

2015 specification  
first exams in 2017



**Questions**

# Learning Grids

WJEC Level 3 Applied  
Certificate/Diploma in Criminology

*Unit 3: Crime Scene to Courtroom*

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# Teacher's Introduction

This pack of Learning Grids has been formulated to assist in the teaching of **Unit 3 of the WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate and Diploma in Criminology**. It has been designed to comprehensively cover the specification in a structured way.

Students can be given a set number of pages to read and then answer the questions contained in this resource. This can be used as a flipped learning task prior to coverage of the topics in class, or as a consolidation exercise by way of preparation for the assessment. The Learning Grids provide an independent learning activity, which could perhaps be set as homework, so that you can concentrate on preparing your lessons. Answers are also provided, which could be given to students to self-mark their work. Each Learning Outcome for the unit is split into assessment criteria with subject headings often within this so that the resource can be used per topic as a stand-alone resource when teaching or revising these areas.

This approach is beneficial to a wide range of students, either to introduce topics, to consolidate learning for those who find it difficult to absorb information in class, or as a recap of the course content. Of course, as well as what is covered in this resource, Learning Outcome 3 (Be able to review criminal cases) will require the students to apply their knowledge to the brief and draw conclusions on the validity of information.

The grids will be cross-referenced to the specification and key criminology textbooks, to show students where to find the relevant information. Because the resource follows the specification order and content, students can also use other textbooks or their own notes to answer the questions. The students will benefit from having to read the text in detail and from having a set of structured notes for revision.

This edition supports students using the following sources:

**Illuminate Publishing 2021, WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate & Diploma Criminology**  
by Carole A Henderson (ISBN 9781912820986)

**Napier Press 2021, WJEC Level 3 Criminology Book Two for the WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate & Diploma 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**  
by Rob Webb and Annie Townsend (ISBN 9781838271510)

## **Selected Question and Answer Pages**

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For demonstration only, the sample answer pages immediately follow their corresponding question pages

	Questions	Answers	
<b>Forensic specialists and forensic scientists</b>	What do forensic specialists and forensic scientists do in a criminal investigation?		
	Complete the chart showing the strengths and limitations of forensic specialists and forensic scientists.	Strengths (3)	Limitations (3)
	Give an example of where the contamination of evidence led to a miscarriage of justice.		

	Questions	Answers	
<b>Forensic specialists and forensic scientists</b>	<b>What do forensic specialists and forensic scientists do in a criminal investigation?</b>	They analyse evidence found at the scene of a crime to assist in its investigation, e.g. analysing blood samples found at the scene to link a suspect to the location through DNA.	
	<b>Complete the chart showing the strengths and limitations of forensic specialists and forensic scientists.</b>	<b>Strengths (3)</b>	<b>Limitations (3)</b>
		Expertise	Expensive
		Specialist knowledge	Time-consuming
		Specialist skills	Contamination of evidence can occur
<b>Give an example of where the contamination of evidence led to a miscarriage of justice.</b>	<p><b>Suggested example 1:</b> Adam Scott case – he spent five months in prison on remand when a container with his DNA which was collected as part of a public disturbance in Exeter was reused when processing evidence from a rape in Manchester, for which he was subsequently charged. He was eventually released after he protested that he had never been to Manchester and mobile phone records put him in Portsmouth on the night of the incident.</p> <p><b>Suggested example 2:</b> Amanda Knox case – in this case Amanda Knox was put on trial for the murder of her housemate Meredith Kercher, a British student studying in Italy. During the investigation there were errors in how evidence was retrieved, and inconsistent use of protective clothing by police (some were wearing it whereas others weren't), which brought into question the reliability of the evidence and subsequently led to her acquittal.</p>		



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Questions		Answers	
<b>Legislation and case law</b>	Complete the following chart by giving an explanation of what each section of legislation states.	Legislation	Description
		PACE 1984 s.78	
		ECHR Article 6	
		Criminal Justice Act 2003 s.103	
		Criminal Justice Act 2003 s.114(1)	

Questions		Answers	
<b>Legislation and case law</b>	Complete the following chart by giving an explanation of what each section of legislation states.	Legislation	Description
		PACE 1984 s.78	Gives magistrates and judges the right to exclude evidence.
		ECHR Article 6	Right to a fair trial.
		Criminal Justice Act 2003 s.103	Allows for bad character evidence to be introduced if a defendant is known to have a propensity to commit similar offences.
		Criminal Justice Act 2003 s.114(1)	Defines hearsay.



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# AC2.5 Discuss the use of laypeople in criminal cases

		Questions	Answers		
<b>Juries</b>		How are juries selected?			
		State two eligibility requirements of jurors.	1.		
			2.		
		What is the role of a jury?			
		Complete the following chart by stating the strengths and weaknesses of a jury.	Strengths		Weaknesses

## AC2.5 Discuss the use of laypeople in criminal cases



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 186–190  
Napier Press: pp. 60–67

	Questions	Answers		
<b>Juries</b>	How are juries selected?	At random from the electoral register.		
	State two eligibility requirements of jurors.	Any three of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 18–75 years of age.</li> <li>2. UK, Irish Republic or British Commonwealth citizen.</li> <li>3. Resided in UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Man for five years.</li> <li>4. Not had a prison sentence of more than five years.</li> <li>5. Not had a prison sentence of less than five years within the last five years.</li> </ol>		
	What is the role of a jury?	To listen to evidence; as a group of 12 the jury must decide in secret whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. The jury can ask questions via the judge, who will guide them on the law.		
	Complete the following chart by stating the strengths and weaknesses of a jury.	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	
		Involves ordinary people in the criminal justice system, increasing confidence in it.	May deliver a perverse verdict.	
		Defendant is tried by peers.	Does not have to ex	
Allows for jury equity.		Jury tampering can		
Tries to be representative of society.		May not understand		
<i>Accept other suitable examples.</i>				



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## **Additional Selected Question Pages**

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### 3. Be able to review criminal cases

#### AC3.1 Examine information for validity



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 191–196  
Napier Press: pp. 68–76

	Questions	Answers
<b>Evidence</b>	Name one type of evidence which would not be admissible.	
	What is meant by evidence being reliable?	
	How may an eyewitness account lack currency and be inaccurate?	
	How was evidence provided by Sir Roy Meadows invalid in a number of cases?	
<b>Trial transcripts</b>	What is a trial transcript?	
	Assess trial transcripts for bias, currency and accuracy.	
	Name two ways in which trial transcripts may be used.	1. ----- 2.

	Questions	Answers
Media reports	How can the media incite a moral panic?	
	How is political bias shown in the media?	
Judgments	State three ways in which the first Hillsborough Inquest was invalid.	1. ----- 2. ----- 3.
	Can judgments contain bias?	
Law reports	What are law reports?	
	Assess law reports for their accuracy, currency and bias. Complete the sentences.	They are accurate because ----- They are current because ----- They are unbiased because

## AC3.2 Draw conclusions from information



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 197–200  
Napier Press: pp. 77–83

	Questions	Answers
<b>Just verdicts</b>	How does the abolition of the double jeopardy rule ensure a just verdict?	
	Why did the Macpherson Report conclude that there was an unjust verdict in the Lawrence case?	
<b>Miscarriage of justice</b>	What is a miscarriage of justice?	
	Outline any example of a miscarriage of justice.	
<b>Safe verdict</b>	Give two instances of what may lead to an unsafe conviction.	1. <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 2.

	Questions	Answers
<b>Just sentencing</b>	Give two examples of unduly lenient sentences which have not been shown to be just.	1. ----- 2.
	What action can be taken when there is an unduly lenient sentence?	