

BTEC Nationals Applied Law (2017)

Extended Certificate 360 GLH

WHY CHOOSE BTEC APPLIED LAW?



The BTEC Applied Law course is based on work-related learning, giving learners an edge and opening the door to higher education or employment in legal or business sectors. It covers a wide range of topics and skills that will help students to higher education courses, such as a BA in Law (LLB), an apprenticeship or training routes in the legal sector to higher education, employment or an apprenticeship. On the course you will gain many skills, including:

- case study research
- teamwork
- client communication

In addition, you will also cover the core legal studies required to progress onto further study or employment in law, such as:

- civil law
- criminal law
- application of the law
- contract law
- tort law

Structures of the qualifications at a glance

This table shows all the units and the qualifications to which they contribute.

The full structure for this Pearson BTEC Level 3 National in Applied Law is shown in *Section 2*.

You must refer to the full structure to select units and plan your programme.

Key

Unit assessed externally M Mandatory units O Optional units

Unit (number and title)	Unit size (GLH)	Certificate (180 GLH)	Extended Certificate (360 GLH)
1 Dispute Solving in Civil Law	90	M	M
2 Investigating Aspects of Criminal Law and the Legal System	90	M	M
3 Applying the Law	120		M
4 Aspects of Family Law	60		O
5 Consumer Law	60		O
6 Contract Law	60		O
7 Aspects of Tort	60		O

WHAT DO UNIVERSITIES & EMPLOYERS THINK ABOUT BTEC APPLIED LAW?

BTEC Nationals in Applied Law are unique qualifications in the legal sector, providing an excellent introduction to law and giving learners an edge when progressing to higher education and employment. A range of universities have expressed their support for BTEC Nationals in Applied Law as a route for progression into higher education to study for a degree in Law. For example:

- Edge Hill University
- Leeds Beckett University
- University College Birmingham
- University of Huddersfield
- University of South Wales
- University of the West of England

Please also see the videos below for information on why universities & employers like the BTEC Applied Law qualification:

- *Why universities want students with BTEC qualifications:*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KvRKGXT-E6E>
- *why employers want students with BTEC qualifications:*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCRH5NwTZIM>

HOW WILL YOU BE ASSESSED?

Your BTEC Level 3 Nationals Applied Law qualification takes a unit-by-unit approach and offers a combination of assessment styles. This gives you the opportunity to showcase your skills and apply your knowledge in an appropriate, work-related context, and provides evidence of what you can do when you apply to enter higher education or employment. The 3 main types of assessment are:

1. **Assignments.** These are set and marked by your teacher. They are practical tasks set in work-related scenarios. Learners demonstrate how they apply knowledge and skills to complete a practical project over a period of time, working individually or in group
2. **Tasks.** These are set and marked by Pearson (the exam board). They are practical work-related scenarios completed in realistic, time-based situations. They are completed in controlled conditions and some tasks have pre-released information. Learners demonstrate how to apply learning to common workplace or HE scenarios. Tasks provide evidence of a consistent standard of assessment for all BTEC learners.
3. **Written Exams.** These are set and marked by Pearson (the exam board). For written exams, learners draw on essential information to create written answers to practical questions in exam conditions. Learners demonstrate they can apply appropriate knowledge to a workrelated challenge in timed conditions.

EXTRA CURRICULAR OPPORTUNITIES

We work closely with an international law firm ([White and Case](#)) and the Kings College Law Faculty. They provide our Law students with:

- University visits and university seminars
- Talks from law students, professors and admissions tutors
- Workshops and presentations where students meet those working in the legal profession to find out about the various career opportunities
- Summer work placements
- Help with applying for law courses at university

Students at LBTS6 will also benefit from the following as part of the Law course:

- Help and advice in choosing a Law course at university
- Help with writing a UCAS personal statement
- Providing references for students who wish to study law at university (all students who have applied for a Law degree have been successful in gaining a place!)
- Visits to different law courts to watch current cases, including the Old Bailey and Supreme Court

USEFUL WEB SITES

Web address	Description
www.legislation.gov.uk	A database of all British Laws
www.justanswer.com	Online legal advice
www.adviceguide.org.uk	Citizens Advice Bureau
www.guardian.co.uk	Guardian Newspaper
www.homeoffice.gov.uk	Home Office
www.lawcom.gov.uk	Law Commission
http://www.justice.gov.uk/	Ministry of Justice
www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk/guidelines/index.html	Sentencing Guidelines Council
www.parliament.uk	UK Parliament Official Website
http://sixthformlaw.info	Links to revision notes on LAW topics
www.e-lawstudent.com	Law website including lecture notes and cases for AS Law
www.lawade.co.uk	Very useful student friendly website for those studying law

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KEY TERMINOLOGY

WORD	DEFINITION
Actus Reus	"The Guilty Act". This is the voluntary, deliberate act of the defendant in carrying out a crime.
Aggravating Factors	These are things taken into account when sentencing a criminal. They are reasons for a harsher sentence.
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Ways of settling a dispute out of court, such as through mediation.
Causation	A reasonable connection between the action of the defendant and the injury or damage suffered by the victim
Civil Law	Laws dealing with the rights of private citizens and governing disputes between individuals
Compensation	Something, typically money, awarded to someone for a loss, injury, or suffering.
Criminal Law	Rules and statutes that define actions prohibited by the government because they threaten or harm public safety and welfare
Custodial sentence	Prison sentence
Defendant	The person accused of committing a crime
Defence	The lawyer who acts on behalf of the defendant
Delegated Legislation	Law made by ministers or other public bodies (including local councils)
Intention	The defendant wanted their actions to have the effect that they eventually did (ie. Running someone over with my car as I wanted to kill them, as opposed to accidentally knocking them down).
Judicial Precedent	In UK law, the ruling of a judge can define a precedent. This creates a new rule in law which all other criminal cases must then follow
Liability	Criminal Responsibility
Mens Rea	"Guilty Mind"
Mitigating Factors	These are things taken into account when sentencing a criminal. They are reasons for a more lenient (less harsh) sentence.
Offences Against The Person Act	The Law dealing with the differences between ABH and GBH
Prosecution	The lawyer who acts on behalf of the victim
Recklessness	The defendant knew there was a risk of the criminal consequences and took the risk anyway.
Statutory Interpretation	The process of understanding and interpreting the law
Transferred Malice	Mens Rea can be transferred from the intended victim to another victim (eg. If I push someone over and they fall into a 3rd person my intention to cause harm is transferred to them)
Victim	The person who the crime has been committed against