatment to all accused persons and forcing them to show cause is a breach of this’ (2012), which affirms that the *Bail Act Amendment 2014* was unjust. Therefore, law reform regarding bail has had mixed effectiveness in the role of achieving justice for the offender during the criminal investigation process.

Law reform has played a significant role in statutory guidelines for mandatory sentences, which hinder the criminal justice system because these reforms limit the use of discretion. The *Crimes Act 1900* and the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedures) Act 1999* identify the minimum and maximum sentences of offences. Through law reform, the *Crimes Amendment (Murder of Police Officers) Act 2011* was created, which established a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for the manslaughter or murder of a police officer. In the ABC news article ‘Mandatory sentencing: does it reduce crime?’ (2014), NSW Bar Association president Phillip Boulten states ‘There’s no evidence at all that mandatory sentencing ever decreases the amount of crime that’s committed, and it has the ability to act unfairly on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups’. The ineffectiveness of this reform can be seen in *R v Jacobs* (2013), where a mandatory life sentence was imposed for the conviction of murdering a police officer. This case demonstrates that a life sentence does not act as a deterrent as police officers have lost their lives in the course of duty, with another example being Detective Inspector Bryson Anderson, who was killed while attending to a domestic dispute. Similarly, the public’s negative response to *R v Loveridge* (2013), a case of a one-punch assault resulting in death, led to the enactment of the *Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment (Assault and Intoxication) Act 2014*. This created minimum penalties for assaults causing death and assaults causing death when intoxicated. Both *R v Jacobs* (2013) and *R v Loveridge* (2013) show that these law reforms may not reflect the culpability of offenders, and do not allow the judge to apply discretion and consider any mitigating factors in the sentence; therefore, they may inhibit the achievement of justice.

The process of law reform has had moderate success in achieving justice for international crime. To coincide with Australia’s ratification of the Rome Statute 2002, the federal government reformed the law by passing the *International Criminal Court Act 2002* (Cwlth) and the *International Criminal Court (Consequential Amendments) Act 2002* (Cwlth). The International Criminal Court plays a critical role in enforcing international law; therefore, Australia’s decision to reform its domestic laws to comply with the Rome Statute 2002 enables justice to be achieved in international law. Further law reforms were introduced by the *Criminal Code Amendment (Trafficking in Persons Offences) Act 2005*. In the media report *Human Trafficking and Slavery* (2020), the Australian Government’s Department of Social Services identified that, since these law reforms, ‘the government has provided more than \$150 million to support a range of domestic, regional and international anti-trafficking initiatives’. For example, Australian Federal Police

funding was increased to strengthen its ability to detect and investigate transnational crime. Successful convictions of human trafficking offences include *R v Tang* 2008 and *R v Dobie* 2009. However, Kara Vickery's article 'Australia's human trafficking crisis: Forced marriage, labour exploitation are rising' (2015) identifies that '93 human trafficking cases were investigated by federal police last year', yet 'no convictions were made'. Vickery goes on to state that even with improvements to Australia's laws, many victims are afraid to report the crime, which prevents prosecutions from taking place and thus inhibits the effectiveness of these law reforms. Thus, law reforms relating to international crime have a limited ability to achieve justice in the criminal justice system.

Ultimately, law reform in the criminal justice system is necessary. For the law to be effective, it must change and evolve to achieve new concepts of justice. However, law reform in some areas of the criminal justice system is limited in achieving justice due to the difficulty in meeting the needs of all parties involved in the crime. Thus, even though law reform plays an essential role in the criminal justice system, it can be limited in achieving justice.

Syllabus content	Syllabus outcomes
Crime – The Nature of Crime, The Criminal Investigation Process, Criminal Trial Process, Sentencing and Punishment, Young Offenders, International Crime Theme – The Role of Law Reform in the Criminal Justice System	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
Criteria	Marks
The response is effective in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an extensive understanding of law reform and the criminal justice system</li> <li>• making an informed judgement about the value of law reform in providing just outcomes</li> <li>• integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concept in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	13–15
The response is competent in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating substantial understanding of law reform and the criminal justice system</li> <li>• making a sound judgement about the value of law reform in providing just outcomes</li> <li>• using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	10–12
The response is adequate in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an understanding of law reform and the criminal justice system</li> <li>• making a judgement about the value of law reform in providing just outcomes</li> <li>• referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts.</li> </ul>	7–9
The response is limited in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating a basic understanding of law reform and the criminal justice system</li> <li>• making general statements about the value of law reform in providing just outcomes</li> <li>• making basic reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using some relevant legal terms.</li> </ul>	4–6
The response attempts to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe law reform AND/OR the criminal justice system in general terms</li> <li>• include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• use basic legal terms.</li> </ul>	1–3

**SECTION III**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Syllabus content</b>	<b>Syllabus outcomes</b>
25(a)	25	Consumers — theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
25(b)	25	Consumers — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
26(a)	25	Global Environmental Protection — theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
26(b)	25	Global Environmental Protection — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
27(a)	25	Family — contemporary issue – theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
27(b)	25	Family — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
28(a)	25	Indigenous Peoples — theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
28(b)	25	Indigenous Peoples — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
29(a)	25	Shelter — contemporary issues – theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
29(b)	25	Shelter — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
30(a)	25	Workplace — contemporary issues – theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
30(b)	25	Workplace — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
31(a)	25	World Order — theme and challenge – issues of compliance and non-compliance	H1, H3, H4, H5, H7, H8, H9, H10
31(b)	25	World Order — theme and challenge – changing values and ethical standards – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10

**Option A**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p>The response is effective in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an extensive understanding of courts and/or tribunals relevant to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making an informed judgement about the extent to which courts and/or tribunals achieve compliance</li> <li>• integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	21–25
<p>The response is competent in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating a substantial understanding of courts and/or tribunals relevant to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making a sound judgement about the extent to which courts and/or tribunals achieve compliance</li> <li>• using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	16–20
<p>The response is adequate in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an understanding of courts and/or tribunals relevant to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making a judgement about the extent to which courts and/or tribunals achieve compliance</li> <li>• referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts.</li> </ul>	11–15
<p>The response is limited in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an understanding of courts and/or tribunals relevant to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making general statements about the extent to which courts and/or tribunals achieve compliance</li> <li>• referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using some relevant legal terms.</li> </ul>	6–10
<p>The response attempts to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe in general terms courts and/or tribunals relevant to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• refer to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• refer to general legal terms.</li> </ul>	1–5

**Option B**

Criteria	Marks
<p>The response is effective in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an extensive understanding of changing values and ethical standards related to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making an informed judgement about the extent to which changing values and ethical standards affect laws concerning consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue</li> <li>• integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	21–25
<p>The response is competent in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating a substantial understanding of changing values and ethical standards related to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making a sound judgement about the extent to which changing values and ethical standards affect laws concerning consumers; global environmental protection; family law; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue</li> <li>• using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way.</li> </ul>	16–20
<p>The response is adequate in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an understanding of changing values and ethical standards related to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making a judgement about the extent to which changing values and ethical standards affect laws concerning consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue</li> <li>• referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using relevant legal terms and concepts.</li> </ul>	11–15
<p>The response is limited in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating an understanding of changing values and ethical standards related to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• making general statements about the extent to which changing values and ethical standards affect laws concerning consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order with a potential reference to ONE contemporary issue</li> <li>• referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• using some relevant legal terms.</li> </ul>	6–10
<p>The response attempts to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe in general terms changing values and ethical standards related to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace or world order</li> <li>• refer to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents</li> <li>• refer to general legal terms.</li> </ul>	1–5