IQM3006

LEVEL 3 · CONTROLLED ASSESSMENT

INTO QUALIFICATIONS

Law and International Relations

Assessment 2: Written exam

Candidate question paper

Duration
2 hours

Total marks
100

Assessment window
Sample assessment

Assessment set
Set S of 2026

Response instruction
Write all answers in the separate answer booklet.

Release timing
exam release

Paper
—

Assessment set ID
2026-S

INTO QUALIFICATIONS LEARNER ID

DELIVERY CENTRE ID (OPTIONAL)

EXAM DATE
_____

ASSESSMENT SET
Set S of 2026

Do not open this paper until instructed. Record every answer in the separate answer booklet.

FOR MARKER USE ONLY

Marker initials	**Mark / 100**

Instructions

- Follow the answer route stated at the start of each section.
- Write all answers in the separate answer booklet and identify each question clearly.
- Show all working where relevant.
- The mark allocation is shown beside each question.

Closed-book invigilated examination. No additional materials permitted.
No internet, personal devices or AI assistance; approved assistive technology only under authorised access arrangements.
Answer all of Sections A, B and C. Answer one of D1 or D2 in Section D.
Write every answer in the separate answer booklet and identify each question clearly.

Section A · Multiple-choice questions

Answer all 15 questions. 15 marks.

Question A1 · 1 mark

A rule requires employers to provide a safe workplace and allows an injured employee to bring a claim. Which purpose of law is most directly illustrated? 1

A. Eliminating every disagreement
B. Protecting interests and providing a means of resolving disputes
C. Ensuring that moral and legal rules are identical
D. Preventing courts from considering evidence

Question A2 · 1 mark

In a court system with binding judicial precedent, a lower court encounters a materially similar case governed by a relevant higher-court decision. What should it normally do? 1

A. Replace the decision with a public opinion poll
B. Treat every statement in the earlier judgment as legislation
C. Follow the binding legal principle from the higher-court decision
D. Ignore the decision because it concerns different people

Question A3 · 1 mark

At which stage does a UK parliamentary bill become an Act of Parliament? 1

A. Royal Assent
B. First reading
C. Publication of a consultation
D. Announcement in a party manifesto

Question A4 · 1 mark

Which statement best describes the left–right political continuum? 1
A. It gives every person one permanently fixed position
B. It measures only the popularity of a government
C. It proves that every party on the same side has identical policies
D. It is a simplifying way of comparing political positions whose meaning depends on context

Question A5 · 1 mark

Which statement best identifies a difference between liberalism and conservatism? 1
A. Liberalism often starts from individual freedom; conservatism often gives greater weight to inherited institutions and gradual change
B. Liberalism always rejects private property; conservatism always demands equal incomes
C. Liberalism regards inherited customs as beyond criticism; conservatism rejects every established institution
D. Liberalism and conservatism necessarily support identical views on tradition and reform

Question A6 · 1 mark

Which proposal most clearly reflects a socialist emphasis on reducing economic inequality through collective action? 1
A. Abolish all public services so that only private purchases determine access
B. Remove all restrictions on inherited wealth
C. Expand collectively funded essential services and redistribute resources towards disadvantaged groups
D. Give political rights only to property owners

Question A7 · 1 mark

A movement argues that national identity and national political control should take priority over international integration. Which concept best describes that argument? 1
A. Judicial precedent
B. Nationalism
C. Multipolarity
D. Universal jurisdiction

Question A8 · 1 mark

Which change most directly reduces a practical barrier to cross-border economic connections? 1
A. Making international communication slower
B. Closing every port to trade
C. Banning all international payments
D. Reducing the cost of international transport and communication

Question A9 · 1 mark

A government supports an overseas cultural programme that attracts foreign audiences and improves their willingness to cooperate. Which mechanism is most directly illustrated? 1

A. Hard power through military coercion
B. Binding judicial precedent
C. Soft power through attraction
D. A permanent-member veto

Question A10 · 1 mark

In a realist explanation of international relations, why might states seek military alliances? 1

A. To improve security in a system without a central authority able reliably to protect every state
B. Because national interests never conflict
C. Because international institutions automatically eliminate competition
D. To remove all uncertainty about other states' intentions

Question A11 · 1 mark

Which feature most clearly distinguishes a liberal institutionalist explanation from a strongly state-centred realist explanation? 1

A. The claim that armed conflict never occurs
B. The claim that institutions replace every state
C. The claim that all governments have identical interests
D. Emphasis on how institutions and interdependence can enable cooperation despite conflicting interests

Question A12 · 1 mark

A substantive UN Security Council draft resolution receives 14 votes in favour and one vote against from a permanent member. What is the result? 1

A. It passes because it has more than nine votes
B. It is not adopted because of the permanent member's veto
C. It automatically becomes a General Assembly resolution
D. It passes if the Secretary-General supports it

Question A13 · 1 mark

A UK court empowered to do so makes a declaration of incompatibility under section 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 concerning an Act of Parliament. What is the effect of that declaration itself? 1

A. It automatically repeals the Act
B. It transfers Parliament's law-making power to the court
C. It identifies incompatibility without invalidating the provision
D. It automatically awards compensation to every affected person

Question A14 · 1 mark

Which statement accurately distinguishes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights? 1
A. The 1948 Declaration set out a universal standard; the Convention is a regional treaty that entered into force in 1953
B. Both were enacted by the UK Parliament in 1998
C. The Declaration created the European Court of Human Rights
D. The Convention entered into force before the Second World War

Question A15 · 1 mark

Which situation most clearly illustrates multipolarity? 1
A. One state has unrivalled global dominance
B. Several major centres of power can influence international outcomes
C. All states have exactly equal resources
D. No state can influence another

Section B · Short-answer questions

Answer all five questions. 25 marks.

Question B1 · 5 marks

A fictional proposed law would restrict advertising aimed at children. A children's charity submits research to MPs, while an industry association meets ministers. Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of these influences on parliamentary law-making, and identify one way parliamentary scrutiny can test their claims. 5

Question B2 · 5 marks

Explain how one cross-border economic or cultural connection can shape a government's policy choices. Compare how liberal and conservative perspectives could interpret the same choice, using a brief example. 5

Question B3 · 5 marks

Distinguish war from terrorism as concepts, and explain one way that contemporary conflict can involve actors or methods beyond conventional fighting between national armies. 5

Question B4 · 5 marks

Explain the difference between a claim that human rights belong to people because they are human and a claim that legal rights depend on recognition within a legal system. Then distinguish a liberty (freedom or permission to act) from a right that places a corresponding duty on another person or body, using one example. 5

Question B5 · 5 marks

A fictional state threatens economic sanctions to change another government's behaviour and also offers overseas scholarships intended to build goodwill. Explain how these actions illustrate hard and soft power, and give one reason why either action might fail. 5

Section C · 15-mark questions

Answer both questions. 30 marks.

Question C1 · 15 marks

Two fictional neighbouring states increase military spending after a border dispute. They also continue trading and establish a joint commission to exchange information about troop movements. Compare realism and liberal institutionalism as explanations of these actions. Assess which explanation is more convincing, or whether a combination is needed. 15

Question C2 · 15 marks

A fictional parliament is considering restrictions on public demonstrations. Supporters emphasise safety and access to essential services; critics emphasise freedom of expression and assembly. Compare how parliamentary law-making and judicial protection of rights can respond to these competing concerns. Assess one strength and one limitation of each, drawing on the UK Human Rights Act 1998 where relevant. 15

Section D · Essay

Answer one of the two questions. 30 marks.

Question D1 · 30 marks

Evaluate the view that global governance can reduce conflict and poverty only when it serves the interests of powerful states. Use relevant examples, including the United Nations and one other international actor or mechanism, and reach a reasoned conclusion. 30

Question D2 · 30 marks

Evaluate the view that competing centres of power limit how effectively international institutions can address conflict and poverty. Use relevant examples and reach a reasoned conclusion. Your discussion may consider opportunities as well as limits to cooperation. 30