

2018 HSC Legal Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	No best answer*
10	D
11	A
12	B
13	B
14	C
15	A
16	B
17	D
18	A
19	B and D*
20	C

*All four answers were accepted as correct.

*Both B and D were accepted as correct.

Section II

Part A — Human Rights

Question 21

Criteria	Marks
• Lists TWO features of human rights	2
• Lists ONE feature of human rights	1

Sample answer:

- Inalienable
- Universal.

Question 22

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a reason why self-determination is a human right	2
• Makes a general statement about self-determination	1

Sample answer:

Self-determination is the collective right of a group to make decisions about their own political, cultural or religious future. It is a right because it is recognised in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that groups of people have the right to live according to their way of life.

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the effect the separation of powers has on the protection of human rights in Australia • Integrates a relevant Australian example 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the effect the separation of powers has on the protection of human rights in Australia • Uses a relevant Australian example 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the separation of powers AND human rights • May include an example 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes statements about the separation of powers AND human rights 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes general statements about the separation of powers AND/OR human rights 	1

Sample answer:

Separation of powers is written into Australia’s Constitution, and divides power between the executive, legislature and judiciary. It means that no one arm of the government has too much power and allows for checks and balances eg no political party or member of the government can interfere with the decisions made by a judge or magistrate. This is important to avoid the arbitrary abuse of power and to uphold the rule of law. Both the legislature and the judiciary can make laws to protect human rights eg the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* (NSW) limits the powers of the executive (police) and in *Dietrich v The Queen* (1992) the High Court judges protected the right to legal representation. Separation of powers enables people to challenge laws made by the parliament in court if they believe the law contravenes their human rights eg *Mabo v Queensland* (1992). Separation of powers protects human rights by ensuring that no one is above the law and providing fairness and access to the law.

Question 24

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the role of NGOs and the media in promoting human rights • Makes an informed judgement about how effective NGOs and the media are in promoting human rights • Integrates relevant examples to support the answer 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the role of NGOs and the media in promoting human rights • Makes some judgement about how effective NGOs and the media are in promoting human rights • Uses relevant example(s) to support the answer 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of NGOs AND/OR the media in promoting human rights • May refer to an example 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a general statement about NGOs AND/OR the media 	1

Sample answer:

Non-government organisations (NGOs) and the media can be very effective tools in the promotion of human rights. Human rights abuses are brought to the attention of the world in the media and through NGOs such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Amnesty International is effective in reporting on human rights abuses to the United Nations. But NGOs rely heavily on support from donations and volunteers. Their efforts can be hindered by countries denying access to war-torn areas. Media coverage is a very powerful tool in the promotion of human rights. The media can name and shame governments eg to get people to pressure their government to act. Social media platforms spread awareness and expose abuses and government policy, although media campaigns and reports on human rights abuses in countries such as Syria can result in compassion fatigue and reduce people’s willingness to act. Despite their limitations, NGOs and the media inform, educate, and incite action, to effectively promote human rights.

Section II

Part B — Crime

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an extensive understanding of the use of discretion within the criminal justice system • Presents informed arguments for and against the use of discretion in achieving justice in the criminal justice system • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a substantial understanding of the use of discretion within the criminal justice system • Presents arguments for AND/OR against the use of discretion in achieving justice in the criminal justice system • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the use of discretion within the criminal justice system • Presents some argument/s for AND/OR against the use of discretion in achieving justice in the criminal justice system • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the use of discretion within the criminal justice system • Makes statements about the use of discretion OR achieving justice in the criminal justice system • 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 discretion AND/OR the criminal justice system • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May use legal terminology 	1–3

Answers could include:

- The role of discretion in reporting crime in the first instance. The discretion that victims and witnesses have in deciding whether to report crime.
- Police powers in relation to investigating crime, the collection of evidence, the use of technology, search and seizure, arrest and charge.

- Other forms of police discretion in relation to areas of patrol.
- Police and judicial discretion in relation to young offenders and differences with adult offenders.
- The use of discretion in the criminal trial process in relation to discretion exercised by juries, the submission of evidence in court, charge negotiation.
- The way judicial discretion is used in the sentencing process.
- The lack of judicial discretion in mandatory sentencing.
- The role of discretion in post-sentencing decisions such as continued detention, sexual offenders registration, deportation and parole.

Section III — Options

Question 26 — Consumers

Question 26 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of the development of consumer law • Makes an informed judgement using criteria, about how changes to consumer law have been influenced by changing values and ethical standards • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of the development of consumer law • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about how changes to consumer law have been influenced by changing values and ethical standards • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the development of consumer law • Makes some judgement about how changes to consumer law have been influenced by changing values and ethical standards • Makes some reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of consumer law • Makes some statements about changing values and ethical standards OR the development of consumer law • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about consumer law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 26 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding about the regulation of marketing and advertising • Makes as informed judgement about the extent to which the regulation of marketing and advertising is effective in achieving consumer protection • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding about the regulation of marketing and advertising • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which the regulation of marketing and advertising is effective in achieving consumer protection • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the regulation of marketing and advertising • Makes some judgement about the effectiveness of the regulation of marketing and advertising in achieving consumer protection • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of the regulation of marketing and advertising • Makes statements about the regulation of marketing and advertising OR achieving consumer protection • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about consumer law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 27 — Global Environmental Protection

Question 27 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding about global environmental protection • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting global environmental protection • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding about global environmental protection • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting global environmental protection • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of global environmental protection • Makes some judgement about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting global environmental protection • Makes some reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of global environmental protection • Makes some statements about changing values and ethical standards OR promoting global environmental protection • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about global environmental protection • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 27 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of global environmental protection issues • Presents informed arguments for AND/OR against in relation to the role of state sovereignty in resolving global environmental protection issues • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of global environmental protection issues • Presents sound arguments for AND/OR the role of state sovereignty in resolving global environmental protection issues • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of global environmental protection issues • Presents arguments for AND/OR against the role of state sovereignty in resolving global environmental protection issues • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of global environmental protection • Makes statements about the role of state sovereignty OR resolving global environmental protection issues • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about global environmental protection • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 28 — Family

Question 28 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of changes to family law • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about how effective changes to family law have been in reflecting changing community values • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of changes to family law • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about how effective changes to family law have been in reflecting changing community values • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of changes to family law • Makes some judgement about how effective changes to family law have been in reflecting changing community values • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of family law • Makes statements about changes to family law OR changing community values • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about family law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 28 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of issues in family relationships and legal processes • Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which legal processes are effective in dealing with issues in family relationships • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of issues in family relationships and legal processes • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which legal processes are effective in dealing with issues in family relationships • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of issues in family relationships and legal processes • Makes some judgement about the effectiveness of legal processes in dealing with issues in family relationships • Makes sound reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of issues in family relationships and legal processes • Makes statements about legal processes in dealing with issues in family relationships • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about family law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 29 — Indigenous Peoples

Question 29 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about the effectiveness of laws relating to indigenous peoples in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about the effectiveness of laws relating to indigenous peoples in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes some judgement about the effectiveness of laws relating to indigenous peoples in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes statements about laws relating to indigenous peoples OR changing values and ethical standards • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about indigenous peoples • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 29 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which legal processes are effective assisting indigenous peoples to determine their own future • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which legal processes are effective in assisting indigenous peoples to determine their own future • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes some judgement about the effectiveness of legal processes in assisting indigenous peoples to determine their own future • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of laws relating to indigenous peoples • Makes statements about legal processes in assisting indigenous peoples to determine their own future • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about indigenous peoples • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 30 — Shelter

Question 30 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of changes to laws relating to shelter • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about how effectively changes to laws relating to shelter reflect changing values and ethical standards • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of changes to laws relating to shelter • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about how effectively changes to laws relating to shelter reflect changing values and ethical standards • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of changes to laws relating to shelter • Makes some judgement about how changes to laws relating to shelter reflect changing values and ethical standards • Makes some reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of changes to laws relating to shelter • Makes statements about changes to laws relating to shelter OR changing values and ethical standards • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about shelter • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 30 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of the legal system in relation to securing and providing shelter • Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which the legal system protects those securing and providing shelter • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of the legal system in relation to securing and providing shelter • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which the legal system protects those securing and providing shelter • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the legal system in relation to securing and providing shelter • Makes some judgement about how the legal system protects those securing and providing shelter • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of the legal system in relation to securing and providing shelter • Makes statements about the legal system protecting those securing AND/OR providing shelter • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about shelter • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 31 — Workplace

Question 31 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of workplace laws • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about the effectiveness of changes to workplace laws in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of workplace laws • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about the effectiveness of changes to workplace laws in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of workplace laws • Makes some judgement about the effectiveness of changes to workplace laws in reflecting changing values and ethical standards • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of workplace laws • Makes statements about changes to workplace laws OR changing values and ethical standards • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about workplace law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 31 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of the law in resolving workplace disputes • Makes an informed judgement about the extent to which workplace laws assist in resolving disputes • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of the law in resolving workplace disputes • Makes a sound judgement about the extent to which workplace laws assist in resolving disputes • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the law in resolving workplace disputes • Makes some judgement about how workplace laws assist in resolving disputes • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of the law in resolving workplace disputes • Makes statements about workplace law in resolving disputes • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about workplace law • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 32 — World Order

Question 32 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding of the promotion of peace and resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes an informed judgement, using criteria, about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting peace and resolving conflict between nation states • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding of the promotion of peace and resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes a sound judgement, using explicit or implicit criteria, about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting peace and resolving conflict between nation states • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the promotion of peace and resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes some judgement about the influence of changing values and ethical standards in promoting peace and resolving conflict between nation states • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of the promotion of peace and resolution of conflict between nation states • Makes statements about the influence of changing values and ethical standards OR promoting peace and resolving conflict between nation states • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about world order • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

Question 32 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive understanding about issues of compliance and non-compliance in achieving world order • Relates the implications of compliance and non-compliance to the achievement of world order • Integrates relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates substantial understanding about issues of compliance and non-compliance in achieving world order • Identifies the implications of issues relating to compliance and non-compliance for the achievement of world order • Uses relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a logical and cohesive response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of issues of compliance and non-compliance in achieving world order • Attempts to identify the implications of compliance and non-compliance for the achievement of world order • Makes reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Presents a structured response to the question using relevant legal terminology and concepts 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of issues of compliance and non-compliance in achieving world order • Makes some statements about compliance AND/OR non-compliance in achieving world order • Makes limited reference to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • Uses some relevant legal terminology 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes in general terms about world order • May include reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • May refer to general legal terms 	1–5

2018 HSC Legal Studies Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Human rights — promoting and enforcing human rights	H1
2	1	Crime — juries – criminal trial process	H3
3	1	Crime — sentencing and punishment	H3, H4
4	1	Human rights — promoting and enforcing human rights	H3
5	1	Crime — court jurisdiction – criminal trial process	H3
6	1	Crime — criminal investigation process	H3
7	1	Crime — victim impact statements – the role of victims – sentencing and punishment	H4
8	1	Crime — the nature of crime – parties to a crime	H4
9	1	Crime — young offenders	H3
10	1	Human rights — nature and development of human rights	H1, H2
11	1	Crime — causation – nature of crime	H1, H3
12	1	Crime — criminal investigation process	H3
13	1	Crime — strict liability offences – the nature of crime	H1
14	1	Crime — the criminal trial process	H1, H3
15	1	Human rights — promoting and enforcing human rights	H3
16	1	Crime — international crime	H3, H4
17	1	Crime — nature of crime – crime prevention	H4
18	1	Human rights — promoting and enforcing human rights	H4, H6
19	1	Crime — types of offences – nature of crime	H3
20	1	Crime — post-sentencing decision – sentencing and punishment	H3, H4

Section II

Part A — Human Rights

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21	2	Nature and development of human rights	H1
22	2	Nature and development of human rights	H2, H4, H6
23	5	Promoting and enforcing human rights	H3, H4, H7
24	6	Promoting and enforcing human rights	H1, H5, H6, H7, H8, H10

Section II
Part B — Crime

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	15	Crime	H1, H4, H7, H8, H9, H10

Section III — Options

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
26 (a)	25	Consumers — changing values and ethical standards in consumer law	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
26 (b)	25	Consumers — regulation of marketing and advertising in achieving consumer protection	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
27 (a)	25	Global environmental protection — changing values and ethical standards in global environmental protection	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
27 (b)	25	Global environmental protection — the role of state sovereignty in resolving global environmental protection issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
28 (a)	25	Family — changing community values in family law	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
28 (b)	25	Family — effectiveness of legal processes in dealing with issues in family relationships	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
29 (a)	25	Indigenous peoples — changing values and ethical standards in relation to indigenous peoples	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
29 (b)	25	Indigenous peoples — effectiveness of legal processes in assisting indigenous peoples to determine their own future	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
30 (a)	25	Shelter — changing values and ethical standards in relation to shelter	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
30 (b)	25	Shelter — the legal system and how it protects those securing and providing shelter	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
31 (a)	25	Workplace — changing values and ethical standards in workplace law	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
31 (b)	25	Workplace — resolving disputes in the workplace	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
32 (a)	25	World order — changing values and ethical standards in promoting peace and resolving conflict	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10
32 (b)	25	World order — issues of compliance and non-compliance in world order	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10