

CitizenReady

Free Workbook Extract

The reference sheets, 60 questions with explained answers,
and a full exam paper — from the Complete Workbook

Free to print and share — including for classroom use by teachers and
ESOL groups.

The full 402-page Workbook (all 1,240 questions, all 24 exam papers, the
180-term glossary
and a score tracker) is part of the CitizenReady Pass Pack at
citizenready.co.uk.

CitizenReady is an independent study aid and is not affiliated with the Home Office. Book the real test only on GOV.UK (£50).

Reference sheets

The Great Timeline

When	What happened
c. 10,000 years ago	Britain separates from the continent as sea levels rise
c. 6,000 years ago	The first farmers arrive from south-east Europe
c. 4,000 years ago	The Bronze Age begins; metal working and the first round barrows
55 BC	Julius Caesar leads a first Roman invasion attempt — it fails
AD 43	The Romans invade successfully under Emperor Claudius
AD 122	Hadrian's Wall is built across northern England
AD 410	The Roman army leaves Britain for good
789	The Vikings begin raiding Britain from Denmark and Norway
1066	The Norman Conquest: William defeats Harold at the Battle of Hastings
1215	King John seals Magna Carta, limiting the power of the king
1284	The Statute of Rhuddlan annexes Wales to the Crown of England
1314	Robert the Bruce defeats the English at Bannockburn
1348	The Black Death kills about a third of the population
1415	Henry V defeats the French at Agincourt
1455–1485	The Wars of the Roses: Lancaster (red rose) against York (white rose)
1485	Henry Tudor wins at Bosworth Field; the Tudor period begins
1534	Henry VIII breaks with Rome; the Church of England is established
1536–41	The dissolution of the monasteries
1560	Scotland's Parliament abolishes the Pope's authority
1588	Elizabeth I's England defeats the Spanish Armada
1603	James VI of Scotland also becomes James I of England
1605	The Gunpowder Plot: Guy Fawkes tries to blow up Parliament
1642–49	The Civil War between Charles I and Parliament; the king is executed in 1649
1660	The Restoration: Charles II returns as king
1688–89	The Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights
1707	The Act of Union joins England and Scotland as Great Britain
1721	Sir Robert Walpole becomes the first prime minister (in practice)
1745	The last Jacobite rising, under Bonnie Prince Charlie
1801	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is formed
1807	The slave trade is abolished throughout the British Empire

When	What happened
1833	Slavery is abolished throughout the British Empire
1837	Queen Victoria comes to the throne, aged 18
1851	The Great Exhibition opens in London
1918	The First World War ends; women over 30 win the vote
1922	The Irish Free State is established; Ireland is partitioned
1928	Women gain the vote on equal terms with men (age 21)
1939–45	The Second World War: the Blitz, the Battle of Britain, D-Day (1944)
1945	The war in Europe ends (VE Day, 8 May); the welfare state is founded
1948	The NHS is created; the Empire Windrush docks at Tilbury
1973	The UK joins the European Community
1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes the first woman prime minister
1997	Referendums approve devolved parliaments for Scotland and Wales
1998	The Good Friday Agreement brings peace to Northern Ireland
1999	The Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly open
2012	The Olympic and Paralympic Games are held in London
2020	The UK leaves the European Union

The four nations

Country	Capital	Patron saint	Saint's day	Flower
England	London	St George	23 April	Rose
Scotland	Edinburgh	St Andrew	30 November	Thistle
Wales	Cardiff	St David	1 March	Daffodil
Northern Ireland	Belfast	St Patrick	17 March	Shamrock

Numbers that stick

Number	What it means
24	questions in the real test — and the pass mark is 18 (75%)
45	minutes allowed for the real test
£50	the test fee, paid when you book on GOV.UK
650	MPs in the House of Commons, each representing one constituency
60	members of the Senedd (the Welsh Parliament)
129	MSPs in the Scottish Parliament
90	MLAs returned to the Northern Ireland Assembly at each election today (the handbook says 108)
18	the voting age across the UK; also the age you can serve on a jury from
17	the age you can learn to drive a car (with a provisional licence and supervision)

Number	What it means
12	people on a jury in England, Wales and Northern Ireland — 15 in Scotland
70	mph — the speed limit for cars on motorways and dual carriageways
1,344	metres — the height of Ben Nevis in the handbook, the UK's highest mountain (modern surveys say 1,345)
5 November	Bonfire Night — remembering the Gunpowder Plot of 1605
11 November	Remembrance Day — poppies, and two minutes' silence at 11am
25 December	Christmas Day; 26 December is Boxing Day
31 December	Hogmanay in Scotland — New Year's Eve
1215	Magna Carta — the charter that limited the king's power
1066	the Norman Conquest and the Battle of Hastings
1588	the Spanish Armada is defeated
1689	the Bill of Rights after the Glorious Revolution
1707	the Act of Union between England and Scotland
1807 / 1833	the slave trade abolished, then slavery itself abolished in the Empire
1918 / 1928	women over 30 win the vote; equal voting age in 1928
1998	the Good Friday Agreement

Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK — 60 questions

The first 60 of the chapter's 250 questions. Answer in pencil; answers and explanations follow the questions.

1. The rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of British life.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

2. When you become a British citizen or permanent resident, which promise are you expected to keep?

- ☐ A. To learn a British sport
- ☐ B. To move to London
- ☐ C. To respect and obey the law
- ☐ D. To celebrate Christmas

3. Everyone is equal before the law, whatever their background.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. Which TWO of these are responsibilities of people who live in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Agreeing with every decision the government makes
- ☐ B. Looking after the area where you live and the environment
- ☐ C. Joining a political party
- ☐ D. Looking after yourself and your family

5. In the UK, people may practise any religion, or none at all.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. What should happen if you disagree with someone's opinion in the UK?

- ☐ A. They must stop expressing it
- ☐ B. You can have them arrested
- ☐ C. You are free to debate it, but should treat them with respect
- ☐ D. You must report them to the council

7. It is against the law to treat someone unfairly because of their sex, race or disability.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Which value means accepting people who have different faiths and beliefs from you?

- ☐ A. Tolerance
- ☐ B. Competition
- ☐ C. Privacy
- ☐ D. Tradition

9. As part of becoming a citizen, people promise to uphold which type of values?

- ☐ A. Sporting values
- ☐ B. Democratic values
- ☐ C. Business values
- ☐ D. Military values

10. Which of these does individual liberty mean in practice?

- ☐ A. You never have to follow any law
- ☐ B. You are free to make choices about your own life within the law
- ☐ C. The government chooses your job
- ☐ D. You may ignore court decisions

11. Why is it important to treat others with fairness in British life?

- ☐ A. It is a British value expected of everyone
- ☐ B. It is only important at work
- ☐ C. It applies only to neighbours
- ☐ D. It is a recent local rule

12. What does the citizenship ceremony welcome new citizens into?

- ☐ A. The Highway Code
- ☐ B. British society and its democratic values
- ☐ C. The Domesday Book
- ☐ D. A county council charter

13. Which TWO of these are named among the fundamental principles of British life?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Participation in community life
- ☐ B. Following the monarch's personal wishes
- ☐ C. Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- ☐ D. Owning your own home

14. How does British society view extremism and intolerance?

- ☐ A. They have no place in British society
- ☐ B. They are acceptable in private
- ☐ C. They are a matter for each town to decide
- ☐ D. They are protected as traditions

15. The fundamental values of British life have mainly grown out of what?

- ☐ A. Rules set by the European Union
- ☐ B. Decisions taken by local councils
- ☐ C. Modern advertising and media
- ☐ D. The UK's history and traditions

16. British values and principles are upheld and protected by which combination?

- ☐ A. Only by Act of Parliament
- ☐ B. Only by the police and courts
- ☐ C. Only by schools and the media
- ☐ D. By law, together with customs and expectations

17. Which TWO of these do new citizens promise when they make the citizenship pledge?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. To support one particular political party
- ☐ B. Their loyalty to the United Kingdom
- ☐ C. To follow the monarch's personal wishes
- ☐ D. To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen

18. Which of these is one of the responsibilities expected of everyone who lives in the UK?

- ☐ A. Running a local business
- ☐ B. Learning to drive
- ☐ C. Joining a neighbourhood watch scheme
- ☐ D. Looking after yourself and your family

19. Which TWO of these does the UK offer to people who live here in return for respecting its values?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The right never to pay tax
- ☐ B. Freedom from unfair discrimination
- ☐ C. A right to a fair trial
- ☐ D. The right to travel free of charge anywhere in the world

20. Which freedom offered by the UK protects you from being treated unfavourably because of who you are?

- ☐ A. Freedom to travel abroad
- ☐ B. Freedom to change jobs
- ☐ C. Freedom from unfair discrimination
- ☐ D. Freedom to start a business

21. Who normally needs to pass the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. Everyone who visits the UK as a tourist
- ☐ B. Students arriving for a short course
- ☐ C. Anyone applying for a UK driving licence
- ☐ D. People applying for settlement in the UK or for British citizenship

22. Which TWO places have different arrangements for taking the Life in the UK Test?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Isle of Man
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. The Channel Islands
- ☐ D. Gibraltar

23. Applicants who have lived in the UK for ten years are not required to take the Life in the UK Test.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

24. Which TWO of these are part of the citizenship ceremony?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Sitting the Life in the UK Test
- ☐ B. Receiving a certificate of naturalisation
- ☐ C. Singing the national anthem, God Save the King
- ☐ D. Being given a British passport

25. Which song is sung as part of the citizenship ceremony?

- ☐ A. God Save the King
- ☐ B. Land of Hope and Glory
- ☐ C. Rule, Britannia!
- ☐ D. Jerusalem

26. At the citizenship ceremony, what choice does a new citizen have about how to make their promise?

- ☐ A. They may make it in any language
- ☐ B. They may skip the promise if they prefer
- ☐ C. They may swear an oath or make a non-religious affirmation
- ☐ D. They may make the promise in writing only

27. Who is responsible for organising citizenship ceremonies in the area where a new citizen lives?

- ☐ A. The Home Office directly
- ☐ B. A local place of worship
- ☐ C. The nearest police station
- ☐ D. The local authority (council)

28. Amina gives up two evenings a month to help run a food bank in her town. Which principle is she putting into practice?

- ☐ A. Participation in community life
- ☐ B. Individual liberty
- ☐ C. The rule of law
- ☐ D. Freedom of belief

29. What does democracy mean for the way governments are chosen in the UK?

- ☐ A. The monarch chooses the government
- ☐ B. The same party always stays in power
- ☐ C. Governments are chosen by judges
- ☐ D. Governments are chosen through free elections

30. A person accused of a crime in the UK must be treated as innocent until they are proved guilty.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

31. Which kind of speech is NOT protected by freedom of speech in the UK?

- ☐ A. Criticising government policy in a newspaper
- ☐ B. Arguing against a council decision at a public meeting
- ☐ C. Speech intended to stir up hatred or threaten violence
- ☐ D. Satire that mocks public figures

32. An employer turns down a well-qualified applicant only because of the applicant's religion. What is this an example of?

- ☐ A. Unfair discrimination, which is unlawful
- ☐ B. A normal business preference
- ☐ C. Freedom of belief in action
- ☐ D. A lawful use of individual liberty

33. New residents must give up their own faith and traditions completely.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

34. Which TWO requirements must people applying for settlement or British citizenship normally meet?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Pass a driving test
- ☐ B. Pass the Life in the UK Test
- ☐ C. Hold a degree in UK history
- ☐ D. Show English language ability at the required level

35. Every question in the real Life in the UK Test is based on recent UK news reports.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

36. A candidate sitting the Life in the UK Test in Wales may be able to request the test in Welsh.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

37. Tomas strongly disagrees with a law passed by Parliament. Which response fits British values?

- ☐ A. He may simply ignore the law
- ☐ B. He should leave the country at once
- ☐ C. He may campaign and vote to change it, but must obey it meanwhile
- ☐ D. He may refuse to pay any taxes until it changes

38. The fundamental principles of British life are said to be reflected in what, for citizens and permanent residents?

- ☐ A. Their responsibilities, rights and privileges
- ☐ B. Their tax codes and bank accounts
- ☐ C. Their choice of school for their children
- ☐ D. Their rights to travel overseas

39. Where is the citizenship pledge normally made?

- ☐ A. At a job centre interview
- ☐ B. Online when booking the test
- ☐ C. At the test centre after passing
- ☐ D. At the citizenship ceremony

40. What does it mean to be a permanent resident of the UK?

- ☐ A. You may stay for up to five years only
- ☐ B. You must renew your permission every year
- ☐ C. You are allowed to live in the UK permanently
- ☐ D. You automatically become a British citizen

41. The fundamental principles of British life apply to everyone living in the UK, not only British citizens.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

42. A candidate must answer 17 out of 24 questions correctly to pass the Life in the UK Test.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

43. What happens if a candidate fails the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. They can never apply again
- ☐ B. Their visa application is decided automatically
- ☐ C. They must wait five years before retrying
- ☐ D. They may book and take the test again, paying the fee each time

44. Which TWO of these freedoms are listed among those the UK offers to people living here?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom to avoid paying tax
- ☐ C. Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- ☐ D. Freedom to ignore court rulings

45. Which TWO statements about taking the Life in the UK Test are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Bring the same ID that was used to make the booking
- ☐ B. Pay the fee again for each retake after failing
- ☐ C. Bring any photo card, such as a gym membership card
- ☐ D. Retake once free of charge if you fail

46. The Life in the UK Test must normally be booked at least three weeks in advance.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

47. What makes a trial fair in terms of who runs the court?

- ☐ A. The judges are independent and free from government pressure
- ☐ B. The government directs the outcome in serious cases
- ☐ C. Jurors are chosen by the Prime Minister
- ☐ D. The accused person's employer decides the verdict

48. Under UK equality law, what are a woman and a man who do exactly the same job entitled to?

- ☐ A. Different pay, set by the employer
- ☐ B. A bonus based on their age
- ☐ C. Pay decided by length of service only
- ☐ D. Equal pay for the same work

49. Since moving to her street, Dawn has joined the local neighbourhood watch scheme and helps keep an eye out for her neighbours. Which fundamental principle of British life is she putting into practice?

- ☐ A. Participation in community life
- ☐ B. The rule of law
- ☐ C. Individual liberty
- ☐ D. Democracy

50. Which of these is NOT one of the fundamental principles of British life?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Individual liberty
- ☐ C. Following the monarch's personal wishes
- ☐ D. Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

51. Ben gives up one evening a month to serve as a governor at his children's school, helping to oversee how it is run. Which principle of British life does this best show?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. Tolerance
- ☐ D. Individual liberty

52. Sofia decides to leave her job, start her own business and move to a different city. Which principle of British life protects her freedom to make these choices about her own life?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. Tolerance of different faiths
- ☐ D. Individual liberty

53. During Ramadan, Yusuf's workmates make sure their team lunch is booked after sunset so he can join them once he breaks his fast. Which British value are they showing?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Individual liberty
- ☐ C. Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- ☐ D. Participation in community life

54. Which TWO of these demonstrate the rule of law in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Senior officials are largely exempt from prosecution
- ☐ B. A court can order a government department to change an unlawful decision
- ☐ C. A police officer who breaks the law can be prosecuted like anyone else
- ☐ D. The law applies only to people who hold British citizenship

55. A court decides that a government department acted unlawfully and orders it to change its decision. Which principle of British life does this best illustrate?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. Individual liberty
- ☐ D. The rule of law

56. Leah always takes her litter home, recycles her household waste and keeps the pavement outside her house tidy. Which responsibility of people living in the UK is she meeting?

- ☐ A. Looking after yourself and your family
- ☐ B. Looking after the area where you live and the environment
- ☐ C. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ D. Respecting and obeying the law only when watched

57. A shopkeeper serves every customer strictly in turn, whatever their background or appearance. Which responsibility is he carrying out?

- ☐ A. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ B. Looking after the environment
- ☐ C. Participation in community life
- ☐ D. Looking after himself and his family

58. Every school morning, Mr Patel makes sure his children are dressed, fed and at school on time, and he also does the weekly shopping for his elderly mother. Which responsibility is he fulfilling?

- ☐ A. Participation in community life
- ☐ B. Democracy
- ☐ C. Looking after yourself and your family
- ☐ D. Tolerance of different faiths

59. Which of these is NOT a responsibility of people who live in the UK?

- ☐ A. Respecting and obeying the law
- ☐ B. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ C. Agreeing with every decision the government makes
- ☐ D. Behaving responsibly

60. A group of neighbours saves up together to open a small prayer hall for their community. Which freedom allows them to do this?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ C. Freedom from unfair discrimination
- ☐ D. Freedom of thought, belief and religion

Answers — Chapter 1 (questions 1–60)

1. A (True)

British life rests on principles including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and tolerance.

2. C (To respect and obey the law)

New citizens and residents pledge to respect rights and freedoms and to uphold democratic values and the law.

3. A (True)

Equal treatment under the law is a core British value — nobody is above the law, whatever their background.

4. B (Looking after the area where you live and the environment) and D (Looking after yourself and your family)

Residents are expected to look after the area where they live and the environment, and to look after themselves and their family. People are free to disagree with the government, and joining a political party is a choice, not a duty.

5. A (True)

People are free to practise any religion, or to practise no religion.

6. C (You are free to debate it, but should treat them with respect)

Freedom of speech lets people discuss and challenge ideas, alongside tolerance and respect for others.

7. A (True)

Discrimination on grounds such as sex, race, disability or age is against British values and against the law.

8. A (Tolerance)

Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs is listed among the fundamental principles of British life.

9. B (Democratic values)

The citizenship pledge includes upholding the UK's democratic values.

10. B (You are free to make choices about your own life within the law)

Individual liberty means freedom to live as you choose, subject to the law that applies equally to everyone.

11. A (It is a British value expected of everyone)

Treating others with fairness is one of the stated values and responsibilities of living in the UK.

12. B (British society and its democratic values)

The ceremony welcomes new citizens into British society and its shared democratic values.

13. A (Participation in community life) and C (Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)

The fundamental principles are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life — so participation in community life and tolerance are both on the list. Nobody is expected to follow the monarch's personal wishes, and owning a home is a personal choice, not a principle of British life.

14. A (They have no place in British society)

British values leave no room for extremism or intolerance; society is built on fairness and respect for others instead.

15. D (The UK's history and traditions)

The values are described as being based on the country's history and traditions, developed over centuries.

16. D (By law, together with customs and expectations)

The values do not rest on law alone; they are also protected by the customs of society and by what people expect of one another.

17. B (Their loyalty to the United Kingdom) and D (To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen)

In the pledge, new citizens give their loyalty to the United Kingdom and promise to fulfil their duties and

obligations as a British citizen, alongside respecting rights and freedoms and observing the laws faithfully. The pledge never asks anyone to back a political party or to follow the monarch's personal wishes.

18. D (Looking after yourself and your family)

Residents are expected to be self-reliant where they can, including looking after themselves and their own family.

19. B (Freedom from unfair discrimination) and **C** (A right to a fair trial)

The freedoms offered include freedom from unfair discrimination and the right to a fair trial, alongside freedom of speech and of belief. There is no right to avoid tax, and travel is not provided free of charge.

20. C (Freedom from unfair discrimination)

Freedom from unfair discrimination means people should not be treated worse because of characteristics such as their race, sex or religion.

21. D (People applying for settlement in the UK or for British citizenship)

Passing the test is part of applying for indefinite leave to remain (settlement) or for British citizenship.

22. A (The Isle of Man) and **C** (The Channel Islands)

Residents of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands follow different arrangements, because those islands are Crown Dependencies rather than part of the UK. Scotland is part of the UK and uses the standard arrangements, and Gibraltar is an Overseas Territory, not one of the two Crown Dependency groups named.

23. B (False)

Age is one of the standard exemptions: the test generally applies to applicants aged 18 to 64, so those under 18 or aged 65 and over generally do not have to take it. Living in the UK for ten years does not remove the requirement.

24. B (Receiving a certificate of naturalisation) and **C** (Singing the national anthem, God Save the King)

At the ceremony the new citizen is presented with their certificate of naturalisation and the national anthem, God Save the King, is played or sung. The Life in the UK Test is taken earlier, as part of the application, and a passport is not handed out at the ceremony — it has to be applied for separately afterwards.

25. A (God Save the King)

The national anthem, God Save the King, is played or sung during the citizenship ceremony.

26. C (They may swear an oath or make a non-religious affirmation)

New citizens can either swear an oath of allegiance, which refers to God, or make an affirmation, which does not.

27. D (The local authority (council))

Citizenship ceremonies are arranged by local authorities, usually at a register office or town hall.

28. A (Participation in community life)

Volunteering and helping in the local community are everyday examples of participating in community life, one of the fundamental principles.

29. D (Governments are chosen through free elections)

In a democracy, adults choose their representatives in free elections, and governments can be changed by voting. The UK is a parliamentary democracy.

30. A (True)

A fair trial starts from the presumption of innocence: the accused is treated as innocent unless guilt is proved in court.

31. C (Speech intended to stir up hatred or threaten violence)

Freedom of speech protects strong opinions and criticism, but it does not protect speech that incites hatred or violence against others.

32. A (Unfair discrimination, which is unlawful)

Refusing someone a job because of their religion is unfair discrimination and is against the law in the UK.

33. B (False)

British values ask people to respect the law and treat others fairly; they do not require anyone to abandon their own faith or culture.

34. B (Pass the Life in the UK Test) and **D** (Show English language ability at the required level)

Applicants must normally pass the Life in the UK Test and separately show English language ability at the required level — knowledge of life in the UK and knowledge of the language are two distinct requirements. Neither a driving test nor a history degree is required.

35. B (False)

All test questions are drawn from the official handbook, *Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents*.

36. A (True)

The test is normally in English, but special arrangements allow it in Welsh in Wales or Scottish Gaelic in Scotland on request.

37. C (He may campaign and vote to change it, but must obey it meanwhile)

Democracy gives people lawful ways to argue for change, such as campaigning and voting, but the rule of law means obeying laws you dislike in the meantime.

38. A (Their responsibilities, rights and privileges)

The handbook explains that the principles show themselves in the responsibilities, rights and privileges that come with being a citizen or permanent resident.

39. D (At the citizenship ceremony)

New citizens make their pledge or oath as the central part of the citizenship ceremony arranged by their local authority.

40. C (You are allowed to live in the UK permanently)

Permanent residence (settlement) means you may live in the UK without a time limit; it is separate from citizenship, which is a further step.

41. A (True)

The values and principles of British life are for everyone living in the UK to respect and support, not only for citizens.

42. B (False)

The pass mark is 75 per cent, which on a 24-question test means at least 18 correct answers.

43. D (They may book and take the test again, paying the fee each time)

There is no limit on retakes, but each attempt must be booked and paid for again, so preparing properly first matters.

44. A (Freedom of speech) and **C** (Freedom of thought, belief and religion)

Freedom of speech and freedom of thought, belief and religion are both among the freedoms the UK offers. There is no freedom to avoid paying tax, and court rulings must be obeyed, not ignored.

45. A (Bring the same ID that was used to make the booking) and **B** (Pay the fee again for each retake after failing)

You must bring the same original ID you used when booking — a different document, such as a gym card, can mean being turned away. If you fail, you may book again, but there is no free retake: the fee is payable for every attempt.

46. B (False)

Tests must be booked through the official service at least three days before the appointment.

47. A (The judges are independent and free from government pressure)

A fair trial depends on an independent legal system, where judges make decisions based on law and evidence rather than political pressure.

48. D (Equal pay for the same work)

Equality law gives women and men the right to equal pay for equal work, as part of the wider protection against unfair discrimination.

49. A (Participation in community life)

Taking an active part in schemes and groups that support your local area is participation in community life, one of the fundamental principles of British life.

50. C (Following the monarch's personal wishes)

The fundamental principles are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life. Obeying a monarch's personal wishes is not among them.

51. B (Participation in community life)

Serving as a school governor is a way of taking part in the life of your community, which is one of the fundamental principles of British life.

52. D (Individual liberty)

Individual liberty means people are free to make their own choices about their lives — such as their work and where they live — within the law.

53. C (Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)

Respecting and making room for a colleague's religious practice shows tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, a fundamental principle of British life.

54. B (A court can order a government department to change an unlawful decision) and **C** (A police officer who breaks the law can be prosecuted like anyone else)

The rule of law means nobody is above the law: a police officer who breaks it can be prosecuted just like any other member of the public, and even the government must obey the law, so a court can order a department to change an unlawful decision. Senior officials are not exempt from prosecution, and the law applies to everyone in the UK, not only to citizens.

55. D (The rule of law)

Under the rule of law, even the government must obey the law, and the courts can hold it to account when it acts unlawfully.

56. B (Looking after the area where you live and the environment)

Residents are expected to look after the area they live in and to protect the environment, for example by recycling and not dropping litter.

57. A (Treating others with fairness)

Treating everyone equally and without favouritism is part of the responsibility to treat others with fairness, expected of everyone living in the UK.

58. C (Looking after yourself and your family)

Residents have a responsibility to look after themselves and their family, which includes caring for children and helping relatives who depend on them.

59. C (Agreeing with every decision the government makes)

People are free to disagree with the government and campaign against its decisions. The responsibilities are to respect and obey the law, treat others with fairness and behave responsibly.

60. D (Freedom of thought, belief and religion)

Freedom of thought, belief and religion means people may worship as they choose — or not at all — including setting up places of worship.

Exam 1 — sit it against the clock

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. The answers are in the free app (Exam 1 of the Exam Series) and in the full Workbook.

1. If someone becomes seriously worried that a person they know is being drawn into extremist activity that could harm others, what is the best course of action?

- ☐ A. Report the concern to the police
- ☐ B. Say nothing, because it is always a private matter
- ☐ C. Name the person publicly on social media
- ☐ D. Confront the person in a public argument

2. Roughly what percentage of the UK population has a parent or grandparent who was born outside the UK?

- ☐ A. Around 10%
- ☐ B. Around 30%
- ☐ C. Around 50%
- ☐ D. Around 70%

3. Which TWO lands' coasts did Captain James Cook chart on his first great voyage of exploration?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Australia
- ☐ B. New Zealand
- ☐ C. India
- ☐ D. Canada

4. The Grand National is a steeplechase in which horses jump a series of large fences.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the UK's constitutional institutions?

- ☐ A. The National Health Service
- ☐ B. Parliament
- ☐ C. The judiciary (the courts)
- ☐ D. The monarchy

6. The island of St Helena, a British Overseas Territory, is historically famous as the place where which leader was exiled and later died?

- ☐ A. Julius Caesar
- ☐ B. Napoleon Bonaparte
- ☐ C. Winston Churchill
- ☐ D. Oliver Cromwell

7. The Great Fire of London of 1666 is traditionally said to have started in a bakery in Pudding Lane.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. By law, when a dog is in a public place in the UK, what must it wear?

- ☐ A. A high-visibility jacket
- ☐ B. A collar showing the owner's name and address
- ☐ C. A licence disc issued by the council
- ☐ D. A bell to warn other animals

9. Which TWO of these matters can the Northern Ireland Assembly make decisions about?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Agriculture
- ☐ B. Defence
- ☐ C. The environment
- ☐ D. Foreign policy

10. Which king is remembered for defeating the Vikings and uniting Anglo-Saxon resistance?

- ☐ A. Henry VIII
- ☐ B. Alfred the Great
- ☐ C. Richard III
- ☐ D. William of Orange

11. Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, wrote the words of which famous song, sung around the world at New Year?

- ☐ A. Flower of Scotland
- ☐ B. God Save the King
- ☐ C. Land of My Fathers
- ☐ D. Auld Lang Syne

12. Less serious criminal offences, such as minor motoring offences, usually begin in the Magistrates' Court in England and Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

13. The Bayeux Tapestry, a long embroidered cloth made soon after the events it shows, tells the story of which event?

- ☐ A. The signing of Magna Carta
- ☐ B. The Wars of the Roses
- ☐ C. The building of Stonehenge
- ☐ D. The Norman Conquest of 1066

14. In which year was the National Trust founded?

- ☐ A. 1885
- ☐ B. 1895
- ☐ C. 1905
- ☐ D. 1915

15. What is Hansard?

- ☐ A. The law library used by MPs
- ☐ B. The official report of what is said in Parliament
- ☐ C. The rule book for elections
- ☐ D. The list of government ministers

16. Britain and France declared war on Germany in September 1939, starting the Second World War, after Germany invaded which country?

- ☐ A. Austria
- ☐ B. Czechoslovakia
- ☐ C. Poland
- ☐ D. Norway

17. At what age can a person legally drive a car or a motorcycle on public roads in the UK?

- ☐ A. 16
- ☐ B. 18
- ☐ C. 17
- ☐ D. 21

18. How many people sit on a jury in Scotland?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 12
- ☐ C. 10
- ☐ D. 9

19. Why were so many canals dug in Britain during the Industrial Revolution?

- ☐ A. To defend the borders
- ☐ B. For royal pleasure boating
- ☐ C. To move coal and heavy goods between factories, towns and ports
- ☐ D. Only to irrigate farmland

20. Halloween has its origins in Samhain, an ancient festival celebrated by which people?

- ☐ A. The Romans
- ☐ B. The Vikings
- ☐ C. The Celts
- ☐ D. The Normans

21. How many Church of England archbishops and bishops, known as the Lords Spiritual, sit in the House of Lords?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☐ B. 18
- ☐ C. 26
- ☐ D. 36

22. In his great work the Principia, published in 1687, Isaac Newton set out which of his famous laws?

- ☐ A. The laws of heredity
- ☐ B. The laws of thermodynamics
- ☐ C. The laws of motion and universal gravitation
- ☐ D. The laws of electricity

23. Before election day, what must you do if you want to be able to vote?

- ☐ A. Join a political party
- ☐ B. Own your own home
- ☐ C. Make sure your name is on the electoral register
- ☐ D. Pass a citizenship test

24. Amara wants to raise a problem with her local MP in writing. Where can she send a letter to reach the MP?

- ☐ A. To the MP at Buckingham Palace
- ☐ B. To the MP's local police station
- ☐ C. To the town hall only
- ☐ D. To the MP at the House of Commons, London

The full book

This extract is a taster. The Complete Workbook contains all 1,240 questions with explained answers, all 24 exam papers with marking grids, these reference sheets, the 180-term glossary and a score tracker — 402 pages, generated from the same bank as the website so it never drifts out of date.

It is part of the CitizenReady Pass Pack (£9.99, one payment) with all 34 interactive Topics, the full Exam Series in the app, bilingual explanations in Persian, Urdu, Bengali and Arabic, and the 13-hour audio edition. See citizenready.co.uk/pass-pack/