



The  
**BIG**  
Legal Lesson™  
2024

# What's the law got to do with me?

Taster Activity



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# The Big Legal Lesson

## Taster Activity

**Age Range:** KS3, 4 and post-16

**Introduction:** Thank you for taking part in The Big Legal Lesson 2024. You are joining a network of thousands of teachers and legal professionals across England and Wales who are committed to developing young people's knowledge of the rule of law and their legal rights.

Thank you to international law firm Mishcon de Reya for sponsoring The Big Legal Lesson again in 2024. Their funding allows us to offer all resources and support to participating schools for free.

Also, thank you to our education partners The Law Society for their continued support in helping us deliver legal education to young people across the UK.

**Suggested timing:** This short 'taster activity' is designed to be run over a 15-30 minute session. The main focus of the activity is on a class discussion. Two optional Big Legal Lesson Big Challenges have been included.

If you have more time available and would like to run additional activities please refer to the Big Legal Lesson classroom notes packs which contain a more detailed lesson plan.

## Objectives:

By the end of this activity students will be able to explain how the law impacts their day-to-day lives.

## Activity:

- 1) Introduce the activity using **slides 2-3**.
- 2) Read about Sammy's day on **slides 4-7**.
- 3) Ask pupils to discuss with a partner all the ways they think Sammy's day has been affected by the law.
- 4) Take in some feedback using the information provided on the following pages to support your discussions.

## The Big Legal Lesson Big Challenges:

**Slide 8** - Challenges students to use what they have learnt to complete **worksheet 1**. Two versions of this worksheet have been included, pick the worksheet most appropriate for the age and ability of your students.

**Slide 9** - Challenges students to draw a timeline of their day. Students should label their timeline to show all the different points they think they come into contact with the law.



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### Teacher information sheet

Sammy's day	The Law
<p>Sammy wakes up, eats some chocolate cereal and gets ready for the day.</p>	<p>The Food (Promotion and Placement) (England) Regulations 2021 place restrictions on certain businesses relating to the price promotion and placement of certain foods and drinks that are high in fat, salt or sugar. These restrictions apply to certain foods and drinks both in shops and online.</p> <p>There are also other laws which say how much tax needs to be paid on certain sugary products, making them more expensive.</p>
<p>At 8.00 Sammy gets ready to leave the house and catch the bus to school.</p>	<p>The bus driver will have to adhere to a number of laws. For example, the Road Traffic Act 1988 requires drivers to comply with traffic signs, prohibits drivers from driving when under the influence of drink and drugs, and also requires drivers not to use a hand-held mobile phone or other interactive communication device when driving.</p> <p>Bus drivers who drive school buses are required to have completed an enhanced DBS check. Schools cannot hire drivers who are included in the children's barred list, for example, because they have previously been convicted of certain offences (e.g. supplying drugs).</p>
<p>The school days starts with tutor time and then Sammy heads off for double maths, followed by English, history, and PE.</p>	<p>Parents have a legal duty to ensure that their child receives an education. The law makes it a legal requirement for young people to participate in some form of education or training until they turn 18 (or until they have a level 3 qualification).</p> <p>State maintained schools in England are legally required to follow the statutory National Curriculum, which sets out the core and other foundation subjects at each key stage of education.</p> <p>Under the Equality Act 2010, schools are under a duty not to discriminate against a pupil (or someone who has applied to their school) on the grounds of certain protected characteristics, such as disability, sex, race or religion.</p>
<p>At lunch time Sammy attends an event organised by the careers office. There are lots of different people at the event including someone from a local college, someone from a local university and a range of different employers.</p>	<p>Depending on what route Sammy decides to take, they may be affected by different laws.</p> <p>The Higher Education (Fee Limits and Fee Limit Condition) (England) Regulations 2018 outline the maximum amount that universities can charge for tuition.</p> <p>The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 provides a statutory framework for apprenticeships. Apprenticeships are open to those who are suitably qualified and 16 years old or above.</p>



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### Teacher information sheet

Sammy's day	The law
<p>After school Sammy gets on the bus and heads to the café where he works.</p>	<p>There are lots of laws involved here. The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 protects children from (i) working in conditions which may be harmful to their safety, health or development, (ii) being ill-treated within the workplace and (iii) working long hours.</p> <p>Legally, young people can only start full-time work after the end of the academic year in which they've reached the minimum school leaving age - they can then work up to a maximum of 40 hours a week. The youngest age you can work part-time is 13, except children involved in areas like: acting and modelling.</p> <p>Sammy will have certain rights under employment law. They are entitled to their salary as stated in their employment contract, they may have rights to daily and weekly rest breaks. Under law, the employer would also need to ensure the health, safety and welfare at work of its employees.</p>
<p>On the way Sammy stops at a shop to look at options for a new mobile phone. Whilst in the shop he also purchases a new game.</p>	<p>The Video Recordings Act 1984 makes it illegal to supply a physical copy of PEGI, 12, 16 or 18 rated games to a person under those ages.</p> <p>When purchasing goods individuals are protected by the Consumer Rights Act 2015. It aims to protect consumers against poor-quality products or unfair contract terms. For example, if the game was faulty, Sammy would be legally entitled to a full refund if he returns it within 30 days. This 30-day period starts from the day of delivery for any purchases online.</p> <p>The company that created the videogame may have many intellectual property rights. For example, it may have a registered trademark on its brand name and company logo (e.g., Nintendo). It may also own copyright in respect of the computer programmes, sound recordings or films that are part of the game it has developed, which prevents someone from making unauthorised copies of the work.</p>
<p>After work Sammy heads home, tries out the new game before spending some time on Instagram and Tik Tok. Sammy has some dinner and heads to bed.</p>	<p>A new law called the Online Safety Bill is currently being debated in Parliament. It will make social media companies more responsible for users' safety on their platforms. For example, they will have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Remove illegal content and prevent users from being exposed to such material.</li> <li>■ Protect children from harmful content.</li> <li>■ Enforce age limits and age-checking measures.</li> </ul> <p>Under Human Rights law, Sammy has the right to privacy. This means that Sammy's personal data is protected as part of their private life and cannot be collected, used or disclosed without justification.</p> <p>Under GDPR laws personal data that social media companies have collected in relation to Sammy must be processed fairly and lawfully, in a transparent manner.</p>



### What's the law got to do with me?

Match the part of Sammy's day to the law.

Sammy wakes up, eats some chocolate cereal and gets ready for the day.

At 8.00 am Sammy gets ready to leave the house and catch the bus to school

The school day starts with tutor time and then Sammy heads off for double maths, followed by English, history, and PE.

At lunch time Sammy attends an event organised by the careers office. There are lots of different people at the event including someone from a local college, someone from a local university and a range of different employers.

After school Sammy gets on the bus and heads to the café where they work.

On the way Sammy stops at a shop to look at options for a new mobile phone. Whilst in the shop Sammy also purchases a new game.

After work Sammy heads home and tries out the new game before spending some time on Instagram and Tik Tok. Sammy has some dinner and heads to bed.

#### **The Video Recording Act 1984**

It is illegal to sell physical copies of PEGI, 12, 16 or 18 rated games to people under those ages.

#### **The Consumer Rights Act 2015**

Gives you the right to a refund within 30 days if a product is faulty.

#### **The Online Safety Bill**

Protects people by making online platforms remove illegal and harmful content and enforcing age limits and age-checking measures.

#### **The Higher Education Act 2018**

Sets limits on the fees that universities can charge students.

#### **The Children and Young Persons Act 1933**

Protects children from working in hazardous conditions.

#### **The Road Traffic Act 1988**

Drivers must obey traffic signs, not drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol and not use hand-held communication devices when driving

#### **Food Regulations 2021**

Restricts the promotion of food that is unhealthy. The Sugar Tax can also make such foods more expensive.

#### **The Equality Act 2010**

Schools cannot discriminate against a pupil on the grounds of certain protected characteristics, such as disability, sex, race or religion.

#### **The Education and Skills Act 2008**

Young people must stay in some form of education or training until they are 18.



## What's the law got to do with me?

The law	How does it affect Sammy?
The <b><u>Education and Skills Act 2008</u></b> makes it a legal requirement that young people stay in some form of education or training until the end of the academic year when they turn 18.	
The <b><u>Food (Promotion and Placement) Regulations 2021</u></b> restricts the promotion of food that is unhealthy. The Sugar Tax, was implemented in April 2018 by the government as part of the government strategy to tackle obesity.	
The <b><u>Children and Young Persons Act 1933</u></b> protects children from working in hazardous conditions, being treated unfairly within the workplace and working long hours.	
The <b><u>Road Traffic Act 1988</u></b> requires drivers to comply with a number of regulations, e.g. obeying traffic signs, not driving when under the influence of drink and drugs, not using a hand-held mobile phone or other interactive communication device when driving.	
Maintained schools in England are legally required to follow the <b><u>statutory National Curriculum</u></b> , which sets out what should be taught to all pupils.	
The <b><u>Video Recordings Act 1984</u></b> makes it illegal to supply PEGI 12, 16 or 18 rated games to a person under those ages.	
The <b><u>Higher Education and Research Act</u></b> sets limits on what fees universities can charge.	
The <b><u>Consumer Rights Act</u></b> gives consumers lots of protections. For example, if a product is faulty, you are entitled to a full refund within 30 days.	
The <b><u>Online Safety Bill</u></b> will introduce a new set of laws to protect young people. Online platforms will have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Remove illegal content quickly or prevent it from appearing in the first place;</li><li>■ Prevent children from accessing harmful content;</li><li>■ Enforce age limits and age-checking measures.</li></ul>	