# A Level Applied Law

#### **Overview**

The law applies to everyone and everything we do. Having laws govern our country is essential to ensure that there is law and order within our society and to maintain crime control.

On the Applied Law course, you will learn how laws are made, how the criminal and legal justice systems work and you will also learn about criminal and tort law.

This course will help you develop your critical thinking, problem solving and written communication skills that are transferrable to many roles.

### **Entry requirements**

5 GCSE at grade 5 or above including English Language and maths.

### **Progression**

University course in law or a law related field, higher level apprenticeships, careers in the legal sector.





## The below information gives you a flavour of what you will study in Applied Law

### What will I study?

Unit 1 (assessed externally) Dispute Solving in Civil Law

This unit uses the law of negligence to show how claims, such as those resulting from a car crash, are dealt with in English Law. You need to know how disputes are settled and how the law can be used to help people.

You will also develop legal skills that will help you in your personal life and career, whether that is a career in law or not.

### Unit 2 (assessed internally) Investigating Aspects of Criminal Law and the Legal System

In this unit you will develop skills to investigate and research how laws are made both inside and outside Parliament. There is a particular emphasis on investigating how criminal laws relating to non-fatal offences are applied and how the criminal justice system works.





### Unit 3 (assessed externally) Applying the law

Legal professionals apply the law on a daily basis to individual cases. In this unit you will identify and explain the law relevant to given scenarios. You will then analyse, evaluate and apply the law in order to advise the parties involved.

### Unit 4 (assessed internally) Aspects of Tort

A tort is a civil wrong which causes personal injury or loss, such as loss of earnings or damage to property. The injured party usually claims damages for their loss. Many of the rules setting out what needs to be proved are based on judicial precedent. The court will ultimately decide on civil cases but settlements made between the parties are encouraged.

