CitizenReady

The Complete Workbook

Life in the UK Test — every question, every exam paper, and the facts worth memorising

1,240 practice questions with explained answers
24 full exam papers with marking grids
Reference sheets: the great timeline · the four nations · numbers that stick
The **180-term** glossary of words that block candidates

Print it, work through it in pencil, and sit each exam paper against the clock — 45 minutes, 18 out of 24 to pass, exactly like the real test.

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CitizenReady is an independent study aid and is not affiliated with the Home Office. The official handbook is *Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents*; book the real test only on GOV.UK (£50).

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How to use this book

Work through one chapter at a time. Answer the questions in pencil first — the answers and explanations for each chapter are printed together at the end of that chapter, so you can test yourself honestly before you check. Tick the box beside an option as you choose it, and mark anything you got wrong: those are the questions to revisit in the app, where your mistakes are kept for you automatically.

When a chapter feels solid, sit its exam papers. The 24 papers at the back are the same fixed Exam Series as in the app: 24 questions each, against a 45-minute clock, pass mark 18. Use the marking grid after each paper, log your score in the tracker on the last page, and watch the trend — that trend is your readiness.

The reference sheets come first on purpose. Most missed marks are dates, places and numbers; read the timeline and the numbers page the night before your test, and again on the way there.

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

Key words — the 180-term glossary

The words that block candidates most, in plain English. The same glossary is in the app in Persian, Urdu, Bengali and Arabic with the Pass Pack.

Term	What it means
Rule of law	Everyone — even the government — must obey the law.
Democracy	People choose their government by voting in free elections.
Individual liberty	Your right to make your own choices and live freely.
Tolerance	Accepting people who have different beliefs and ways of life.
Mutual respect	Treating other people politely and fairly, and being treated the same way.
Constitution	The rules that set out how a country is governed.
Unwritten constitution	Rules of government found in laws, traditions and court decisions, not one single document.
Monarch	The king or queen — the head of state.
Constitutional monarchy	A system where the monarch reigns but Parliament makes the laws.
Parliament	The body that makes laws: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
House of Commons	The elected part of Parliament; its members are MPs.
House of Lords	The unelected part of Parliament that checks and revises laws.
MP (Member of Parliament)	A person elected to represent one area in the House of Commons.
Constituency	One area of the country that elects a single MP.
General election	The national vote, at least every five years, that chooses all MPs.
By-election	A single-area vote held when an MP leaves or dies between elections.
First past the post	The voting system where the candidate with the most votes wins.
Hung parliament	When no single party has more than half the MPs.
Coalition	A government formed by two or more parties working together.
Cabinet	The group of senior ministers who run the government with the Prime Minister.
Prime Minister	The leader of the government, chosen from the largest party in the Commons.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The minister in charge of the country's money and taxes.
Budget	The government's yearly plan for taxes and spending, announced in the Commons.
Opposition	The largest party not in government; it questions and challenges ministers.
Shadow cabinet	The opposition's team of spokespersons, one for each government department.
Speaker	The MP who chairs debates in the House of Commons and keeps order.
Bill	A proposal for a new law, debated before it becomes an Act.

Term	What it means
Act of Parliament	A law that has been passed by Parliament and agreed by the monarch.
Royal Assent	The monarch's formal agreement that makes a bill into law.
Civil service	Permanent government workers who carry out policies; they are politically neutral.
Devolution	Powers given from the UK Parliament to the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish bodies.
Senedd	The Welsh Parliament in Cardiff, which makes laws for Wales.
Scottish Parliament	The law-making body for Scotland, at Holyrood in Edinburgh.
Northern Ireland Assembly	The law-making body for Northern Ireland, at Stormont in Belfast.
MSP	A Member of the Scottish Parliament.
MLA	A Member of the Northern Ireland Assembly.
First Minister	The leader of a devolved government in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.
Local authority (council)	The elected body that runs local services such as schools, housing and rubbish collection.
Councillor	A person elected to the local council.
Mayor	The elected leader of a city or local area.
Police and Crime Commissioner	An elected official who oversees the local police force.
Referendum	A vote where the whole population decides one question directly.
Electoral Register	The official list of people who are allowed to vote.
Polling station	The local place where you go to vote in person.
Postal vote	Voting by post instead of going to a polling station.
Ballot paper	The paper (or form) on which you mark your vote.
Candidate	A person standing for election, hoping to be chosen.
Party manifesto	A party's published promises about what it will do if elected.
Common law	Law built up over time through judges' decisions in court cases.
Criminal law	The law about crimes: acts that are punished by the state.
Civil law	The law about disagreements between people or organisations.
Court	The place where legal cases are heard and decided.
Judge	The trained legal official who runs a court and decides cases.
Magistrate	A trained volunteer who decides smaller court cases, without a jury.
Jury	Ordinary people chosen to decide in court whether someone is guilty.
Defendant	The person accused of a crime, or being sued in a civil case.
Prosecution	The side in a criminal case that tries to prove the defendant is guilty.
Solicitor	A lawyer who gives legal advice and prepares cases.
Barrister	A lawyer who speaks for clients in the higher courts.

Term	What it means
Small claims	A simple court route for getting back smaller amounts of money.
County Court	The court that deals with most civil cases in England and Wales.
Crown Court	The court that deals with serious criminal cases, with a judge and jury.
High Court	The senior civil court, above the County Court.
Supreme Court	The highest court in the UK; its decisions are final.
Tribunal	A specialist panel that decides disputes, such as employment cases.
Legal aid	Government help with legal costs for people who cannot afford them.
Citizens Advice	A charity that gives free advice on rights, money, housing and more.
Arrest	When the police take someone into custody because they may have committed a crime.
Fine	Money that must be paid as a punishment.
Community sentence	A punishment served in the community, such as unpaid work, instead of prison.
Suspended sentence	A prison sentence that only starts if the person commits another crime.
Life sentence	A prison sentence that can last for the rest of a person's life.
Citizenship ceremony	The official welcome where new citizens make their promises and receive their certificate.
Oath of allegiance	The promise of loyalty to the monarch made by new citizens.
Pledge	A solemn promise — new citizens promise to respect the UK's rights, freedoms and laws.
Indefinite leave to remain	Permission to live in the UK permanently, also called settlement.
Settlement	Permanent permission to live in the UK; see 'indefinite leave to remain'.
National Insurance number	Your personal number for tax and benefits records; you need one to work.
Income tax	Tax taken from what you earn, used to pay for public services.
Council Tax	A local tax on homes that helps pay for local services.
VAT (Value Added Tax)	A tax added to the price of many goods and services.
National Insurance contributions	Payments from workers and employers that fund the state pension and some benefits.
State Pension	A regular payment from the government when you reach pension age.
Benefit	A government payment to help people who are ill, out of work, or on a low income.
Jobcentre Plus	The government service that helps people find work and claim benefits.
NHS (National Health Service)	The public health service, free at the point of use and paid for through taxes.
GP (general practitioner)	Your local family doctor, usually the first person you see when ill.
A&E (Accident and Emergency)	The hospital department for serious injuries and emergencies.

Term	What it means
Prescription	A doctor's written order for medicine, which you collect from a pharmacy.
MOT test	The yearly safety check that cars over a certain age must pass.
Driving licence	The official card that allows you to drive; you must pass a test to get one.
TV licence	The yearly licence most homes must buy to watch live television.
Census	The official count of everyone in the country, held every ten years.
Bank holiday	A public holiday when many businesses and offices close.
Patron saint	A saint linked to a country — St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St David for Wales, St Patrick for Ireland.
Union Flag (Union Jack)	The flag of the United Kingdom, combining the crosses of England, Scotland and Ireland.
Great Britain	The island containing England, Scotland and Wales.
United Kingdom	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland together.
British Isles	The islands of Great Britain, Ireland and many smaller islands.
County	A traditional area division — for example Kent, Devon or Yorkshire.
Capital city	The city where a country's government sits: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
Roman Britain	The period when the Romans ruled southern Britain, from AD 43 to about AD 410.
Anglo-Saxons	Peoples from northern Europe who settled in Britain after the Romans left.
Vikings	Seafarers from Denmark and Norway who raided and settled parts of Britain.
Norman Conquest	William of Normandy's invasion in 1066, which changed England's language and rulers.
Battle of Hastings	The 1066 battle where William the Conqueror defeated King Harold.
Magna Carta	The 1215 charter that limited the king's power and established the rule of law.
Feudal system	The medieval order where land was held in return for loyalty and service.
Middle Ages	The period of history from roughly 500 to 1500.
Wars of the Roses	The 15th-century civil wars between the houses of Lancaster and York.
Tudors	The royal family that ruled from 1485 to 1603, including Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
Reformation	The 16th-century break with the Roman Catholic Church that created the Church of England.
Church of England	The official state church in England, whose monarch is its head.
Dissolution of the monasteries	Henry VIII's closing of the monasteries and taking of their wealth in the 1530s.
Spanish Armada	The Spanish fleet defeated by England in 1588.
Gunpowder Plot	The 1605 plan by Guy Fawkes and others to blow up Parliament.
Civil War (English)	The 1642–49 war between the king and Parliament, won by Parliament.

Term	What it means
Roundheads	Supporters of Parliament in the Civil War.
Cavaliers	Supporters of the king in the Civil War.
Commonwealth (the republic, 1649–1660)	The republic period after 1649, when Britain had no monarch.
Restoration	The return of the monarchy in 1660, when Charles II became king.
Glorious Revolution	The 1688 change of monarch that confirmed Parliament's power over the crown.
Bill of Rights	The 1689 law setting out Parliament's rights and limiting the monarch's power.
Act of Union	The 1707 agreement joining England and Scotland into Great Britain.
Jacobites	Supporters of the Stuart family who tried to win back the throne in 1715 and 1745.
Highland Clearances	The forced removal of Scottish Highland families from their land in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Industrial Revolution	The 18th–19th century change to factories, machines and cities.
Enclosure	The fencing off of common land into private fields, mainly in the 18th century.
Empire (British Empire)	The lands ruled by Britain around the world, at its largest in the 19th century.
Abolition of slavery	Britain ended the slave trade in 1807 and slavery in its colonies in 1833.
Chartists	The 19th-century movement demanding voting rights for working men.
Suffragettes	Women who campaigned, sometimes by force, for women's right to vote.
Votes for women	Women over 30 gained the vote in 1918; equal voting age with men came in 1928.
Home Rule	The campaign for Ireland to govern itself, which led to the Irish Free State in 1922.
Partition of Ireland	The 1921 division of Ireland into Northern Ireland (UK) and the Irish Free State.
The Troubles	The conflict in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s to the 1990s.
Good Friday Agreement	The 1998 agreement that largely ended the Troubles and set up power-sharing in Northern Ireland.
First World War	The 1914–18 war in which Britain and its allies fought Germany and its allies.
Second World War	The 1939–45 war against Nazi Germany and its allies.
Battle of Britain	The 1940 air battle in which the RAF prevented a German invasion.
Blitz	The German bombing of British cities in 1940–41.
Evacuees	Children sent from cities to the countryside to escape bombing in the Second World War.
D-Day	6 June 1944, when Allied forces landed in France.
VE Day	8 May 1945, the day the war in Europe ended.

Term	What it means
Welfare state	The system of health care and benefits built after 1945 to support everyone.
Commonwealth of Nations	The association of countries, most once part of the British Empire, headed by the monarch.
Crown Dependency	Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man: self-governing islands that are not part of the UK.
Overseas Territory	Places under British sovereignty, such as Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands.
Premier League	The top football league in England, watched around the world.
Grand National	The famous horse race held at Aintree near Liverpool.
Six Nations	The yearly rugby championship between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France and Italy.
Ashes	The cricket series played between England and Australia.
Wimbledon	The famous tennis championships held in London each summer.
Edinburgh Festival Fringe	The world's largest arts festival, held every August in Edinburgh.
Proms	The summer season of classical concerts in London, ending with the Last Night of the Proms.
Pantomime	A comic stage show for families, performed around Christmas.
Shakespeare	England's most famous playwright (1564–1616), who wrote Hamlet, Macbeth and Romeo and Juliet.
Charles Dickens	The great Victorian novelist who wrote Oliver Twist and A Christmas Carol.
Jane Austen	The novelist known for Pride and Prejudice and Sense and Sensibility.
Robert Burns	Scotland's national poet, celebrated on Burns Night, 25 January.
Hogmanay	The Scottish New Year celebration on 31 December.
Eisteddfod	A Welsh festival of music, poetry and literature.
Remembrance Sunday	The November Sunday closest to 11 November, honouring those who died in wars.
Poppy	The red flower worn to remember the fallen of the wars.
Bonfire Night	5 November, when fireworks and bonfires remember the Gunpowder Plot.
Christmas Day	25 December, a public holiday celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.
Boxing Day	26 December, the public holiday after Christmas Day.
Easter	The Christian festival of the resurrection, with holidays on Good Friday and Easter Monday (not Scotland).
Diwali	The Hindu, Sikh and Jain festival of lights, in October or November.
Eid	The Muslim festivals marking the end of Ramadan and the festival of sacrifice.
Ramadan	The month when Muslims fast from dawn to sunset.
Hanukkah	The Jewish festival of lights, in November or December.

Term	What it means
Vaisakhi	The Sikh festival on 14 April, marking the start of the harvest and the Khalsa.
Volunteering	Giving your time free to help others or your community.
Charity	An organisation that helps people or causes, not for profit.
Neighbourhood Watch	A local scheme where residents help the police keep their area safe.
School governor	A volunteer who helps run a school and check how it is doing.
Blood donation	Giving blood free so hospitals can help patients.
National Park	A protected area of countryside, such as Snowdonia, the Lake District and the Scottish Highlands.
National Trust	The charity that protects historic places and coastline in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK

250 questions. Answer in pencil; the answers and explanations for this chapter start after the last question.

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

61. Rosa writes a letter to her local newspaper criticising the council's plans to close the library. Which freedom is she exercising?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ C. Freedom of religion
- ☐ D. Individual liberty in employment

62. Which freedom means that nobody can force you to give up or change your personal beliefs?

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

63. Which TWO of these help to make sure a trial in the UK is fair?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Judges are independent and free from government pressure
- ☐ B. The accused can choose the outcome of their own case
- ☐ C. The government directs the outcome in serious cases
- ☐ D. The defendant gets time and legal help to prepare a defence

64. A school refuses a child a place purely because of the child's ethnic background. Which freedom has been breached?

- ☐ A. Individual liberty
- ☐ B. Tolerance
- ☐ C. Democracy
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

65. In the UK, people are free to criticise the government openly, for example at a public meeting.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

66. In the pledge made at the citizenship ceremony, new citizens promise to observe the United Kingdom's laws in what way?

- ☐ A. Only when it suits them
- ☐ B. Only in public
- ☐ C. Faithfully
- ☐ D. Only during their first year

67. At the citizenship ceremony, the oath of allegiance is sworn to the King.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

68. Who is required to attend a citizenship ceremony in order to become a British citizen?

- ☐ A. Children under 18
- ☐ B. Nobody — attendance is always optional
- ☐ C. Only people who failed the test on their first attempt
- ☐ D. Adults aged 18 and over

69. Nadia would like a citizenship ceremony with just her close family present, rather than the usual group ceremony. What can she do?

- ☐ A. She must wait a year and apply again
- ☐ B. She must travel to London for a special ceremony
- ☐ C. Private ceremonies are never allowed
- ☐ D. She can pay an extra fee for a private ceremony

70. At a citizenship ceremony, the affirmation carries exactly the same legal weight as the oath.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

71. At 19, Callum puts himself forward as a candidate in his local council election. Which principle of British life is he taking part in?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Democracy
- ☐ C. Tolerance
- ☐ D. Individual liberty

72. Which TWO of these are features of democracy in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Governments are chosen through free elections
- ☐ B. The monarch chooses the government
- ☐ C. Elections are held by secret ballot
- ☐ D. Voters must say publicly how they voted

73. You look out of your window and see burglars breaking into your neighbour's house right now. Which telephone number should you call?

- ☐ A. 999
- ☐ B. 101
- ☐ C. 111
- ☐ D. 0800

74. The police non-emergency number in the UK is 111.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

75. Which TWO of these actions help to protect the environment?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Recycling household waste
- ☐ B. Fly-tipping old furniture in a lay-by
- ☐ C. Saving water at home
- ☐ D. Dumping rubbish on a local green

76. Before a team meeting, a manager checks that the room can be reached by her colleague who uses a wheelchair, and moves the meeting when it cannot. Which value is she putting into practice?

- ☐ A. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. Democracy
- ☐ D. The rule of law

77. Tolerance means agreeing with other people's beliefs and opinions.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

78. Most court trials in the UK are held in public, where anyone may attend. What is an important reason for this?

- ☐ A. So that the public can see justice being done openly
- ☐ B. So that the audience can help the jury decide
- ☐ C. So that newspapers can decide the verdict
- ☐ D. So that defendants are not allowed a lawyer

79. Once new citizens have received their certificate of naturalisation at the ceremony, what can they use it to apply for?

- ☐ A. A driving licence
- ☐ B. A British passport
- ☐ C. A council house
- ☐ D. A National Insurance number

80. Two neighbours fall out over a garden fence. Which response best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Threaten the neighbour until they give in
- ☐ B. Damage the fence secretly at night
- ☐ C. Ignore the law, because it is a private matter
- ☐ D. Discuss it calmly and, if needed, settle it through the proper legal channels

81. Forcing someone to marry against their will is a criminal offence in the UK.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

82. Which of these statements about marriage in the UK is correct?

- ☐ A. Parents choose marriage partners for their adult children
- ☐ B. Adults may only marry within their own faith
- ☐ C. Adults are free to choose their own partner, including someone of a different faith
- ☐ D. Couples need the government's approval of their beliefs before marrying

83. Someone has dumped a burnt-out car and piles of rubbish on a green near Tom's home, so he reports it to the council and joins a weekend clean-up. Which responsibility is he meeting?

- ☐ A. Looking after himself and his family
- ☐ B. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ C. Respecting and obeying the law and nothing else
- ☐ D. Looking after the area where he lives

84. A Sikh driver wears a turban at work and his colleague wears a small cross on a necklace. Which freedom protects both of them?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- ☐ C. Individual liberty in choosing a job
- ☐ D. Democracy

85. A group of residents joins a political party and spends weekends campaigning for its candidates in the council election. Which principle are they exercising?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Tolerance of different faiths
- ☐ C. Democracy
- ☐ D. Participation in community life only through charity work

86. Views that others find offensive are protected in the UK, provided they do not incite violence or hatred.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

87. Which statement best describes British society today?

- ☐ A. Everyone is expected to follow the same religion
- ☐ B. Only one culture is officially recognised
- ☐ C. People from many different backgrounds, faiths and cultures live side by side
- ☐ D. Newcomers are expected to hide their own traditions

88. In the citizenship pledge, new citizens promise to respect the rights and freedoms of whom?

- ☐ A. Only members of their own community
- ☐ B. Only people who were born in Britain
- ☐ C. Other people living in the UK
- ☐ D. Only members of their own family

89. As well as giving their loyalty to the United Kingdom, what do new citizens promise in the citizenship pledge about their role as citizens?

- ☐ A. To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen
- ☐ B. To volunteer for a political party
- ☐ C. To attend a ceremony every year
- ☐ D. To work in a public service job

90. Which of these do new citizens NOT promise when they make the citizenship pledge?

- ☐ A. To give their loyalty to the United Kingdom
- ☐ B. To support one particular political party
- ☐ C. To uphold the UK's democratic values
- ☐ D. To observe the UK's laws faithfully

91. Campaigners march peacefully through their town, and a group of care workers joins a trade union. Which TWO freedoms protect these activities?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ B. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ C. Freedom of association
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

92. A group of care workers decides to join a trade union so that it can represent them in discussions with their employer. Which freedom protects their choice?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of association
- ☐ C. Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

93. Fatima joins a photography society at her local community centre, and her brother signs up for a ramblers' club. Joining clubs and societies of your own choice is protected by which freedom?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom to live anywhere in the UK
- ☐ C. Freedom of association
- ☐ D. The right to a fair trial

94. After graduating, Dan accepts a job in another city, moves there, rents a flat near his workplace and signs up for an evening course. Which principle protects his freedom to make these choices?

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

95. The handbook lists freedoms that people living in the UK can expect. Which of these is one of them?

- ☐ A. A right to free university education
- ☐ B. A right to a job provided by the government
- ☐ C. A right to drive without passing a test
- ☐ D. A right to join in the election of a government

96. A man accused of a crime speaks very little English, so the court arranges an interpreter so that he can follow the proceedings and understand the evidence. Which right does this help to protect?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ C. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ D. Freedom of association

97. A woman who has been convicted of an offence believes her trial was unfair. What can she usually do?

- ☐ A. Demand that the judge be removed from their job
- ☐ B. Refuse to recognise the court's authority
- ☐ C. Ask a higher court to review her case through an appeal
- ☐ D. Ask the police to cancel the verdict

98. Who may new citizens usually invite to come and watch their citizenship ceremony?

- ☐ A. Family and friends, as guests
- ☐ B. Only government officials
- ☐ C. Only other new citizens
- ☐ D. No one — guests are never allowed

99. The welcoming speech at a citizenship ceremony is usually given by the King.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

100. In the speech at the citizenship ceremony, the local dignitary mainly talks about what?

- ☐ A. The history of the town hall building
- ☐ B. How to vote in the next election
- ☐ C. The rules for applying for a driving licence
- ☐ D. What it means to be a British citizen

101. Which TWO of these are protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Gender reassignment
- ☐ B. Eye colour
- ☐ C. Height
- ☐ D. Race

102. Which of these is NOT a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. Age
- ☐ B. Disability
- ☐ C. Eye colour
- ☐ D. Race

103. A family moves into a street and keeps customs that are unfamiliar to their new neighbours. Which response best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Welcome them and respect their way of life
- ☐ B. Ask them to keep their customs out of sight
- ☐ C. Complain until they decide to move away
- ☐ D. Avoid speaking to them altogether

104. A landlord refuses to rent a flat to a couple after discovering that they are in a same-sex relationship. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. It is always lawful — renting is a private matter
- ☐ B. It is lawful if the other tenants object
- ☐ C. It is lawful when the landlord has religious reasons
- ☐ D. It is unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation

105. Which of these is an example of age discrimination in an everyday service?

- ☐ A. A shop offers a discount to customers over 60
- ☐ B. A café refuses to serve a customer simply because she is 75
- ☐ C. A cinema checks identity for an age-restricted film
- ☐ D. A bus company runs a concessionary pass scheme for pensioners

106. A restaurant refuses to let a blind customer bring her assistance dog inside. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Any business may refuse animals for any reason
- ☐ B. Only dogs trained in the UK are protected
- ☐ C. Refusing the assistance dog is unlawful disability discrimination
- ☐ D. The customer must leave the dog with a member of staff

107. Shortly after telling her manager that she has entered a civil partnership, an employee is repeatedly given the worst shifts while her colleagues are not. Treating her worse because of the civil partnership is an example of what?

- ☐ A. Unlawful discrimination — civil partnership is a protected characteristic
- ☐ B. An example of individual liberty in the workplace
- ☐ C. A normal reward for long service and hard work
- ☐ D. A reasonable health and safety measure for the team

108. Which TWO of these are examples of unlawful discrimination?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Refusing to rent a home to someone because of their race
- ☐ B. A shop offering a discount to customers over 60
- ☐ C. Refusing a customer a hotel room because of their religion
- ☐ D. A cinema checking identity for an age-restricted film

109. Which statement about businesses providing services to the public is correct?

- ☐ A. Businesses may refuse customers whose religion they dislike
- ☐ B. Refusing a customer a room because of their religion is unlawful discrimination
- ☐ C. Shops may charge different prices based on a customer's nationality
- ☐ D. Hotels may lawfully operate a 'local people only' policy

110. Which TWO of these show tolerance of people with different faiths and beliefs?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Asking a family to keep their customs out of sight
- ☐ B. Booking a team lunch after sunset during Ramadan so a fasting colleague can join
- ☐ C. Refusing a customer a room because of their religion
- ☐ D. Offering a hospital patient food that meets the requirements of her faith

111. When a small group of fans begins racist chanting at a football match, players from both teams and the rest of the crowd make clear that it is unacceptable. Which statement about British life does this reflect?

- ☐ A. Intolerance has no place in British society
- ☐ B. Sport is separate from British values
- ☐ C. Spectators may say anything they like at a match
- ☐ D. Only the referee is allowed to object to chanting

112. At a primary school assembly, children take turns to explain how their families mark different religious festivals through the year. Which value is the school encouraging?

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

113. Instead of driving to work, Priya cycles on most days and takes the bus when it rains, in order to cut pollution. Which responsibility 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

114. The Ahmed family fixes a leaking tap straight away, switches off lights in empty rooms and is careful not to waste water. Which responsibility does this show?

- ☐ A. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. Looking after the area where you live and the environment
- ☐ D. Looking after yourself and your family

115. 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

116. Most new citizens must usually attend their citizenship ceremony within twelve months of being told that their application has been successful.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

117. Pregnancy and maternity is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

118. Blocking a motorway without permission is a lawful way for people in the UK to express their views.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

119. Certificates of naturalisation are presented by local officials at citizenship ceremonies organised by the local authority.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

120. Before her trial, Aisha is told exactly which offence she is accused of and can see the evidence that will be used against her, so that she can prepare her defence. Which right does this form part of?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of association
- ☐ C. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ D. Freedom of assembly

121. Which of these is an example of sex discrimination?

- ☐ A. A gym offers a discount to students
- ☐ B. A gym sells a family membership package
- ☐ C. A gym asks for proof of age for junior memberships
- ☐ D. A gym charges women higher monthly fees than men for exactly the same membership

122. A same-sex couple living in the UK wishes to make their relationship legally recognised. What may they choose to do?

- ☐ A. Marry or enter into a civil partnership
- ☐ B. Only register the relationship in another country
- ☐ C. Live together — no legal recognition is available
- ☐ D. Apply to Parliament for special permission

123. After the general election, the party George supports loses. He is disappointed, but he accepts the result and begins campaigning for the next election. Which principle is he upholding?

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

124. A world-famous footballer is caught driving too fast and is fined and given penalty points, exactly as any other driver would be. Which principle does this show?

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

125. Tom was brought up in one faith but, as an adult, decides to follow a different religion. Which freedom protects his decision?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ C. Freedom of association
- ☐ D. Freedom of thought, belief and religion

126. Publishing articles online that strongly criticise government policy, without inciting hatred or violence, is protected by which freedom?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ C. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

127. Which statement about disability and employment is correct?

- ☐ A. Employers may refuse to interview any applicant who has a disability
- ☐ B. Rejecting a qualified applicant because of their disability is unlawful discrimination
- ☐ C. Disabled applicants are not entitled to reasonable adjustments
- ☐ D. Employers may pay disabled workers less for the same job

128. Who usually presents new citizens with their certificate of naturalisation during the citizenship ceremony?

- ☐ A. The King
- ☐ B. A local dignitary, such as the mayor
- ☐ C. The Superintendent Registrar
- ☐ D. The Home Secretary

129. Which Act of Parliament brought most of the UK's equality and anti-discrimination law together in one place?

- ☐ A. The Equality Act 2010
- ☐ B. The Human Rights Act 1998
- ☐ C. The Representation of the People Act 1983
- ☐ D. The Scotland Act 1998

130. Which of these situations is covered by the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. A friend deciding not to invite a colleague to a private birthday party
- ☐ B. A college refusing to offer a place to a student because of her disability
- ☐ C. Brothers arguing over who should wash the dishes at home
- ☐ D. A novelist writing a story with an unkind character

131. What is the main purpose of the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. To fix the rates of income tax and National Insurance
- ☐ B. To decide the dates of public holidays in the UK
- ☐ C. To protect people from unfair treatment because of their protected characteristics
- ☐ D. To set speed limits on British roads and motorways

132. The Equality Act 2010 replaced a number of separate earlier laws with a single Act.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

133. What did the Human Rights Act 1998 make possible for people in the UK?

- ☐ A. Voting in elections from the age of 16
- ☐ B. Claiming unemployment benefit without conditions
- ☐ C. Ignoring court orders they disagree with
- ☐ D. Raising a case about their human rights in the UK's own courts

134. The rights protected by the Human Rights Act 1998 come from the European Convention on Human Rights.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

135. Under the Human Rights Act 1998, private businesses must respect people's Convention rights in all circumstances.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

136. When will a candidate normally find out whether they have passed the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. By letter, about six weeks later
- ☐ B. Only when their citizenship application is decided
- ☐ C. At the citizenship ceremony
- ☐ D. On the same day, before leaving the test centre

137. A candidate passes the test. What will they need from the test when they apply for settlement or citizenship?

- ☐ A. A British passport issued at the test centre
- ☐ B. A letter of recommendation from the test centre staff
- ☐ C. The unique reference number for their pass
- ☐ D. A certificate of naturalisation

138. A candidate who fails the Life in the UK Test must wait at least seven weeks before taking it again.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

139. A pass in the Life in the UK Test expires after five years.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

140. How is the Life in the UK Test actually taken?

- ☐ A. On a computer at an approved test centre
- ☐ B. As a spoken interview at a town hall
- ☐ C. At home, online, at any time
- ☐ D. As a written essay posted to the Home Office

141. As part of the checks when a candidate arrives at the test centre, what will the staff do?

- ☐ A. Interview the candidate's family
- ☐ B. Search the candidate's phone
- ☐ C. Take the candidate's photograph and check their identity documents
- ☐ D. Ask the candidate to sing the national anthem

142. Candidates have 60 minutes to answer the 24 questions in the Life in the UK Test.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

143. Which statement about British citizens is correct?

- ☐ A. They never have to pay income tax
- ☐ B. They cannot be taken to court
- ☐ C. They may live and work in the UK without immigration restrictions
- ☐ D. They do not need a passport to travel anywhere in the world

144. Which statement about behaviour online is correct in the UK?

- ☐ A. Anything posted online is protected, however threatening it is
- ☐ B. Threatening or abusive messages sent online can be a criminal offence, just as they can offline
- ☐ C. Only the social media company can take action about online abuse
- ☐ D. The law does not apply to things said on the internet

145. While browsing social media, Zainab sees posts urging people to attack members of a local religious group. Which action best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Share the posts so that her friends are warned
- ☐ B. Join in the comments to argue angrily
- ☐ C. Report the content and do not pass it on
- ☐ D. Ignore it, because what happens online does not matter

146. A bus driver refuses to allow a woman wearing a hijab to board his bus, although she has a valid ticket. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Lawful — drivers may choose their passengers
- ☐ B. Lawful if the other passengers agree
- ☐ C. Only a problem if she complains to the police
- ☐ D. Unlawful discrimination because of her religion

147. A tennis club rejects a man's membership application solely because he is gay. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation
- ☐ B. Lawful, because private clubs can choose anyone they like
- ☐ C. Lawful, unless the club receives public money
- ☐ D. Only unlawful if the man is over 50

148. Which of these is a lawful reason for a school to refuse a child a place?

- ☐ A. The child's parents are not married
- ☐ B. The school has no places left in that year group
- ☐ C. The family's religion is different from most pupils'
- ☐ D. The child has a disability

149. A GP surgery refuses to register a new patient after learning that he has a long-term disability. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Perfectly normal practice
- ☐ B. Lawful if the surgery is busy
- ☐ C. Unlawful discrimination because of disability
- ☐ D. Only a problem if the patient is elderly

150. Which statement about moving within the UK is correct?

- ☐ A. People may move freely between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to live and work
- ☐ B. People need a permit from each country's government before moving
- ☐ C. People must register with the police whenever they move to a different UK country
- ☐ D. People may only live in the country of the UK where they were born

151. Which statement about British citizens leaving the UK is correct?

- ☐ A. They lose their citizenship automatically if they live abroad
- ☐ B. They need the government's permission before they may live in another country
- ☐ C. They may only leave the UK for short holidays
- ☐ D. They are free to leave and live abroad if they choose

152. Which choice do parents in the UK generally have about their children's education?

- ☐ A. They may choose a state school or an independent school, or educate their children at home within the law
- ☐ B. Their children must attend the school nearest to their home
- ☐ C. Home education is against the law in the UK
- ☐ D. Parents have no say in their children's schooling

153. A worker decides she does not want to join the trade union at her workplace. Which freedom protects her choice?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ C. Freedom of association — it includes the choice not to join
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

154. Marta has leftover paint, solvents and old batteries to get rid of at home. Which action fits the responsibility to look after the environment?

- ☐ A. Pour the solvents down the kitchen sink and rinse them away
- ☐ B. Burn everything in a bonfire in the back garden
- ☐ C. Put it all in the general household bin with the rubbish
- ☐ D. Take the items to the local recycling centre or follow council guidance for hazardous waste

155. Tomas is planning a birthday party at home that will finish late in the evening. Which action best shows consideration for his neighbours?

- ☐ A. Say nothing — neighbours must put up with any noise
- ☐ B. Only quieten down if the police arrive
- ☐ C. Warn the neighbours in advance and keep the noise down as the night gets late
- ☐ D. Move the party into the street so the house stays quiet

156. Heavy snow has blocked the front path of Mrs Ellis, who is elderly and lives alone next door to Sam. Which action best reflects the values of community life in the UK?

- ☐ A. Wait for the council to clear every path in the street
- ☐ B. Clear her path and check that she is warm and has enough food
- ☐ C. Offer to help only if she pays him
- ☐ D. Ignore it — everyone must look after themselves

157. A streetlight on Dan's road has been broken for a week, leaving the street in darkness. What is the most helpful thing for him to do?

- ☐ A. Climb the post and try to repair it himself
- ☐ B. Report it to the local council so that it can be repaired
- ☐ C. Do nothing — streetlights are not residents' concern
- ☐ D. Block the road until someone fixes it

158. Which of the following does NOT appear in the official list of the fundamental principles of British life?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. The rule of law
- ☐ C. The idea that wealthy and powerful people should be treated differently by the courts
- ☐ D. Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

159. Which pair are BOTH fundamental principles of British life?

- ☐ A. Individual liberty and obedience to religious leaders
- ☐ B. Tolerance and special privileges for officials
- ☐ C. Democracy and keeping every tradition unchanged
- ☐ D. Democracy and individual liberty

160. What is the full title of the official handbook that the Life in the UK Test is based on?

- ☐ A. Living in Britain: A New Citizen's Handbook
- ☐ B. British Life: The Official Study Book
- ☐ C. Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents
- ☐ D. The British Citizenship Test Manual

161. The current edition of the official handbook used for the test is the fourth edition.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

162. How do candidates book the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. Online, through the official booking service reached from GOV.UK
- ☐ B. By queuing at their local post office
- ☐ C. By telephoning any test centre directly
- ☐ D. By asking their employer to arrange it

163. It costs £60 to take the Life in the UK Test on each attempt.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

164. Which of these people may be exempt from having to take the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. Someone who has lived in the UK for more than 20 years
- ☐ B. Someone who speaks English fluently and works full-time
- ☐ C. Someone whose long-term physical or mental condition prevents them meeting the requirement
- ☐ D. Someone who already has a secure job and home in the UK

165. The UK does not allow its citizens to hold citizenship of another country at the same time.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

166. While walking home, Leila finds a wallet containing cash and bank cards on the pavement. Which action is in line with the responsibilities of people living in the UK?

- ☐ A. Keep the cash and throw the wallet away in a bin
- ☐ B. Hand the wallet in to the police, or return it to the owner
- ☐ C. Leave it exactly where it is and say nothing to anyone
- ☐ D. Spend the cash yourself but return the bank cards

167. Which statement about newspapers and broadcasters in the UK is correct?

- ☐ A. They must support the government of the day
- ☐ B. They need a minister's permission to publish political stories
- ☐ C. They are owned and run by the state
- ☐ D. They may report and criticise the government freely, within the law

168. Which of these is an example of the kind of extremism that has no place in British society?

- ☐ A. Peacefully campaigning to change a law
- ☐ B. Criticising a government policy in a speech
- ☐ C. Threatening violence to force others to accept your beliefs
- ☐ D. Following a religion that few people in Britain practise

169. Which of these do you need in order to book a Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. A printed copy of the official handbook
- ☐ B. An email address, a debit or credit card and an accepted form of ID
- ☐ C. A utility bill and two passport photographs
- ☐ D. A letter from an employer

170. Which of the following is NOT one of the freedoms that the UK offers to people who live here?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- ☐ C. Freedom to break a law that you personally believe is unjust
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

171. A candidate who has an eVisa (a digital record of their immigration status) should use what to book the test?

- ☐ A. A share code from their UKVI account
- ☐ B. A printed photograph of their passport
- ☐ C. A letter from their sponsor
- ☐ D. Their National Insurance number on its own

172. Which of these documents can NOT be used as ID to book the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. A valid passport
- ☐ B. An identity card from an EU country
- ☐ C. A biometric residence permit
- ☐ D. An emergency travel document

173. On the day of the test, what must you bring as your ID?

- ☐ A. A clear photograph of it on your phone
- ☐ B. The original document itself
- ☐ C. A photocopy signed by a solicitor
- ☐ D. A screenshot of the document

174. Which statement about the photo on your ID is correct?

- ☐ A. It may be up to 20 years old
- ☐ B. It does not need to resemble you if the name matches
- ☐ C. You must use ID with a photo that looks like you
- ☐ D. Any photo ID from any country is accepted

175. What happens if a candidate refuses to have their photograph taken at the test centre?

- ☐ A. They cannot take the test and will not get a refund
- ☐ B. They can take the test but their result is delayed
- ☐ C. They pay a small extra fee instead
- ☐ D. They can email a photograph afterwards

176. If you have a disability and need extra equipment or help accessing the test centre, when should you make that request?

- ☐ A. On the morning of the test, at reception
- ☐ B. By writing to the Home Office after you pass
- ☐ C. Only once a doctor has contacted the centre for you
- ☐ D. When you book the test

177. A candidate needs headphones during the test because of a medical condition or disability. What should they do?

- ☐ A. Bring their own headphones from home
- ☐ B. Request them in advance through the special arrangements process
- ☐ C. Ask the candidate sitting next to them to share
- ☐ D. Buy a pair from the test centre on the day

178. On the computer system used for the test, which display settings can candidates adjust for themselves?

- ☐ A. The colour of their result notification
- ☐ B. The language of every question
- ☐ C. The font size and the screen background colour
- ☐ D. The number of questions they are asked

179. Which of these may you NOT take into the test room?

- ☐ A. Copies of the handbook, mobile phones and wrist watches
- ☐ B. Your glasses and any hearing aid you use
- ☐ C. The ID you used for booking
- ☐ D. A pen and paper provided by the centre

180. What should candidates do with personal belongings that cannot be taken into the test room?

- ☐ A. Leave them with a friend outside the building
- ☐ B. Keep them under the desk, switched off
- ☐ C. Hand them to the candidate sitting beside them
- ☐ D. Store them in the lockers provided at the centre

181. What is the rule about making notes during the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. You may bring your own revision notes in, as long as they stay in your pocket
- ☐ B. You may make notes during the test, but you must hand them to the supervisor before you leave
- ☐ C. You may take any notes you make home with you
- ☐ D. You may write notes on the desk for the next candidate

182. Before the real questions begin, candidates are given a few practice questions. Which statement about them is true?

- ☐ A. They count double towards the final score
- ☐ B. They replace the hardest real questions
- ☐ C. They do not count towards your score
- ☐ D. They decide whether you may continue to the real test

183. Which of the following statements about the Life in the UK Test is NOT correct?

- ☐ A. The test contains 24 questions
- ☐ B. You have 45 minutes to complete the test
- ☐ C. All of the questions are based on the official handbook
- ☐ D. You must answer all 24 questions correctly to pass

184. What behaviour is expected of candidates while they are in the test room?

- ☐ A. They may discuss hard questions quietly with their neighbours
- ☐ B. They may use a phone to translate difficult words
- ☐ C. They may ask other candidates for help with answers
- ☐ D. They must remain silent, and disruptive candidates may be asked to leave without a refund

185. How long should a candidate expect to spend at the test centre in total, including arrival checks and getting the result?

- ☐ A. About 20 minutes
- ☐ B. Up to about 2 hours in total
- ☐ C. A full working day
- ☐ D. Exactly 45 minutes, including all the checks

186. Which statement about bringing other people to the test centre is correct?

- ☐ A. Children may wait quietly at the back of the test room
- ☐ B. A family member may sit beside you for support
- ☐ C. You cannot bring children or other family members with you to the centre
- ☐ D. Children are allowed in the centre if they are over 16

187. If you cancel your Life in the UK Test, by when must you cancel to receive a refund?

- ☐ A. At least 3 days (72 hours) before the test
- ☐ B. At any time before the test begins
- ☐ C. Only on the morning of the test
- ☐ D. Never — the fee can never be refunded

188. What happens if a candidate arrives late for their Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. They are always allowed in up to 30 minutes late
- ☐ B. Their test is moved to later the same day, free of charge
- ☐ C. They only lose marks for the questions they missed
- ☐ D. Their test may be cancelled and they will not get a refund

189. If the test centre cancels your Life in the UK Test, what can you do?

- ☐ A. Nothing — the fee is always lost
- ☐ B. You can ask for a refund
- ☐ C. You must pay the fee again to rebook
- ☐ D. You are automatically recorded as having passed

190. How many Life in the UK test centres are there across the UK?

- ☐ A. Fewer than 10
- ☐ B. Exactly 12, one in each region
- ☐ C. Over 30
- ☐ D. More than 500

191. Which of the following is NOT part of the citizenship ceremony for new British citizens?

- ☐ A. The national anthem, God Save the King, is sung or played
- ☐ B. A welcoming speech given by the King
- ☐ C. New citizens are presented with their certificate of naturalisation
- ☐ D. New citizens make an oath of allegiance or an affirmation

192. A candidate fails the Life in the UK Test. What feedback are they given about their answers?

- ☐ A. A list of every question they got wrong, with the correct answers
- ☐ B. Their exact percentage score
- ☐ C. A marked copy of their test paper to take home
- ☐ D. They are told they have failed and advised which subject areas of the handbook to study, but not which questions they got wrong

193. How many times is a candidate allowed to take the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. Twice only, in their whole lifetime
- ☐ B. There is no limit, but they must wait 7 days and pay the fee for each attempt
- ☐ C. Three times in their whole life, and no more after that
- ☐ D. Once every 12 months, until they eventually pass

194. A candidate who passed the test some years ago has lost their pass notification letter. What does the official guidance say they should do?

- ☐ A. Retake the test and pay the fee again
- ☐ B. Give up their citizenship or settlement application
- ☐ C. Include a letter with their application explaining that the pass notification letter has been lost
- ☐ D. Ask the test centre for a replacement certificate on the day

195. Amara passed the Life in the UK Test when she applied for settlement. She is now applying for British citizenship. What must she do about the test?

- ☐ A. She does not need to take it again
- ☐ B. She must retake the whole test because it is a different application
- ☐ C. She only needs to retake the history questions
- ☐ D. She needs a letter from her employer instead of the test

196. In which formats is the official Life in the UK handbook, the Guide for New Residents, available?

- ☐ A. Only as a printed book
- ☐ B. Only as an eBook
- ☐ C. Only in large print
- ☐ D. As a book, an eBook or in audio formats

197. At a school sports day, the children compete hard but play by the rules, shake hands afterwards and accept the results gracefully. Which British value does this best show?

- ☐ A. Individual liberty
- ☐ B. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ C. The rule of law
- ☐ D. Freedom of religion

198. During a football match, the referee sends off the home team's star player for a dangerous tackle, applying exactly the same rule as for every other player. Which principle does this best illustrate?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Participation in community life
- ☐ C. The rule of law — the same rules apply to everyone, whoever they are
- ☐ D. Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

199. Two neighbours disagree about parking outside their houses. Instead of arguing, they agree to use a local mediation service to sort it out. Which response to disagreement does this show?

- ☐ A. Settling disagreements calmly and peacefully, respecting each other's rights
- ☐ B. Reporting each other to the police straight away
- ☐ C. Blocking each other's cars in protest
- ☐ D. Moving house to avoid the problem

200. An online marketplace seller cancels a sale after learning the buyer's ethnicity, and refuses to sell to them. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Lawful, because online sellers may choose their customers freely
- ☐ B. Lawful, as long as the seller gives a month's notice
- ☐ C. Only a matter for the website's customer ratings
- ☐ D. Unlawful discrimination — a service must not be refused to someone because of their ethnicity

201. Supporters of a local cause stand in the town centre handing out leaflets peacefully, explaining their campaign to passers-by. Which freedom are they exercising?

- ☐ A. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ B. Freedom of speech
- ☐ C. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ D. Freedom of association

202. After losing a local election, a candidate publicly congratulates the winner and accepts the voters' decision, promising to stand again next time. Which principle is she upholding?

- ☐ A. Individual liberty
- ☐ B. Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs
- ☐ C. Democracy — accepting the result of a free election
- ☐ D. The rule of law

203. A company advertises a job saying that only applicants under 30 may apply, although the work could be done equally well by older people. What is this an example of?

- ☐ A. Age discrimination, which is unlawful in employment
- ☐ B. Perfectly lawful, as employers may set any age limit they like
- ☐ C. Only a problem if the advert appears in a newspaper
- ☐ D. Sex discrimination

204. An employer sets aside a small quiet room that staff of any faith may use for prayer during their breaks. Which value is the employer putting into practice?

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

205. Residents who want to save their local swimming pool collect signatures on a petition and present it to the council, which then debates the issue at a public meeting. Which principle does this best show?

- ☐ A. The rule of law — everyone must obey the law of the land
- ☐ B. Democracy — people can make their views known and influence decisions
- ☐ C. Individual liberty — being free to live your life as you choose
- ☐ D. Freedom of religion — being free to worship as you wish

206. Which of these is one of the five fundamental principles of British life?

- ☐ A. Driving on the left
- ☐ B. Celebrating national festivals
- ☐ C. Democracy
- ☐ D. Supporting the national football team

207. Which of these is NOT one of the five fundamental principles of British life named in the handbook?

- ☐ A. Paying taxes on time
- ☐ B. The rule of law
- ☐ C. Individual liberty
- ☐ D. Participation in community life

208. Which of these is NOT included in the handbook's list of the responsibilities of people living in the UK?

- ☐ A. Respecting and obeying the law
- ☐ B. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ C. Looking after the area where you live and the environment
- ☐ D. Voting in every general election

209. Which of these IS listed in the handbook as a responsibility of people who live in the UK?

- ☐ A. Agreeing with every decision your neighbours make
- ☐ B. Treating others with fairness
- ☐ C. Joining a political party
- ☐ D. Attending a place of worship each week

210. As part of pupils' wider development, schools in the UK are expected to promote which of these?

- ☐ A. Winning national sports competitions
- ☐ B. A single political viewpoint
- ☐ C. The fundamental British values of democracy, mutual respect and tolerance
- ☐ D. British traditions instead of all other cultures

211. At a primary school, pupils vote for two classmates to represent them on the school council, where they raise ideas with the head teacher. Which value is the school teaching in a practical way?

- ☐ A. Democracy — having a say through voting and representation
- ☐ B. The rule of law — obeying the school rules
- ☐ C. Individual liberty — choosing your own hobbies
- ☐ D. Tolerance — accepting different faiths

212. Why are new residents encouraged to learn English when they settle in the UK?

- ☐ A. Because it is the only language anyone may speak in public
- ☐ B. Because it helps them take part in work, education and everyday community life
- ☐ C. Because they must pass an English test before using public services
- ☐ D. Because speaking another language at home is against the rules

213. The Life in the UK Test, together with the separate English language requirement, forms part of a wider requirement for settlement and citizenship. What is that requirement called?

- ☐ A. The integration oath
- ☐ B. The good character assessment
- ☐ C. The permanent residence examination
- ☐ D. The Knowledge of Language and Life in the UK requirement (KoLL)

214. As an alternative to taking an English language test, which qualification can meet the English language part of the requirement for settlement or citizenship?

- ☐ A. A driving licence from an English-speaking country
- ☐ B. A degree that was taught or researched in English
- ☐ C. Any school certificate from your home country
- ☐ D. A letter from an employer confirming you speak English at work

215. A citizen of a majority English-speaking country, such as Australia or Canada, applies for settlement in the UK. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. They are exempt from both the English requirement and the Life in the UK Test
- ☐ B. They must still pass an English test but not the Life in the UK Test
- ☐ C. They are exempt from the English language requirement but must still pass the Life in the UK Test
- ☐ D. They are exempt from the Life in the UK Test only if they are over 65

216. The Life in the UK Test was first introduced in 2010.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

217. In a criminal trial in the UK, who has the job of proving that the defendant committed the offence?

- ☐ A. The defendant, who must prove their innocence
- ☐ B. The jury, by investigating the evidence themselves
- ☐ C. The judge, before the trial begins
- ☐ D. The prosecution, which must prove the case against the defendant

218. Which of these protections forms part of people's rights in the UK?

- ☐ A. You may be punished for something that was not against the law when you did it
- ☐ B. You cannot be punished for an act that was not a criminal offence at the time you did it
- ☐ C. The courts may invent new offences during a trial
- ☐ D. Old laws can be applied to past events whenever the government wishes

219. Which of these is prohibited under human rights law in the UK?

- ☐ A. Working overtime when your employer asks
- ☐ B. Volunteering in your spare time
- ☐ C. Forcing someone to work against their will
- ☐ D. Asking an employee to change their shift pattern

220. Under the Human Rights Act, public authorities must respect which aspect of people's everyday lives, interfering only where the law allows?

- ☐ A. Their private and family life
- ☐ B. Their choice of holiday destination
- ☐ C. Their taste in music and fashion
- ☐ D. Their opinions about sport

221. Which of these is part of the right to a fair trial in the UK?

- ☐ A. The trial must always be finished within one day
- ☐ B. The defendant may choose the judge who hears the case
- ☐ C. The case should be heard within a reasonable time
- ☐ D. The public must vote on the verdict

222. Discrimination means treating someone less favourably than others because of their race, sex or disability.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

223. Which statement about tolerance in the UK is correct?

- ☐ A. Tolerance applies only between different religions
- ☐ B. Tolerance includes respecting people who hold no religious belief, as well as people of all faiths
- ☐ C. Tolerant people must take part in other people's religious festivals
- ☐ D. Tolerance means never discussing religion with anyone

224. Which of these is a lawful example of treating people differently because of their age?

- ☐ A. A bus company offering cheaper fares to passengers over 60
- ☐ B. A café refusing to serve anyone under 25
- ☐ C. A shop refusing to consider job applicants over 40
- ☐ D. A landlord refusing all tenants over 50

225. Which statement about single-sex services, such as a women-only refuge, is correct?

- ☐ A. They are always unlawful under the Equality Act
- ☐ B. They can never be provided by a charity
- ☐ C. They can be lawful in some circumstances, where they are a fair way of meeting a genuine need
- ☐ D. They are only allowed inside private homes

226. A 15-year-old is granted British citizenship at the same time as her parents. What is the position about the citizenship ceremony?

- ☐ A. She must attend and make the oath in the same way as an adult
- ☐ B. Her citizenship is delayed until she turns 18
- ☐ C. She must attend a ceremony at her school instead
- ☐ D. She does not have to attend a ceremony, though she may choose to; a parent can collect her certificate

227. For an adult, the process of becoming a British citizen is complete only once they have attended the citizenship ceremony and received their certificate.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

228. Before Remembrance Sunday, Khalid chooses to wear a poppy, while his friend Sarah chooses not to wear one. Which principle does this difference illustrate?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Individual liberty — making your own choices
- ☐ C. Participation in community life
- ☐ D. A duty to follow traditions

229. At an office party, drinks are being poured for everyone. When he is offered wine, Marek says that he does not drink alcohol, and his colleagues happily hand him a soft drink instead and carry on the conversation. Which value are his colleagues showing?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. The rule of law
- ☐ C. Tolerance and respect for other people's choices and beliefs
- ☐ D. Participation in community life

230. Mrs Novak has recently moved to the UK and her English is still limited. When a letter arrives from the council that she does not understand, her neighbour sits with her and explains what it says and what she needs to do. Which principle is the neighbour putting into practice?

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

231. A local running club welcomes members of all ages, abilities and backgrounds, and adapts its sessions so that a member who uses a wheelchair can take a full part. Which statement does this best reflect?

- ☐ A. Only the fittest people should join sports clubs
- ☐ B. Sports clubs may pick their members according to background
- ☐ C. New members must prove themselves before they may join in
- ☐ D. Everyone should be able to join in community activities, whatever their background or ability

232. At a town's Remembrance Sunday service, a two-minute silence is observed. Some people present would not take part in the ceremony itself, but they stay quiet throughout the silence. Which response best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Anyone who stays quiet should be asked to leave
- ☐ B. Everyone present should respect the silence, whatever their own views
- ☐ C. Only veterans may attend such a service
- ☐ D. Silences at public events are required by law

233. Jana walks her dog in the local park every morning and always picks up its mess and puts it in a bin. Which responsibility is she meeting?

- ☐ A. Looking after her family
- ☐ B. Serving on a jury
- ☐ C. Looking after her local area and the environment
- ☐ D. Taking part in elections

234. Dev gives up his Sunday morning to take part in a sponsored fun run raising money for the local hospice, along with hundreds of other residents. Which principle of British life is he putting into practice?

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

235. A tenants' and residents' association holds an evening meeting about noise, parking and a proposed new play area, and anyone living on the estate may come and speak. Which principle does the association best show?

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

236. A greengrocer marks every item with a clear price and charges a stranger exactly the same price as he charges his oldest regular customer. Which value does this best show?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Fairness — treating people equally and honestly in everyday dealings
- ☐ C. Tolerance of other faiths
- ☐ D. Participation in community life

237. At a busy bus stop, the people who have been waiting longest are let onto the bus first, and everyone waits their turn without pushing in. Which value does this everyday habit best reflect?

- ☐ A. Individual liberty
- ☐ B. Tolerance of different faiths
- ☐ C. Fairness — everyone is treated in turn, on an equal basis
- ☐ D. The rule of law

238. A television comedy programme makes fun of the Prime Minister and other leading politicians, and it is broadcast without interference. This is an example of which freedom in the UK?

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

239. Members of a college debating society argue strongly for opposing views on a controversial topic, then shake hands and go for coffee together. Which pair of values are they showing?

- ☐ A. Obedience and discipline
- ☐ B. Speed and competition
- ☐ C. Winning and persuasion
- ☐ D. Freedom of speech and mutual tolerance

240. Before a general election, volunteers in a shopping centre help passers-by check whether they are on the electoral register, and explain how to register if they are not. Which principle are the volunteers supporting?

- ☐ A. The rule of law
- ☐ B. Democracy — helping people to register and vote
- ☐ C. Individual liberty
- ☐ D. Participation in community life

241. A place of worship holds an open day and invites neighbours of all faiths and none to look around, ask questions and share refreshments. Which value does the open day best promote?

- ☐ A. Tolerance and understanding between different faiths
- ☐ B. The rule of law
- ☐ C. Voting in elections and referendums
- ☐ D. Individual liberty

242. Since retiring, Mrs Ahmed collects her grandchildren from school each day and looks after them until their parents finish work. Which responsibility of people living in the UK is she fulfilling?

- ☐ A. Looking after the environment
- ☐ B. Obeying the law
- ☐ C. Taking part in community life
- ☐ D. Helping and looking after her family

243. Ravi receives a parking fine that he believes was issued unfairly. Which course of action fits best with British values?

- ☐ A. Ignore the fine and hope it goes away
- ☐ B. Challenge it through the official appeals process and accept the final decision
- ☐ C. Offer the parking attendant money to cancel it
- ☐ D. Refuse ever to pay a fine again

244. Sana attends a public meeting of her local council to hear councillors debate plans for a new housing development, and she asks a question during the public session. Which principle is she taking part in?

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

245. At a monthly repair café in a village hall, volunteers help neighbours mend broken bikes, toasters and clothes instead of throwing them away. Which pair of responsibilities does this best show?

- ☐ A. Helping others in the community and looking after the environment
- ☐ B. Obeying the law and paying taxes
- ☐ C. Voting and serving on a jury
- ☐ D. Freedom of speech and freedom of belief

246. Offensive graffiti targeting a religious group appears on a community centre wall. Local residents report it to the police and turn up the next morning to help clean it off. Which statement does their response best reflect?

- ☐ A. Graffiti should be ignored wherever it appears
- ☐ B. Only the religious group affected should have to deal with it
- ☐ C. Such messages are a normal part of free speech
- ☐ D. Intolerance has no place in British society, and the whole community stands against it

247. A library runs a free conversation club where new residents can practise English with local volunteers over a cup of tea. Which principle does joining in with the club best show?

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

248. A school trip has fewer places than the number of pupils who want to go, so the school draws names from a hat to allocate the places. Which value does this method best show?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Tolerance
- ☐ C. Fairness and equal chances
- ☐ D. The rule of law

249. Which of these rights is protected by the Human Rights Act 1998?

- ☐ A. The right to marry and start a family
- ☐ B. The right to travel free of charge anywhere in the world
- ☐ C. The right never to pay tax
- ☐ D. The right to choose the outcome of your own court case

250. A small business is advertising an ordinary warehouse job. The advert says that only British nationals may apply, although the work could be done by anyone who is legally allowed to work in the UK. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. This is lawful, because employers may always choose the nationality of the people they employ
- ☐ B. This is lawful, because equality law only applies to large companies
- ☐ C. This is unlawful discrimination, because nationality cannot be used to exclude applicants from an ordinary job like this
- ☐ D. This is lawful, as long as everyone who is hired is paid the same wage

Answers — Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK

The letter and text of the correct answer, with the explanation.

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.

61. A (Freedom of speech)
Freedom of speech allows people to express their opinions openly, including criticising public bodies such as the council, provided they stay within the law.

62. B (Freedom of thought)
Freedom of thought protects what you believe: no one can compel you to abandon or change your beliefs and opinions.

63. A (Judges are independent and free from government pressure) and **D** (The defendant gets time and legal help to prepare a defence)
A fair trial depends on judges who are independent and free from government pressure, and on the defendant having time to prepare a case with legal help, such as from a solicitor. The accused cannot choose the outcome, and the government must never direct the result of a case.

64. D (Freedom from unfair discrimination)
Refusing someone a service or opportunity because of their ethnic background is unfair discrimination, which people in the UK are protected from by law.

65. A (True)
Freedom of speech includes the right to criticise the government and its policies openly and peacefully.

66. C (Faithfully)
The pledge includes the words: 'I will observe its laws faithfully and fulfil my duties and obligations as a British citizen.'

67. A (True)
In the oath of allegiance, new citizens swear to be faithful and bear true allegiance to the King, his heirs and successors, according to law.

68. D (Adults aged 18 and over)
Adults aged 18 or over who are granted British citizenship must attend a ceremony to complete the process and receive their certificate; children under 18 do not have to attend.

69. D (She can pay an extra fee for a private ceremony)
Group ceremonies are the standard arrangement, but a private ceremony can usually be arranged through the local authority for an additional fee.

70. A (True)
The affirmation is the non-religious form of the same promise made at the ceremony and is legally binding in exactly the same way as the oath.

71. B (Democracy)
Standing for election, like voting, is a way of taking part in democracy — the system by which the people choose who governs them.

72. A (Governments are chosen through free elections) and **C** (Elections are held by secret ballot)
In the UK's democracy, governments are chosen through free elections, and voting is by secret ballot so that people can choose freely without pressure or intimidation. The monarch does not choose the government, and nobody has to declare their vote publicly.

73. A (999)
999 is the emergency number for the police, fire and ambulance services, and should be used when a crime is taking place or someone is in danger.

74. B (False)
101 is the police non-emergency number, used to report crimes that have already happened when no one is in immediate danger.

75. A (Recycling household waste) and **C** (Saving water at home)
Recycling household waste and saving water at home both help protect the environment, as does using public transport instead of driving. Fly-tipping furniture and dumping rubbish on a green are illegal dumping

— they harm the environment and are offences.

76. A (Treating others with fairness)
Making sure a disabled colleague is not disadvantaged is part of treating others with fairness, a value expected of everyone in British life.

77. B (False)
Tolerance means respecting people whose faiths, beliefs and opinions differ from yours — it does not require you to agree with them.

78. A (So that the public can see justice being done openly)
Open trials keep the justice system transparent and accountable, helping to ensure that trials are fair and that justice is seen to be done.

79. B (A British passport)
The certificate of naturalisation is proof of British citizenship, and new citizens can use it when applying for their first British passport.

80. D (Discuss it calmly and, if needed, settle it through the proper legal channels)
Disputes should be handled peacefully and lawfully — by talking things through, and using mediation or the courts if necessary, never threats or damage.

81. A (True)
Forcing someone into a marriage against their will is a criminal offence in the UK, and protection and support are available to anyone at risk.

82. C (Adults are free to choose their own partner, including someone of a different faith)
Adults in the UK are free to choose whether and whom to marry, including a partner of a different faith or no faith.

83. D (Looking after the area where he lives)
Helping to keep your neighbourhood clean and reporting problems to the council is part of the responsibility to look after the area where you live.

84. B (Freedom of thought, belief and religion)
Freedom of thought, belief and religion protects people's right to practise their faith openly, including wearing religious dress and symbols.

85. C (Democracy)
Joining a political party and campaigning for candidates is part of democracy — the process by which people choose and influence those who govern.

86. A (True)
People may express strong or unpopular opinions, even offensive ones; the freedom does not extend to speech intended to stir up hatred or threaten violence.

87. C (People from many different backgrounds, faiths and cultures live side by side)
The UK is a diverse, multicultural society in which people of many backgrounds and faiths live together, while sharing the fundamental principles of British life.

88. C (Other people living in the UK)
The pledge commits new citizens to respect the rights and freedoms of others in the UK, as well as giving their loyalty to the country.

89. A (To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen)
The pledge includes a promise to fulfil the duties and obligations of a British citizen, alongside loyalty, upholding democratic values and observing the laws faithfully.

90. B (To support one particular political party)
The pledge covers loyalty, respecting rights and freedoms, upholding democratic values, observing the laws and fulfilling duties as a citizen. It never asks anyone to back a political party.

91. A (Freedom of assembly) and **C** (Freedom of association)
The peaceful march is protected by freedom of assembly — the freedom to gather and demonstrate in public — and joining the trade union is protected by freedom of association, the freedom to join groups and organisations of your choice. The right to a fair trial and freedom from unfair discrimination are real rights, but they are not the ones covering these two activities.

92. B (Freedom of association)
Freedom of association means people may join groups and organisations of their choice, such as a trade union, a club or a political party.

93. C (Freedom of association)
Freedom of association protects people's choice to form and join clubs, societies and other groups.

94. A (Individual liberty)
Individual liberty means people are free to make choices about their own lives — including where they live, work and study — within the law.

95. D (A right to join in the election of a government)
The freedoms listed in the handbook include freedom of belief and religion, freedom of speech, freedom from unfair discrimination, a right to a fair trial and a right to join in the election of a government.

96. B (The right to a fair trial)
A fair trial means the accused person can understand the case and take part in their own defence; interpreters are provided so that language is not a barrier to this.

97. C (Ask a higher court to review her case through an appeal)
People convicted in a UK court can usually appeal to a higher court, which reviews the conviction or sentence.

98. A (Family and friends, as guests)
New citizens may invite guests, such as family and friends, to attend the ceremony and share the occasion.

99. B (False)
Citizenship ceremonies usually include a speech by a local dignitary, such as a mayor or council leader, welcoming the new citizens.

100. D (What it means to be a British citizen)
The dignitary's speech at the ceremony focuses on what it means to be a British citizen and welcomes the new citizens into the community.

101. A (Gender reassignment) and **D** (Race)
The Equality Act 2010 protects characteristics including gender reassignment and race, along with age, disability, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Eye colour and height are not protected characteristics.

102. C (Eye colour)
Age, disability and race are all protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. Eye colour is not protected.

103. A (Welcome them and respect their way of life)
British values include tolerance and mutual respect: people with different customs and beliefs are welcomed, even when their way of life is unfamiliar.

104. D (It is unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation)
Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic, so refusing housing to someone because of it is unlawful discrimination.

105. B (A café refuses to serve a customer simply because she is 75)
Refusing a service to someone purely because of their age is age discrimination, which equality law generally forbids in services. Discounts and age checks for restricted products are lawful.

106. C (Refusing the assistance dog is unlawful disability discrimination)
Assistance dogs are a vital aid for their owners, and turning them away is unlawful discrimination against a disabled person under equality law.

107. A (Unlawful discrimination — civil partnership is a protected characteristic)
Marriage and civil partnership are protected characteristics in employment, so treating a worker less favourably because of their civil partnership is unlawful discrimination.

108. A (Refusing to rent a home to someone because of their race) and **C** (Refusing a customer a hotel room because of their religion)
Race and religion or belief are protected characteristics, so refusing someone a home because of their race or a hotel room because of their religion is unlawful discrimination. Discounts for older customers and identity checks for age-restricted films are lawful.

109. B (Refusing a customer a room because of their religion is unlawful discrimination)
Religion or belief is a protected characteristic, so refusing someone a service because of their religion is unlawful discrimination.

110. B (Booking a team lunch after sunset during Ramadan so a fasting colleague can join) and **D** (Offering a hospital patient food that meets the requirements of her faith)
Tolerance means accepting and making room for people with different faiths and beliefs: timing a team lunch so a colleague fasting for Ramadan can join, and offering a patient food that meets her faith's requirements, both show it. Asking a family to hide its customs does the opposite, and refusing someone a room because of their religion is unlawful discrimination, not tolerance.

111. A (Intolerance has no place in British society)
British society is founded on tolerance and fairness, and there is no place in it for extremism or intolerance — including racist behaviour in sport.

112. D (Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)
Learning about and respecting festivals from different faiths encourages tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

113. B (Looking after the area where you live and the environment)
Choosing less polluting transport is one practical way of meeting the responsibility to look after the area in which you live and the environment.

114. C (Looking after the area where you live and the environment)
Saving water and energy at home is part of the responsibility to look after the area in which you live and the environment.

115. A (Report the concern to the police)
Concerns about extremist activity that could harm others should be reported to the police, who can assess the risk and act on it.

116. B (False)
New citizens are normally expected to book and attend their citizenship ceremony within three months of being told their application was successful.

117. A (True)
Pregnancy and maternity are on the Equality Act 2010 list of protected characteristics, alongside age, disability, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and marriage and civil partnership.

118. B (False)
Freedom of assembly and freedom of speech protect peaceful protest, but demonstrations must be held within the law — blocking a motorway without permission is unlawful.

119. A (True)
Citizenship ceremonies are local events organised by the local authority; certificates are presented locally,

not by the King in person.

120. C (The right to a fair trial)
Knowing the charge and the evidence against you, and having the chance to prepare a defence, are core parts of the right to a fair trial.

121. D (A gym charges women higher monthly fees than men for exactly the same membership)
Sex is a protected characteristic, so charging women more than men for exactly the same service is sex discrimination.

122. A (Marry or enter into a civil partnership)
Same-sex couples in the UK can marry or form a civil partnership, giving their relationship full legal recognition.

123. B (Democracy)
Democracy depends on everyone accepting the results of free elections and using votes and campaigning — not disruption — to change the government.

124. C (The rule of law)
The rule of law means the law applies to everyone equally, whatever their fame, wealth or status.

125. D (Freedom of thought, belief and religion)
Freedom of thought, belief and religion includes the freedom to keep, change or leave a religion or belief.

126. A (Freedom of speech)
Freedom of speech protects expressing opinions, including criticism of the government, provided the speech does not incite hatred or violence.

127. B (Rejecting a qualified applicant because of their disability is unlawful discrimination)
Disability is a protected characteristic: employers must not reject a qualified person because of a disability, and must consider reasonable adjustments.

128. B (A local dignitary, such as the mayor)
Citizenship ceremonies are conducted by the Superintendent Registrar, but the certificate of naturalisation is usually presented to the new citizen by a local dignitary, such as the mayor, who welcomes them on behalf of the community.

129. A (The Equality Act 2010)
The Equality Act 2010 gathered the main earlier equality laws into a single Act, covering areas such as work, education, services and transport.

130. B (A college refusing to offer a place to a student because of her disability)
The Equality Act 2010 covers education, so refusing a student a place because of her disability is unlawful discrimination; private social choices at home are not covered by it.

131. C (To protect people from unfair treatment because of their protected characteristics)
The Equality Act 2010 protects people from discrimination linked to protected characteristics, including age, disability, race and sex, in areas such as work, education and services.

132. A (True)
Before 2010, equality law was spread across many separate laws and regulations; the Equality Act 2010 brought the main provisions together in one Act.

133. D (Raising a case about their human rights in the UK's own courts)
The Human Rights Act 1998 brought the rights in the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, so people can enforce those rights in UK courts instead of having to go to Strasbourg.

134. A (True)
The Human Rights Act 1998 is based on the European Convention on Human Rights, which the UK helped to draw up after the Second World War.

135. B (False)
The Human Rights Act 1998 makes it unlawful for public authorities to act in a way that is incompatible with the Convention rights it protects.

136. D (On the same day, before leaving the test centre)
Candidates are told their result on the day of the test, at the test centre, shortly after finishing.

137. C (The unique reference number for their pass)
People who pass are given a unique reference number, which they quote in their settlement or citizenship application so that the result can be checked.

138. B (False)
After a fail, a candidate must wait at least seven days before sitting the test again, and must pay the fee for each attempt.

139. B (False)
A pass does not expire — it can be used for a settlement application and, later, for a citizenship application.

140. A (On a computer at an approved test centre)
The test is taken on a computer at an approved test centre; it cannot be taken at home.

141. C (Take the candidate's photograph and check their identity documents)
Staff check the candidate's identity documents and take their photograph at the centre; a candidate who refuses to have the photo taken cannot take the test.

142. B (False)
Candidates have 45 minutes to answer the 24 multiple-choice questions in the test.

143. C (They may live and work in the UK without immigration restrictions)
British citizens have the right to live and work in the UK freely, with no immigration restrictions applied to them.

144. B (Threatening or abusive messages sent online can be a criminal offence, just as they can offline)
The law applies online as well as offline: sending threatening or abusive messages, including messages stirring up hatred, can lead to prosecution.

145. C (Report the content and do not pass it on)
Content that stirs up hatred or threatens violence should not be shared; reporting it helps protect others, and extremism and intolerance have no place in British society.

146. D (Unlawful discrimination because of her religion)
Public transport is a service covered by equality law, so refusing to carry a passenger because of her religion is unlawful discrimination.

147. A (Unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation)
Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic, and clubs and associations are covered by equality law when they select their members.

148. B (The school has no places left in that year group)
A school that is full may lawfully refuse a place, but refusing a child because of religion, disability or family background is unlawful discrimination.

149. C (Unlawful discrimination because of disability)
Health services are covered by equality law, so refusing to register a patient because of his disability is unlawful discrimination.

150. A (People may move freely between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to live and work)
There are no internal borders or permits within the UK: people are free to move between its four countries to live and work.

151. D (They are free to leave and live abroad if they choose)
British citizens are free to travel and to live abroad; leaving the UK does not by itself take away their

citizenship.

152. A (They may choose a state school or an independent school, or educate their children at home within the law)
Parents can apply for state or independent schools for their children, and educating children at home is legal in the UK, provided the education provided is suitable.

153. C (Freedom of association — it includes the choice not to join)
Freedom of association protects joining together with others in groups such as trade unions — and it also protects the choice not to join.

154. D (Take the items to the local recycling centre or follow council guidance for hazardous waste)
Paints, solvents and batteries can seriously harm the environment if poured away or burned; councils provide recycling centres and guidance for disposing of them safely.

155. C (Warn the neighbours in advance and keep the noise down as the night gets late)
Good neighbours consider the effect of their noise on others, particularly late at night; warning neighbours in advance and keeping late-night noise down shows respect for others.

156. B (Clear her path and check that she is warm and has enough food)
Looking out for vulnerable neighbours, for example in severe weather, is part of participating in community life and being a good neighbour.

157. B (Report it to the local council so that it can be repaired)
Local councils are responsible for street lighting, so reporting a fault to the council is the helpful, practical step a resident can take.

158. C (The idea that wealthy and powerful people should be treated differently by the courts)
Under the rule of law, everyone — rich or poor, powerful or not — is treated equally by the courts. The fundamental principles are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance of different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life.

159. D (Democracy and individual liberty)
Democracy and individual liberty are both on the official list of fundamental principles, along with the rule of law, tolerance of different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life.

160. C (Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents)
The official handbook is called 'Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents', and all of the test questions are based on its contents.

161. B (False)
The test is based on the third edition of the handbook, 'Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents'; candidates should make sure they study that edition.

162. A (Online, through the official booking service reached from GOV.UK)
The test is booked online through the official service; candidates should book only through GOV.UK and avoid unofficial websites that charge extra fees.

163. B (False)
The test costs £50 each time it is taken, so failing and rebooking means paying the fee again for every attempt.

164. C (Someone whose long-term physical or mental condition prevents them meeting the requirement)
An exemption can apply where a long-term physical or mental condition prevents an applicant from meeting the knowledge of language and life in the UK requirement; medical evidence is needed to support the claim.

165. B (False)
The UK permits dual citizenship: a British citizen may also be a citizen of another country, although that other country may have its own rules about it.

166. B (Hand the wallet in to the police, or return it to the owner)
Respecting and obeying the law includes honesty about other people's property: found property such as a wallet should be handed in or reported, not kept.

167. D (They may report and criticise the government freely, within the law)
The UK has a free press: newspapers and broadcasters can report on and criticise the government without needing its permission, as part of freedom of speech.

168. C (Threatening violence to force others to accept your beliefs)
Extremism — such as threatening or using violence to impose beliefs on others — is not tolerated in British society; peaceful campaigning, criticism of policies and practising a religion are protected freedoms.

169. B (An email address, a debit or credit card and an accepted form of ID)
To book the test you need all three of these: an email address, a debit or credit card to pay the fee, and an accepted form of ID.

170. C (Freedom to break a law that you personally believe is unjust)
The UK offers people living here freedom of speech, so they can express their opinions and criticise those in power. It also offers freedom of thought, belief and religion — you may worship as you choose, change your religion or have none — and freedom from unfair discrimination, so nobody should be treated worse because of who they are. There is no freedom to break a law simply because you disagree with it: under the rule of law, everyone, including the government, must obey the law.

171. A (A share code from their UKVI account)
People with an eVisa should sign in to their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) account and use a share code to book the test.

172. D (An emergency travel document)
An emergency travel document is not accepted as ID for booking the test, although a valid photographic travel document is.

173. B (The original document itself)
You must bring the same ID that you used to book the test, and it must be the original document — copies and screenshots are not accepted.

174. C (You must use ID with a photo that looks like you)
The ID you use must carry a photograph that looks like you, so that test centre staff can confirm your identity.

175. A (They cannot take the test and will not get a refund)
A passport-style photograph is taken at the centre to confirm your identity. If you refuse, you will not be able to take the test and you will not get a refund.

176. D (When you book the test)
Special requests, such as extra equipment or help accessing the centre, should be made when you book the test, so the centre can prepare.

177. B (Request them in advance through the special arrangements process)
Headphones are not provided as a standard test aid. Candidates who need them for a disability or medical reason must request them in advance through the special arrangements process, and may only use equipment supplied or approved by the test provider.

178. C (The font size and the screen background colour)
The test system lets candidates adjust the font size and the background colour of the screen to make the questions easier to read.

179. A (Copies of the handbook, mobile phones and wrist watches)
Copies of the handbook and other written material, electronic devices such as mobile phones, and wrist watches are all banned from the test room.

180. D (Store them in the lockers provided at the centre)
Items that are not allowed in the test room, such as bags and phones, must be stored in the lockers provided at the test centre.

181. B (You may make notes during the test, but you must hand them to the supervisor before you leave)
You are not allowed to bring your own notes into the test room, but you may make notes while you take the test — these must be handed to the test supervisor before you leave.

182. C (They do not count towards your score)
The practice questions at the start are there to help you get used to the computer system. They do not count towards your score.

183. D (You must answer all 24 questions correctly to pass)
The test contains 24 questions and you have 45 minutes to answer them. Every question is based on the official handbook, 'Life in the United Kingdom: A Guide for New Residents' — not on news reports or general knowledge. You do not need to answer all 24 questions correctly: the pass mark is 75 per cent, which means at least 18 correct answers out of 24.

184. D (They must remain silent, and disruptive candidates may be asked to leave without a refund)
Candidates must be considerate of others and remain silent during the test. Anyone who disrupts the test may be asked to leave and will not get a refund.

185. B (Up to about 2 hours in total)
Although the test itself lasts 45 minutes, you should expect to be at the test centre for up to 2 hours in total, allowing for identity and security checks and receiving your result.

186. C (You cannot bring children or other family members with you to the centre)
Test centres have no waiting or childcare facilities for people who are not taking the test, so you cannot bring children or other family members with you.

187. A (At least 3 days (72 hours) before the test)
You will get a refund if you cancel at least 3 days (72 hours) before your test. If you cancel within 3 days of the test, you will not get a refund.

188. D (Their test may be cancelled and they will not get a refund)
If you do not arrive at the correct time, your test may be cancelled and you will not get a refund, so candidates should plan to arrive in good time.

189. B (You can ask for a refund)
If the test centre cancels your test, you can ask for the fee to be refunded to the card you used to book.

190. C (Over 30)
There are over 30 test centres in the UK, and you choose where to take your test when you book.

191. B (A welcoming speech given by the King)
At the ceremony, new citizens make an oath of allegiance to the King or, if they prefer, a non-religious affirmation, and they are presented with their certificate of naturalisation; the national anthem, God Save the King, is sung or played. There is also a welcoming speech, but it is given by a local dignitary, such as a mayor or council leader — not by the King.

192. D (They are told they have failed and advised which subject areas of the handbook to study, but not which questions they got wrong)
Candidates who fail are not told how many questions they answered incorrectly and are not given the correct answers. They are told they have failed and advised which subject areas of the official handbook they need to study.

193. B (There is no limit, but they must wait 7 days and pay the fee for each attempt)
There is no limit on the number of attempts, but you must wait at least seven days before taking the test again, and you have to pay the £50 fee for each attempt.

194. C (Include a letter with their application explaining that the pass notification letter has been lost)
If you have lost your pass notification letter, you should send a letter explaining that you have lost it together with your citizenship or settlement application, so the Home Office can check its records.

195. A (She does not need to take it again)
A pass in the Life in the UK Test can be used again for a later application — someone who passed it for settlement does not need to take it again when applying for citizenship.

196. D (As a book, an eBook or in audio formats)
The official Guide for New Residents is available as a book and an eBook, and also in audio formats, from the official Life in the UK Test shop.

197. B (Treating others with fairness)
Playing fairly, following the agreed rules and accepting results gracefully is an everyday example of the British value of treating others with fairness.

198. C (The rule of law — the same rules apply to everyone, whoever they are)
The rule of law means the rules apply equally to everyone. A referee who treats the star player exactly like any other player is applying that principle.

199. A (Settling disagreements calmly and peacefully, respecting each other's rights)
Resolving a disagreement calmly and peacefully, in a way that respects the other person's rights, reflects British values — mediation is one peaceful way to do this.

200. D (Unlawful discrimination — a service must not be refused to someone because of their ethnicity)
Refusing to provide goods or services to someone because of their race or ethnicity is unlawful discrimination under UK equality law, whether the sale is in a shop or online.

201. B (Freedom of speech)
Handing out leaflets and explaining your views to others is a peaceful way of expressing and sharing opinions, which is protected by freedom of speech.

202. C (Democracy — accepting the result of a free election)
Accepting the result of a free election, even in defeat, is part of democracy: governments and representatives are chosen by voters, and the outcome is respected.

203. A (Age discrimination, which is unlawful in employment)
Refusing to consider applicants because of their age is age discrimination. Age is a protected characteristic, and this kind of limit is unlawful in employment unless it can be genuinely justified.

204. D (Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)
Making space for colleagues to follow their own faith at work shows tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, one of the fundamental principles of British life.

205. B (Democracy — people can make their views known and influence decisions)
Petitioning elected representatives and having the issue debated is democracy in action: people can express their views and influence the decisions made on their behalf.

206. C (Democracy)
The five fundamental principles of British life are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life.

207. A (Paying taxes on time)
Paying taxes is a legal duty, but it is not one of the five named principles. The five are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs, and participation in community life.

208. D (Voting in every general election)
The handbook's list of responsibilities covers respecting and obeying the law, treating others with fairness, looking after yourself and your family, and looking after your area and the environment. Voting is a right that people are free to use, not a listed responsibility.

209. B (Treating others with fairness)
Treating others with fairness is one of the responsibilities the handbook lists for everyone who lives in the UK, alongside obeying the law, looking after yourself and your family, and looking after your area and the environment.

210. C (The fundamental British values of democracy, mutual respect and tolerance)
The Department for Education expects all schools to promote the fundamental British values — democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance — as part of pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

211. A (Democracy — having a say through voting and representation)
Electing representatives by vote gives pupils first-hand experience of democracy: everyone has a voice, votes are counted fairly, and the chosen representatives speak for the group.

212. B (Because it helps them take part in work, education and everyday community life)
Learning English is encouraged because it helps people work, study, use services and join in community life. It is an encouragement to help people settle in — nobody is forbidden from speaking their own language.

213. D (The Knowledge of Language and Life in the UK requirement (KoLL))
The two parts — passing the Life in the UK Test and showing knowledge of English — together make up the Knowledge of Language and Life in the UK requirement, usually shortened to KoLL.

214. B (A degree that was taught or researched in English)
A degree taught or researched in English can meet the English language requirement. A degree from outside the UK usually needs official confirmation that it matches UK degree standard and was taught in English.

215. C (They are exempt from the English language requirement but must still pass the Life in the UK Test)
Nationals of majority English-speaking countries meet the English requirement automatically, but that does not cover the Life in the UK Test, which they must still pass unless they are separately exempt.

216. B (False)
The test was introduced on 1 November 2005 for citizenship (naturalisation) applications, and was extended to settlement applications in 2007.

217. D (The prosecution, which must prove the case against the defendant)
The burden of proof rests on the prosecution: it must prove the defendant's guilt. A defendant does not have to prove that they are innocent.

218. B (You cannot be punished for an act that was not a criminal offence at the time you did it)
Under the Human Rights Act, nobody can be found guilty of a criminal offence that was not against the law at the time it was committed — punishment without law is prohibited.

219. C (Forcing someone to work against their will)
Slavery and forced labour are prohibited: nobody may be held in slavery or made to perform forced or compulsory labour against their will.

220. A (Their private and family life)
People have the right to respect for their private and family life, their home and their correspondence. Public authorities may only interfere where the law allows it and it is necessary.

221. C (The case should be heard within a reasonable time)
A fair trial includes having the case heard fairly, in public and within a reasonable time, by an independent and impartial court or tribunal.

222. A (True)
Discrimination means treating someone less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of a protected characteristic, such as race, sex, disability, religion or age.

223. B (Tolerance includes respecting people who hold no religious belief, as well as people of all faiths)
Tolerance works in both directions: people are free to follow a religion, and equally free to hold no religious belief at all — and both positions deserve respect.

224. A (A bus company offering cheaper fares to passengers over 60)
Some age-based differences are allowed, such as concessionary travel fares for older passengers. Refusing work or services to people simply because of their age is generally unlawful discrimination.

225. C (They can be lawful in some circumstances, where they are a fair way of meeting a genuine need)
The Equality Act allows separate or single-sex services in some circumstances — for example, a refuge for women escaping violence — where this is a proportionate way of meeting a genuine need.

226. D (She does not have to attend a ceremony, though she may choose to; a parent can collect her certificate)
There is no legal requirement for new citizens under 18 to attend a ceremony or take the oath. They are welcome to attend if they wish, and a parent can collect the certificate on their behalf.

227. A (True)
The ceremony is the final step for adults: they make the oath or affirmation and the pledge there, and they are presented with their certificate of naturalisation.

228. B (Individual liberty — making your own choices)
Wearing a poppy is a personal choice. Individual liberty means people can decide for themselves in matters of conscience and remembrance, and both choices should be respected.

229. C (Tolerance and respect for other people's choices and beliefs)
Accepting a colleague's decision not to drink — without pressure or embarrassment — is tolerance in everyday life: respecting choices and beliefs that differ from your own.

230. A (Participation in community life)
Helping a neighbour deal with everyday life is community participation in action: people who live in the UK play a part in their community by helping others, not only themselves.

231. D (Everyone should be able to join in community activities, whatever their background or ability)
Community activities are for everyone. Welcoming people of all backgrounds, and adapting activities so that disabled people can take a full part, reflects fairness, tolerance and participation in community life.

232. B (Everyone present should respect the silence, whatever their own views)
Taking part in remembrance is a personal choice, but respecting the silence — even if it is not something you would choose yourself — shows respect for others and for shared public occasions.

233. C (Looking after her local area and the environment)
People who live in the UK are expected to look after their local area and the environment. Clearing up after your dog keeps shared spaces clean and pleasant for everyone who uses them.

234. A (Participation in community life)
Taking part in community events and fundraising for a local cause is participation in community life — one of the fundamental principles of British life.

235. D (Participation in community life)
Residents' associations are a classic way of participating in community life: neighbours meet, discuss local issues and work together to improve the area where they live.

236. B (Fairness — treating people equally and honestly in everyday dealings)
Clear prices and the same price for everyone, with no favourites, is fairness in everyday life: treating other people fairly and honestly is part of the values of British life.

237. C (Fairness — everyone is treated in turn, on an equal basis)
Taking turns in order of arrival is everyday fairness: no one takes an unfair advantage, and everyone is treated in the same way.

238. A (Freedom of speech)
Freedom of speech includes the freedom to criticise and make fun of people in power. Comedians, journalists and members of the public may satirise politicians, provided they stay within the law.

239. D (Freedom of speech and mutual tolerance)
Debate is freedom of speech in action — and listening to opponents, then parting as friends, shows tolerance: you can reject someone's opinion while respecting their right to hold and express it.

240. B (Democracy — helping people to register and vote)
Democracy depends on people being able to vote. Helping eligible residents get on the electoral register supports democratic participation, whichever party they later decide to support.

241. A (Tolerance and understanding between different faiths)
Open days like this build tolerance: learning about other people's faiths, and welcoming people who do not share them, is part of life in a diverse society.

242. D (Helping and looking after her family)
Looking after yourself and your family is one of the stated responsibilities of people living in the UK — and that includes helping to care for children and other relatives within the family.

243. B (Challenge it through the official appeals process and accept the final decision)
People are free to challenge decisions they believe are wrong — but through the proper channels. Using the appeals process, and accepting the outcome, respects the rule of law.

244. C (Participation in community life)
Local council meetings are generally open to the public. Attending, listening and asking questions is a practical way of participating in community life and in local democracy.

245. A (Helping others in the community and looking after the environment)
A repair café combines two responsibilities of people living in the UK: helping people in your community, and looking after the environment by repairing things rather than wasting them.

246. D (Intolerance has no place in British society, and the whole community stands against it)
Targeting people because of their religion is intolerance, and intolerance has no place in British society. Reporting the graffiti and standing together against it reflects tolerance and community life.

247. B (Participation in community life)
Clubs and groups like this are part of community life: new residents meet people, practise the language and build local connections, while volunteers give their time to the community.

248. C (Fairness and equal chances)
When something cannot be given to everyone, a fair method such as a draw gives every pupil an equal chance, instead of favouring some pupils over others.

249. A (The right to marry and start a family)
The Human Rights Act protects a set of rights drawn from the European Convention on Human Rights, including the right to marry and found a family, the right to a fair trial and respect for private and family life.

250. C (This is unlawful discrimination, because nationality cannot be used to exclude applicants from an ordinary job like this)
Nationality is part of race under equality law, so turning applicants away because of their nationality is unlawful discrimination. Nationality cannot be used to exclude people from an ordinary job in this way.

Chapter 2: What is the UK?

248 questions. Answer in pencil; the answers and explanations for this chapter start after the last question.

1. **What is the full official name of the country?**
   - ☐ A. Great Britain
   - ☐ B. The British Isles
   - ☐ C. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
   - ☐ D. The United Nations

2. **Which TWO of these countries are part of Great Britain?**
   (Choose TWO answers)
   - ☐ A. Wales
   - ☐ B. The Republic of Ireland
   - ☐ C. Northern Ireland
   - ☐ D. Scotland

3. **Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

4. **The Isle of Man is part of the United Kingdom.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

5. **What is the currency of the UK?**
   - ☐ A. The euro
   - ☐ B. The pound sterling
   - ☐ C. The British dollar
   - ☐ D. The crown

6. **St Andrew's Day, Scotland's national day, is celebrated on 30 November.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

7. **Which TWO of these are the national flowers of countries of the UK?**
   (Choose TWO answers)
   - ☐ A. The rose
   - ☐ B. The leek
   - ☐ C. The oak
   - ☐ D. The thistle

8. **The capital city of Northern Ireland is Derry/Londonderry.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

9. **The Channel Islands are Crown Dependencies and are not part of the United Kingdom.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

10. Which language, as well as English, is spoken widely in Wales?

- ☐ A. Gaelic
- ☐ B. Cornish
- ☐ C. Welsh
- ☐ D. Manx

11. St David is the patron saint of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Ireland
- ☐ D. England

12. Which TWO of these are British Overseas Territories?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Gibraltar
- ☐ B. Jersey
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. The Falkland Islands

13. Which TWO of these cities are capitals of countries of the United Kingdom?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Glasgow
- ☐ C. London
- ☐ D. Swansea

14. Edinburgh is the capital city of which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. England

15. St George, whose cross appears on the English flag, is the patron saint of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. England

16. St George's Day is celebrated on 23 April.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

17. St Patrick's Day is celebrated on 1 March.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

18. The thistle is the national flower of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

19. The rose is the national flower of Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

20. The shamrock is a recognised symbol of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

21. Measured by land area, which is the largest of the UK's four countries?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

22. The River Severn is the longest river in the United Kingdom.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

23. Loch Ness is the largest lake in the UK by surface area.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

24. The United Kingdom shares a land border with only one other independent country. Which one?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. Iceland
- ☐ C. The Netherlands
- ☐ D. The Republic of Ireland

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the four countries of the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. The Republic of Ireland

26. The Shetland Islands, far to the north of the mainland, belong to which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Scotland

27. The Isle of Wight, off the south coast, forms part of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. England

28. Where are the Channel Islands situated geographically?

- ☐ A. In the English Channel, close to the coast of France
- ☐ B. In the North Sea, near Norway
- ☐ C. In the Atlantic, west of Ireland
- ☐ D. In the Mediterranean Sea

29. Some banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own banknotes.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

30. One pound sterling is divided into 100 pence.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

31. More than half of the UK's total population lives in which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Wales

32. Scottish Gaelic is a language traditionally spoken in parts of which country?

- ☐ A. Cornwall in England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland only

33. Ulster Scots is a traditional way of speaking associated with which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Cornwall
- ☐ D. The Channel Islands

34. How is the United Kingdom's position in Europe best described?

- ☐ A. Off the south-west coast of Africa
- ☐ B. In the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ C. Off the north-west coast of mainland Europe
- ☐ D. Off the east coast of North America

35. Which ocean lies to the west of the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. The North Sea
- ☐ B. The Irish Sea
- ☐ C. The Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ D. The English Channel

36. The Channel Tunnel provides a rail link between which two countries?

- ☐ A. Scotland and Norway
- ☐ B. Wales and Ireland
- ☐ C. England and Belgium
- ☐ D. England and France

37. The ancient stone circle of Stonehenge stands in which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

38. Loch Ness, famous around the world for its legendary monster, is found in which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

39. Big Ben is the bell inside the tower at the Houses of Parliament.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

40. The Tower of London was built on the bank of which river?

- ☐ A. The Clyde
- ☐ B. The Severn
- ☐ C. The Liffey
- ☐ D. The Thames

41. Which of these places is a British Overseas Territory in the South Atlantic?

- ☐ A. The Falkland Islands
- ☐ B. The Isle of Man
- ☐ C. Jersey
- ☐ D. The Isle of Wight

42. British Overseas Territories are represented by MPs in the UK Parliament.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

43. Which TWO patron saints have their crosses combined in the Union Flag?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. St George
- ☐ B. St David
- ☐ C. St Piran
- ☐ D. St Patrick

44. The national flag of Scotland is a white diagonal cross on a blue background.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

45. Which creature takes pride of place on the flag of Wales?

- ☐ A. A lion
- ☐ B. A unicorn
- ☐ C. An eagle
- ☐ D. A red dragon

46. Which design appears on the flag of England?

- ☐ A. A white diagonal cross on blue
- ☐ B. A red cross on a white background
- ☐ C. A blue cross on white
- ☐ D. A red dragon on green and white

47. The Isle of Man is surrounded by which sea?

- ☐ A. The North Sea
- ☐ B. The Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ C. The Irish Sea
- ☐ D. The English Channel

48. Anglesey, known in Welsh as Ynys Môn, is an island belonging to which country?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

49. Which is the largest of the Channel Islands by land area?

- ☐ A. Guernsey
- ☐ B. Sark
- ☐ C. Jersey
- ☐ D. Alderney

50. The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes Guernsey itself and which two smaller islands?

- ☐ A. Alderney and Sark
- ☐ B. Jersey and Herm
- ☐ C. Sark and the Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Alderney and Jersey

51. Which statement about the Crown Dependencies is correct?

- ☐ A. They send MPs to the UK Parliament
- ☐ B. They have their own governments and laws
- ☐ C. They are counties of England
- ☐ D. They use the euro as their currency

52. Which responsibility does the UK government keep for the Crown Dependencies?

- ☐ A. Running their local councils
- ☐ B. Setting their income tax rates
- ☐ C. Electing their governments
- ☐ D. Their defence and international representation

53. Bermuda, a British Overseas Territory, is located in which ocean?

- ☐ A. The North Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ B. The Indian Ocean
- ☐ C. The Pacific Ocean
- ☐ D. The Southern Ocean

54. The Cayman Islands are a British Overseas Territory in which sea?

- ☐ A. The Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ B. The Red Sea
- ☐ C. The Caribbean Sea
- ☐ D. The Baltic Sea

55. 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

56. Which of the following is NOT a British Overseas Territory?

- ☐ A. Bermuda
- ☐ B. The Cayman Islands
- ☐ C. Gibraltar
- ☐ D. The Isle of Man

57. The international dialling code for the United Kingdom is +44.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

58. During the winter months, the UK keeps time by which standard?

- ☐ A. British Summer Time
- ☐ B. Central European Time
- ☐ C. Greenwich Mean Time
- ☐ D. Atlantic Standard Time

59. At the end of March each year, the clocks in the UK go back by one hour.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

60. When British Summer Time ends in the autumn, the clocks go back by two hours.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

61. After England, which country of the UK has the largest population?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. They are all roughly equal
- ☐ D. Scotland

62. Which country of the UK has the smallest population?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. England

63. Edinburgh is the largest city in Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

64. The Scottish city of Aberdeen is especially associated with which industry?

- ☐ A. The North Sea oil industry
- ☐ B. Building warships for the Royal Navy
- ☐ C. Textile manufacturing
- ☐ D. Coal mining

65. Swansea is a major coastal city in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Wales

66. The city known as Derry or Londonderry is in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. England

67. The River Thames is best described as which of the following?

- ☐ A. The longest river in the UK
- ☐ B. The longest river in Scotland
- ☐ C. The second longest river in the UK
- ☐ D. The longest river in Wales

68. Which TWO of these rivers are in Scotland?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The River Tay
- ☐ B. The River Thames
- ☐ C. The River Clyde
- ☐ D. The River Trent

69. The River Clyde flows through which major Scottish city?

- ☐ A. Aberdeen
- ☐ B. Edinburgh
- ☐ C. Dundee
- ☐ D. Glasgow

70. Snowdon (Yr Wyddfa) is the highest mountain in England.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

71. Which TWO of these mountains are in England?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Cross Fell
- ☐ B. Ben Macdui
- ☐ C. Pen y Fan
- ☐ D. Scafell Pike

72. Which is the largest lake in England by surface area?

- ☐ A. Windermere
- ☐ B. Ullswater
- ☐ C. Coniston Water
- ☐ D. Derwentwater

73. Which TWO of these lakes are in Scotland?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Loch Ness
- ☐ B. Windermere
- ☐ C. Loch Lomond
- ☐ D. Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake)

74. Which sea lies off the east coast of Great Britain?

- ☐ A. The Irish Sea
- ☐ B. The North Sea
- ☐ C. The Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ D. The English Channel

75. The Orkney Islands lie off the coast of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. England

76. The Isles of Scilly are a small island group off the coast of which English county?

- ☐ A. Cornwall
- ☐ B. Devon
- ☐ C. Dorset
- ☐ D. Kent

77. The Isle of Skye is part of which Scottish island group?

- ☐ A. The Orkney Islands
- ☐ B. The Shetland Islands
- ☐ C. The Outer Hebrides
- ☐ D. The Inner Hebrides

78. The Hebrides are island groups lying off which coast of Scotland?

- ☐ A. The east coast
- ☐ B. The west and north-west coast
- ☐ C. The south coast
- ☐ D. They lie off the coast of Wales

79. Which TWO animals stand on either side of the shield on the Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. A unicorn
- ☐ B. A red dragon
- ☐ C. A lion
- ☐ D. A stag

80. On the Royal Coat of Arms, the unicorn is the national animal of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

81. Which TWO of these patron saints' days fall in March?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. St Patrick's Day (17 March)
- ☐ B. St George's Day (23 April)
- ☐ C. St Andrew's Day (30 November)
- ☐ D. St David's Day (1 March)

82. 'Land of Hope and Glory' is the national anthem of the United Kingdom.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

83. Which tree is a well-known national emblem of England?

- ☐ A. The Scots pine
- ☐ B. The yew
- ☐ C. The oak
- ☐ D. The ash

84. The Union Flag contains no cross representing Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

85. Jersey is represented in the UK Parliament.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

86. Which of the following is NOT a Crown Dependency?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. The Isle of Man
- ☐ C. Gibraltar
- ☐ D. Guernsey

87. 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%

88. Which of the following crosses is NOT part of the Union Flag?

- ☐ A. The cross of St George
- ☐ B. The cross of St David
- ☐ C. The cross of St Andrew
- ☐ D. The cross of St Patrick

89. The Peak District holds a special place among Britain's protected landscapes because it was the first area to be designated as what?

- ☐ A. A Site of Special Scientific Interest
- ☐ B. An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- ☐ C. A National Park, in 1951
- ☐ D. A Royal Park, in 1951

90. The Cairngorms, the largest National Park in the UK, is located in which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Scotland

91. The Broads, a protected area famous for its network of rivers and shallow lakes, lies mainly across which two English counties?

- ☐ A. Norfolk and Suffolk
- ☐ B. Kent and Sussex
- ☐ C. Devon and Cornwall
- ☐ D. Cumbria and Lancashire

92. Dartmoor, the wild moorland National Park known for its granite tors and roaming ponies, is in which English county?

- ☐ A. Cornwall
- ☐ B. Devon
- ☐ C. Somerset
- ☐ D. Dorset

93. Exmoor National Park, known for its moorland, wooded valleys and red deer, straddles which two counties?

- ☐ A. Cornwall and Devon
- ☐ B. Dorset and Wiltshire
- ☐ C. Somerset and Devon
- ☐ D. Somerset and Cornwall

94. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the UK, is 1,344 metres high.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

95. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the UK, rises close to which Scottish town?

- ☐ A. Inverness
- ☐ B. Oban
- ☐ C. Stirling
- ☐ D. Fort William

96. Which TWO of these are banknote denominations issued by the Bank of England?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. £15 note
- ☐ B. £5 note
- ☐ C. £100 note
- ☐ D. £50 note

97. The largest Bank of England banknote in general circulation is the £100 note.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

98. Whose portrait traditionally appears on British coins?

- ☐ A. The reigning monarch
- ☐ B. The Prime Minister
- ☐ C. The Governor of the Bank of England
- ☐ D. A famous historical figure, the same on every coin

99. Modern Bank of England banknotes are made from paper.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

100. Cornish is the traditional language of which English county?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Cornwall
- ☐ C. Dorset
- ☐ D. Somerset

101. Which TWO of these languages have a long tradition in Northern Ireland?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Ulster Scots
- ☐ B. Welsh
- ☐ C. Manx
- ☐ D. Irish (Gaelic)

102. Manx is the traditional language of which island?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ C. Anglesey
- ☐ D. The Isle of Man

103. Which TWO of these are traditional languages of the Channel Islands?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Cornish
- ☐ B. Jèrriais
- ☐ C. Manx
- ☐ D. Guernésiais

104. Who holds the position of Head of the Commonwealth?

- ☐ A. The UK Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The Secretary-General of the United Nations
- ☐ C. The Archbishop of Canterbury
- ☐ D. The reigning British monarch

105. Which description of the Commonwealth is correct?

- ☐ A. A voluntary association of independent countries, most of which were once part of the British Empire
- ☐ B. A military alliance commanded from London
- ☐ C. A political union whose laws are made in the UK Parliament
- ☐ D. A European trading bloc based in Brussels

106. The United Kingdom holds a permanent seat, with the power of veto, on which United Nations body?

- ☐ A. The General Assembly
- ☐ B. The Security Council
- ☐ C. The International Court of Justice
- ☐ D. The Human Rights Council

107. The United Kingdom was a founding member of NATO, which was set up in 1949.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

108. Which international organisation did the United Kingdom formally leave in January 2020?

- ☐ A. NATO
- ☐ B. The Commonwealth
- ☐ C. The Council of Europe
- ☐ D. The European Union

109. Only some Commonwealth countries have the monarch as their head of state.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

110. Which historic county is the largest in the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Kent
- ☐ C. Northumberland
- ☐ D. Yorkshire

111. In England, the area known as 'the Midlands' lies in which part of the country?

- ☐ A. The far north
- ☐ B. The south coast
- ☐ C. The centre
- ☐ D. The far south-west

112. Which of these cities is NOT in the North West of England?

- ☐ A. Liverpool
- ☐ B. Manchester
- ☐ C. Chester
- ☐ D. Leeds

113. The range of hills running through northern England, often called the 'backbone of England', is known as what?

- ☐ A. The Pennines
- ☐ B. The Grampians
- ☐ C. The Cambrian Mountains
- ☐ D. The Mourne Mountains

114. The English city of Sheffield built its fame on which industry?

- ☐ A. Cotton cloth
- ☐ B. Steel and cutlery
- ☐ C. Shipbuilding
- ☐ D. Pottery

115. During the Industrial Revolution, Manchester grew wealthy mainly through which trade?

- ☐ A. Wool
- ☐ B. Linen
- ☐ C. Silk
- ☐ D. Cotton textiles

116. Portsmouth, on England's south coast, is best known for its long association with which of the armed services?

- ☐ A. The British Army
- ☐ B. The Royal Air Force
- ☐ C. The Merchant Navy
- ☐ D. The Royal Navy

117. Newcastle upon Tyne, the major city of north-east England, stands on which river?

- ☐ A. The River Wear
- ☐ B. The River Tees
- ☐ C. The River Tyne
- ☐ D. The River Trent

118. The Bristol Channel separates South Wales from which part of England?

- ☐ A. The North West
- ☐ B. The Midlands
- ☐ C. The South East
- ☐ D. The South West

119. St George's Channel, at the southern end of the Irish Sea, separates Wales from which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Ireland
- ☐ C. France
- ☐ D. England

120. The Minch is a stretch of sea separating the north-west mainland of Scotland from which island group?

- ☐ A. The Shetland Islands
- ☐ B. The Orkney Islands
- ☐ C. The Outer Hebrides
- ☐ D. The Isle of Man

121. The island of Lundy, known for its puffins and marine reserve, lies in which body of water?

- ☐ A. The English Channel
- ☐ B. The Bristol Channel
- ☐ C. The Irish Sea
- ☐ D. The North Sea

122. Rathlin Island, off the coast of County Antrim, is the only inhabited offshore island of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

123. The Scottish island of Islay is world-famous for what product?

- ☐ A. Its malt whisky
- ☐ B. Its cotton cloth
- ☐ C. Its steel
- ☐ D. Its coal

124. The Isle of Arran, sometimes described as 'Scotland in miniature', lies in which stretch of water?

- ☐ A. The Firth of Forth
- ☐ B. The Firth of Clyde
- ☐ C. The Moray Firth
- ☐ D. The Solway Firth

125. Which river forms part of the border between England and Scotland before reaching the sea at Berwick?

- ☐ A. The River Severn
- ☐ B. The River Trent
- ☐ C. The River Tweed
- ☐ D. The River Thames

126. The River Thames flows through which pair of cities on its way to the sea?

- ☐ A. Oxford and London
- ☐ B. Bristol and Bath
- ☐ C. York and Hull
- ☐ D. Exeter and Plymouth

127. The River Wye, famous for its valley scenery, runs for part of its course along the border between England and which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Ireland
- ☐ D. France

128. The Prime Meridian, the line of 0 degrees longitude, passes through Greenwich in London.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

129. The Thames Barrier, a movable flood defence of huge steel gates, was built to protect London from what?

- ☐ A. River pollution
- ☐ B. Tidal flooding from the sea
- ☐ C. Water shortages in summer
- ☐ D. Damage from shipping collisions

130. Windsor Castle, a home of the monarch in Berkshire, is notable as which of the following?

- ☐ A. The oldest stone church in England
- ☐ B. The world's tallest castle keep
- ☐ C. One of the largest inhabited castles in the world
- ☐ D. The only castle in England built of wood

131. Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire is best described as what?

- ☐ A. The home of the First Minister
- ☐ B. The seat of the Scottish Parliament
- ☐ C. A prison for state prisoners
- ☐ D. The monarch's private residence in Scotland

132. The Crown Jewels, used at coronations, are kept on public display at which London landmark?

- ☐ A. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ B. The British Museum
- ☐ C. Westminster Abbey
- ☐ D. The Tower of London

133. The ceremony of Changing the Guard, watched by crowds of visitors, takes place in the forecourt of which palace?

- ☐ A. Kensington Palace
- ☐ B. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ C. St James's Palace
- ☐ D. Hampton Court Palace

134. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, the monarch's official residence in Scotland, stands at the end of the Royal Mile in which city?

- ☐ A. Glasgow
- ☐ B. Stirling
- ☐ C. Edinburgh
- ☐ D. Aberdeen

135. Which palace is the monarch's official residence in London and the administrative headquarters of the monarchy?

- ☐ A. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ B. Clarence House
- ☐ C. Lambeth Palace
- ☐ D. Somerset House

136. After London, which city is the second largest in the United Kingdom by population?

- ☐ A. Manchester
- ☐ B. Liverpool
- ☐ C. Leeds
- ☐ D. Birmingham

137. Cardiff is the largest city in Wales. Which is the second largest?

- ☐ A. Newport
- ☐ B. Swansea
- ☐ C. Wrexham
- ☐ D. Bangor

138. The city of Liverpool stands on the estuary of which river, which gives the surrounding county of Merseyside its name?

- ☐ A. The River Dee
- ☐ B. The River Irwell
- ☐ C. The River Ribble
- ☐ D. The River Mersey

139. The Cheviot Hills form a natural boundary along much of which border?

- ☐ A. The England and Wales border
- ☐ B. The Scotland and Northern Ireland border
- ☐ C. The England and Scotland border
- ☐ D. The border between the Midlands and the North

140. The Cambrian Mountains, a range of hills and moorland running down the centre of their country, are found in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. The South West of England

141. The Wash is a large, shallow bay of the North Sea on the east coast of England, lying between which two counties?

- ☐ A. Kent and Sussex
- ☐ B. Norfolk and Lincolnshire
- ☐ C. Essex and Suffolk
- ☐ D. Yorkshire and Durham

142. The Solent is the stretch of water that separates the Isle of Wight from which part of the mainland?

- ☐ A. Cornwall
- ☐ B. Dorset
- ☐ C. Hampshire
- ☐ D. Sussex

143. The Moray Firth, a large inlet of the North Sea with the city of Inverness near its head, lies on which coast of Scotland?

- ☐ A. The north-east coast
- ☐ B. The south-west coast
- ☐ C. The west coast
- ☐ D. The south-east coast

144. After the Severn and the Thames, which river is generally ranked as the third longest in the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. The River Wye
- ☐ B. The River Clyde
- ☐ C. The River Tay
- ☐ D. The River Trent

145. Which river is the longest in Northern Ireland, flowing through Lough Neagh on its way to the sea near Coleraine?

- ☐ A. The River Foyle
- ☐ B. The River Lagan
- ☐ C. The River Bann
- ☐ D. The River Erne

146. Crathes Castle, a historic tower house with famous gardens, is in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. England

147. Which description best fits the United Kingdom's climate?

- ☐ A. Hot, dry summers and freezing winters with heavy snow
- ☐ B. Temperate, with mild winters, cool summers and rain spread through the year
- ☐ C. A Mediterranean climate with long dry summers
- ☐ D. Arctic conditions in the north for most of the year

148. Because the prevailing winds blow in from the Atlantic, which parts of the UK tend to receive the most rain?

- ☐ A. The east and south-east
- ☐ B. The west and north-west
- ☐ C. The Midlands
- ☐ D. The far north-east only

149. The £1 coin introduced in 2017 has an unusual shape. How many sides does it have?

- ☐ A. Seven
- ☐ B. Ten
- ☐ C. Twelve
- ☐ D. Eight

150. The Union Flag is also commonly known as the Union Jack.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

151. St Davids, in Pembrokeshire, holds a special record among British cities. Which one?

- ☐ A. It is the smallest city in Britain
- ☐ B. It is the oldest city in Britain
- ☐ C. It is the only city in Britain without a cathedral
- ☐ D. It is the newest city in Britain

152. Banknotes issued by banks in Scotland can be spent only within Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

153. Which TWO of these are coins in general circulation in the United Kingdom?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. 50p
- ☐ B. 25p
- ☐ C. £5
- ☐ D. 20p

154. The Giant's Causeway is in Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

155. The Strait of Dover, the busiest shipping lane in the world, is the narrowest part of which body of water?

- ☐ A. The English Channel
- ☐ B. The North Sea
- ☐ C. The Irish Sea
- ☐ D. The Bristol Channel

156. Land's End in Cornwall and John o' Groats in the far north of Scotland are traditionally known as what?

- ☐ A. The two smallest villages in Britain
- ☐ B. The oldest ports in Britain
- ☐ C. The places where the Romans landed
- ☐ D. The two ends of mainland Britain

157. Which English county is traditionally nicknamed 'the Garden of England' because of its orchards and hop gardens?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Kent
- ☐ C. Herefordshire
- ☐ D. Somerset

158. Holy Island, also called Lindisfarne, off the Northumberland coast, is unusual because of how visitors reach it. How?

- ☐ A. Only by helicopter
- ☐ B. Across a causeway that is covered by the sea at high tide
- ☐ C. Through an undersea tunnel
- ☐ D. Only on foot at any time

159. The Needles, a famous row of pointed chalk stacks rising from the sea, stand off the western tip of which island?

- ☐ A. The Isle of Man
- ☐ B. Anglesey
- ☐ C. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ D. Lundy

160. Which TWO of these are the highest mountains in their own country of the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Scafell Pike
- ☐ B. Ben Macdui
- ☐ C. Slieve Donard
- ☐ D. Pen y Fan

161. Lough Erne, a large lake with many islands, lies in County Fermanagh in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. The Republic of Ireland

162. The Firth of Forth, spanned by famous bridges carrying road and rail traffic towards Edinburgh, is on which coast of Scotland?

- ☐ A. The west coast
- ☐ B. The north coast
- ☐ C. The east coast
- ☐ D. The south coast

163. The Cotswolds, an area of gentle limestone hills, stone villages and market towns, lie mainly in which part of England?

- ☐ A. The North East
- ☐ B. The South West and south-central England
- ☐ C. East Anglia
- ☐ D. The North West

164. The historic city of York stands on which river?

- ☐ A. The River Aire
- ☐ B. The River Swale
- ☐ C. The River Ouse
- ☐ D. The River Calder

165. Morecambe Bay, a large area of tidal sands and mudflats, opens onto the Irish Sea off the coast of which part of England?

- ☐ A. The North West
- ☐ B. The South West
- ☐ C. The North East
- ☐ D. The South East

166. Cardigan Bay forms a wide curve of coastline along which side of Wales?

- ☐ A. The north coast
- ☐ B. The south coast
- ☐ C. The west coast
- ☐ D. Wales has no coast on Cardigan Bay

167. The island of Iona, famous for its historic abbey founded by St Columba in the 6th century, belongs to which Scottish island group?

- ☐ A. The Outer Hebrides
- ☐ B. The Inner Hebrides
- ☐ C. Orkney
- ☐ D. Shetland

168. Fingal's Cave, the famous sea cave on the uninhabited island of Staffa, is formed from columns of basalt in what distinctive shape?

- ☐ A. Square
- ☐ B. Round
- ☐ C. Hexagonal (six-sided)
- ☐ D. Triangular

169. After Ben Nevis, which is the second highest mountain in the United Kingdom, found in the Cairngorms?

- ☐ A. Ben Macdui
- ☐ B. Cairn Gorm
- ☐ C. Ben Lomond
- ☐ D. Ben Wyvis

170. Pen y Fan, in the Brecon Beacons, is the highest peak in which area?

- ☐ A. North Wales
- ☐ B. Mid Wales
- ☐ C. The whole of Wales
- ☐ D. South Wales

171. Which lake is the largest natural lake in Wales?

- ☐ A. Lake Vyrnwy
- ☐ B. Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake)
- ☐ C. Llyn Brenig
- ☐ D. Windermere

172. Ullswater, one of the largest lakes in its region, is in which National Park?

- ☐ A. The North York Moors
- ☐ B. The Peak District
- ☐ C. The Lake District
- ☐ D. The Yorkshire Dales

173. Teaching is recorded as early as 1096 at the university of which city, the oldest university in the English-speaking world?

- ☐ A. Oxford
- ☐ B. Cambridge
- ☐ C. Durham
- ☐ D. London

174. Scotland's oldest university, founded in 1413, is in which town?

- ☐ A. Aberdeen
- ☐ B. Glasgow
- ☐ C. St Andrews
- ☐ D. Edinburgh

175. Canterbury Cathedral, in Kent, is the seat of which church leader?

- ☐ A. The Archbishop of York
- ☐ B. The Bishop of London
- ☐ C. The Dean of Westminster
- ☐ D. The Archbishop of Canterbury

176. When the Humber Bridge opened in 1981, what record did it hold?

- ☐ A. It was the first suspension bridge built in Britain
- ☐ B. It was the longest single-span suspension bridge in the world
- ☐ C. It was the tallest bridge in Europe
- ☐ D. It was the first road bridge across an estuary in Britain

177. At the Strait of Dover, the narrowest part of the English Channel, roughly how far apart are England and France?

- ☐ A. About 8 miles (13 km)
- ☐ B. About 14 miles (23 km)
- ☐ C. About 21 miles (34 km)
- ☐ D. About 35 miles (56 km)

178. Visitors to Greenwich can stand with a foot on either side of the Prime Meridian line in the courtyard of which landmark?

- ☐ A. The Royal Observatory
- ☐ B. The National Maritime Museum
- ☐ C. The Old Royal Naval College
- ☐ D. The Cutty Sark

179. The Royal Mint, which produces the UK's coins, is based at Llantrisant in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Wales

180. What was special about the £2 coin introduced in 1997?

- ☐ A. It was the first coin to feature a portrait facing left
- ☐ B. It was the UK's first bi-metallic coin made for general circulation
- ☐ C. It was the first coin produced outside London
- ☐ D. It was the first coin to carry words around its edge

181. St Piran's Day, celebrated as the national day of Cornwall, falls on which date?

- ☐ A. 1 March
- ☐ B. 23 April
- ☐ C. 5 March
- ☐ D. 30 November

182. British Summer Time ends each year on the last Sunday of which month, when the clocks go back by one hour?

- ☐ A. October
- ☐ B. September
- ☐ C. November
- ☐ D. August

183. The Menai Strait, crossed by famous bridges, separates the island of Anglesey from what?

- ☐ A. The island of Ireland
- ☐ B. The mainland of Wales
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Mainland Scotland

184. Which is the largest island in Scotland, a single island with a double name?

- ☐ A. Skye
- ☐ B. Mull
- ☐ C. Islay
- ☐ D. Lewis and Harris

185. Many people think of John o' Groats, but which headland is actually the northernmost point of mainland Britain?

- ☐ A. John o' Groats
- ☐ B. Cape Wrath
- ☐ C. Dunnet Head
- ☐ D. Duncansby Head

186. Which of the following is NOT a capital city of one of the countries of the UK?

- ☐ A. Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Cardiff
- ☐ C. Belfast
- ☐ D. Glasgow

187. What is the southernmost point of mainland Great Britain?

- ☐ A. Land's End
- ☐ B. Lizard Point
- ☐ C. Portland Bill
- ☐ D. Start Point

188. Ness Point, the easternmost point of Great Britain, is found in which Suffolk town?

- ☐ A. Great Yarmouth
- ☐ B. Felixstowe
- ☐ C. Ipswich
- ☐ D. Lowestoft

189. Which is the largest island in England?

- ☐ A. Lundy
- ☐ B. The Isle of Sheppey
- ☐ C. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ D. Holy Island

190. The famous White Cliffs, a symbol of Britain seen by travellers arriving by sea, stand near which Kent town?

- ☐ A. Dover
- ☐ B. Folkestone
- ☐ C. Ramsgate
- ☐ D. Hastings

191. Durdle Door, a natural limestone arch formed by the sea, is on the coast of which English county?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Dorset
- ☐ C. Hampshire
- ☐ D. Somerset

192. Cheddar Gorge, known for its towering limestone cliffs and show caves, is in which English county?

- ☐ A. Dorset
- ☐ B. Devon
- ☐ C. Wiltshire
- ☐ D. Somerset

193. The Old Man of Hoy, a dramatic sea stack of red sandstone, rises from the sea off which Scottish island group?

- ☐ A. Shetland
- ☐ B. The Inner Hebrides
- ☐ C. Orkney
- ☐ D. The Outer Hebrides

194. The lighthouse on Muckle Flugga, a rocky islet north of Unst in Shetland, is notable for what?

- ☐ A. It is Britain's most northerly lighthouse
- ☐ B. It is Britain's tallest lighthouse
- ☐ C. It is Britain's oldest lighthouse still in use
- ☐ D. It is the only lighthouse in Scotland

195. Bass Rock, a volcanic island in the Firth of Forth, is world-famous as home to the largest colony of which seabird?

- ☐ A. Puffins
- ☐ B. Northern gannets
- ☐ C. Kittiwakes
- ☐ D. Guillemots

196. Which Scottish loch is the deepest freshwater body in the British Isles, plunging to about 310 metres?

- ☐ A. Loch Ness
- ☐ B. Loch Lomond
- ☐ C. Loch Awe
- ☐ D. Loch Morar

197. Which of the following is NOT a national flower of one of the countries of the UK?

- ☐ A. The rose
- ☐ B. The thistle
- ☐ C. The leek
- ☐ D. The daffodil

198. The Severn Estuary, between Wales and south-west England, is famous around the world for what?

- ☐ A. Having the second highest tidal range in the world
- ☐ B. Having the deepest water of any British estuary
- ☐ C. Being the widest river mouth in the world
- ☐ D. Being the only estuary in Britain with a port

199. How many Scottish banks are currently authorised to issue their own banknotes?

- ☐ A. Two
- ☐ B. Three
- ☐ C. Four
- ☐ D. Five

200. What is the name of Wales in the Welsh language?

- ☐ A. Kernow
- ☐ B. Alba
- ☐ C. Éire
- ☐ D. Cymru

201. What is Scotland called in Scottish Gaelic?

- ☐ A. Cymru
- ☐ B. Kernow
- ☐ C. Alba
- ☐ D. Mannin

202. A Welsh village often shortened to Llanfairpwll is famous for having one of the longest place names in Europe. On which island is it?

- ☐ A. Anglesey
- ☐ B. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Lundy

203. The Tynwald, one of the oldest parliaments in the world, is the parliament of which Crown Dependency?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. The Isle of Man
- ☐ C. Guernsey
- ☐ D. Gibraltar

204. Hillsborough Castle is the monarch's official residence in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

205. Durham's cathedral and castle stand together on a hill high above a loop of which river?

- ☐ A. The River Tyne
- ☐ B. The River Tees
- ☐ C. The River Wear
- ☐ D. The River Eden

206. Which river is the longest river that flows entirely within England?

- ☐ A. The River Thames
- ☐ B. The River Trent
- ☐ C. The River Great Ouse
- ☐ D. The River Wye

207. The Bank of England no longer issues £1 notes, although a Scottish bank still does.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

208. The Severn Bore, a famous natural phenomenon in south-west England, is best described as what?

- ☐ A. A whirlpool that forms in the Severn Estuary at low tide
- ☐ B. A waterfall on the upper River Severn
- ☐ C. A tidal wave that travels up the River Severn against the flow
- ☐ D. A strong wind that blows down the Severn Valley

209. The River Thames begins its journey at Thames Head, a spring in which English county?

- ☐ A. Oxfordshire
- ☐ B. Gloucestershire
- ☐ C. Wiltshire
- ☐ D. Berkshire

210. The River Severn, the UK's longest river, rises in which part of the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. The Cambrian Mountains in mid Wales
- ☐ B. The Pennines in northern England
- ☐ C. The Scottish Highlands
- ☐ D. The Lake District in Cumbria

211. Loch Awe, in Argyll and Bute, holds which distinction among Scotland's freshwater lochs?

- ☐ A. It is the deepest loch in Scotland
- ☐ B. It is the longest loch in Scotland, at about 41 kilometres
- ☐ C. It is the largest loch in Scotland by surface area
- ☐ D. It is the loch holding the most water by volume

212. Since 1859, Loch Katrine in the Trossachs has been famous as the main source of drinking water for which Scottish city?

- ☐ A. Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Stirling
- ☐ C. Aberdeen
- ☐ D. Glasgow

213. Derwentwater, one of the main lakes of the Lake District, lies immediately south of which Cumbrian town?

- ☐ A. Windermere
- ☐ B. Keswick
- ☐ C. Ambleside
- ☐ D. Penrith

214. The Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, are best known for their large colonies of which creatures?

- ☐ A. Red squirrels and otters
- ☐ B. Golden eagles and ospreys
- ☐ C. Red deer and wild goats
- ☐ D. Puffins and grey seals

215. Skomer Island, off the Pembrokeshire coast in Wales, is particularly famous for having the largest colony of which bird in southern Britain?

- ☐ A. Northern gannets
- ☐ B. Black-legged kittiwakes
- ☐ C. Atlantic puffins
- ☐ D. Common guillemots

216. On the Channel Island of Sark, cars are banned. How do people mainly get around the island?

- ☐ A. By bicycle, on foot, by tractor or in horse-drawn vehicles
- ☐ B. By a small electric tramway
- ☐ C. By cable car and funicular railway
- ☐ D. By boat between its villages

217. The Queensferry Crossing, which opened to traffic in 2017, carries the M90 motorway over which stretch of water?

- ☐ A. The Firth of Tay
- ☐ B. The Firth of Forth
- ☐ C. The Firth of Clyde
- ☐ D. The Moray Firth

218. The motorway bridge carrying the M4 over the River Severn between England and Wales, previously called the Second Severn Crossing, was officially renamed in 2018. What is its current name?

- ☐ A. The Severn Gateway Bridge
- ☐ B. The St David's Bridge
- ☐ C. The Prince of Wales Bridge
- ☐ D. The Brunel Bridge

219. Bristol's famous Clifton Suspension Bridge, based on a design by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, spans which steep-sided valley?

- ☐ A. The Wye Valley
- ☐ B. The Ironbridge Gorge
- ☐ C. The Severn Vale
- ☐ D. The Avon Gorge

220. Newcastle upon Tyne's landmark Tyne Bridge, with its great steel arch, links the city with which town across the river?

- ☐ A. Gateshead
- ☐ B. Sunderland
- ☐ C. South Shields
- ☐ D. Hexham

221. Cross Fell, rising to 893 metres in Cumbria, is the highest point of which range of hills?

- ☐ A. The Cheviot Hills
- ☐ B. The Southern Uplands
- ☐ C. The Pennines
- ☐ D. The Cambrian Mountains

222. A tradition on British coins, dating back to the time of Charles II, means that each new monarch's portrait does what?

- ☐ A. Is always shown wearing a crown
- ☐ B. Appears on the £1 coin before any other coin
- ☐ C. Is copied from the monarch's coronation portrait
- ☐ D. Faces the opposite direction to the previous monarch's portrait

223. Which TWO of these are traditional national emblems of Wales?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The daffodil
- ☐ B. The shamrock
- ☐ C. The leek
- ☐ D. The thistle

224. All four countries of the United Kingdom share a single time zone.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

225. In French, the English Channel is known as 'La Manche'. What does 'la manche' literally mean?

- ☐ A. The handle
- ☐ B. The sleeve
- ☐ C. The strait
- ☐ D. The white water

226. The capital of the Isle of Man is St Helier.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

227. Which TWO of these are capitals of Crown Dependencies?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. St Peter Port
- ☐ B. Stanley
- ☐ C. St Helier
- ☐ D. St Davids

228. The harbour town of St Peter Port is the capital of which Crown Dependency?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. Alderney
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Guernsey

229. Stanley is the capital of which British Overseas Territory in the South Atlantic?

- ☐ A. South Georgia
- ☐ B. St Helena
- ☐ C. Ascension Island
- ☐ D. The Falkland Islands

230. The remote island group of St Kilda, west of the Outer Hebrides, is remembered for something that happened in 1930. What was it?

- ☐ A. Its lighthouse was automated
- ☐ B. It was bought by the National Trust for Scotland
- ☐ C. Its last 36 residents were evacuated to the mainland
- ☐ D. Its seabird colonies were given legal protection

231. Fair Isle, famous for its bird observatory and patterned knitwear, lies between which two Scottish island groups?

- ☐ A. Orkney and Shetland
- ☐ B. The Inner and Outer Hebrides
- ☐ C. Orkney and the Faroe Islands
- ☐ D. Shetland and the Scottish mainland

232. The Great Glen, a great geological fault valley containing Loch Ness, runs across the Highlands between which two places?

- ☐ A. Glasgow and Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Aberdeen and Inverness
- ☐ C. Oban and Fort William
- ☐ D. Fort William and Inverness

233. Beachy Head, near Eastbourne in Sussex, is notable as what?

- ☐ A. The highest chalk sea cliff in Britain
- ☐ B. The longest shingle beach in Britain
- ☐ C. The most southerly point of England
- ☐ D. The largest chalk grassland in Europe

234. The Mull of Galloway, a headland in Dumfries and Galloway with a lighthouse, holds which geographical distinction?

- ☐ A. It is the westernmost point of mainland Scotland
- ☐ B. It is the closest point of Scotland to Ireland
- ☐ C. It is the southernmost point of Scotland
- ☐ D. It is the highest sea cliff in Scotland

235. The Solway Firth, a wide inlet of the Irish Sea, forms part of the boundary between which two countries?

- ☐ A. England and Scotland
- ☐ B. England and Wales
- ☐ C. Scotland and Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Wales and Ireland

236. The Pentland Firth, a strait famous for its powerful tidal currents, separates the Orkney Islands from which part of Scotland?

- ☐ A. The Shetland Islands
- ☐ B. The Caithness coast of the mainland
- ☐ C. The Isle of Skye
- ☐ D. Aberdeenshire

237. Scafell Pike, the highest mountain in England, rises to approximately what height?

- ☐ A. 893 metres
- ☐ B. 1,085 metres
- ☐ C. 1,345 metres
- ☐ D. 978 metres

238. Snaefell, at 621 metres, is the highest point of which island?

- ☐ A. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ B. The Isle of Man
- ☐ C. Anglesey
- ☐ D. Jersey

239. Strangford Lough, a large sea lough almost enclosed by the Ards Peninsula, is in which county of Northern Ireland?

- ☐ A. County Antrim
- ☐ B. County Londonderry
- ☐ C. County Down
- ☐ D. County Armagh

240. The city of Dundee stands on the northern shore of which firth, where Scotland's longest river reaches the sea?

- ☐ A. The Firth of Forth
- ☐ B. The Firth of Clyde
- ☐ C. The Cromarty Firth
- ☐ D. The Firth of Tay

241. Jersey uses the euro as its currency.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

242. Guernésiais, a form of the Norman language, is the traditional language of which island?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. Sark
- ☐ C. Guernsey
- ☐ D. Alderney

243. The £ symbol for the pound comes from the letter 'L', standing for the Latin word 'libra'. What did a libra originally measure?

- ☐ A. Length
- ☐ B. Volume
- ☐ C. Weight
- ☐ D. Time

244. Which musical instrument, often played in Wales as the triple harp, is regarded as the national instrument of Wales?

- ☐ A. The fiddle
- ☐ B. The bagpipes
- ☐ C. The accordion
- ☐ D. The harp

245. St Mary's is the largest island of which group lying off the coast of Cornwall?

- ☐ A. The Channel Islands
- ☐ B. The Isles of Scilly
- ☐ C. The Farne Islands
- ☐ D. The Hebrides

246. Cape Wrath, a remote headland in Sutherland, holds which position on the Scottish mainland?

- ☐ A. It is the most north-westerly point
- ☐ B. It is the most northerly point
- ☐ C. It is the highest sea cliff
- ☐ D. It is the closest point to Norway

247. Dungeness, a shingle headland on the coast of Kent, is often described as what?

- ☐ A. Britain's only desert, because of its dry and exposed shingle landscape
- ☐ B. The wettest place in Britain
- ☐ C. Britain's largest fishing port
- ☐ D. The rainiest village in England

248. Flash, in Staffordshire, which stands about 463 metres above sea level, is generally recognised as what?

- ☐ A. The largest village in England
- ☐ B. The oldest village in England
- ☐ C. The smallest village in the United Kingdom
- ☐ D. The highest village in the United Kingdom

Answers — Chapter 2: What is the UK?

The letter and text of the correct answer, with the explanation.

1. C (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
The full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. A (Wales) and **D** (Scotland)
Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales together, so Wales and Scotland are both part of it. Northern Ireland belongs to the United Kingdom but not to Great Britain, and the Republic of Ireland is a separate, independent country.

3. A (True)
Cardiff has been the capital of Wales since 1955.

4. B (False)
The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are Crown Dependencies — they have their own governments and are not part of the UK.

5. B (The pound sterling)
The UK currency is the pound sterling; some banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own notes, accepted across the UK.

6. A (True)
St Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, is celebrated on 30 November.

7. A (The rose) and **D** (The thistle)
The rose is the national flower of England and the thistle is the national flower of Scotland. The leek is a Welsh emblem but it is a vegetable, not the national flower (that is the daffodil), and the oak is a well-known tree emblem of England, not a flower.

8. B (False)
Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital, home to the Assembly at Stormont.

9. A (True)
The Channel Islands sit in the English Channel near France and are Crown Dependencies — self-governing possessions of the Crown, not part of Great Britain or the UK.

10. C (Welsh)
Welsh is widely spoken in Wales, especially in the north and west, and used in schools and media.

11. B (Wales)
St David is Wales's patron saint, celebrated on 1 March.

12. A (Gibraltar) and **D** (The Falkland Islands)
Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands are both British Overseas Territories. Jersey and the Isle of Man are Crown Dependencies, a separate category: they have their own governments and laws and are not Overseas Territories.

13. A (Edinburgh) and **C** (London)
Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and London is the capital of England and of the United Kingdom as a whole. Glasgow is a major Scottish city but not a capital, and Swansea is only the second largest city in Wales — the Welsh capital is Cardiff.

14. C (Scotland)
Edinburgh is Scotland's capital and home to the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood.

15. D (England)
St George is the patron saint of England, and his red cross on a white background forms the English flag.

16. A (True)
England marks St George's Day on 23 April. The other dates belong to St Patrick (17 March), St David (1 March) and St Andrew (30 November).

17. B (False)
St Patrick's Day falls on 17 March and is a public holiday in Northern Ireland.

18. C (Scotland)
Scotland's flower is the thistle, a prickly purple plant that appears on many Scottish emblems.

19. B (False)
The daffodil is Wales's national flower and is often worn on St David's Day, 1 March. The rose is the flower linked with England.

20. D (Northern Ireland)
The shamrock, a three-leaved plant linked with St Patrick, is the symbol associated with Northern Ireland. It is Northern Ireland's national flower.

21. A (England)
England covers more land than Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which follow in that order.

22. A (True)
The River Severn, which rises in Wales and flows through England, is the UK's longest river at about 354 kilometres.

23. B (False)
Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland covers a greater area than any other lake in the UK, including the Scottish lochs.

24. D (The Republic of Ireland)
Northern Ireland borders the Republic of Ireland. Every other boundary of the UK is coastline.

25. D (The Republic of Ireland)
The Republic of Ireland is a separate independent state. It left the UK in the 1920s and is not part of it. It became a republic in 1949.

26. D (Scotland)
Shetland is Scotland's — and the UK's — most northerly island group, lying well north of the Scottish mainland.

27. D (England)
Unlike the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight is part of England. It sits just off the Hampshire coast.

28. A (In the English Channel, close to the coast of France)
Jersey, Guernsey and the smaller Channel Islands lie in the English Channel, much nearer to France than to England.

29. A (True)
Several banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own banknotes. These notes are in pounds sterling and are accepted throughout the UK.

30. A (True)
Since decimalisation, a pound has been made up of 100 pence, with coins ranging from 1p to £2.

31. C (England)
England holds well over half of the UK population — roughly five out of every six people — far more than the other three countries combined.

32. B (Scotland)
Scottish Gaelic survives mainly in the Highlands and the Western Isles of Scotland, where road signs and broadcasting use it alongside English.

33. B (Northern Ireland)
Ulster Scots is spoken in parts of Northern Ireland, reflecting historic links between Ulster and Scotland.

34. C (Off the north-west coast of mainland Europe)
The UK is an island nation sitting off Europe's north-western edge, separated from the continent by the

English Channel and the North Sea.

35. C (The Atlantic Ocean)
The Atlantic Ocean washes the UK's western coasts. The North Sea lies to the east and the English Channel to the south.

36. D (England and France)
Trains run through the tunnel beneath the English Channel between Folkestone in England and Calais in France.

37. B (England)
Stonehenge, a prehistoric ring of standing stones, is on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England.

38. A (Scotland)
Loch Ness is a deep freshwater lake in the Scottish Highlands, near Inverness.

39. A (True)
Big Ben is the nickname of the Great Bell in the tower beside the Houses of Parliament. The tower itself is called the Elizabeth Tower.

40. D (The Thames)
William the Conqueror's fortress stands on the north bank of the River Thames in London, where it guarded the city from attack by water.

41. A (The Falkland Islands)
The Falkland Islands are a self-governing British Overseas Territory. The Isle of Man and Jersey are Crown Dependencies, and the Isle of Wight is part of England.

42. B (False)
British Overseas Territories such as Bermuda and the Falkland Islands are under British sovereignty but are not part of the UK. They have their own governments and laws and are not represented by MPs in the UK Parliament.

43. A (St George) and **D** (St Patrick)
The Union Flag combines the crosses of St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland and St Patrick for Ireland, so St George and St Patrick both feature in it. St David's cross does not appear in the flag, and St Piran is the patron saint of Cornwall, not of a UK country.

44. A (True)
Scotland's flag, the Saltire, shows St Andrew's white diagonal cross against a sky-blue field.

45. D (A red dragon)
A red dragon, an emblem linked with Wales for centuries, dominates the Welsh flag against a green and white background.

46. B (A red cross on a white background)
England's flag is the cross of St George: a plain red cross centred on a white background.

47. C (The Irish Sea)
The Isle of Man sits in the middle of the Irish Sea, roughly midway between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

48. C (Wales)
Anglesey lies just off the north-west coast of Wales and is joined to the Welsh mainland by road and rail bridges.

49. C (Jersey)
Jersey is the largest Channel Island; Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are all smaller.

50. A (Alderney and Sark)
The Bailiwick of Guernsey is made up of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark; Jersey forms a separate bailiwick of its own.

51. B (They have their own governments and laws)
The Crown Dependencies govern themselves with their own governments and laws; they are not part of the UK and are not represented at Westminster.

52. D (Their defence and international representation)
The dependencies run their own domestic affairs, but the UK is responsible for their defence and represents them internationally.

53. A (The North Atlantic Ocean)
Bermuda lies in the North Atlantic, off the east coast of North America.

54. C (The Caribbean Sea)
The Cayman Islands are in the western Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba.

55. B (Napoleon Bonaparte)
Napoleon was exiled to remote St Helena in the South Atlantic in 1815 and died there in 1821.

56. D (The Isle of Man)
The Isle of Man is a Crown Dependency, not an overseas territory. Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and Gibraltar are all British Overseas Territories.

57. A (True)
To call the UK from abroad you dial +44, then the number without its opening zero.

58. C (Greenwich Mean Time)
In winter the UK is on Greenwich Mean Time (GMT); the clocks move forward to British Summer Time in the spring.

59. B (False)
Clocks spring forward one hour at the end of March for British Summer Time, and go back one hour at the end of October.

60. B (False)
At the end of October the clocks go back by one hour, ending British Summer Time and returning the UK to Greenwich Mean Time.

61. D (Scotland)
Scotland has the second-largest population of the four countries, ahead of Wales and then Northern Ireland.

62. B (Northern Ireland)
Northern Ireland has the smallest population of the four countries, at around two million people.

63. B (False)
Glasgow is Scotland's largest city by population, although Edinburgh is the capital.

64. A (The North Sea oil industry)
Aberdeen grew into a centre for the North Sea oil and gas industry from the 1970s onwards.

65. D (Wales)
Swansea is a city on the south coast of Wales, west of Cardiff.

66. B (Northern Ireland)
Derry/Londonderry is a city in Northern Ireland, near its border with the Republic of Ireland.

67. C (The second longest river in the UK)
The Thames, which flows through London, is the second longest river in the UK, after the Severn.

68. A (The River Tay) and **C** (The River Clyde)
The Tay is Scotland's longest river and the Clyde flows through Glasgow, so both are Scottish. The Thames flows through Oxford and London in England, and the Trent is a river of the English Midlands.

69. D (Glasgow)
The Clyde flows through Glasgow and out to the Firth of Clyde on the west coast.

70. B (False)
Snowdon (Yr Wyddfa) rises to 1,085 metres and is the highest peak in Wales.

71. A (Cross Fell) and **D** (Scafell Pike)
Cross Fell, the highest point of the Pennines, and Scafell Pike, the highest mountain in England at 978 metres, are both in Cumbria in England. Ben Macdui stands in the Cairngorms in Scotland, and Pen y Fan is the highest peak in South Wales.

72. A (Windermere)
Windermere, in the Lake District, is England's largest lake, stretching about 18 kilometres in length. Wastwater, another Lake District lake, was voted Britain's favourite view in a national poll in 2007.

73. A (Loch Ness) and **C** (Loch Lomond)
Loch Ness, the largest loch in Scotland by volume of water, and Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain by surface area, are both in Scotland. Windermere is the largest lake in England, and Llyn Tegid is the largest natural lake in Wales.

74. B (The North Sea)
The North Sea washes the east coast of Britain, separating it from countries such as Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

75. C (Scotland)
Orkney is an island group just off the north coast of mainland Scotland.

76. A (Cornwall)
The Isles of Scilly lie in the Atlantic, about 45 kilometres off the south-western tip of Cornwall.

77. D (The Inner Hebrides)
Skye is the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, off Scotland's west coast.

78. B (The west and north-west coast)
The Inner and Outer Hebrides stretch along Scotland's western and north-western seaboard.

79. A (A unicorn) and **C** (A lion)
The shield is supported by a unicorn, representing Scotland, and a lion, representing England. The red dragon appears on the flag of Wales rather than the coat of arms, and no stag stands beside the shield.

80. A (Scotland)
The unicorn is Scotland's national animal, and it appears on the Royal Coat of Arms alongside the English lion.

81. A (St Patrick's Day (17 March)) and **D** (St David's Day (1 March))
St Patrick's Day falls on 17 March and St David's Day, the national day of Wales, falls on 1 March, so both are in March. St George's Day comes later, on 23 April, and St Andrew's Day is on 30 November.

82. B (False)
The UK's national anthem is 'God Save the King' — or 'God Save the Queen' when the monarch is a queen.

83. C (The oak)
The oak is a long-standing emblem of England; the Scots pine is the national tree of Scotland.

84. A (True)
The Union Flag combines the crosses of St George, St Andrew and St Patrick. Wales, already united with England when the flag took shape, has no cross of its own in it.

85. B (False)
Jersey is a Crown Dependency: linked to the Crown and self-governing, but not part of the UK and not represented in the UK Parliament.

86. C (Gibraltar)
Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory. The Crown Dependencies are Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

87. A (Around 10%)
The handbook says nearly 10% of the population has a parent or grandparent born outside the UK, a lasting effect of post-war immigration.

88. B (The cross of St David)
The Union Flag combines three crosses: the cross of St George for England, the cross of St Andrew for Scotland and the cross of St Patrick for Ireland. The cross of St David does not appear in it — Wales has no cross of its own in the flag.

89. C (A National Park, in 1951)
The Peak District was designated in 1951, becoming the first National Park in the UK.

90. D (Scotland)
The Cairngorms National Park is in the Scottish Highlands and is the largest national park in the UK.

91. A (Norfolk and Suffolk)
The Broads stretch across Norfolk and Suffolk and are known for their rivers, broads (shallow lakes) and waterways.

92. B (Devon)
Dartmoor National Park is in Devon, in the south west of England.

93. C (Somerset and Devon)
Exmoor lies across the border of Somerset and Devon in south-west England.

94. A (True)
The official handbook gives Ben Nevis as 1,344 metres. (Ordnance Survey remeasured it at 1,345 m in 2016, but 1,344 m is the figure the test is based on.)

95. D (Fort William)
Ben Nevis stands just outside Fort William, at the southern end of the Great Glen.

96. B (£5 note) and **D** (£50 note)
The Bank of England issues £5, £10, £20 and £50 notes, so the £5 note and the £50 note are both genuine denominations. There is no Bank of England £15 note, and the Bank of England does not issue a £100 note.

97. B (False)
The £50 note is the largest denomination Bank of England banknote in general circulation.

98. A (The reigning monarch)
UK coins carry the portrait of the reigning monarch, a tradition going back centuries.

99. B (False)
Bank of England notes are now made from a plastic polymer, which lasts longer and is harder to forge than paper.

100. B (Cornwall)
Cornish is the Celtic language traditionally spoken in Cornwall and revived there in recent decades.

101. A (Ulster Scots) and **D** (Irish (Gaelic))
Ulster Scots is a traditional way of speaking in parts of Northern Ireland, and Irish (Gaelic) has been spoken in Ireland for centuries, so both have a long tradition there. Welsh is the language of Wales, and Manx is the traditional language of the Isle of Man.

102. D (The Isle of Man)
Manx is the Gaelic language traditionally spoken on the Isle of Man.

103. B (Jèrriais) and **D** (Guernésiais)
Jèrriais is the traditional Norman language of Jersey and Guernésiais is the traditional Norman language of Guernsey, so both belong to the Channel Islands. Cornish is the traditional language of Cornwall in England, and Manx belongs to the Isle of Man.

104. D (The reigning British monarch)
The British monarch is Head of the Commonwealth, a symbolic role linking its member countries.

105. A (A voluntary association of independent countries, most of which were once part of the British Empire)
The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent states, most of them former parts of the British Empire, working together on shared values and development.

106. B (The Security Council)
The UK is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, each of which has the power of veto.

107. A (True)
NATO was founded in 1949, with the UK among its founding members, as a mutual defence alliance.

108. D (The European Union)
The UK left the European Union on 31 January 2020, following the 2016 referendum. It remains a member of NATO, the Commonwealth and the Council of Europe.

109. A (True)
Only some Commonwealth countries (the Commonwealth realms) have the monarch as head of state; most member countries are republics with their own head of state.

110. D (Yorkshire)
Yorkshire is the largest of the historic counties, traditionally divided into three ridings.

111. C (The centre)
The Midlands is the region in the centre of England, around cities such as Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham.

112. D (Leeds)
Leeds is in Yorkshire, in the north of England. Liverpool, Manchester and Chester are all in the North West.

113. A (The Pennines)
The Pennines run down the centre of northern England and are often called the backbone of England.

114. B (Steel and cutlery)
Sheffield became world-famous for steelmaking and cutlery, using power from its fast-flowing rivers and local raw materials.

115. D (Cotton textiles)
Manchester was the centre of the cotton textile industry, nicknamed 'Cottonopolis' for its mills and warehouses.

116. D (The Royal Navy)
Portsmouth has been a major Royal Navy base and dockyard for centuries and is home to historic warships such as HMS Victory.

117. C (The River Tyne)
As its name says, Newcastle stands on the River Tyne, famous for its succession of bridges including the Tyne Bridge.

118. D (The South West)
The Bristol Channel lies between South Wales and the South West of England, the counties of Devon and Somerset.

119. B (Ireland)
St George's Channel runs between Wales and Ireland, linking the Irish Sea with the Celtic Sea.

120. C (The Outer Hebrides)
The Minch separates the north-west Scottish mainland from the Outer Hebrides, including Lewis and Harris.

121. B (The Bristol Channel)
Lundy sits at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, off the coast of Devon.

122. D (Northern Ireland)
Rathlin Island, reached by ferry from Ballycastle, is Northern Ireland's only inhabited offshore island.

123. A (Its malt whisky)
Islay, in the Inner Hebrides, is famous for its peaty single malt Scotch whisky distilleries.

124. B (The Firth of Clyde)
Arran sits in the Firth of Clyde, off Scotland's west coast, within reach of Glasgow and Ayrshire.

125. C (The River Tweed)
For much of its lower course, the River Tweed forms the border between England and Scotland, flowing into the North Sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

126. A (Oxford and London)
The Thames rises in Gloucestershire and flows through Oxford and then London before reaching the North Sea.

127. A (Wales)
The Wye rises in the Welsh mountains and for part of its course marks the border between England and Wales.

128. A (True)
The Prime Meridian line runs through Greenwich in south-east London, and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is measured from there.

129. B (Tidal flooding from the sea)
The Thames Barrier can be raised to protect London from tidal flooding when a high tide and storm surge move up the Thames estuary.

130. C (One of the largest inhabited castles in the world)
Windsor Castle has been a royal home for centuries and is one of the largest inhabited castles in the world.

131. D (The monarch's private residence in Scotland)
Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire is the monarch's private Scottish residence, traditionally used as a summer home.

132. D (The Tower of London)
The Crown Jewels are kept at the Tower of London, where visitors can see them in the Jewel House.

133. B (Buckingham Palace)
Changing the Guard takes place at Buckingham Palace in London, the monarch's official London residence.

134. C (Edinburgh)
The Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh is the monarch's official residence in Scotland.

135. A (Buckingham Palace)
Buckingham Palace is the monarch's official London residence and the centre of the monarchy's administration.

136. D (Birmingham)
Birmingham, in the West Midlands, is the UK's second largest city after London.

137. B (Swansea)
Swansea, on the south coast, is the second largest city in Wales after Cardiff.

138. D (The River Mersey)
Liverpool grew as a great port on the River Mersey, which flows into the Irish Sea there.

139. C (The England and Scotland border)
The Cheviot Hills lie along the border between England and Scotland, in Northumberland and the Scottish Borders.

140. A (Wales)
The Cambrian Mountains run through the middle of Wales, between Snowdonia in the north and the Brecon Beacons in the south.

141. B (Norfolk and Lincolnshire)
The Wash is a wide, shallow inlet on the east coast, between Norfolk to the south and Lincolnshire to the north.

142. C (Hampshire)
The Solent separates the Isle of Wight from Hampshire on the mainland, with Portsmouth and Southampton on its shores.

143. A (The north-east coast)
The Moray Firth cuts into Scotland's north-east coast, and Inverness stands near its inner end.

144. D (The River Trent)
The River Trent, which flows through the Midlands past Stoke-on-Trent, Nottingham and Newark, is the UK's third longest river.

145. C (The River Bann)
The River Bann is the longest river in Northern Ireland, flowing into and out of Lough Neagh before reaching the sea near Coleraine.

146. A (Scotland)
Crathes Castle stands near Banchory in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is cared for by the National Trust for Scotland.

147. B (Temperate, with mild winters, cool summers and rain spread through the year)
The UK has a temperate maritime climate: winters are usually mild, summers cool, and rain can fall in any month of the year.

148. B (The west and north-west)
Moist Atlantic winds reach the west and north-west first, so those parts of the UK tend to be wetter than the east.

149. C (Twelve)
The current £1 coin, introduced in 2017 to beat counterfeits, has twelve sides and is made from two metals.

150. A (True)
The Union Flag is widely known as the Union Jack, a name that has been used for it for centuries.

151. A (It is the smallest city in Britain)
St Davids in Wales is Britain's smallest city, a small town-sized place whose city status comes from its great cathedral.

152. B (False)
Scottish banknotes are pounds sterling, the shared currency of the whole United Kingdom, and are generally accepted across the UK.

153. A (50p) and **D** (20p)
UK coins in general circulation run 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2, so the 50p and the 20p are both current coins. There is no 25p coin in general circulation, and no £5 coin either.

154. B (False)
The Giant's Causeway stands on the County Antrim coast of Northern Ireland.

155. A (The English Channel)
The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of the English Channel, where England and France are closest.

156. D (The two ends of mainland Britain)
Land's End and John o' Groats mark the famous end-to-end journey across mainland Britain, from the far south-west to the far north-east.

157. B (Kent)
Kent, in the south-east, is known as the Garden of England for its fruit orchards and hop gardens.

158. B (Across a causeway that is covered by the sea at high tide)
Holy Island (Lindisfarne) is joined to the mainland by a causeway that disappears under the sea at high tide, so visits must be timed to the tides.

159. C (The Isle of Wight)
The Needles are chalk sea stacks off the western end of the Isle of Wight, near a striped cliff and a lighthouse.

160. A (Scafell Pike) and **C** (Slieve Donard)
Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England and Slieve Donard is the highest mountain in Northern Ireland. Ben Macdui is only the second highest mountain in Scotland, after Ben Nevis, and Pen y Fan is the highest peak in South Wales but not in the whole of Wales, where Snowdon is higher.

161. B (Northern Ireland)
Lough Erne is in County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, and is made up of two connected lakes dotted with islands.

162. C (The east coast)
The Firth of Forth is the estuary of the River Forth on Scotland's east coast, crossed by the Forth bridges near Edinburgh.

163. B (The South West and south-central England)
The Cotswolds stretch across the south-west and south-central parts of England, mainly in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.

164. C (The River Ouse)
York stands on the River Ouse, which flows through the city on its way to the Humber estuary.

165. A (The North West)
Morecambe Bay lies off the north-west coast of England, between Lancashire and Cumbria, and is famous for its fast-moving tides.

166. C (The west coast)
Cardigan Bay is the broad bay on the west coast of Wales, stretching from the Llŷn Peninsula down to Pembrokeshire.

167. B (The Inner Hebrides)
Iona lies in the Inner Hebrides, just off the Isle of Mull. St Columba founded a monastery there in AD 563, and the abbey became one of the oldest Christian centres in Britain.

168. C (Hexagonal (six-sided))
Fingal's Cave is formed entirely from hexagonally jointed basalt columns, created as lava cooled and cracked. They are part of the same ancient lava flow as the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland.

169. A (Ben Macdui)
Ben Macdui rises to 1,309 metres and is the second highest mountain in the UK after Ben Nevis (1,344 metres in the official handbook; OS maps now show 1,345 m). It is the highest peak in the Cairngorms.

170. D (South Wales)
Pen y Fan stands at 886 metres and is the highest peak in South Wales. The higher Welsh peaks, such as Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon), are in the north of the country.

171. B (Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake))
Llyn Tegid, also known as Bala Lake, is the largest natural lake in Wales, around 6 km long. Lake Vyrnwy and Llyn Brenig are reservoirs made by people, and Windermere is in England.

172. C (The Lake District)
Ullswater is a long, ribbon-shaped lake in the Lake District National Park in Cumbria, in the north-west of England.

173. A (Oxford)
The University of Oxford has evidence of teaching from as early as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world. Cambridge was founded later, in 1209.

174. C (St Andrews)
The University of St Andrews was founded in 1413, making it the oldest university in Scotland and the third oldest in the English-speaking world, after Oxford and Cambridge.

175. D (The Archbishop of Canterbury)
Canterbury Cathedral is the mother church of the worldwide Anglican Communion and the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the senior bishop of the Church of England.

176. B (It was the longest single-span suspension bridge in the world)
The Humber Bridge, crossing the Humber Estuary near Hull, had the longest single span of any suspension bridge in the world when it opened in 1981, and kept the record for 17 years.

177. C (About 21 miles (34 km))
The Strait of Dover is only about 21 miles (34 km) wide between Dover in Kent and Calais in France, the shortest sea crossing between England and mainland Europe.

178. A (The Royal Observatory)
The Prime Meridian line, marking 0 degrees longitude, is set into the courtyard of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, the historic home of British astronomy and of Greenwich Mean Time.

179. D (Wales)
The Royal Mint moved from London to Llantrisant, in South Wales, in 1968, and it is the only place that makes circulating coins for the UK.

180. B (It was the UK's first bi-metallic coin made for general circulation)
The £2 coin that entered circulation was the first bi-metallic coin produced for general circulation in Britain in modern times, with a gold-coloured outer ring and a silver-coloured centre.

181. C (5 March)
St Piran's Day is held on 5 March each year. St Piran is a patron saint of Cornwall and of tin miners, and the day is marked with parades and celebrations across Cornwall.

182. A (October)
British Summer Time begins on the last Sunday of March, when the clocks go forward, and ends on the last Sunday of October, when they go back and the UK returns to Greenwich Mean Time.

183. B (The mainland of Wales)
The Menai Strait is the narrow stretch of water between Anglesey and the mainland of Wales, crossed by the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Bridge.

184. D (Lewis and Harris)
Lewis and Harris is one single island — the largest in Scotland and the third largest in the British Isles. The northern part is called Lewis and the southern part Harris.

185. C (Dunnet Head)
Dunnet Head, in Caithness, extends about 2.3 miles further north than John o' Groats and is the most northerly point of the British mainland.

186. D (Glasgow)
Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff is the capital of Wales and Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. Glasgow is Scotland's largest city, but it is not a capital — Scotland's capital is Edinburgh.

187. B (Lizard Point)
Lizard Point in Cornwall is the southernmost point of mainland Great Britain. Land's End, although very famous, is the most westerly point of mainland England rather than the most southerly.

188. D (Lowestoft)
Ness Point at Lowestoft in Suffolk is the easternmost point of Great Britain, and the first place in the UK to see the sunrise.

189. C (The Isle of Wight)
The Isle of Wight, off the Hampshire coast, is the largest island in England. Holy Island (Lindisfarne) and Lundy are much smaller, and Sheppey lies off the Kent coast.

190. A (Dover)
The White Cliffs of Dover are chalk cliffs on the Kent coast near Dover, facing France across the narrowest part of the English Channel.

191. B (Dorset)
Durdle Door stands on the Jurassic Coast in Dorset, a stretch of coastline in southern England famous for its rock formations and fossils.

192. D (Somerset)
Cheddar Gorge is in the Mendip Hills in Somerset. The area is also famous for giving its name to Cheddar cheese.

193. C (Orkney)
The Old Man of Hoy stands off the island of Hoy in Orkney, off the north coast of Scotland. At about 137 metres tall, it is one of Britain's best-known sea stacks.

194. A (It is Britain's most northerly lighthouse)
Muckle Flugga lighthouse, first lit in 1858, is the most northerly lighthouse in Britain, standing close to Out Stack, the most northerly rock in the UK.

195. B (Northern gannets)
Bass Rock hosts more than 150,000 northern gannets, the world's largest colony of the species on a single rock. The scientific name of the gannet, Morus bassanus, comes from the rock.

196. D (Loch Morar)
Loch Morar, in the Highlands near Mallaig, reaches a depth of about 310 metres, making it the deepest freshwater body in the British Isles — deeper than Loch Ness.

197. C (The leek)
The rose is the national flower of England, the thistle is the national flower of Scotland and the daffodil is the national flower of Wales. The leek is also a Welsh emblem, but it is a vegetable, not a flower — Wales's national flower is the daffodil.

198. A (Having the second highest tidal range in the world)
The funnel shape of the Severn Estuary produces the second highest tidal range in the world, up to about 15 metres, second only to the Bay of Fundy in Canada.

199. B (Three)
Three Scottish banks — the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland and Clydesdale Bank — issue their own sterling banknotes, which circulate alongside Bank of England notes.

200. D (Cymru)
Wales is Cymru in Welsh. Alba is the Scottish Gaelic name for Scotland, and Kernow is the Cornish name for Cornwall.

201. C (Alba)
Scotland is Alba in Scottish Gaelic. Cymru is the Welsh name for Wales, and Mannin is the Manx name for the Isle of Man.

202. A (Anglesey)
Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is a village on Anglesey, off the north-west coast of Wales. Its full name is one of the longest place names in Europe.

203. B (The Isle of Man)
The Tynwald is the legislature of the Isle of Man, a Crown Dependency in the Irish Sea. Gibraltar, by contrast, is a British Overseas Territory, not a Crown Dependency.

204. D (Northern Ireland)
Hillsborough Castle, in County Down, is the official residence of the monarch in Northern Ireland. The monarch's official residence in Scotland is the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh.

205. C (The River Wear)
Durham Cathedral and Durham Castle occupy a wooded peninsula formed by a tight loop of the River Wear in north-east England, and together form a World Heritage Site.

206. A (The River Thames)
The Thames, at about 346 km, is the longest river flowing entirely within England. The Severn is longer overall but rises in Wales and flows through both countries.

207. A (True)
The Bank of England stopped issuing £1 notes in the 1980s when the £1 coin took over, although the Royal Bank of Scotland still issues its own £1 notes in Scotland.

208. C (A tidal wave that travels up the River Severn against the flow)
The Severn Bore is a tidal wave created when the rising tide is funnelled into the narrowing River Severn, sending a wave upstream as far as Gloucester and beyond. It is so predictable that surfers gather to ride it.

209. B (Gloucestershire)
The traditional source of the Thames is Thames Head, near Kemble and Cirencester in Gloucestershire, in the Cotswold Hills.

210. A (The Cambrian Mountains in mid Wales)
The Severn rises on the slopes of Plynlimon in the Cambrian Mountains of mid Wales, before flowing through Shropshire and Worcestershire to the Bristol Channel.

211. B (It is the longest loch in Scotland, at about 41 kilometres)
At roughly 41 km (25 miles) end to end, Loch Awe is the longest freshwater loch in Scotland. Loch Lomond is larger by surface area, while Loch Ness holds more water.

212. D (Glasgow)
Loch Katrine has supplied Glasgow with drinking water since 1859, when Queen Victoria opened the aqueduct scheme carrying its water some 25 miles to the city.

213. B (Keswick)
Derwentwater sits just south of Keswick in Cumbria, in the northern Lake District, and is both fed and drained by the River Derwent.

214. D (Puffins and grey seals)
The Farne Islands are a National Nature Reserve famous for tens of thousands of breeding puffins in summer and one of England's largest colonies of Atlantic grey seals.

215. C (Atlantic puffins)
Skomer's Atlantic puffin colony is the largest in southern Britain. The island also hosts around half of the world's breeding population of Manx shearwaters.

216. A (By bicycle, on foot, by tractor or in horse-drawn vehicles)
Sark is one of the few places in the world where cars are banned from the roads. Only tractors, bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles are allowed, and the island also has no street lights.

217. B (The Firth of Forth)
Opened in 2017, the Queensferry Crossing carries the M90 across the Firth of Forth between South Queensferry, near Edinburgh, and North Queensferry in Fife. It is the third bridge across the Forth at Queensferry.

218. C (The Prince of Wales Bridge)
The Second Severn Crossing, opened in 1996, was officially renamed the Prince of Wales Bridge in July 2018. It carries the M4 over the Severn Estuary between England and South Wales.

219. D (The Avon Gorge)
The Clifton Suspension Bridge crosses the Avon Gorge and the River Avon, linking Clifton in Bristol with Leigh Woods in North Somerset. It was completed in 1864, after Brunel's death, as a memorial to him.

220. A (Gateshead)
The Tyne Bridge, opened in 1928, carries the road across the River Tyne between Newcastle upon Tyne on the north bank and Gateshead on the south bank, and has become a symbol of Tyneside.

221. C (The Pennines)
Cross Fell is the highest point of the Pennines, the chain of hills running down the north of England, and the highest summit in England outside the Lake District.

222. D (Faces the opposite direction to the previous monarch's portrait)
By tradition, each new monarch faces the opposite way on coins to their predecessor. Queen Elizabeth II faced right, so King Charles III faces left on his coins.

223. A (The daffodil) and **C** (The leek)
The daffodil is the national flower of Wales and the leek is one of its oldest emblems; both are often worn on St David's Day. The shamrock is the symbol of Northern Ireland, and the thistle is the national flower of Scotland.

224. A (True)
The whole UK keeps the same time — Greenwich Mean Time in winter and British Summer Time in summer — with no time differences between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

225. B (The sleeve)
The French call the Channel 'La Manche', meaning 'the Sleeve', because of the way the sea narrows like a sleeve between England and France.

226. B (False)
Douglas, on the island's east coast, is the capital of the Isle of Man and its largest town. St Helier is the capital of Jersey.

227. A (St Peter Port) and **C** (St Helier)
St Peter Port is the capital of Guernsey and St Helier is the capital of Jersey, and both islands are Crown Dependencies. Stanley is the capital of the Falkland Islands, which are a British Overseas Territory, and St Davids is a small city in Wales.

228. D (Guernsey)
St Peter Port is the capital of Guernsey, the second largest of the Channel Islands, and the island's main port.

229. D (The Falkland Islands)
Stanley, on East Falkland, is the capital and only town of the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory

in the South Atlantic Ocean.

230. C (Its last 36 residents were evacuated to the mainland)
In 1930 the final 36 islanders of St Kilda, living on the main island of Hirta, asked to be evacuated and were taken to the Scottish mainland, ending centuries of permanent settlement on Britain's most remote islands.

231. A (Orkney and Shetland)
Fair Isle sits in the North Sea roughly midway between Orkney and Shetland, and is administered as part of Shetland. It is one of the UK's most isolated inhabited islands.

232. D (Fort William and Inverness)
The Great Glen runs in a remarkably straight line for about 100 km from Inverness, on the Moray Firth, to Fort William, at the head of Loch Linnhe, following the Great Glen Fault and a chain of lochs including Loch Ness.

233. A (The highest chalk sea cliff in Britain)
Beachy Head's cliff rises about 162 metres (530 feet) above the sea, making it the highest chalk sea cliff in Britain. It stands at the eastern end of the Seven Sisters cliffs.

234. C (It is the southernmost point of Scotland)
The Mull of Galloway, at the end of the Rhins of Galloway peninsula, is the southernmost point of Scotland, crowned by a lighthouse built in 1830.

235. A (England and Scotland)
The Solway Firth separates Cumbria in north-west England from Dumfries and Galloway in south-west Scotland, and the western end of the England–Scotland border runs along it.

236. B (The Caithness coast of the mainland)
The Pentland Firth lies between Orkney and the north coast of mainland Scotland in Caithness. Ferries to Orkney cross it, and its fast tides are among the strongest in the world.

237. D (978 metres)
Scafell Pike in the Lake District stands at 978 metres (3,209 feet). For comparison, Cross Fell is 893 metres, Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon) is 1,085 metres and Ben Nevis is 1,344 metres (the handbook figure).

238. B (The Isle of Man)
Snaefell is the highest mountain on the Isle of Man and its only summit above 2,000 feet. The island's famous mountain road, used by the TT races, climbs its lower slopes.

239. C (County Down)
Strangford Lough lies in County Down, connected to the Irish Sea by the narrow Strangford Narrows. It is Northern Ireland's largest sea lough and an important wildlife haven.

240. D (The Firth of Tay)
Dundee overlooks the Firth of Tay, the estuary of the River Tay, Scotland's longest river. The firth is crossed near the city by both a road bridge and a rail bridge.

241. B (False)
Jersey issues its own banknotes and coins in the Jersey pound, which is pegged one-for-one with pound sterling, although Jersey notes are not legal tender in the United Kingdom itself.

242. C (Guernsey)
Guernésiais is Guernsey's traditional Norman language. The other Channel Islands have related varieties: Jèrriais in Jersey and Sercquiais in Sark.

243. C (Weight)
A libra was a Roman unit of weight, roughly a pound, which is why the currency is called the pound and is written with the £ sign, a stylised letter L.

244. D (The harp)
The harp, especially the Welsh triple harp, is the national instrument of Wales and has been at the heart of

Welsh music and bardic poetry for centuries.

245. B (The Isles of Scilly)
St Mary's is the largest of the Isles of Scilly, off the south-west tip of Cornwall, and contains the islands' main settlement, Hugh Town.

246. A (It is the most north-westerly point)
Cape Wrath is the most north-westerly point of mainland Scotland. The most northerly point is Dunnet Head, further east in Caithness.

247. A (Britain's only desert, because of its dry and exposed shingle landscape)
With its huge, dry expanse of shingle and sparse vegetation, Dungeness is often described as Britain's only desert.

248. D (The highest village in the United Kingdom)
At about 463 metres (1,519 feet) above sea level, Flash is generally recognised as the highest village in the United Kingdom.

Chapter 3: A Long and Illustrious History

249 questions. Answer in pencil; the answers and explanations for this chapter start after the last question.

1. William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, defeating King Harold.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

2. What did the Magna Carta of 1215 do?

- ☐ A. Gave every man the vote
- ☐ B. Limited the power of the king
- ☐ C. Founded the NHS
- ☐ D. Ended the war with France

3. Queen Boudicca is famous for leading a rebellion against whom?

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

4. Why was Hadrian's Wall built?

- ☐ A. To keep out the Picts of the north
- ☐ B. As a royal palace
- ☐ C. To divide two kingdoms' farmland
- ☐ D. As a Roman holiday resort

5. 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

6. What happened to the English Church under Henry VIII?

- ☐ A. It was handed back to the Pope in Rome
- ☐ B. He broke from Rome and became head of the Church
- ☐ C. It became Presbyterian, like the church in Scotland
- ☐ D. Nothing changed — it stayed under the Pope

7. In 1588, Elizabeth I's England defeated the Spanish Armada, the invasion fleet sent by Philip II of Spain.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Who became Lord Protector after the Civil War and Charles I's execution?

- ☐ A. Winston Churchill
- ☐ B. Oliver Cromwell
- ☐ C. Robert Walpole
- ☐ D. The Duke of Wellington

9. The United Kingdom was built up through a series of unions. Which TWO of these unions actually took place?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Great Britain and Ireland united in 1801
- ☐ B. England and Ireland united in 1707
- ☐ C. The crowns of England and Scotland united in 1603, creating a single state
- ☐ D. England and Scotland united in 1707 to form Great Britain

10. What was a major effect of the Black Death in the 14th century?

- ☐ A. About a third of the population of England died
- ☐ B. London became the capital
- ☐ C. The feudal system was strengthened forever
- ☐ D. Wales left the union

11. Who was Prime Minister for most of the Second World War and famous for inspiring speeches?

- ☐ A. Clement Attlee
- ☐ B. Neville Chamberlain
- ☐ C. Winston Churchill
- ☐ D. Anthony Eden

12. In which year did women first get the vote in parliamentary elections (over 30 and meeting a property test)?

- ☐ A. 1901
- ☐ B. 1918
- ☐ C. 1928
- ☐ D. 1945

13. Skara Brae, the best-preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe, is found on which group of islands?

- ☐ A. The Shetland Islands
- ☐ B. Orkney
- ☐ C. The Hebrides
- ☐ D. The Isle of Skye

14. The prehistoric stone circle of Stonehenge stands in the county of Hampshire.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

15. The first farmers arrived in Britain around 6,000 years ago. From which region did they come?

- ☐ A. North Africa
- ☐ B. South-east Europe
- ☐ C. Scandinavia
- ☐ D. Ireland

16. The earliest coins struck in Britain, during the Iron Age, carried the names of whom?

- ☐ A. Roman emperors
- ☐ B. Trees and rivers
- ☐ C. Iron Age kings
- ☐ D. Christian saints

17. What was the outcome of Julius Caesar's expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 BC?

- ☐ A. He conquered the whole island
- ☐ B. He founded the city of York
- ☐ C. He built a great border wall
- ☐ D. His invasions did not lead to a Roman conquest of Britain at that time

18. In AD 410, the Roman army left Britain to defend other parts of the Empire and never returned.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

19. St Augustine arrived in Britain in AD 597 on a mission to do what?

- ☐ A. Spread Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons
- ☐ B. Build a monastery at Stonehenge
- ☐ C. Lead a Saxon invasion
- ☐ D. Translate the Bible into Welsh

20. The Viking raiders and settlers who reached Britain from the late 700s came from which countries?

- ☐ A. France and Spain
- ☐ B. Germany and Poland
- ☐ C. Denmark, Norway and Sweden
- ☐ D. Russia and Finland

21. Which TWO languages blended together to form the basis of the English language?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Latin
- ☐ B. Celtic
- ☐ C. Anglo-Saxon
- ☐ D. Norman French

22. William the Conqueror's Domesday Book was a great survey recording what information?

- ☐ A. The laws of England and how they were enforced
- ☐ B. The king's family tree and line of descent
- ☐ C. The land and wealth of the Church only
- ☐ D. The land ownership, people and livestock across England

23. At the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the Scottish king Robert the Bruce defeated the English army.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

24. During the Hundred Years War, English kings fought a long series of campaigns against which country?

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. France
- ☐ D. Portugal

25. Geoffrey Chaucer is best known as the author of which medieval work about travellers on a pilgrimage?

- ☐ A. Beowulf
- ☐ B. The Canterbury Tales
- ☐ C. Paradise Lost
- ☐ D. Ivanhoe

26. Richard III was killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1486.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

27. Which product was one of England's most valuable exports during the Middle Ages?

- ☐ A. Wool
- ☐ B. Wine
- ☐ C. Iron
- ☐ D. Silk

28. How many wives did Henry VIII have in total?

- ☐ A. Four
- ☐ B. Five
- ☐ C. Six
- ☐ D. Seven

29. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her childhood in which country before returning to Scotland?

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. France
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Italy

30. During Elizabeth I's reign, Sir Francis Drake became famous for being the first Englishman to do what?

- ☐ A. Invent the printing press
- ☐ B. Write a history of England
- ☐ C. Defeat the Vikings
- ☐ D. Sail around the world

31. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was a plan to blow up which building while the king was inside?

- ☐ A. The Houses of Parliament
- ☐ B. The Tower of London
- ☐ C. Westminster Abbey
- ☐ D. Hampton Court Palace

32. Charles I was executed in 1649, the first English king to be put to death after a public trial.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

33. After the years of republican rule, the monarchy was restored when Charles II returned to the throne. In which year?

- ☐ A. 1649
- ☐ B. 1660
- ☐ C. 1688
- ☐ D. 1707

34. When James II fled the country in 1688 in the Glorious Revolution, who took the throne?

- ☐ A. James II stayed on as king
- ☐ B. Charles I was restored
- ☐ C. Oliver Cromwell returned to power
- ☐ D. William of Orange, ruling jointly with his wife Mary II

35. The Scottish thinker Adam Smith is best remembered for his work in which field?

- ☐ A. Economics
- ☐ B. Steam engineering
- ☐ C. Naval warfare
- ☐ D. Botany

36. James Watt is celebrated for major improvements to which invention that powered the Industrial Revolution?

- ☐ A. The telephone
- ☐ B. The steam engine
- ☐ C. The aeroplane
- ☐ D. The television

37. 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

38. Which TWO of these achievements are linked to George and Robert Stephenson?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. They made major improvements to the steam engine
- ☐ B. They pioneered the development of the railway locomotive
- ☐ C. They designed the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition
- ☐ D. Their locomotive Rocket won the Rainhill Trials in 1829

39. Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1838, beginning a reign of almost 64 years.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

40. The Boers, against whom Britain fought in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, were settlers originally from which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. The Netherlands
- ☐ C. Spain
- ☐ D. Portugal

41. The terrible famine in Ireland in the 1840s was caused mainly by the failure of which crop?

- ☐ A. Wheat
- ☐ B. Barley
- ☐ C. The potato crop
- ☐ D. Turnips

42. What did the Great Reform Act of 1832 mainly do?

- ☐ A. Gave women the vote
- ☐ B. Founded the National Health Service
- ☐ C. Created the police force
- ☐ D. Abolished many rotten and pocket boroughs and widened the right to vote

43. The First World War officially ended at 11 am on 11 December 1918.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

44. What happened during the Battle of Britain in 1940?

- ☐ A. The Royal Navy sank the German fleet
- ☐ B. The Royal Air Force kept the German air force from gaining control of the skies
- ☐ C. British troops invaded France
- ☐ D. Germany occupied London

45. At Dunkirk in 1940, roughly 30,000 Allied soldiers were rescued from the beaches and taken back to Britain.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

46. Which TWO of these were created in the years after the Second World War as part of the new welfare state?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Bank of England
- ☐ B. The Open University
- ☐ C. A system of social security for all, following the Beveridge Report
- ☐ D. The National Health Service

47. Who became Prime Minister after the Labour Party won the general election of 1945 and built the welfare state?

- ☐ A. Clement Attlee
- ☐ B. Anthony Eden
- ☐ C. Harold Wilson
- ☐ D. Neville Chamberlain

48. The Equal Franchise Act of 1928 gave women the vote on the same terms as men, at the age of 21.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

49. Bronze Age craftspeople in Britain learned to make bronze by mixing copper with which other metal?

- ☐ A. Iron
- ☐ B. Zinc
- ☐ C. Lead
- ☐ D. Tin

50. Julius Caesar first came to Britain with a Roman force in 54 BC.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

51. Many British place names ending in '-chester' or '-caster' come from the Latin word 'castra'. What did that word mean?

- ☐ A. A market square
- ☐ B. A royal palace
- ☐ C. A river crossing
- ☐ D. A military camp or fort

52. According to tradition, St Patrick first arrived in Ireland in what circumstances?

- ☐ A. As a slave, after being captured in Britain
- ☐ B. As a Roman army officer
- ☐ C. As a Viking settler
- ☐ D. As a merchant selling wool

53. Which 9th-century king is credited with uniting the Scots and the Picts into a single kingdom?

- ☐ A. Macbeth
- ☐ B. Robert the Bruce
- ☐ C. Kenneth MacAlpin
- ☐ D. Constantine the Great

54. The Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, issued under Edward I, had what effect on Wales?

- ☐ A. It gave Wales its own parliament
- ☐ B. It introduced the English system of laws and courts to Wales
- ☐ C. It made Welsh the language of the law courts
- ☐ D. It expelled all English settlers from Wales

55. In which year did the Black Death first reach Britain?

- ☐ A. 1215
- ☐ B. 1485
- ☐ C. 1348
- ☐ D. 1665

56. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was sparked mainly by anger at which tax?

- ☐ A. A tax on wool exports
- ☐ B. The poll tax, charged on every adult
- ☐ C. A tax on church land
- ☐ D. Customs duties on French wine

57. Who was the leading figure of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland in the 1500s?

- ☐ A. John Knox
- ☐ B. Thomas Cromwell
- ☐ C. John Wycliffe
- ☐ D. Oliver Cromwell

58. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed on the orders of Elizabeth I in 1588.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

59. When James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603, what exactly was united?

- ☐ A. The two parliaments merged into one
- ☐ B. The crowns — one monarch ruled both kingdoms, which stayed separate states
- ☐ C. Scotland adopted English law in full
- ☐ D. The two churches became a single church

60. For how many years did Charles I govern England without calling Parliament, in the period known as his Personal Rule?

- ☐ A. Three years
- ☐ B. Eleven years
- ☐ C. Twenty years
- ☐ D. One year

61. Which TWO of these battles of the Civil War were decisive victories for Parliament?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Edgehill (1642)
- ☐ B. Naseby (1645)
- ☐ C. Sedgemoor (1685)
- ☐ D. Marston Moor (1644)

62. The Great Plague of 1665 was the last major outbreak of plague in Britain.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

64. The Bill of Rights of 1689 laid down which key rule about the monarchy?

- ☐ A. The monarch could suspend laws without Parliament's agreement
- ☐ B. The monarch could not raise taxes or keep an army in peacetime without Parliament's consent
- ☐ C. Parliament had to meet only once every seven years
- ☐ D. The monarch chose members of the House of Commons

65. The Jacobite rising of 1715 aimed to restore which man to the throne?

- ☐ A. Charles II
- ☐ B. William of Orange
- ☐ C. James Edward Stuart, son of the exiled James II
- ☐ D. George I

66. The Jacobite rising of 1745 finally ended in defeat at the Battle of Culloden in 1745.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

67. During the Seven Years War, General James Wolfe won a famous victory in 1759 by capturing which city?

- ☐ A. Quebec in Canada
- ☐ B. Boston in America
- ☐ C. Calais in France
- ☐ D. Dublin in Ireland

68. What was the outcome of the American War of Independence for Britain?

- ☐ A. Britain kept all thirteen colonies
- ☐ B. America became a British dominion with the king as head of state
- ☐ C. The colonies joined France
- ☐ D. Britain recognised the independence of the American states

69. Parliament abolished the slave trade throughout the British Empire in 1808.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

70. What did the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 do?

- ☐ A. It banned only the sale of slaves in London
- ☐ B. It freed enslaved people throughout most of the British Empire
- ☐ C. It abolished the slave trade for a second time
- ☐ D. It applied only to slaves brought into Britain itself

71. Which of these was a central demand of the Chartists in the 1830s and 1840s?

- ☐ A. Votes for all men
- ☐ B. Free university education
- ☐ C. Votes only for landowners
- ☐ D. An eight-hour limit on Parliament's sittings

72. Florence Nightingale became famous during the Crimean War for her work improving what?

- ☐ A. The design of field artillery
- ☐ B. The care and hospital conditions of wounded soldiers
- ☐ C. Military map-making
- ☐ D. The training of cavalry horses

73. Which TWO of these women were leading figures in the campaign for women's right to vote?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Florence Nightingale
- ☐ B. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ C. Emmeline Pankhurst
- ☐ D. Nancy Astor

74. Which TWO of these First World War battles were fought in 1916?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Gallipoli landings
- ☐ B. The Battle of the Somme
- ☐ C. The Battle of Jutland
- ☐ D. The Battle of Passchendaele

75. The Easter Rising of 1916 was an armed rebellion by Irish nationalists in which city?

- ☐ A. Belfast
- ☐ B. Cork
- ☐ C. Galway
- ☐ D. Dublin

76. In 1922, after the Anglo-Irish Treaty, most of Ireland left the United Kingdom to become what?

- ☐ A. A republic inside the Commonwealth with the king as president
- ☐ B. Part of an independent Scotland
- ☐ C. A French protectorate
- ☐ D. The Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion

77. The General Strike of 1926 was called by the trade unions in support of which workers?

- ☐ A. Railway drivers
- ☐ B. Textile workers
- ☐ C. Coal miners facing wage cuts and longer hours
- ☐ D. Dockers in London

78. Why did Edward VIII abdicate the throne in 1936?

- ☐ A. Because of serious ill health
- ☐ B. Because Parliament removed him over his spending
- ☐ C. To marry Wallis Simpson, a divorced American woman
- ☐ D. To become governor of Canada

79. What was 'the Blitz' during the Second World War?

- ☐ A. A German plan to invade by sea
- ☐ B. The evacuation of children from London
- ☐ C. Heavy night-time bombing of British cities by German aircraft
- ☐ D. A British bombing campaign over Berlin only

80. At the start of the Second World War, why were large numbers of children moved out of British cities?

- ☐ A. To work on farms in place of soldiers
- ☐ B. To keep them safe from expected air raids, by evacuating them to the countryside
- ☐ C. Because city schools were turned into hospitals
- ☐ D. To train them for the armed forces

81. The Beveridge Report of 1942 set out plans that led to the creation of what after the war?

- ☐ A. The modern welfare state, with social security for all
- ☐ B. The National Grid for electricity
- ☐ C. The motorway network
- ☐ D. The Open University

82. The ship Empire Windrush, which docked in 1948, brought immigrants to Britain mainly from which region?

- ☐ A. South Asia
- ☐ B. The Caribbean
- ☐ C. West Africa
- ☐ D. Eastern Europe

83. In medieval England, what were serfs?

- ☐ A. Peasants who were bound to work on their lord's land
- ☐ B. Knights who served the king in battle
- ☐ C. Merchants who traded in the towns
- ☐ D. Priests who ran the village church

84. In which year did the United Kingdom join the European Economic Community (the EEC)?

- ☐ A. 1957
- ☐ B. 1963
- ☐ C. 1986
- ☐ D. 1973

85. Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first woman Prime Minister in 1978.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

86. Which TWO new elected bodies were set up in the UK following the referendums held in 1997?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Irish Free State
- ☐ B. The Northern Ireland Assembly
- ☐ C. The Scottish Parliament
- ☐ D. The National Assembly for Wales

87. The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 was a major step towards peace in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Cornwall

88. Which language did the Romans use for government, law and written records in Britain?

- ☐ A. Greek
- ☐ B. Welsh
- ☐ C. Norse
- ☐ D. Latin

89. Which TWO of these places were Roman towns in Britain?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Londinium, on the River Thames where London now stands
- ☐ B. Jorvik, on the River Ouse
- ☐ C. Aquae Sulis, around the hot springs at Bath
- ☐ D. Skara Brae, in Orkney

90. The Education Act of 1944, often called the Butler Act after the minister R. A. Butler, introduced what change?

- ☐ A. Free secondary education for all children
- ☐ B. Compulsory education up to the age of 18
- ☐ C. The first state primary schools
- ☐ D. Free school meals for every pupil

91. The Antonine Wall was built across Scotland, further north than Hadrian's Wall.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

92. The successful Roman conquest of Britain began in AD 43, under the Emperor Claudius.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

93. Which of these is NOT the name of a Roman road in Britain?

- ☐ A. Watling Street
- ☐ B. Ermine Street
- ☐ C. Fosse Way
- ☐ D. Offa's Dyke

94. In the 19th century, the Irish nationalists known as the Fenians campaigned for what?

- ☐ A. Ireland to become an independent republic, free of British rule
- ☐ B. Cheaper rents for tenant farmers
- ☐ C. Votes for women in Ireland
- ☐ D. A railway linking Dublin and Belfast

95. Offa's Dyke, the great earthwork along the border between England and Wales, was built on the orders of King Offa of which Anglo-Saxon kingdom?

- ☐ A. Wessex
- ☐ B. Mercia
- ☐ C. Northumbria
- ☐ D. Kent

96. In the Viking age, the large part of England where Danish law and customs applied was known as what?

- ☐ A. The Welsh Marches
- ☐ B. The Pale
- ☐ C. The Danelaw
- ☐ D. The Cinque Ports

97. The Vikings who settled in York knew the city by which name?

- ☐ A. Jorvik
- ☐ B. Eboracum
- ☐ C. Lundenwic
- ☐ D. Deva

98. 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

99. The earliest castles built by the Normans in England were usually of which type?

- ☐ A. Concentric castles with two rings of stone walls
- ☐ B. Motte-and-bailey castles built from earth and timber
- ☐ C. Star-shaped forts designed for cannon
- ☐ D. Tall brick tower houses

100. Under the feudal system brought by the Normans, land was granted to those below a lord in return for what?

- ☐ A. A yearly rent paid in gold coins
- ☐ B. Votes for the lord in a national election
- ☐ C. Loyalty and service owed to the lord who granted it
- ☐ D. Nothing, because the land was owned outright

101. Archbishop Thomas Becket was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170 after a long quarrel with which king?

- ☐ A. Henry II
- ☐ B. Richard I
- ☐ C. King John
- ☐ D. Edward I

102. Simon de Montfort's parliament of 1265 is remembered because, for the first time, it included which group alongside the barons and knights?

- ☐ A. Foreign merchants
- ☐ B. The king's judges
- ☐ C. Women property owners
- ☐ D. Representatives of the towns, known as burgesses

103. Edward I's 'Model Parliament' of 1295 earned its name because it brought together which combination of people?

- ☐ A. Only the great barons of the north
- ☐ B. Barons, clergy, knights of the shires and burgesses from the towns
- ☐ C. Only the clergy of Canterbury
- ☐ D. Representatives sent by the Pope

104. At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, Henry IV's outnumbered English army famously defeated the French.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

105. William Caxton, who set up his workshop in Westminster in the 1470s, is famous for doing what?

- ☐ A. He set up the first printing press in England
- ☐ B. He built the first steam engine
- ☐ C. He translated the Bible into Welsh
- ☐ D. He founded the Royal Navy

106. Which TWO of these were part of Henry VIII's break with Rome?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Authorised Version of the Bible was published
- ☐ B. England's monasteries were closed, and their lands and wealth were taken by the Crown
- ☐ C. Sir Thomas More was executed for refusing to accept Henry as head of the Church
- ☐ D. Mary I married Philip of Spain to strengthen ties with Catholic Europe

107. Queen Mary I became known as 'Bloody Mary' because of which actions during her reign?

- ☐ A. She ordered the execution of her sister Elizabeth
- ☐ B. She had hundreds of Protestants burned at the stake for their beliefs
- ☐ C. She abolished the Church of England
- ☐ D. She was wounded leading her army in battle

108. For roughly how long did Elizabeth I reign, from 1558 until her death?

- ☐ A. About 15 years
- ☐ B. About 25 years
- ☐ C. About 45 years
- ☐ D. About 65 years

109. Sir Walter Raleigh, a leading figure at Elizabeth I's court, is associated with early English attempts to do what?

- ☐ A. Defeat the Spanish Armada single-handed
- ☐ B. Write the first English dictionary
- ☐ C. Invent the telescope
- ☐ D. Promote English settlement and colonisation in North America

110. In 1497 John Cabot sailed from Bristol, sponsored by Henry VII, and reached the coast of which continent?

- ☐ A. North America
- ☐ B. India
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. South America

111. At the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644, one of the largest battles of the Civil War, which side won a decisive victory in the north?

- ☐ A. The Royalists
- ☐ B. Parliament's forces
- ☐ C. A Spanish expeditionary army
- ☐ D. The Scots Covenanters fighting alone

112. Which event in 1688 most alarmed leading politicians and helped trigger the invitation to William of Orange to come to England?

- ☐ A. James II publicly converting to Protestantism
- ☐ B. Parliament voting for a new land tax
- ☐ C. The birth of a son to James II, raising the prospect of a continuing Catholic dynasty
- ☐ D. The sudden death of James II

113. The Stockton and Darlington Railway, which opened in 1825, is famous as what?

- ☐ A. The first railway to charge fares in pound coins
- ☐ B. The first railway built entirely underground
- ☐ C. The last horse-drawn railway in Britain
- ☐ D. The world's first public railway to use steam locomotives

114. In which year did the world's first underground railway open in London?

- ☐ A. 1825
- ☐ B. 1863
- ☐ C. 1900
- ☐ D. 1924

115. Which of these famous engineering works was NOT designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel?

- ☐ A. The Great Western Railway
- ☐ B. The Clifton Suspension Bridge at Bristol
- ☐ C. The Crystal Palace in London
- ☐ D. The ocean liner SS Great Britain

116. The Great Exhibition of 1851, held in Hyde Park, was a great showcase mainly for what?

- ☐ A. The latest paintings of European artists
- ☐ B. Industry, technology and manufactured goods from Britain and around the world
- ☐ C. Animals and crops from British farms
- ☐ D. The treasures of the British Museum

117. The Reform Act of 1867 had which main effect on the right to vote?

- ☐ A. It gave the vote to all women over 30
- ☐ B. It abolished the House of Lords
- ☐ C. It set the voting age at 18
- ☐ D. It gave the vote to many working-class men in towns who were householders

118. Which TWO of these Acts extended the right to vote to more men?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Act of Settlement (1701)
- ☐ B. The Poor Law Amendment Act (1834)
- ☐ C. The Reform Act (1867)
- ☐ D. The Reform Act (1884)

119. Wilfred Owen, who was killed shortly before the end of the First World War, is remembered for which kind of writing?

- ☐ A. Poems celebrating the glory of the British Empire
- ☐ B. Novels about life in Victorian London
- ☐ C. Poems about the horror and pity of trench warfare
- ☐ D. Plays about the Wars of the Roses

120. During the First World War, large numbers of women took factory jobs, including making shells and explosives.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

121. At Bletchley Park during the Second World War, British codebreakers worked to do what?

- ☐ A. Build the first jet aircraft
- ☐ B. Break the secret codes, including Enigma, used by the German military
- ☐ C. Train spies for missions in France
- ☐ D. Design the Spitfire fighter plane

122. Alan Turing is famous for his wartime work in which field?

- ☐ A. He commanded the RAF during the Battle of Britain
- ☐ B. He designed the coastal radar stations
- ☐ C. He led the team that built the first tank
- ☐ D. Codebreaking at Bletchley Park

123. Which TWO of these helped Britain to win the Battle of Britain in 1940?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Radar, which gave early warning of air raids
- ☐ B. The Spitfire fighter aircraft
- ☐ C. The bouncing bomb, used against German dams
- ☐ D. The Home Guard, which guarded against invasion

124. The Home Guard, set up in 1940 when invasion was feared, was made up of what?

- ☐ A. Professional soldiers sent from Canada
- ☐ B. Schoolboys waiting to turn 18
- ☐ C. Part-time local volunteers, many of them older men, ready to help defend their own areas
- ☐ D. Women who operated anti-aircraft guns

125. During the Middle Ages, skilled weavers settled in England and helped to develop its cloth industry. Where did most of these weavers come from?

- ☐ A. Normandy, in northern France
- ☐ B. Venice, in northern Italy
- ☐ C. Flanders, in modern-day Belgium
- ☐ D. Castile, in Spain

126. In the Civil War of the 1640s, who were the 'Cavaliers'?

- ☐ A. Parliament's elite regiment of cavalry in the New Model Army
- ☐ B. Merchants from London who financed Parliament's war effort
- ☐ C. The Royalists who supported Charles I against Parliament
- ☐ D. Welsh archers recruited to fight for the king

127. In 1982 Britain fought a war with Argentina over the sovereignty of which territory?

- ☐ A. The Falkland Islands
- ☐ B. Gibraltar
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. Hong Kong

128. In which year was the Channel Tunnel, linking Britain and France by rail, officially opened?

- ☐ A. 1979
- ☐ B. 1988
- ☐ C. 1994
- ☐ D. 2007

129. Britain was not always an island. Roughly when did rising sea levels finally separate it from mainland Europe?

- ☐ A. About 2,000 years ago, in Roman times
- ☐ B. About 100,000 years ago
- ☐ C. About 500 years ago
- ☐ D. About 10,000 years ago

130. Hadrian's Wall, which stretched right across the north of England, was about 100 miles long.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

131. Hadrian's Wall formed the border between England and Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

132. Boudicca, who led a famous revolt against the Romans in AD 60-61, was queen of which British tribe?

- ☐ A. The Picts
- ☐ B. The Brigantes
- ☐ C. The Silures
- ☐ D. The Iceni

133. King Alfred holds a unique place among English monarchs. What is it?

- ☐ A. He was the first king to be crowned at Westminster Abbey
- ☐ B. He was the longest-reigning English king
- ☐ C. He is the only English king known as 'the Great'
- ☐ D. He founded the city of London

134. The Viking attack of 793, often seen as the start of the Viking age in Britain, was a raid on what?

- ☐ A. The port of Southampton
- ☐ B. The cathedral at Canterbury
- ☐ C. A royal palace at York
- ☐ D. A monastery on the island of Lindisfarne

135. In 1939, archaeologists at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk uncovered a remarkable Anglo-Saxon burial. What form did it take?

- ☐ A. A golden chariot buried in a mound
- ☐ B. A stone tomb beneath a church
- ☐ C. A ship buried in the ground, filled with treasure
- ☐ D. A hoard of Roman coins

136. The White Tower, the great stone keep at the heart of the Tower of London, was built on the orders of which king?

- ☐ A. Henry II
- ☐ B. Edward I
- ☐ C. Richard the Lionheart
- ☐ D. William the Conqueror

137. King John sealed the Magna Carta in 1215 at Runnymede, beside the River Thames.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

138. The Wars of the Roses took their name from the badges of two rival royal houses - a red rose and a white rose. Which houses were they?

- ☐ A. Tudor and Stuart
- ☐ B. Wessex and Mercia
- ☐ C. Hanover and Windsor
- ☐ D. Lancaster and York

139. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 is closely associated with which leader, who was killed while the rebels were meeting the young king in London?

- ☐ A. Simon de Montfort
- ☐ B. Wat Tyler
- ☐ C. Owain Glyndwr
- ☐ D. Jack Cade

140. In the years after the Black Death, the shortage of workers changed the position of ordinary labourers. What did many of them do?

- ☐ A. They demanded higher wages, and many left their villages to find better-paid work
- ☐ B. They agreed to work for lower wages than before
- ☐ C. They stopped working on the land altogether
- ☐ D. They left England in large numbers to settle in France

141. Henry VII, who took the throne in 1485, was the first monarch of which royal dynasty?

- ☐ A. The Stuarts
- ☐ B. The Plantagenets
- ☐ C. The Tudors
- ☐ D. The Hanoverians

142. The Mary Rose, flagship of Henry VIII's navy, sank in the Solent in 1544.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

143. Why did Elizabeth I's government treat Mary, Queen of Scots as such a dangerous threat?

- ☐ A. She was a Catholic with a claim to the English throne, and plotters hoped to replace Elizabeth with her
- ☐ B. She commanded a large Scottish army camped along the English border
- ☐ C. Elizabeth had formally named her as heir to the throne, then changed her mind
- ☐ D. She had secretly married the King of Spain

144. When the Gunpowder Plot was discovered in November 1605, Guy Fawkes was arrested while doing what?

- ☐ A. Lighting the fuse beneath Parliament
- ☐ B. Writing a warning letter to a lord
- ☐ C. Hiding in the royal stables
- ☐ D. Guarding the barrels of gunpowder stored under Parliament

145. Which TWO of these famous works were published in the 1600s?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer
- ☐ B. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- ☐ C. Newton's Principia
- ☐ D. The Authorised Version of the Bible

146. The first major pitched battle of the Civil War, fought in October 1642, took place where?

- ☐ A. At Naseby in Northamptonshire
- ☐ B. At Marston Moor in Yorkshire
- ☐ C. At Edgehill in Warwickshire
- ☐ D. At Preston in Lancashire

147. After his defeat at the Battle of Worcester in 1651, the future Charles II escaped capture by hiding in what?

- ☐ A. An oak tree
- ☐ B. A coal cellar in London
- ☐ C. A cave on the coast
- ☐ D. Aboard a French warship

148. Who is generally regarded as Britain's first Prime Minister, dominating the government from 1721?

- ☐ A. Robert Walpole
- ☐ B. William Pitt the Elder
- ☐ C. Spencer Perceval
- ☐ D. The Duke of Wellington

149. The campaign in Parliament to abolish the slave trade was led for many years by which MP?

- ☐ A. William Wilberforce
- ☐ B. Edmund Burke
- ☐ C. Charles James Fox
- ☐ D. Thomas Clarkson

150. The Iron Bridge over the River Severn in Shropshire, opened in 1781, was a world first because it was built from what?

- ☐ A. Steel girders
- ☐ B. Brick and stone
- ☐ C. Reinforced concrete
- ☐ D. Cast iron

151. Which TWO of these statements about the Crystal Palace are true?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. It was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel
- ☐ B. It was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951
- ☐ C. It was designed by Joseph Paxton
- ☐ D. It was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851

152. At the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, William of Orange defeated which king, securing the settlement that followed the Glorious Revolution?

- ☐ A. James II
- ☐ B. James I
- ☐ C. Charles I
- ☐ D. Charles II

153. Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species, setting out his theory of evolution by natural selection, in 1858.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

154. In 1876 Queen Victoria took an additional title reflecting Britain's rule in Asia. What was it?

- ☐ A. Empress of India
- ☐ B. Queen of Canada
- ☐ C. Queen of Australia
- ☐ D. Empress of Africa

155. The remarkably preserved village of Skara Brae in Orkney dates from which period of prehistory?

- ☐ A. The Viking age
- ☐ B. The Bronze Age
- ☐ C. The Iron Age
- ☐ D. The Stone Age

156. The Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, in which MacDonald clansmen were murdered by soldiers who had been billeted with them, followed what event?

- ☐ A. Their chief swore an oath of allegiance to William III after the deadline
- ☐ B. Their chief refused to pay his taxes
- ☐ C. The clan supported a French invasion fleet
- ☐ D. The clan attacked the town of Inverness

157. Who was the first woman MP actually to take her seat in the House of Commons, in 1919?

- ☐ A. Emmeline Pankhurst
- ☐ B. Nancy Astor
- ☐ C. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ D. Eleanor Rathbone

158. D-Day, the Allied landings in Normandy, took place on 6 June 1944.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

159. VE Day, celebrating the end of the war in Europe, was marked on 8 May 1946.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

160. The Second World War finally ended with the surrender of Japan. VJ Day is commemorated in the UK on which date?

- ☐ A. 8 May 1945
- ☐ B. 15 August 1945
- ☐ C. 11 November 1945
- ☐ D. 25 December 1945

161. The United Nations was founded in 1919, after the First World War.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

162. The National Health Service was set up in 1948 under the leadership of which government minister?

- ☐ A. Aneurin Bevan
- ☐ B. Clement Attlee
- ☐ C. Ernest Bevin
- ☐ D. Herbert Morrison

163. The Festival of Britain, a national exhibition intended to lift the country's spirits and showcase recovery after the war, was held in which year?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1951
- ☐ C. 1953
- ☐ D. 1962

164. The Factories Act of 1847 was an early law to protect workers. What did it do?

- ☐ A. Limited the working day for women and young people in factories to ten hours
- ☐ B. Banned children under 14 from all factory work
- ☐ C. Gave every factory worker two weeks of paid holiday
- ☐ D. Set a minimum wage for factory workers

165. Which of these best describes the outcome of the Civil War that began in 1642?

- ☐ A. Parliament defeated the king; Charles I was tried and executed, and England became a republic
- ☐ B. Charles I defeated Parliament and ruled without it for the rest of his reign
- ☐ C. The war ended in a compromise that left Charles I securely on the throne
- ☐ D. Scotland conquered England and placed its own king on the English throne

166. On 'Decimal Day' Britain replaced pounds, shillings and old pence with a decimal currency of 100 pence to the pound. In which year did this happen?

- ☐ A. 1966
- ☐ B. 1971
- ☐ C. 1979
- ☐ D. 1984

167. Following the 1997 referendum in favour of devolution, in which year did the Scottish Parliament meet for the first time?

- ☐ A. 1997
- ☐ B. 1998
- ☐ C. 1999
- ☐ D. 2004

168. Louise Brown, born in Oldham in 1978, made medical history as the world's first what?

- ☐ A. Person to receive a heart transplant in Britain
- ☐ B. Baby born through IVF, a so-called 'test-tube baby'
- ☐ C. Baby born to a surrogate mother in Britain
- ☐ D. Child to be cloned from an adult cell

169. At the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the British fleet defeated the French and Spanish fleets. Who commanded the British fleet and was killed during the battle?

- ☐ A. The Duke of Wellington
- ☐ B. Lord Cornwallis
- ☐ C. Sir Francis Drake
- ☐ D. Admiral Lord Nelson

170. Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, by forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

171. Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen in 1553 after the death of Edward VI. For roughly how long did she hold the throne before Mary I took power?

- ☐ A. Nine days
- ☐ B. Nine weeks
- ☐ C. Nine months
- ☐ D. Just over a year

172. 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

173. What was the name of the Stephensons' locomotive that won the Rainhill Trials of 1829, held to choose engines for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway?

- ☐ A. Puffing Billy
- ☐ B. Sans Pareil
- ☐ C. Locomotion
- ☐ D. Rocket

174. Mary, Queen of Scots was held as Elizabeth I's prisoner in England for many years. In which year was she finally executed?

- ☐ A. 1568
- ☐ B. 1572
- ☐ C. 1587
- ☐ D. 1588

175. Millicent Fawcett led the Suffragists of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. How did her movement campaign for the vote?

- ☐ A. Peacefully, through petitions, meetings and lawful lobbying
- ☐ B. By setting fire to public buildings
- ☐ C. By refusing to pay all taxes
- ☐ D. Through armed protest marches

176. The Representation of the People Act 1918 is famous for giving some women the vote, but it also transformed the male franchise. What did it do for men?

- ☐ A. It allowed men to vote at 16 for the first time
- ☐ B. It gave working men two votes each
- ☐ C. It restricted the vote to men who owned property
- ☐ D. It gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over

177. For the first part of the First World War Britain relied on volunteers. In which year was conscription — compulsory military service — first introduced?

- ☐ A. 1914
- ☐ B. 1915
- ☐ C. 1917
- ☐ D. 1916

178. In 1938 the Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned from meeting Hitler at Munich and famously claimed he had secured what?

- ☐ A. 'A united Europe'
- ☐ B. 'Victory within a year'
- ☐ C. 'An end to all empires'
- ☐ D. 'Peace for our time'

179. The Battle of El Alamein in 1942, won by British and Commonwealth forces under General Montgomery, was a major turning point in which theatre of the Second World War?

- ☐ A. The Pacific
- ☐ B. North Africa
- ☐ C. The invasion of Italy
- ☐ D. The Atlantic

180. In the Victorian period, Britain followed a policy of free trade. What did this involve?

- ☐ A. Cutting taxes on imported goods to encourage trade
- ☐ B. Banning imports from rival countries
- ☐ C. Trading only with countries in the British Empire
- ☐ D. Fixing the prices of basic foods

181. Elizabeth II became Queen in 1952 following the death of which monarch, her father?

- ☐ A. George V
- ☐ B. Edward VIII
- ☐ C. George VI
- ☐ D. Edward VII

182. In a referendum held in 1975, British voters were asked about membership of the European Community. What was the result?

- ☐ A. They voted to leave by a large margin
- ☐ B. They voted to remain members
- ☐ C. The referendum produced no clear result
- ☐ D. They voted to join for the first time

183. The bitter industrial dispute of 1984–85, one of the longest in modern British history, involved the government and workers in which industry?

- ☐ A. Shipbuilding
- ☐ B. Steel
- ☐ C. Coal mining
- ☐ D. Car manufacturing

184. Who became Prime Minister when the Labour Party won the general election of 1997, ending 18 years of Conservative government?

- ☐ A. Tony Blair
- ☐ B. Gordon Brown
- ☐ C. John Major
- ☐ D. Neil Kinnock

185. In 1642, as the country slid towards civil war, Parliament ordered the closure of which places of entertainment in London?

- ☐ A. Taverns and inns
- ☐ B. Bear-baiting pits
- ☐ C. Coffee houses
- ☐ D. The theatres

186. The Royal Society, Britain's famous national academy for science whose early members included Isaac Newton, was founded in which year?

- ☐ A. 1540
- ☐ B. 1660
- ☐ C. 1715
- ☐ D. 1801

187. 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

188. George I, who became king in 1714, was the first monarch of the House of Hanover. Where was Hanover?

- ☐ A. In Germany
- ☐ B. In the Netherlands
- ☐ C. In Denmark
- ☐ D. In Austria

189. In August 1642 Charles I raised his royal standard, or flag, at Nottingham. What did this act formally signal?

- ☐ A. The start of the Civil War between king and Parliament
- ☐ B. The end of his Personal Rule
- ☐ C. His surrender to the Scots
- ☐ D. The restoration of the monarchy

190. In the 1640s and 1650s, the Puritan Parliament banned the public celebration of Christmas.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

191. Which of the following statements about medieval England is NOT true?

- ☐ A. King John sealed the Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215
- ☐ B. Under the feudal system, the barons owned all the land and the king owned none of it
- ☐ C. The Domesday Book, a great survey of England, was completed in 1086
- ☐ D. Land was granted under the feudal system in return for loyalty and service

192. The Act of Union of 1801 created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by joining Great Britain with which country?

- ☐ A. Ireland
- ☐ B. France
- ☐ C. Canada
- ☐ D. The Isle of Man

193. At the Battle of Flodden in 1513, an invading Scottish army was crushed by the English. Which Scottish king was killed in the battle?

- ☐ A. James II
- ☐ B. James VI
- ☐ C. James IV
- ☐ D. Robert III

194. St Columba, an Irish missionary, founded an influential monastery in about AD 563 on the Scottish island of Skye.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

195. In the early 11th century England was ruled for nearly twenty years by Cnut (Canute), a king who came from which country?

- ☐ A. Norway
- ☐ B. France
- ☐ C. Denmark
- ☐ D. Germany

196. At the Battle of Crécy in 1346, an English army defeated a much larger French force, largely thanks to which weapon used by its archers?

- ☐ A. The longbow
- ☐ B. The crossbow
- ☐ C. The pike
- ☐ D. Early cannon

197. Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor and author of Utopia, was executed in 1535 after refusing to do what?

- ☐ A. Pay a fine to the king
- ☐ B. Accept Henry VIII as head of the Church in England
- ☐ C. Leave the country
- ☐ D. Sign the Magna Carta

198. Which of these peoples was one of the Germanic groups - alongside the Angles and the Saxons - who settled in Britain after the Romans left?

- ☐ A. The Jutes
- ☐ B. The Normans
- ☐ C. The Vikings
- ☐ D. The Picts

199. During the Highland Clearances of the 18th and 19th centuries, many Scottish tenants were evicted from their homes so landlords could use the land for what?

- ☐ A. Planting pine forests
- ☐ B. Building holiday villages
- ☐ C. Large-scale sheep farming
- ☐ D. Growing tobacco

200. At Peterloo in 1819, cavalry charged a huge peaceful crowd in Manchester. What reform had the crowd gathered to demand?

- ☐ A. Free school education
- ☐ B. The vote and parliamentary reform
- ☐ C. An end to the corn laws' replacement taxes
- ☐ D. Shorter working hours in mills

201. The Tolpuddle Martyrs of 1834 were six farm labourers from Dorset who were transported to Australia as punishment for what?

- ☐ A. Stealing sheep
- ☐ B. Burning hayricks
- ☐ C. Refusing to pay church tithes
- ☐ D. Forming a trade union of farm workers

202. The disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854, when British cavalry rode into Russian guns at Balaclava, took place during which war?

- ☐ A. The Boer War
- ☐ B. The Crimean War
- ☐ C. The Napoleonic Wars
- ☐ D. The First World War

203. David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary and explorer of the Victorian age, became famous for his journeys across which continent, where he encountered the great falls he named after Queen Victoria?

- ☐ A. Asia
- ☐ B. South America
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. Africa

204. In 1913 the suffragette Emily Davison died after stepping in front of the King's horse at which sporting event?

- ☐ A. The Grand National
- ☐ B. Wimbledon
- ☐ C. The Boat Race
- ☐ D. The Derby at Epsom

205. Ramsay MacDonald became Prime Minister in 1924, the first to hold the office from which political party?

- ☐ A. The Liberal Party
- ☐ B. The Conservative Party
- ☐ C. The Labour Party
- ☐ D. The Liberal Democrats

206. In the Jarrow March of 1936, about 200 men walked from the Tyneside town of Jarrow to London to draw attention to what problem?

- ☐ A. Mass unemployment and poverty in their town
- ☐ B. The closure of London's docks
- ☐ C. Low wages for miners
- ☐ D. A shortage of council housing in London

207. In which year did the Representation of the People Act lower the voting age in Britain from 21 to 18?

- ☐ A. 1951
- ☐ B. 1969
- ☐ C. 1979
- ☐ D. 1985

208. In which year was the death penalty for murder abolished in Great Britain?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1957
- ☐ C. 1965
- ☐ D. 1973

209. In 1588, with the Spanish Armada threatening invasion, Elizabeth I rode to address her troops at Tilbury in Essex. In that famous speech, what did she tell them she had, despite her body being that of a woman?

- ☐ A. The heart and stomach of a king
- ☐ B. A fleet twice the size of Spain's
- ☐ C. The promise of French troops to help her
- ☐ D. A husband ready to lead them into battle

210. Which of the following statements about Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots is NOT true?

- ☐ A. The Spanish Armada, sent to invade England, was defeated in 1588
- ☐ B. Mary, Queen of Scots spent most of her childhood in France
- ☐ C. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587 after years as Elizabeth's prisoner
- ☐ D. After Elizabeth's death, Mary, Queen of Scots succeeded her as Queen of England

211. The Act of Settlement of 1701 was passed to make sure of what about the future succession to the throne?

- ☐ A. That the throne would always pass to the eldest son, even a Catholic one
- ☐ B. That the throne could pass only to Protestants
- ☐ C. That Scotland could choose its own separate monarch
- ☐ D. That Parliament would elect each new king or queen by vote

212. Which member of the royal family was the driving force behind the Great Exhibition of 1851, chairing the commission that organised it?

- ☐ A. The Duke of Wellington
- ☐ B. Queen Victoria herself
- ☐ C. Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband
- ☐ D. The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII

213. The Battle of Passchendaele in 1917, part of the Third Battle of Ypres in Belgium, is remembered above all for what?

- ☐ A. The first use of tanks in warfare
- ☐ B. Deep mud and extremely heavy casualties for very little ground gained
- ☐ C. A great British naval victory
- ☐ D. The capture of a major German city

214. In August 1940, at the height of the Battle of Britain, Churchill said that never had so much been owed by so many 'to so few'. Who were 'the Few'?

- ☐ A. The codebreakers of Bletchley Park
- ☐ B. The merchant sailors of the Atlantic convoys
- ☐ C. The RAF pilots who defended Britain's skies
- ☐ D. The volunteer soldiers of the Home Guard

215. The Luddites, active between about 1811 and 1816, were which of these?

- ☐ A. Workers who smashed new textile machinery they feared would take their jobs
- ☐ B. Landowners who enclosed common land for farming
- ☐ C. Sailors who mutinied against conditions in the navy
- ☐ D. Campaigners who petitioned for the vote for all men

216. What was the main contribution of the Flemish weavers who settled in medieval England?

- ☐ A. They introduced the printing press to England for the first time
- ☐ B. They built many of England's great stone castles
- ☐ C. They founded England's first universities at Oxford and Cambridge
- ☐ D. They helped England make fine cloth from its own wool, instead of only exporting raw wool

217. Queen Anne, who died in 1714, was the last monarch of which royal house?

- ☐ A. The Tudors
- ☐ B. The Hanoverians
- ☐ C. The Stuarts
- ☐ D. The Plantagenets

218. In which year was the first official census — a count of the population — taken in Great Britain?

- ☐ A. 1694
- ☐ B. 1751
- ☐ C. 1861
- ☐ D. 1801

219. In which year did Edward I issue the Statute of Rhuddlan, which brought Wales under English law and administration?

- ☐ A. 1274
- ☐ B. 1284
- ☐ C. 1295
- ☐ D. 1301

220. How did the prehistoric village of Skara Brae come to light after being hidden for thousands of years?

- ☐ A. It was uncovered by divers exploring a shipwreck off Orkney
- ☐ B. It was revealed when a great storm stripped away the sand dunes covering it
- ☐ C. It was dug up by treasure hunters searching for a Viking hoard
- ☐ D. It had always been visible, but was only recognised as ancient in Victorian times

221. In 1700, most British people worked in agriculture. During the 1700s and 1800s, which sector grew to become the biggest source of employment?

- ☐ A. Manufacturing and industry
- ☐ B. Fishing
- ☐ C. Banking and finance
- ☐ D. Transport

222. Under Henry II, royal judges travelled the country hearing cases and followed each other's decisions, laying the foundations of one common law for England.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

223. The Huguenots, who settled in England in large numbers in the late 1600s, were Protestant refugees fleeing persecution in which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. Spain
- ☐ C. The Netherlands
- ☐ D. Italy

224. The Domesday Book, William the Conqueror's great survey of England, was completed in 1086.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

225. The Roman town that stood where St Albans in Hertfordshire stands today was known by which name?

- ☐ A. Eboracum
- ☐ B. Camulodunum
- ☐ C. Verulamium
- ☐ D. Viroconium

226. To hold down the Wales he had conquered, Edward I ordered the building of a series of great castles. Which pair of these castles was built on his orders?

- ☐ A. Dover and Rochester
- ☐ B. Edinburgh and Stirling
- ☐ C. Caernarfon and Conwy
- ☐ D. Warwick and Kenilworth

227. In 878 King Alfred won the decisive victory over the Danish Vikings that saved his kingdom of Wessex. At which battle?

- ☐ A. The Battle of Ashdown
- ☐ B. The Battle of Ethandun (Edington)
- ☐ C. The Battle of Tettenhall
- ☐ D. The Battle of Maldon

228. In the 'Harrying of the North' of 1069–70, William the Conqueror's forces laid waste to large parts of which region, crushing resistance to his rule?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern England
- ☐ C. East Anglia
- ☐ D. The West Country

229. Which TWO of these are connected with Edward I's conquest of Wales?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Offa's Dyke was built along the border with England
- ☐ B. The Statute of Rhuddlan introduced English laws and courts to Wales
- ☐ C. The Danelaw was established in northern and eastern England
- ☐ D. The great castles of Caernarfon and Conwy were built to hold the country down

230. Queen Mary I strengthened England's ties with Catholic Europe by marrying Philip, a prince of which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. Austria
- ☐ C. Portugal
- ☐ D. Spain

231. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is called the 'Bloodless Revolution' because William of Orange took the throne with very little fighting in England.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

232. In 1685 the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II, landed in the West Country and raised a rebellion against James II. His makeshift army was destroyed at which battle?

- ☐ A. Sedgemoor in Somerset
- ☐ B. Naseby in Northamptonshire
- ☐ C. Marston Moor in Yorkshire
- ☐ D. Worcester in Worcestershire

233. During the Industrial Revolution, the booming cotton textile industry — its mills and factories — was centred mainly on which county?

- ☐ A. Kent
- ☐ B. Cornwall
- ☐ C. Lancashire
- ☐ D. Norfolk

234. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, people who were too poor to support themselves could usually get help only by going where?

- ☐ A. To the local parish church for weekly handouts
- ☐ B. Into the workhouse, a harsh institution for the destitute
- ☐ C. To a government office to claim a cash payment
- ☐ D. Abroad, on an assisted emigration ship

235. In April 1915, during the First World War, Allied troops landed on the Gallipoli peninsula in an attempt to knock which power out of the war and open a route to its capital, Constantinople?

- ☐ A. Austria-Hungary
- ☐ B. Bulgaria
- ☐ C. The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
- ☐ D. Italy

236. The treaty that formally settled the state of war between Germany and the Allied powers after the First World War was signed in 1919 at which palace?

- ☐ A. The Palace of Versailles
- ☐ B. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ C. The Hofburg Palace in Vienna
- ☐ D. The Winter Palace in St Petersburg

237. Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, at the start of the First World War, after German troops invaded which small neutral country on their way to attack France?

- ☐ A. The Netherlands
- ☐ B. Belgium
- ☐ C. Denmark
- ☐ D. Switzerland

238. 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

239. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in May 1940, at one of the darkest moments of the Second World War. Whom did he replace?

- ☐ A. Neville Chamberlain
- ☐ B. Stanley Baldwin
- ☐ C. Clement Attlee
- ☐ D. Anthony Eden

240. During the Second World War, thousands of women volunteered or were sent to work on farms, growing food and replacing men who had gone to fight. They were members of which organisation?

- ☐ A. The Women's Voluntary Service
- ☐ B. The Women's Land Army
- ☐ C. The Auxiliary Territorial Service
- ☐ D. The Women's Royal Naval Service

241. In the famous 'Dambusters' raid of May 1943, RAF bombers attacked dams in Germany's Ruhr valley using a special new weapon designed by Barnes Wallis. What was it?

- ☐ A. A bomb that bounced across the water before exploding against the dam
- ☐ B. A rocket fired from under the bomber's wings
- ☐ C. An early guided missile steered by radio
- ☐ D. A bomb filled with seawater pumped from the North Sea

242. The Battle of the Atlantic, the longest continuous campaign of the Second World War, was the struggle to keep Britain supplied by sea against attacks by which enemy weapon?

- ☐ A. Long-range bombers based in France
- ☐ B. German U-boats (submarines)
- ☐ C. Surface battleships such as the Bismarck
- ☐ D. Magnetic mines dropped by aircraft

243. The Spitfire, the most famous British fighter aircraft of the Second World War, was designed under the leadership of which engineer?

- ☐ A. Frank Whittle
- ☐ B. Barnes Wallis
- ☐ C. Geoffrey de Havilland
- ☐ D. R. J. Mitchell

244. The Suez Crisis of 1956, a humiliating episode for Britain, began when President Nasser of Egypt did what?

- ☐ A. Closed Egypt's ports to all British shipping
- ☐ B. Took the Suez Canal into Egyptian state ownership (nationalised it)
- ☐ C. Invaded Israel with Soviet support
- ☐ D. Refused to sell oil to Britain and France

245. British rule in India came to an end in 1947, when the country was partitioned into India and which new state, created for Muslim-majority regions?

- ☐ A. Bangladesh
- ☐ B. Pakistan
- ☐ C. Burma (Myanmar)
- ☐ D. Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

246. The Open University, founded in 1969, was a new kind of university because it taught its students mainly in what way?

- ☐ A. Only in the evenings, in borrowed school classrooms
- ☐ B. At a distance, in their own homes, using broadcast lessons and posted materials
- ☐ C. Entirely in Welsh and Gaelic
- ☐ D. Free of charge, with all costs paid by trade unions

247. Which English king actively encouraged Flemish weavers to settle in England, hoping their skills would strengthen the country's cloth trade?

- ☐ A. Edward I
- ☐ B. Edward III
- ☐ C. Henry III
- ☐ D. Richard II

248. Which TWO of these women made their names through pioneering achievements in flight?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ B. Amy Johnson
- ☐ C. Emily Davison
- ☐ D. Helen Sharman

249. During the Civil War of the 1640s, the king's opponents were known as 'Roundheads'. Who were they?

- ☐ A. Supporters of Parliament, named for their short-cropped hair
- ☐ B. Scottish soldiers hired by Parliament to invade England
- ☐ C. The royal guards who protected Charles I at Oxford
- ☐ D. French volunteers who crossed the Channel to fight for the Queen

Answers — Chapter 3: A Long and Illustrious History

The letter and text of the correct answer, with the explanation.

1. A (True)
William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, ending Anglo-Saxon rule in England.

2. B (Limited the power of the king)
Magna Carta forced the king to rule within the law and consult his barons — a foundation of constitutional government.

3. C (The Romans)
Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, led a revolt against Roman rule in Britain around AD 60.

4. A (To keep out the Picts of the north)
Emperor Hadrian ordered the wall across northern England to defend the Roman province from northern tribes.

5. B (Alfred the Great)
Alfred the Great of Wessex defeated the Vikings and began uniting the English kingdoms.

6. B (He broke from Rome and became head of the Church)
Henry VIII's break with Rome led to the Reformation in England and the dissolution of the monasteries.

7. A (True)
The Spanish Armada sent by Philip II of Spain was defeated in 1588.

8. B (Oliver Cromwell)
Oliver Cromwell led Parliament's armies and ruled the Commonwealth as Lord Protector.

9. A (Great Britain and Ireland united in 1801) and **D** (England and Scotland united in 1707 to form Great Britain)
In 1801 Great Britain united with Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1707 England and Scotland had joined to form Great Britain. England and Ireland did not unite in 1707, and in 1603 only the crowns were united under one monarch — England and Scotland remained separate states.

10. A (About a third of the population of England died)
The Black Death killed roughly a third of England's people, creating labour shortages that weakened feudal ties.

11. C (Winston Churchill)
Winston Churchill led Britain from 1940 to 1945 and rallied the country through the war. In a major BBC poll in 2002, Churchill was voted the greatest Briton of all time.

12. B (1918)
The Representation of the People Act 1918 first gave some women the vote; equal voting age with men came in 1928.

13. B (Orkney)
Skara Brae on Orkney, off Scotland's north coast, is a remarkably well-preserved Stone Age village that shows how people lived near the end of that period.

14. B (False)
Stonehenge stands on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire and was built in stages by early people in Britain as a ceremonial monument.

15. B (South-east Europe)
Farming reached Britain with settlers from south-east Europe about 6,000 years ago, gradually replacing the hunter-gatherer way of life. Before farming arrived, Stone Age Britons lived as hunter-gatherers.

16. C (Iron Age kings)
Iron Age people were the first in Britain to mint coins, and the coins bore the names of their kings, showing

how organised their societies had become.

17. D (His invasions did not lead to a Roman conquest of Britain at that time)
Caesar's forces landed but withdrew, and Britain stayed outside the Roman Empire for almost another hundred years, until the invasion under Emperor Claudius in AD 43.

18. A (True)
In AD 410 the Roman legions withdrew from Britain for good, to defend other parts of the Empire, leaving Britain to defend itself against new invaders.

19. A (Spread Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons)
Sent by the Pope, Augustine preached Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

20. C (Denmark, Norway and Sweden)
The Vikings sailed from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, first raiding coastal sites and later settling across large parts of Britain.

21. C (Anglo-Saxon) and **D** (Norman French)
English developed largely from Anglo-Saxon, the language of the Germanic settlers, blended with the Norman French brought by the conquerors after 1066. Latin was the language the Romans used for government and records in Britain, and Celtic languages were spoken across Iron Age Britain, but neither is one of the two main ingredients of English.

22. D (The land ownership, people and livestock across England)
William sent officials across England to list settlements, who held the land and what animals they kept; the Domesday Book still survives as a picture of life just after the Conquest.

23. A (True)
Robert the Bruce's victory at Bannockburn in 1314 secured Scotland's independence from England for centuries to come.

24. C (France)
Despite its name, the Hundred Years War between England and France actually lasted 116 years, fought mainly over English claims to French territory.

25. B (The Canterbury Tales)
Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales in the late 1300s, telling the stories of a group of pilgrims travelling together to Canterbury. The Tales are written in verse - a long poem made up of the pilgrims' stories.

26. B (False)
At Bosworth Field in 1485, the Lancastrian Henry Tudor defeated Richard III of York and became Henry VII, beginning the Tudor dynasty.

27. A (Wool)
English wool was prized across Europe in the Middle Ages and the wool trade brought great wealth to England's landowners and merchants.

28. C (Six)
Henry VIII married six times; two of his wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, were executed, and his marriages drove England's break with Rome. His first wife was Catherine of Aragon, and wanting to end that marriage drove the break with Rome. Anne Boleyn, his second wife, was executed at the Tower of London; her daughter became Queen Elizabeth I.

29. B (France)
Mary was sent to France as a small child and raised at the French court; she returned to Scotland as a young widow and became the focus of struggles between Catholic and Protestant groups.

30. D (Sail around the world)
Drake's voyage of 1577 to 1580 made him the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe, and English seafarers increasingly challenged Spanish power at sea.

31. A (The Houses of Parliament)
Guy Fawkes and his fellow plotters hid barrels of gunpowder beneath Parliament, intending to kill James I at the state opening; the plot was discovered in time.

32. A (True)
After his defeat in the Civil War, Charles I was tried and executed in 1649, and England became a republic, the Commonwealth.

33. B (1660)
Charles II was restored in 1660, ending the Commonwealth period, though Parliament's power was never again as weak as before the Civil War.

34. D (William of Orange, ruling jointly with his wife Mary II)
Parliament invited William of Orange and Mary, James's Protestant daughter, to take the throne, and the Bill of Rights of 1689 confirmed limits on royal power.

35. A (Economics)
Adam Smith's writing in the 1700s about how markets work laid the foundations of modern economics and influenced Britain's move towards freer trade. Smith was a leading figure of the Enlightenment, a movement that spread new ideas in politics, philosophy and science; the Scottish philosopher David Hume was another of its key thinkers.

36. B (The steam engine)
Watt's improved steam engine, developed in Scotland in the late 1700s, gave factories, mines and transport a far more efficient source of power.

37. C (To move coal and heavy goods between factories, towns and ports)
Canals linked industrial towns to ports and coalfields, letting heavy raw materials and finished goods be carried cheaply before the railways took over.

38. B (They pioneered the development of the railway locomotive) and **D** (Their locomotive Rocket won the Rainhill Trials in 1829)
George and Robert Stephenson, father and son, pioneered the development of the railway locomotive, and their engine Rocket won the Rainhill Trials of 1829. The celebrated improvements to the steam engine were the work of James Watt, and the Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton.

39. B (False)
Victoria became queen in 1837 aged just 18 and reigned until 1901, longer than any British monarch before Elizabeth II.

40. B (The Netherlands)
The Boers were descendants of Dutch settlers in southern Africa, and the Boer War sharpened debates about the future and cost of the British Empire.

41. C (The potato crop)
When the potato harvest failed repeatedly, around a million people died and many more emigrated, chiefly to the United States, Britain and Australia.

42. D (Abolished many rotten and pocket boroughs and widened the right to vote)
The 1832 Act swept away constituencies controlled by one family or with almost no voters, and gave the vote to more men in the growing industrial towns.

43. B (False)
The armistice took effect at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, 11 am on 11 November 1918, with victory for Britain and its allies.

44. B (The Royal Air Force kept the German air force from gaining control of the skies)
RAF fighter pilots held off the Luftwaffe through the summer of 1940, forcing Hitler to abandon his planned invasion of Britain.

45. B (False)
A flotilla of naval ships and hundreds of civilian volunteers in small boats rescued over 300,000 men, giving rise to the phrase 'the Dunkirk spirit'.

46. C (A system of social security for all, following the Beveridge Report) and **D** (The National Health Service)
The Beveridge Report of 1942 led to the modern welfare state with social security for all, and the National Health Service was established in 1948, providing care free at the point of use. The Bank of England was founded much earlier, in 1694, and the Open University was founded in 1969, teaching its first students from 1971.

47. A (Clement Attlee)
Attlee's post-war government introduced the NHS and a national system of benefits designed to protect people 'from the cradle to the grave'.

48. A (True)
The Equal Franchise Act of 1928 finally put women on an equal voting footing with men at 21, a decade after some women first won the vote in 1918.

49. D (Tin)
Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. Learning to produce it gave Bronze Age Britons stronger tools and weapons than stone alone could provide.

50. B (False)
Caesar first landed in Britain in 55 BC and returned with a larger force in 54 BC, but these expeditions did not lead to a permanent Roman conquest.

51. D (A military camp or fort)
The ending comes from 'castra', meaning a Roman army camp or fort — a sign that many of these towns began life as Roman military settlements.

52. A (As a slave, after being captured in Britain)
Patrick was born in Britain and was kidnapped and taken to Ireland as a slave while still a boy. He later escaped, trained as a priest and returned as a missionary, becoming Ireland's patron saint. He is also the patron saint of Northern Ireland.

53. C (Kenneth MacAlpin)
Kenneth MacAlpin became king of both the Scots and the Picts in the 840s, uniting them into the kingdom that developed into Scotland.

54. B (It introduced the English system of laws and courts to Wales)
Edward I's Statute of Rhuddlan applied English law and administration to Wales, tightening English control after his conquest of the Welsh princes.

55. C (1348)
The plague reached Britain in 1348 and spread rapidly, killing a very large share of the population within a few years.

56. B (The poll tax, charged on every adult)
The revolt was triggered by the poll tax, which charged the same amount to almost every adult regardless of wealth, and by attempts to keep wages and labourers under tight control.

57. A (John Knox)
John Knox led the Scottish Reformation. In 1560 Scotland broke with Rome and became a Protestant country, with Knox's preaching shaping its new church.

58. B (False)
Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587 after being implicated in plots against Elizabeth I, whose prisoner she had been for many years.

59. B (The crowns — one monarch ruled both kingdoms, which stayed separate states)
In 1603 the crowns were united: James ruled both Scotland and England, but each kingdom kept its own parliament, laws and church for another century.

60. B (Eleven years)
Charles I ruled without Parliament for eleven years (1629–1640), raising money by other means — a major cause of the tensions that led to the Civil War. Charles believed in the divine right of kings - that his authority came from God - which fuelled his clashes with Parliament.

61. B (Naseby (1645)) and **D** (Marston Moor (1644))
Parliament's New Model Army crushed Charles I's army at Naseby in 1645, and Parliament's forces won a decisive victory at Marston Moor in 1644. Edgehill, in 1642, was the first major battle of the war and produced no decisive winner, while Sedgemoor was fought in 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth's rebels were destroyed by the royal army — long after the Civil War had ended.

62. A (True)
The Great Plague of 1665–66, which killed tens of thousands in London, was Britain's last major plague epidemic.

63. A (True)
The fire began in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane and, driven by wind through closely packed wooden buildings, destroyed much of the old City of London over several days. The fire happened in the reign of Charles II.

64. B (The monarch could not raise taxes or keep an army in peacetime without Parliament's consent)
The 1689 Bill of Rights limited royal power: the monarch could not suspend laws, raise taxes or maintain a standing army in peacetime without Parliament's consent. It was a foundation of Britain's constitutional monarchy, but it did not extend the right to vote; women did not gain the vote until the 20th century.

65. C (James Edward Stuart, son of the exiled James II)
The 1715 rising ('the Fifteen') tried to put James Edward Stuart — the 'Old Pretender', son of James II — on the throne in place of the Hanoverian George I.

66. B (False)
Charles Edward Stuart's ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') army was destroyed at Culloden in April 1746, the last pitched battle fought on British soil, ending the Jacobite threat. His rising drew much of its support from the Highland clans.

67. A (Quebec in Canada)
Wolfe's capture of Quebec in 1759, in which he was killed, was the turning point that led to British control of Canada. Throughout the 18th century, Britain and France were rivals for trade and colonies around the world.

68. D (Britain recognised the independence of the American states)
Britain was defeated and recognised the independence of the thirteen American states, which became the United States of America. The colonies had rebelled against British taxation and declared their independence in 1776.

69. B (False)
The slave trade was abolished in 1807, making it illegal for British ships to carry enslaved people — though slavery itself continued in the colonies until the 1830s.

70. B (It freed enslaved people throughout most of the British Empire)
The 1833 Act made slavery itself illegal across most of the British Empire, freeing hundreds of thousands of enslaved people in the colonies.

71. A (Votes for all men)
The Chartists campaigned for political reform, above all votes for all men, along with secret ballots and payment for MPs so working men could afford to stand.

72. B (The care and hospital conditions of wounded soldiers)
Nightingale exposed the appalling conditions in military hospitals during the Crimean War and transformed nursing and hospital hygiene, greatly reducing deaths among wounded soldiers.

73. B (Millicent Fawcett) and **C** (Emmeline Pankhurst)
Millicent Fawcett led the Suffragists of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who campaigned peacefully, and Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union, whose members became known as the Suffragettes. Florence Nightingale was famous for reforming the care of wounded soldiers, and Nancy Astor was the first woman MP to take her seat, in 1919 — a politician, not a leader of the votes campaign.

74. B (The Battle of the Somme) and **C** (The Battle of Jutland)
The Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Jutland, the largest naval battle of the war, were both fought in 1916 — tanks were used in battle for the first time at the Somme. The Gallipoli landings took place in 1915, and Passchendaele was fought in 1917.

75. D (Dublin)
Irish nationalists seized buildings in Dublin at Easter 1916 and proclaimed an Irish republic. The rising was suppressed within a week, but it transformed Irish politics.

76. D (The Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion)
In 1922 the Irish Free State was created as a self-governing dominion. Six mainly Protestant counties remained in the UK as Northern Ireland. Irish Home Rule had been agreed before the First World War but was delayed by the war, and events overtook it.

77. C (Coal miners facing wage cuts and longer hours)
The 1926 General Strike was called in support of coal miners who faced pay cuts and longer working hours. Millions stopped work for nine days, though the strike ended without victory.

78. C (To marry Wallis Simpson, a divorced American woman)
Edward VIII gave up the throne because the government and Church would not accept his plan to marry Wallis Simpson, who had been divorced. His brother became George VI.

79. C (Heavy night-time bombing of British cities by German aircraft)
The Blitz was the sustained German night bombing of London and other British cities in 1940–41, intended to break civilian morale — which it failed to do.

80. B (To keep them safe from expected air raids, by evacuating them to the countryside)
Children were evacuated from cities to rural areas, where they were expected to be safe from bombing. Many were separated from their families for long periods.

81. A (The modern welfare state, with social security for all)
William Beveridge's 1942 report attacked the 'five giants' of Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness, and became the blueprint for the post-war welfare state.

82. B (The Caribbean)
The Empire Windrush arrived from Jamaica in 1948 carrying several hundred Caribbean migrants, invited to help rebuild post-war Britain — the start of significant Caribbean immigration.

83. A (Peasants who were bound to work on their lord's land)
Serfs were peasants at the bottom of feudal society. They farmed their lord's land and needed his permission to leave it.

84. D (1973)
The UK joined the EEC in 1973, after earlier applications had been blocked. Membership was confirmed by a referendum in 1975.

85. B (False)
Thatcher led the Conservative Party to victory in the 1979 general election, becoming the UK's first woman Prime Minister; she remained in office until 1990. She was the longest-serving Prime Minister of the 20th

century, and was succeeded by John Major, under whom the Northern Ireland peace process advanced.

86. C (The Scottish Parliament) and **D** (The National Assembly for Wales)
Referendums in 1997 led to the establishment of the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales. The Irish Free State dated from 1922, and the Northern Ireland Assembly followed the Good Friday Agreement of 1998, not the referendums of 1997.

87. C (Northern Ireland)
The 1998 Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement created a power-sharing government in Northern Ireland and largely ended the decades of violence known as the Troubles.

88. D (Latin)
Latin was the language of Roman administration and writing in Britain, and it influenced place names and later the development of English vocabulary.

89. A (Londinium, on the River Thames where London now stands) and **C** (Aquae Sulis, around the hot springs at Bath)
Londinium was the Romans' trading settlement on the Thames, and Aquae Sulis was the Roman town built around the hot springs at Bath. Jorvik was the Vikings' name for York, many centuries after the Romans, and Skara Brae is a prehistoric village in Orkney, far older than Roman Britain.

90. A (Free secondary education for all children)
The Butler Act of 1944 made secondary education free for everyone and raised the school leaving age to 15.

91. A (True)
The Antonine Wall was built across the narrow part of Scotland, well north of Hadrian's Wall, after the Roman frontier was pushed further north.

92. A (True)
The Emperor Claudius launched the invasion of AD 43, and Roman forces went on to conquer most of Britain over the following decades.

93. D (Offa's Dyke)
Watling Street, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way were all Roman roads. Offa's Dyke is a later Anglo-Saxon earthwork, not a road at all.

94. A (Ireland to become an independent republic, free of British rule)
The Fenians were Irish republicans who wanted Ireland to become an independent republic; some were prepared to use violence, while others campaigned politically.

95. B (Mercia)
Offa was king of Mercia, the powerful Midland kingdom, and the dyke that carries his name marked his kingdom's border with the Welsh.

96. C (The Danelaw)
The area of northern and eastern England settled and governed by the Danes was called the Danelaw, because Danish law applied there.

97. A (Jorvik)
Under Viking rule York became Jorvik, a busy trading town whose remains were famously excavated in Coppergate.

98. D (The Norman Conquest of 1066)
The Bayeux Tapestry pictures the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

99. B (Motte-and-bailey castles built from earth and timber)
The Normans first built motte-and-bailey castles: a wooden tower on an earth mound (the motte) beside an enclosed courtyard (the bailey), which could be put up quickly from earth and timber.

100. C (Loyalty and service owed to the lord who granted it)
In the feudal system the king owned all the land and granted it to his barons, who granted some to knights below them; in return, each man owed loyalty and service to the lord above him.

101. A (Henry II)
Becket quarrelled with Henry II over the power of the Church, and knights who believed the king wanted him gone murdered him in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170.

102. D (Representatives of the towns, known as burgesses)
In 1265 Simon de Montfort summoned burgesses from the towns to sit alongside the barons and knights of the shires, the first time towns were represented in a parliament.

103. B (Barons, clergy, knights of the shires and burgesses from the towns)
The Model Parliament of 1295 included lords, clergy, knights chosen by the counties and burgesses from the towns, and later parliaments were modelled on that mixture.

104. B (False)
At Agincourt in 1415, Henry V's army, with its longbowmen, defeated a much larger French force during the Hundred Years War.

105. A (He set up the first printing press in England)
William Caxton introduced printing to England, setting up the country's first printing press at Westminster in about 1476.

106. B (England's monasteries were closed, and their lands and wealth were taken by the Crown) and **C** (Sir Thomas More was executed for refusing to accept Henry as head of the Church)
During the break with Rome the monasteries were dissolved and their lands and wealth seized by the Crown, and Sir Thomas More, Henry's former Lord Chancellor, was executed in 1535 for refusing to accept the king as head of the Church in England. The Authorised Version of the Bible was not published until 1611, under James I, and Mary I's marriage to Philip of Spain belonged to her own reign, after Henry's death.

107. B (She had hundreds of Protestants burned at the stake for their beliefs)
Mary I tried to restore Roman Catholicism and had hundreds of Protestants burned at the stake, which earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.

108. C (About 45 years)
Elizabeth I reigned from 1558 to 1603, about 45 years, a long reign often described as a golden age of English culture.

109. D (Promote English settlement and colonisation in North America)
Raleigh organised and promoted expeditions to found English colonies in North America, including the Roanoke voyages, though the early settlements did not survive. It was in Elizabeth I's reign that England began colonising the east coast of America.

110. A (North America)
John Cabot landed on the coast of North America in 1497, the first recorded European voyage to reach the mainland since the Vikings.

111. B (Parliament's forces)
At Marston Moor in 1644 the combined forces of Parliament and its Scottish allies crushed the Royalist army, and Charles I lost control of the north.

112. C (The birth of a son to James II, raising the prospect of a continuing Catholic dynasty)
When James II's queen gave birth to a son in 1688, it seemed a Catholic dynasty would continue, so leading figures invited William of Orange to intervene.

113. D (The world's first public railway to use steam locomotives)
When the Stockton and Darlington Railway opened in 1825 it was the world’s first public railway to use steam locomotives, initially mainly for coal traffic; regular steam passenger services followed on later lines.

114. B (1863)
London's Metropolitan Railway opened in 1863, running steam trains in tunnels between Paddington and Farringdon; it was the world's first underground railway.

115. C (The Crystal Palace in London)
Brunel designed the Great Western Railway, the Clifton Suspension Bridge and the SS Great Britain. The Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

116. B (Industry, technology and manufactured goods from Britain and around the world)
The Great Exhibition of 1851 displayed machinery, technology and manufactured goods from Britain and other countries inside the purpose-built Crystal Palace.

117. D (It gave the vote to many working-class men in towns who were householders)
The Reform Act of 1867 extended the franchise to male householders in the boroughs, so many working-class men in towns and cities gained the vote.

118. C (The Reform Act (1867)) and **D** (The Reform Act (1884))
The Reform Act of 1867 gave the vote to many working-class men in towns who were householders, and the Reform Act of 1884 extended the same household rules to men in the countryside. The Act of Settlement settled the succession to the throne, and the Poor Law Amendment Act was about help for the poor through workhouses — neither Act changed who could vote.

119. C (Poems about the horror and pity of trench warfare)
Wilfred Owen wrote some of the best-known poems of the First World War, describing the suffering of ordinary soldiers in the trenches; he was killed in 1918.

120. A (True)
With so many men away fighting, large numbers of women took factory jobs, including dangerous work making shells and explosives in munitions factories. Today, women make up roughly half of the UK workforce. Their contribution to the war effort helped to win women the vote in 1918.

121. B (Break the secret codes, including Enigma, used by the German military)
At Bletchley Park, codebreakers read German military messages protected by the Enigma machine, giving Britain vital intelligence during the Second World War.

122. D (Codebreaking at Bletchley Park)
Alan Turing was central to cracking Enigma at Bletchley Park, designing machines to speed up the work, and he later became one of the founders of computer science. He also devised the theoretical 'Turing machine', a foundation of modern computing.

123. A (Radar, which gave early warning of air raids) and **B** (The Spitfire fighter aircraft)
Radar gave early warning that German air raids were on their way, and Spitfire fighters, designed under R. J. Mitchell, helped the RAF keep control of the skies. The bouncing bomb was not used until the Dambusters raid of 1943, and the Home Guard was a part-time volunteer force preparing to resist a land invasion — it played no part in the air battle. Radar was developed by a team led by Robert Watson-Watt.

124. C (Part-time local volunteers, many of them older men, ready to help defend their own areas)
The Home Guard was a volunteer, part-time force of men not serving in the regular forces, often older men, organised to help resist a German invasion.

125. C (Flanders, in modern-day Belgium)
Many of the weavers who settled in medieval England came from Flanders, in the Low Countries (modern-day Belgium), a region famous across Europe for its fine woollen cloth.

126. C (The Royalists who supported Charles I against Parliament)
The Cavaliers were the Royalists — the supporters of Charles I in the Civil War, fighting against Parliament and its supporters, the Roundheads. Despite the similar name, they were not simply cavalry soldiers: 'Cavalier' was a nickname for the king's side as a whole.

127. A (The Falkland Islands)
Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands in 1982; Britain sent a naval task force to the South Atlantic and recovered the islands after a short war.

128. C (1994)
The Channel Tunnel was officially opened in 1994, giving Britain a fixed rail link with France for the first time.

129. D (About 10,000 years ago)
As the last Ice Age ended, melting ice raised sea levels and flooded the land connection to the continent, separating Britain from mainland Europe about 10,000 years ago.

130. B (False)
The wall ran for about 73 miles (roughly 117 kilometres), from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west. Its forts included Housesteads and Vindolanda, where many Roman remains have been found.

131. B (False)
The wall lies entirely within what is now England, some distance south of the modern Anglo-Scottish border; it marked the northern frontier of Roman Britain.

132. D (The Iceni)
Boudicca was queen of the Iceni, a tribe based in what is now Norfolk, and she led their uprising against Roman rule.

133. C (He is the only English king known as 'the Great')
Alfred is the only English king to be known by the title 'the Great', earned through his defence of his kingdom against the Vikings and his reforms.

134. D (A monastery on the island of Lindisfarne)
In 793 Viking raiders attacked the wealthy monastery on Lindisfarne, off the Northumbrian coast - a shock that announced the beginning of Viking raids on Britain.

135. C (A ship buried in the ground, filled with treasure)
At Sutton Hoo a great ship had been hauled ashore and buried beneath a mound, with a burial chamber full of treasures such as a famous helmet and gold ornaments.

136. D (William the Conqueror)
William the Conqueror ordered the building of the White Tower, begun in the late 1070s, as a fortress to assert Norman power over London. William came from Normandy, in northern France, and his conquest in 1066 was the last successful foreign invasion of England.

137. A (True)
John met the barons at Runnymede, a meadow by the Thames near Windsor, and there sealed the Magna Carta in June 1215.

138. D (Lancaster and York)
The rival houses were Lancaster, whose badge was a red rose, and York, whose badge was a white rose.

139. B (Wat Tyler)
Wat Tyler led the Kentish rebels into London in 1381 and was fatally wounded during a confrontation with the Lord Mayor of London while meeting King Richard II.

140. A (They demanded higher wages, and many left their villages to find better-paid work)
With so few workers left alive, labourers could demand higher wages, and despite laws trying to hold wages down, many moved away to sell their labour where the pay was better.

141. C (The Tudors)
By defeating Richard III at Bosworth in 1485, Henry VII founded the Tudor dynasty, which ruled England until 1603.

142. B (False)
The Mary Rose sank in the Solent in July 1545, during a battle with a French invasion fleet, within sight of Henry VIII watching from the shore.

143. A (She was a Catholic with a claim to the English throne, and plotters hoped to replace Elizabeth with her)
Mary was a Catholic claimant to Elizabeth's throne. Raised in France and a focus for Catholic hopes in England, she became the centre of plots against the Protestant Elizabeth — plots in which she was eventually implicated, leading to her execution in 1587. Elizabeth, a Protestant, tried to hold a middle course between Catholic and Protestant opinion.

144. D (Guarding the barrels of gunpowder stored under Parliament)
Fawkes was found in the cellar beneath the Houses of Parliament, guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder the plotters had hidden there, and was arrested before the plot could be carried out.

145. C (Newton's Principia) and **D** (The Authorised Version of the Bible)
Newton's Principia, setting out the laws of motion and universal gravitation, was published in 1687, and the Authorised Version of the Bible appeared in 1611. Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales in the Middle Ages, centuries earlier, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was first compiled in the reign of Alfred the Great, in the 800s.

146. C (At Edgehill in Warwickshire)
The Battle of Edgehill in Warwickshire, fought on 23 October 1642, was the first major battle of the war, and it ended without a clear winner.

147. A (An oak tree)
Following the Royalist defeat at Worcester in 1651, Charles hid in an oak tree at Boscobel while Parliamentarian troops searched below - an episode remembered in the many 'Royal Oak' pub names.

148. A (Robert Walpole)
Sir Robert Walpole, who led the government from 1721 to 1742, is generally regarded as the first holder of the office we now call Prime Minister - and he remains the longest-serving.

149. A (William Wilberforce)
William Wilberforce led the parliamentary campaign against the slave trade for two decades, until it was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1807.

150. D (Cast iron)
The Iron Bridge was the first bridge in the world to be made of cast iron, using iron produced in the furnaces of nearby Coalbrookdale.

151. C (It was designed by Joseph Paxton) and **D** (It was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851)
The Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton and put up in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the great showcase of industry and technology. It was not a Brunel design, and the Festival of Britain took place a hundred years later, in 1951.

152. A (James II)
James II, who had fled to Ireland to raise support, was defeated by William III at the Boyne in 1690, confirming William and Mary's hold on the throne.

153. B (False)
Darwin's On the Origin of Species was published in November 1859, presenting the evidence for evolution through natural selection that he had gathered over many years.

154. A (Empress of India)
In 1876 Victoria took the title Empress of India, underlining the importance of India, the most valuable part of the British Empire.

155. D (The Stone Age)
Skara Brae is a Stone Age (Neolithic) village on Orkney, off Scotland's north coast. It is the best-preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe and shows how people lived towards the end of the Stone Age.

156. A (Their chief swore an oath of allegiance to William III after the deadline)
After the Glorious Revolution, Highland chiefs had to swear allegiance to William and Mary by a deadline. The MacDonald chief arrived late, and the massacre that followed became notorious in Scotland.

157. B (Nancy Astor)
Nancy Astor won a by-election in Plymouth in 1919 and became the first woman to sit as an MP. Constance Markievicz had been elected in 1918 but, as a Sinn Fein member, did not take her seat.

158. A (True)
The D-Day landings in Normandy, the largest seaborne invasion in history, took place on 6 June 1944.

159. B (False)
Victory in Europe Day was celebrated on 8 May 1945, marking the formal end of the war in Europe following Germany's surrender.

160. B (15 August 1945)
VJ Day (Victory over Japan Day) is marked on 15 August, the day in 1945 when Japan's surrender was announced, bringing the Second World War to an end.

161. B (False)
The United Nations was founded in 1945, after the Second World War, to promote international peace and co-operation, with the United Kingdom among its founding members.

162. A (Aneurin Bevan)
Aneurin ('Nye') Bevan, the Minister of Health in Attlee's Labour government, was the driving force behind the creation of the NHS in 1948.

163. B (1951)
The Festival of Britain took place in 1951, a century after the Great Exhibition, with its main site on the South Bank of the Thames in London.

164. A (Limited the working day for women and young people in factories to ten hours)
The 1847 Act, known as the Ten Hours Act, limited the working day for women and young people in textile factories to ten hours.

165. A (Parliament defeated the king; Charles I was tried and executed, and England became a republic)
Parliament's forces won decisive victories at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645). Charles I was captured, tried and executed in 1649 — the first English king put to death after a public trial — and England became a republic, the Commonwealth, with Oliver Cromwell later ruling as Lord Protector.

166. B (1971)
Decimal Day was 15 February 1971, when the old system of 20 shillings and 240 old pennies to the pound was replaced by 100 new pence.

167. C (1999)
The new Scottish Parliament met for the first time on 12 May 1999, almost 300 years after the old Parliament of Scotland had last sat before the Union of 1707.

168. B (Baby born through IVF, a so-called 'test-tube baby')
Louise Brown, born at Oldham in July 1978, was the first baby in the world to be born after conception by in-vitro fertilisation (IVF).

169. D (Admiral Lord Nelson)
Admiral Lord Nelson commanded the British fleet at Trafalgar in 1805, defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets, but he was fatally wounded during the fighting.

170. A (True)
Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 by forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington, working with Prussian allies. It was the last major battle fought between Britain and France, and it ended the Napoleonic Wars.

171. A (Nine days)
Lady Jane Grey is known as the 'Nine Days' Queen' — she was proclaimed queen in July 1553 but was deposed after only nine days when support swung to Mary I.

172. A (Australia) and **B** (New Zealand)
On his first voyage Cook charted the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, greatly improving European maps of the Pacific. He did not chart India or Canada on that voyage.

173. D (Rocket)
The Rocket, built by George and Robert Stephenson, won the Rainhill Trials in 1829 and became the model for later steam locomotives on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

174. C (1587)
Mary was executed in 1587, after many years as Elizabeth I's prisoner in England and after becoming implicated in plots against Elizabeth. She was not executed in 1588 — that was the year of the Spanish Armada.

175. A (Peacefully, through petitions, meetings and lawful lobbying)
Millicent Fawcett's Suffragists campaigned peacefully and lawfully for decades, using petitions and persuasion — unlike the Suffragettes, who turned to militant tactics.

176. D (It gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over)
The 1918 Act gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over, sweeping away most of the old property qualifications, as well as enfranchising women over 30 who met a property test.

177. D (1916)
Conscription was introduced for the first time in Britain by the Military Service Act of 1916, after voluntary recruitment could no longer meet the army's needs.

178. D ('Peace for our time')
Returning from Munich in 1938, Neville Chamberlain claimed his agreement with Hitler meant 'peace for our time'; within a year Britain and Germany were at war.

179. B (North Africa)
El Alamein, fought in Egypt in 1942, halted the Axis advance in North Africa and marked a major turning point of the war in Britain's favour.

180. A (Cutting taxes on imported goods to encourage trade)
Victorian governments cut duties on imports, believing free trade would make goods cheaper and Britain richer; the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was a key step.

181. C (George VI)
George VI died in February 1952 and was succeeded by his elder daughter, Elizabeth II, who was crowned the following year, in 1953.

182. B (They voted to remain members)
In the 1975 referendum — two years after joining — voters chose by about two to one to stay in the European Community.

183. C (Coal mining)
The miners' strike of 1984–85 pitted the National Union of Mineworkers against Margaret Thatcher's government over plans to close uneconomic coal pits.

184. A (Tony Blair)
Tony Blair led Labour to a landslide victory in 1997 and became Prime Minister, with his party presenting itself as 'New Labour'. His government delivered devolution, setting up the Scottish Parliament and the

Welsh Assembly (now the Senedd) in 1999.

185. D (The theatres)
In 1642 Parliament, dominated by Puritans who disapproved of stage plays, ordered the London theatres to close; they stayed shut throughout the Civil War and Commonwealth years.

186. B (1660)
The Royal Society was founded in London in 1660, shortly after the Restoration, to promote scientific experiment and discussion.

187. C (The laws of motion and universal gravitation)
Newton's Principia (1687) set out his three laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation, transforming the scientific understanding of the universe.

188. A (In Germany)
George I was Elector of Hanover in Germany and inherited the British throne in 1714 under the Act of Settlement because he was the nearest Protestant heir.

189. A (The start of the Civil War between king and Parliament)
Raising the royal standard at Nottingham in August 1642 was Charles I's formal call to arms and is traditionally taken as the start of the Civil War.

190. A (True)
The Puritan Parliament of the 1640s and 1650s banned Christmas celebrations, regarding them as frivolous and unbiblical; the festivities returned after the Restoration in 1660. The Puritans were strict Protestants who wanted to purify the Church of England.

191. B (Under the feudal system, the barons owned all the land and the king owned none of it)
The false statement is the one about land ownership: in the feudal system the king owned all the land, and granted it to his barons, who passed some to knights below them, each man owing loyalty and service to the lord above him. The other statements are all true — King John sealed Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215, limiting royal power, and William the Conqueror's Domesday survey was completed in 1086.

192. A (Ireland)
The Acts of Union 1800, effective from 1 January 1801, united Great Britain and Ireland into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

193. C (James IV)
James IV of Scotland was killed at Flodden in 1513, along with much of his nobility, after invading England while Henry VIII was campaigning in France.

194. B (False)
St Columba founded his monastery on the small island of Iona off Scotland's west coast in about 563, and it became a great centre for spreading Christianity.

195. C (Denmark)
Cnut of Denmark conquered England and became its king in 1016, ruling until 1035 over an empire that also included Denmark and Norway.

196. A (The longbow)
English and Welsh longbowmen devastated the French at Crécy in 1346, demonstrating the power of the longbow that featured in English victories throughout the Hundred Years War.

197. B (Accept Henry VIII as head of the Church in England)
More resigned as Chancellor and was executed in 1535 for refusing to swear the oath accepting Henry VIII, rather than the Pope, as head of the Church in England.

198. A (The Jutes)
The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from northern Europe and settled in Britain in the centuries after Roman rule ended. The English take their name from the Angles.

199. C (Large-scale sheep farming)
In the Clearances, Highland landlords removed tenant farmers, many of whom emigrated, to replace small farms with more profitable large sheep runs.

200. B (The vote and parliamentary reform)
The Peterloo crowd of 1819 had gathered to demand parliamentary reform and the vote for working people; the charge by local yeomanry killed and injured many.

201. D (Forming a trade union of farm workers)
The six Tolpuddle labourers were transported in 1834 after swearing an oath as members of a friendly society of farm workers — in effect, for forming a trade union; public protests later won their pardon.

202. B (The Crimean War)
The Charge of the Light Brigade happened at the Battle of Balaclava in 1854 during the Crimean War, after a misunderstood order sent the cavalry against well-defended Russian guns. It was the first war to be covered extensively by newspapers and war photographers.

203. D (Africa)
Livingstone explored large parts of central and southern Africa, and in 1855 reached the waterfall he named Victoria Falls in honour of the Queen.

204. D (The Derby at Epsom)
Emily Davison was fatally injured at the Derby at Epsom in 1913 when she stepped onto the course in front of the King's horse, becoming the suffragette movement's most famous martyr.

205. C (The Labour Party)
Ramsay MacDonald formed the first Labour government in 1924, a landmark in the party's rise as it overtook the Liberals as the main rival to the Conservatives.

206. A (Mass unemployment and poverty in their town)
After the closure of Jarrow's shipyard left most of the town out of work, its 'crusade' of marchers carried a petition to London in 1936 protesting at unemployment and poverty. Shipbuilding was one of the industries badly hit during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

207. B (1969)
The Representation of the People Act 1969 lowered the voting age to 18, making the UK the first major democracy to enfranchise 18-year-olds.

208. C (1965)
Parliament abolished the death penalty for murder in Great Britain in 1965, initially for a trial period; the change was made permanent in 1969.

209. A (The heart and stomach of a king)
At Tilbury in August 1588 Elizabeth told her soldiers that although she had the body of a weak and feeble woman, she had the heart and stomach of a king — and of a king of England too.

210. D (After Elizabeth's death, Mary, Queen of Scots succeeded her as Queen of England)
The last statement is impossible: Mary was executed in 1587, long before Elizabeth's reign ended, so she could never have succeeded her — the crown eventually passed to Mary's son, James. The other statements are all true: the Armada was defeated in 1588, Mary was raised at the French court, and she was executed in 1587 after many years as Elizabeth's prisoner and her implication in plots against Elizabeth.

211. B (That the throne could pass only to Protestants)
The Act of Settlement 1701 settled the crown on Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, provided they were Protestants — anyone who was, or married, a Roman Catholic was excluded. Since 2015, marrying a Roman Catholic no longer removes someone from the line of succession, though the monarch must still be a Protestant.

212. C (Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband)
Prince Albert, Victoria's husband, championed the Great Exhibition and presided over the Royal Commission that organised it; its profits later helped create the South Kensington museums.

213. B (Deep mud and extremely heavy casualties for very little ground gained)
At Passchendaele in 1917, heavy rain and shelling turned the battlefield into deep mud in which men and horses could drown; hundreds of thousands of casualties were suffered for a gain of only a few miles.

214. C (The RAF pilots who defended Britain's skies)
Churchill's words of 20 August 1940 paid tribute to the aircrew of RAF Fighter Command — the pilots of the Battle of Britain, who have been known as 'the Few' ever since.

215. A (Workers who smashed new textile machinery they feared would take their jobs)
The Luddites were skilled English textile workers who, between 1811 and 1816, broke into mills and smashed the new machines they believed threatened their livelihoods.

216. D (They helped England make fine cloth from its own wool, instead of only exporting raw wool)
English wool was one of the country's most valuable exports in the Middle Ages, but much of it was sold raw. The Flemish weavers brought advanced weaving skills that helped England produce fine cloth of its own, adding to the wealth created by the wool trade.

217. C (The Stuarts)
Anne died without a surviving child in 1714 and was the last Stuart monarch; under the Act of Settlement the crown passed to George of Hanover.

218. D (1801)
The first census of Great Britain was held on 10 March 1801, after Parliament passed the Census Act in 1800; counts have been taken every ten years since, with very few exceptions.

219. B (1284)
The Statute of Rhuddlan was issued in 1284, after Edward I's conquest of the Welsh princes. It introduced the English system of laws and courts to Wales. (1295 was the year of Edward's famous 'Model Parliament'.)

220. B (It was revealed when a great storm stripped away the sand dunes covering it)
Skara Brae survived because it was buried beneath sand, which protected its stone houses for thousands of years. It was uncovered after a great storm blew the covering sand away, revealing the village.

221. A (Manufacturing and industry)
As factories and mills spread during the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing overtook farming as the country's biggest source of jobs.

222. A (True)
Henry II's travelling (itinerant) judges carried the king's justice around England, and by following each other's rulings they laid the foundations of the common law — a law common to the whole country.

223. A (France)
The Huguenots were French Protestants who fled religious persecution in Catholic France. Many settled in London, where they became known for silk weaving and fine craftsmanship.

224. A (True)
The Domesday survey was carried out in 1086, twenty years after the Norman Conquest, recording landholders, property and livestock across most of England.

225. C (Verulamium)
St Albans was the Roman town of Verulamium, one of the largest towns in Roman Britain; Eboracum was York and Camulodunum was Colchester.

226. C (Caernarfon and Conwy)
Caernarfon and Conwy are two of the great castles Edward I built in Wales after his conquest. They were part of the same settlement as the Statute of Rhuddlan (1284), which introduced English laws and courts to

Wales.

227. B (The Battle of Ethandun (Edington))
After hiding in the Somerset marshes, Alfred defeated the Danes under Guthrum at Edington (Ethandun) in Wiltshire in 878, securing Wessex and leading to a peace treaty with the Vikings.

228. B (Northern England)
In response to rebellions, William's army systematically devastated northern England in 1069–70 — villages were burned and crops destroyed, causing a severe famine.

229. B (The Statute of Rhuddlan introduced English laws and courts to Wales) and **D** (The great castles of Caernarfon and Conwy were built to hold the country down)
Edward I issued the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, introducing the English system of laws and courts to Wales, and built great castles such as Caernarfon and Conwy to hold down the country he had conquered. Offa's Dyke was built centuries earlier on the orders of King Offa of Mercia, and the Danelaw was the area of England under Danish law in the Viking age — neither was Edward's work.

230. D (Spain)
Mary I married Philip of Spain in 1554; the marriage was deeply unpopular in England and Philip became king of Spain two years later.

231. A (True)
James II fled to France and William and Mary took the throne in 1688–89 with remarkably little bloodshed in England itself, which is why the change is nicknamed the Bloodless Revolution.

232. A (Sedgemoor in Somerset)
Monmouth's rebellion ended at Sedgemoor in July 1685, the last pitched battle fought on English soil; Monmouth was captured and executed, and many of his followers were harshly punished.

233. C (Lancashire)
Cotton spinning and weaving concentrated in Lancashire, where damp air suited the thread, coal powered the mills and ports such as Liverpool imported the raw cotton; Manchester became its commercial heart.

234. B (Into the workhouse, a harsh institution for the destitute)
The 1834 Poor Law deliberately made relief hard to claim: the able-bodied poor could get help only inside the workhouse, whose conditions were meant to be worse than the lowest-paid job outside.

235. C (The Ottoman Empire (Turkey))
The Gallipoli campaign of 1915 aimed to seize the Dardanelles and Constantinople from the Ottoman Empire; after months of stalemate and heavy losses, the Allied forces were evacuated.

236. A (The Palace of Versailles)
The Treaty of Versailles, signed in the Hall of Mirrors in June 1919, formally ended the war between Germany and the Allies and imposed reparations and territorial losses on Germany.

237. B (Belgium)
Germany's invasion of neutral Belgium — whose independence Britain had guaranteed by treaty in 1839 — brought Britain into the First World War in August 1914. The war itself had been triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo.

238. C (Poland)
Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939; Britain and France, having guaranteed Polish independence, declared war two days later.

239. A (Neville Chamberlain)
Neville Chamberlain resigned in May 1940 after the failed campaign in Norway, and Churchill took over as head of a coalition government — days before the evacuation from Dunkirk.

240. B (The Women's Land Army)
The Women's Land Army employed tens of thousands of 'Land Girls' on British farms during the Second World War, doing everything from milking cows to driving tractors.

241. A (A bomb that bounced across the water before exploding against the dam)
Operation Chastise in May 1943 used Barnes Wallis's 'bouncing bomb', which skipped over torpedo nets across the reservoir before sinking and exploding against the dam wall.

242. B (German U-boats (submarines))
German U-boats hunted the convoys carrying food, fuel and weapons to Britain across the Atlantic; escorted convoys, aircraft and codebreaking gradually turned the tide by 1943.

243. D (R. J. Mitchell)
Reginald J. Mitchell, chief designer at Supermarine, led the team that created the Spitfire; he died in 1937, before the aircraft's finest hour in the Battle of Britain.

244. B (Took the Suez Canal into Egyptian state ownership (nationalised it))
When Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in July 1956, Britain and France plotted with Israel to retake it by force; international pressure, especially from the United States, forced them to withdraw.

245. B (Pakistan)
In August 1947 British India was partitioned into the independent dominions of India and Pakistan; Pakistan's eastern wing later broke away in 1971 to become Bangladesh.

246. B (At a distance, in their own homes, using broadcast lessons and posted materials)
The Open University, chartered in 1969, opened higher education to adults without formal qualifications, teaching them at home through correspondence materials and BBC broadcasts.

247. B (Edward III)
Edward III encouraged skilled weavers from Flanders to come and settle in England, offering them protection and encouragement so that their knowledge would build up English cloth-making.

248. B (Amy Johnson) and **D** (Helen Sharman)
Amy Johnson achieved worldwide fame in 1930 as the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia, and Helen Sharman was the first Briton to travel into space, flying to the Mir space station in 1991. Millicent Fawcett led the peaceful Suffragist campaign for women's votes, and Emily Davison was the suffragette who died at the Derby in 1913 — neither was a pioneer of flight.

249. A (Supporters of Parliament, named for their short-cropped hair)
The Roundheads were the supporters of Parliament in the Civil War, nicknamed for their plain, short-cropped hairstyles. They fought against Charles I and his Royalist supporters, the Cavaliers.

Chapter 4: A Modern, Thriving Society

245 questions. Answer in pencil; the answers and explanations for this chapter start after the last question.

1. At which tournament, held in London, is the world's most famous tennis championship played?

- ☐ A. The Open
- ☐ B. Wimbledon
- ☐ C. The Queen's Club Trophy
- ☐ D. The Davis Cup Final

2. Which Scottish city is known as the home of golf?

- ☐ A. Aberdeen
- ☐ B. St Andrews
- ☐ C. Inverness
- ☐ D. Perth

3. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a Scottish writer and doctor, created which fictional detective?

- ☐ A. Hercule Poirot
- ☐ B. Sherlock Holmes
- ☐ C. Miss Marple
- ☐ D. James Bond

4. The Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland was formed by what, according to science?

- ☐ A. Roman builders
- ☐ B. Volcanic activity
- ☐ C. A glacier
- ☐ D. The sea carving sand

5. You can buy alcohol in a pub in the UK from the age of 16.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. Which British runner won gold in both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres at the London 2012 Olympics?

- ☐ A. Andy Murray
- ☐ B. Mo Farah
- ☐ C. Bradley Wiggins
- ☐ D. Jessica Ennis

7. What does the Hindu and Sikh festival of Diwali celebrate?

- ☐ A. The harvest moon
- ☐ B. The victory of good over evil and light over darkness
- ☐ C. The new year only
- ☐ D. The start of winter

8. Which award, established in 1984, celebrates contemporary art?

- ☐ A. The Booker Prize
- ☐ B. The Turner Prize
- ☐ C. The Mercury Prize
- ☐ D. The Olivier Award

9. Jane Austen is best known for which novel?

- ☐ A. Jane Eyre
- ☐ B. Wuthering Heights
- ☐ C. Pride and Prejudice
- ☐ D. Great Expectations

10. Which TWO of these are festivals in Judaism?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Hanukkah
- ☐ B. Diwali
- ☐ C. Rosh Hashanah
- ☐ D. Wesak

11. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the United Kingdom, is in Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

12. The laws of cricket were first written in England, and cricket is a traditional English summer sport.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

13. In English professional football, what is the Premier League?

- ☐ A. A European cup competition for national teams
- ☐ B. The top division of the league system
- ☐ C. A knockout cup played only in London
- ☐ D. The name of England's national stadium

14. The Ashes is a famous contest between England and Australia in which sport?

- ☐ A. Football
- ☐ B. Rugby union
- ☐ C. Cricket
- ☐ D. Tennis

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

16. Which TWO of these countries have national teams that compete in rugby union's Six Nations Championship?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. France

17. Bobby Moore lifted the football World Cup as England's captain in 1966.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

18. The heptathlon, in which Jessica Ennis won Olympic gold at London 2012, is made up of how many separate events?

- ☐ A. Five
- ☐ B. Six
- ☐ C. Seven
- ☐ D. Eight

19. Andy Murray is celebrated for which sporting achievement?

- ☐ A. Sailing single-handed around the world
- ☐ B. Winning the Wimbledon men's singles title
- ☐ C. Winning a Formula 1 world championship
- ☐ D. Captaining England at football

20. The British Grand Prix in Formula 1 motor racing is traditionally held at Brands Hatch.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

21. The Paralympic Games grew out of games organised for injured servicemen at which British hospital?

- ☐ A. Stoke Mandeville Hospital
- ☐ B. St Thomas' Hospital, London
- ☐ C. The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh
- ☐ D. Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge

22. In Shakespeare's play, Hamlet is a prince of which country?

- ☐ A. Norway
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Denmark
- ☐ D. England

23. Ebenezer Scrooge, the miser who learns to keep Christmas generously, appears in a story by which author?

- ☐ A. Thomas Hardy
- ☐ B. Charles Dickens
- ☐ C. Walter Scott
- ☐ D. William Thackeray

24. 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

25. The Beatles, one of the most influential bands of the 1960s, came from which English city?

- ☐ A. Liverpool
- ☐ B. Manchester
- ☐ C. London
- ☐ D. Newcastle

26. Who composed the hit stage musicals Cats and The Phantom of the Opera?

- ☐ A. Elton John
- ☐ B. Paul McCartney
- ☐ C. Andrew Lloyd Webber
- ☐ D. Tim Rice

27. The Planets, a suite of orchestral pieces each named after a planet, was composed by whom?

- ☐ A. Edward Elgar
- ☐ B. Gustav Holst
- ☐ C. Ralph Vaughan Williams
- ☐ D. Henry Purcell

28. Which British composer wrote the operas Peter Grimes and Billy Budd?

- ☐ A. Frederick Delius
- ☐ B. Michael Tippett
- ☐ C. William Walton
- ☐ D. Benjamin Britten

29. Every August, the world's largest performing arts festival, the Fringe, takes place in Edinburgh.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

30. The Proms, the summer season of classical concerts ending with the famous Last Night, are centred on which London venue?

- ☐ A. The London Palladium
- ☐ B. Wembley Arena
- ☐ C. The Royal Albert Hall
- ☐ D. The Barbican

31. The James Bond stories, later one of the most successful film series ever made, were created by which writer?

- ☐ A. Agatha Christie
- ☐ B. Ian Fleming
- ☐ C. John le Carré
- ☐ D. Arthur Conan Doyle

32. Which British-born film star became world-famous as the bowler-hatted 'Little Tramp' of silent cinema?

- ☐ A. Stan Laurel
- ☐ B. Buster Keaton
- ☐ C. Harold Lloyd
- ☐ D. Charlie Chaplin

33. After the Great Fire of London, St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt to a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

34. David Hockney is a leading figure associated with which movement in British art?

- ☐ A. Impressionism
- ☐ B. The Pre-Raphaelites
- ☐ C. Pop art
- ☐ D. Romantic landscape painting

35. Penicillin, the first widely used antibiotic, was discovered by which Scottish scientist?

- ☐ A. Edward Jenner
- ☐ B. Alexander Fleming
- ☐ C. Joseph Lister
- ☐ D. John Snow

36. The World Wide Web was invented by which British computer scientist?

- ☐ A. Charles Babbage
- ☐ B. Alan Turing
- ☐ C. Ada Lovelace
- ☐ D. Sir Tim Berners-Lee

37. Fireworks and bonfires on 5 November recall the failure of what event in 1605?

- ☐ A. A plot to blow up Parliament and kill the king
- ☐ B. A great fire that destroyed London
- ☐ C. A naval battle against Spain
- ☐ D. A rebellion in Scotland

38. On Remembrance Sunday, wreaths of poppies are laid and a two-minute silence is held at which London memorial?

- ☐ A. Nelson's Column
- ☐ B. The Cenotaph in Whitehall
- ☐ C. The Tower of London
- ☐ D. The statue of Eros

39. For Muslims in Britain, the festival of Eid al-Fitr marks the end of what period?

- ☐ A. The pilgrimage to Mecca
- ☐ B. The month of fasting during Ramadan
- ☐ C. The Islamic new year
- ☐ D. A period of mourning

40. Vaisakhi, celebrated each spring with processions and fairs, is an important festival for the Hindu community.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

41. A traditional Christmas dinner in Britain most commonly centres on which roast meat?

- ☐ A. Roast beef
- ☐ B. Roast lamb
- ☐ C. Roast turkey
- ☐ D. Baked salmon

42. Hogmanay is the Scottish name for Christmas Day.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

43. Haggis, a savoury pudding traditionally served with neeps and tatties, comes from which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

44. Loch Ness, the deep lake linked in legend with a monster, lies in which area?

- ☐ A. The Lake District, England
- ☐ B. Snowdonia, Wales
- ☐ C. County Antrim, Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. The Highlands of Scotland

45. Snowdonia (Eryri), one of the UK's national parks, is in which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

46. 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

47. 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

48. The Church of England is the established church of the whole United Kingdom.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

49. In which year was the National Trust founded?

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

50. The annual Boat Race on the River Thames is a rowing contest between crews from which TWO universities?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Oxford
- ☐ B. Durham
- ☐ C. Cambridge
- ☐ D. Edinburgh

51. The London Marathon takes place in the autumn.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

52. A rugby league team has 13 players on the field at one time.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

53. The Open Championship, first played in 1860, is the oldest major championship in which sport?

- ☐ A. Tennis
- ☐ B. Cricket
- ☐ C. Football
- ☐ D. Golf

54. The Derby, one of Britain's most famous flat horse races, is run at Ascot.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

55. The FA Cup is the oldest national football cup competition in the world.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

56. In which town was William Shakespeare born?

- ☐ A. London
- ☐ B. Oxford
- ☐ C. Stratford-upon-Avon
- ☐ D. Cambridge

57. Which of these was NOT written by William Shakespeare?

- ☐ A. Macbeth
- ☐ B. Hamlet
- ☐ C. King Lear
- ☐ D. Great Expectations

58. Which British crime writer created the detective Hercule Poirot?

- ☐ A. Agatha Christie
- ☐ B. Arthur Conan Doyle
- ☐ C. P. D. James
- ☐ D. Ruth Rendell

59. Which TWO of these children's books were written by Roald Dahl?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Famous Five
- ☐ B. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
- ☐ C. Matilda
- ☐ D. Winnie-the-Pooh

60. The Harry Potter series of novels was written by which author?

- ☐ A. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ B. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ C. Philip Pullman
- ☐ D. J. K. Rowling

61. Which TWO of these classic novels were written by the Brontë sisters?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Jane Eyre
- ☐ B. Pride and Prejudice
- ☐ C. Oliver Twist
- ☐ D. Wuthering Heights

62. William Wordsworth, famous for a poem celebrating daffodils, is most closely associated with which part of England?

- ☐ A. The Cotswolds
- ☐ B. The Lake District
- ☐ C. The Norfolk Broads
- ☐ D. The Peak District

63. The Globe Theatre in London, a reconstruction of a famous Elizabethan playhouse, is most closely associated with which writer?

- ☐ A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- ☐ B. Charles Dickens
- ☐ C. John Milton
- ☐ D. William Shakespeare

64. George Frideric Handel, composer of Messiah, was born in which country before settling in Britain and becoming a British citizen?

- ☐ A. Germany
- ☐ B. France
- ☐ C. Italy
- ☐ D. Austria

65. The patriotic song 'Land of Hope and Glory' is set to a tune from which work by Sir Edward Elgar?

- ☐ A. The Enigma Variations
- ☐ B. Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1
- ☐ C. The Dream of Gerontius
- ☐ D. Falstaff

66. Which British film director, known as the 'Master of Suspense', directed Psycho and The Birds?

- ☐ A. Alfred Hitchcock
- ☐ B. David Lean
- ☐ C. Ridley Scott
- ☐ D. Charlie Chaplin

67. The BBC's television and radio services in the UK are mainly paid for by what?

- ☐ A. Advertising
- ☐ B. The television licence fee
- ☐ C. Government grants
- ☐ D. Subscriptions

68. In the 1930s, the BBC began the world's first regular television broadcasts.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

69. The Shard, the tallest building in the United Kingdom, stands in Manchester.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

70. Which TWO of these landmarks stand on or beside the River Thames in London?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Tower Bridge
- ☐ B. The London Eye
- ☐ C. Edinburgh Castle
- ☐ D. The Angel of the North

71. Buckingham Palace is best described as what?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister's office
- ☐ B. The monarch's official London residence
- ☐ C. The seat of the UK Parliament
- ☐ D. A royal palace in Edinburgh

72. Edinburgh Castle is built on Castle Rock, which is actually what?

- ☐ A. A Roman quarry
- ☐ B. A man-made hill
- ☐ C. An extinct volcano
- ☐ D. A meteor crater

73. Which TWO of these are National Parks in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Lake District
- ☐ B. The Pennines
- ☐ C. Snowdonia (Eryri)
- ☐ D. The Jurassic Coast

74. The Jurassic Coast, a World Heritage Site famous for its fossils and cliffs, lies mainly in which county?

- ☐ A. Dorset
- ☐ B. Cornwall
- ☐ C. Kent
- ☐ D. Norfolk

75. Eurostar trains from London to Paris and Brussels leave from which station?

- ☐ A. Waterloo
- ☐ B. Euston
- ☐ C. King's Cross
- ☐ D. St Pancras International

76. Burns Night, when Scots celebrate their national poet with a special supper, falls on 25 January.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

77. Remembrance Day, marked by a two-minute silence at 11am, is observed on 11 December each year.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

78. Pancake Day in the UK is traditionally celebrated on which day?

- ☐ A. Ash Wednesday
- ☐ B. Good Friday
- ☐ C. Shrove Tuesday
- ☐ D. Easter Monday

79. Boxing Day, a public holiday known for sport and sales, falls on 27 December.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

80. On April Fool's Day, tradition says practical jokes should only be played before what time?

- ☐ A. 9am
- ☐ B. Midday
- ☐ C. 6pm
- ☐ D. Midnight

81. 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

82. After Christianity, which is the largest religion in the UK?

- ☐ A. Hinduism
- ☐ B. Sikhism
- ☐ C. Judaism
- ☐ D. Islam

83. Who is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The monarch
- ☐ C. The Archbishop of Canterbury
- ☐ D. The Pope

84. Yorkshire pudding is traditionally served as part of a roast dinner with which meat?

- ☐ A. Lamb
- ☐ B. Pork
- ☐ C. Beef
- ☐ D. Chicken

85. What is traditionally sprinkled over fish and chips in a British chip shop?

- ☐ A. Lemon and black pepper
- ☐ B. Tomato ketchup only
- ☐ C. Curry powder
- ☐ D. Salt and vinegar

86. Which of these would you most expect to be served at a traditional afternoon tea?

- ☐ A. Scones with jam and cream
- ☐ B. Haggis
- ☐ C. A full English breakfast
- ☐ D. Roast beef

87. What is the national speed limit for cars on a UK motorway, unless signs show a lower limit?

- ☐ A. 60 mph
- ☐ B. 70 mph
- ☐ C. 50 mph
- ☐ D. 80 mph

88. Mary Peters, from Northern Ireland, won an Olympic gold medal at the 1972 Munich Games in which event?

- ☐ A. The pentathlon
- ☐ B. The marathon
- ☐ C. The 100 metres
- ☐ D. The long jump

89. General entry to most permanent collections in Britain's national museums and galleries is free.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

90. The Tate galleries, which include Tate Modern and Tate Britain in London, are best known for their collections of what?

- ☐ A. Roman remains
- ☐ B. Natural history specimens
- ☐ C. Aircraft and spacecraft
- ☐ D. Art

91. London's Tate Modern art gallery is housed in a converted building on the Thames that was originally used as what?

- ☐ A. A power station
- ☐ B. A railway station
- ☐ C. A prison
- ☐ D. A brewery

92. London's famous theatre district, home to many long-running musicals and plays, is commonly known by what name?

- ☐ A. The Square Mile
- ☐ B. Camden Town
- ☐ C. The West End
- ☐ D. Greenwich

93. The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of Britain's leading theatre companies, has its home theatres in which town?

- ☐ A. Bath
- ☐ B. Stratford-upon-Avon
- ☐ C. Oxford
- ☐ D. York

94. A British pantomime, a much-loved Christmas theatre tradition, is best described as what?

- ☐ A. A lively family show with songs, jokes, slapstick and lots of audience participation
- ☐ B. A silent mime performance in which nobody on stage speaks a single word
- ☐ C. A serious opera sung in Italian, following the original story exactly
- ☐ D. A puppet show performed in complete silence for very young children

95. Which of these is NOT a traditional feature of a British pantomime?

- ☐ A. A 'dame' character played by a man in an exaggerated costume
- ☐ B. The audience shouting 'He's behind you!'
- ☐ C. A principal boy played by a woman
- ☐ D. Complete silence from the audience from start to finish

96. The jet engine, which transformed air travel in the twentieth century, was developed by which British engineer?

- ☐ A. Alexander Graham Bell
- ☐ B. John Logie Baird
- ☐ C. Frank Whittle
- ☐ D. Christopher Cockerell

97. Alexander Graham Bell, who patented the telephone, was born in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Scotland

98. The Scottish inventor John Logie Baird is famous for pioneering which technology in the 1920s?

- ☐ A. The telephone
- ☐ B. Television
- ☐ C. The steam engine
- ☐ D. The aeroplane

99. Which of these inventions is credited to the British engineer Christopher Cockerell?

- ☐ A. The hovercraft
- ☐ B. The television
- ☐ C. The World Wide Web
- ☐ D. The jet engine

100. Cockerell's prototype hovercraft, the SR-N1, first crossed the English Channel in which year?

- ☐ A. 1949
- ☐ B. 1959
- ☐ C. 1969
- ☐ D. 1979

101. Concorde, the famous supersonic airliner, was built by Britain working together with Germany.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

102. In 1953, scientists working in Britain helped to establish the structure of DNA. What shape did they show it has?

- ☐ A. A single straight chain
- ☐ B. A flat sheet
- ☐ C. A triple spiral
- ☐ D. A double helix

103. Dolly the sheep, the first mammal cloned from an adult cell, was created at a research institute in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

104. The Football Association, which drew up the first standard rules of association football, was founded in London in 1863.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

105. According to legend, rugby football began when a schoolboy picked up a football and ran with it during a match. At which school is this said to have happened?

- ☐ A. Eton College
- ☐ B. Harrow School
- ☐ C. Rugby School
- ☐ D. Winchester College

106. The trophy presented to the winners of the Rugby World Cup is called what?

- ☐ A. The Webb Ellis Cup
- ☐ B. The Calcutta Cup
- ☐ C. The Bledisloe Cup
- ☐ D. The Six Nations Trophy

107. The first Wimbledon tennis championships were held in 1877.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

108. The Wimbledon tennis championships are played on clay courts.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

109. The first modern London Marathon was run in which year?

- ☐ A. 1981
- ☐ B. 1971
- ☐ C. 1991
- ☐ D. 2001

110. A full marathon race covers approximately what distance?

- ☐ A. About 16 miles (26 kilometres)
- ☐ B. About 20 miles (32 kilometres)
- ☐ C. About 26 miles (42 kilometres)
- ☐ D. About 32 miles (51 kilometres)

111. A rugby union team has 13 players on the field at one time.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

112. Which TWO of these are traditional parts of a British Christmas?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Dancing around a maypole
- ☐ B. Pulling a Christmas cracker and wearing the paper crown inside
- ☐ C. Eating hot cross buns
- ☐ D. Listening to the monarch's Christmas message on Christmas Day

113. The monarch's Christmas message is broadcast on television and radio on which day each year?

- ☐ A. Christmas Eve
- ☐ B. Boxing Day
- ☐ C. New Year's Day
- ☐ D. Christmas Day

114. In Scotland's Hogmanay 'first footing' tradition, the first visitor after midnight should ideally bring symbolic gifts, such as coal or whisky, for luck and plenty.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

115. Dancing around a maypole, weaving patterns with long ribbons, is a traditional part of which British celebration?

- ☐ A. May Day
- ☐ B. Bonfire Night
- ☐ C. Harvest festival
- ☐ D. Boxing Day

116. At harvest festival, celebrated in churches and schools in the autumn, people traditionally give thanks with gifts of what?

- ☐ A. Eggs and spring flowers
- ☐ B. Food and farm produce
- ☐ C. Christmas puddings
- ☐ D. Pumpkins and lanterns

117. In the UK, Mother's Day is traditionally called Mothering Sunday and falls during which period of the Christian calendar?

- ☐ A. Advent
- ☐ B. Holy Week
- ☐ C. The Christmas season
- ☐ D. Lent

118. Which of these is NOT a typical part of a traditional full English breakfast?

- ☐ A. Baked beans
- ☐ B. Fried egg
- ☐ C. Sushi
- ☐ D. Grilled tomato

119. Which TWO of these come from, or are found in, Cornwall?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Cheddar cheese
- ☐ B. The Cornish pasty
- ☐ C. The Glastonbury Festival
- ☐ D. The Eden Project

120. Cheddar cheese takes its name from a village in which English county?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Dorset
- ☐ C. Somerset
- ☐ D. Wiltshire

121. Tradition says the sandwich is named after the Earl of Sandwich, who liked his meat served in which way?

- ☐ A. Rolled in a pastry case
- ☐ B. Between two slices of bread
- ☐ C. On a bed of lettuce
- ☐ D. Soaked in gravy

122. The Royal Crescent, a famous sweeping row of Georgian terraced houses, is in which city?

- ☐ A. Bath
- ☐ B. Bristol
- ☐ C. York
- ☐ D. Canterbury

123. Brighton's Royal Pavilion, with its onion domes and Indian-style exterior, was built as a seaside palace for which royal?

- ☐ A. George III
- ☐ B. William IV
- ☐ C. Queen Victoria
- ☐ D. George IV

124. Blackpool, the Lancashire seaside resort, is famous for its tower and for its autumn display of lights along the promenade, known as what?

- ☐ A. The Light Festival
- ☐ B. The Winter Gardens
- ☐ C. The Illuminations
- ☐ D. The Golden Mile Show

125. The Eden Project, whose giant domes house rainforest and Mediterranean plant collections, is in which county?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Cornwall
- ☐ C. Dorset
- ☐ D. Somerset

126. The Angel of the North, a huge steel sculpture of a figure with outstretched wings, stands near which town in north-east England?

- ☐ A. Newcastle upon Tyne
- ☐ B. Durham
- ☐ C. Gateshead
- ☐ D. Sunderland

127. The BBC World Service is best known for doing what?

- ☐ A. Broadcasting news and programmes to audiences around the world
- ☐ B. Running the UK's official weather forecasts
- ☐ C. Operating Britain's cinema chains
- ☐ D. Publishing government documents

128. Channel 4, one of Britain's main public-service television channels, began broadcasting in which year?

- ☐ A. 1962
- ☐ B. 1972
- ☐ C. 1992
- ☐ D. 1982

129. The Lord of the Rings and The Hobbit, two of the best-loved fantasy stories ever written, were created by which British author?

- ☐ A. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ B. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ C. Philip Pullman
- ☐ D. Terry Pratchett

130. The dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four, which gave English the words 'Big Brother' and 'thought police', was written by whom?

- ☐ A. Aldous Huxley
- ☐ B. Ray Bradbury
- ☐ C. George Orwell
- ☐ D. H. G. Wells

131. Winnie-the-Pooh, the honey-loving bear of the Hundred Acre Wood, was created by which writer?

- ☐ A. A. A. Milne
- ☐ B. Kenneth Grahame
- ☐ C. Rudyard Kipling
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

132. Paddington Bear, the polite bear from Peru who loves marmalade, was created by which author?

- ☐ A. Julia Donaldson
- ☐ B. Michael Morpurgo
- ☐ C. David Walliams
- ☐ D. Michael Bond

133. What is the job of the Poet Laureate in the UK?

- ☐ A. To judge the Booker Prize each year
- ☐ B. To write poetry for important national occasions
- ☐ C. To run the National Poetry Library
- ☐ D. To choose which poems are taught in schools

134. J. M. W. Turner, one of Britain's most celebrated artists, is especially famous for painting what?

- ☐ A. Formal portraits of royalty
- ☐ B. Still lifes of fruit and flowers
- ☐ C. Dramatic landscapes and seascapes full of light
- ☐ D. Scenes from Greek mythology only

135. The sculptor Henry Moore is best known for works in what form?

- ☐ A. Large abstract bronze sculptures, often of reclining figures
- ☐ B. Tiny carved wooden animals
- ☐ C. Glass chandeliers for cathedrals
- ☐ D. Ice sculptures at winter festivals

136. Britain's classic red telephone box, one of the country's most recognisable designs, was designed by which architect?

- ☐ A. Christopher Wren
- ☐ B. Norman Foster
- ☐ C. John Nash
- ☐ D. Giles Gilbert Scott

137. The London Underground map, famous for showing stations in a tidy diagram rather than true geography, was designed by whom?

- ☐ A. Isambard Kingdom Brunel
- ☐ B. Harry Beck
- ☐ C. Charles Holden
- ☐ D. Terence Conran

138. Fashion designer Mary Quant is closely linked to popularising which item of clothing in 1960s London?

- ☐ A. The bowler hat
- ☐ B. The kilt
- ☐ C. The miniskirt
- ☐ D. The dinner jacket

139. The Notting Hill Carnival, one of Europe's biggest street festivals, is held each year in September.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

140. In cities such as London, the festival of Chinese New Year is typically celebrated in public with what?

- ☐ A. Bonfires and fireworks on a beach
- ☐ B. Morris dancing in the main square
- ☐ C. A release of lanterns onto a river
- ☐ D. Colourful street parades with lion and dragon dances

141. Sir Steve Redgrave is celebrated in British sport for winning Olympic gold medals in rowing at how many consecutive Games?

- ☐ A. Three
- ☐ B. Five
- ☐ C. Two
- ☐ D. Seven

142. At the Athens Olympics of 2004, Dame Kelly Holmes won gold medals in which TWO running events?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The 100 metres
- ☐ B. The marathon
- ☐ C. The 800 metres
- ☐ D. The 1500 metres

143. The Cheltenham Festival, held each March, is one of the biggest events in which sport?

- ☐ A. Horse racing
- ☐ B. Greyhound racing
- ☐ C. Sailing
- ☐ D. Athletics

144. The final of the PDC World Darts Championship, played over the Christmas and New Year period, is held at which London venue?

- ☐ A. The O2 Arena
- ☐ B. Wembley Stadium
- ☐ C. Lord's
- ☐ D. Alexandra Palace

145. Diwali, the Festival of Lights, is celebrated by people of which faiths?

- ☐ A. Hindus, Sikhs and Jains
- ☐ B. Muslims, Jews and Christians
- ☐ C. Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims
- ☐ D. Christians, Sikhs and Jews

146. Welsh rarebit, despite its name, is a savoury dish best described as what?

- ☐ A. A lamb stew with leeks
- ☐ B. A type of oatcake
- ☐ C. A rich cheese sauce served on toast
- ☐ D. A smoked fish pâté

147. Black pudding, served as part of cooked breakfasts in many parts of the UK, is a type of what?

- ☐ A. Blood sausage
- ☐ B. Chocolate dessert
- ☐ C. Smoked cheese
- ☐ D. Mushroom pâté

148. A traditional steak and kidney pie is filled with which combination of ingredients under its pastry crust?

- ☐ A. Chicken and mushroom
- ☐ B. Lamb and mint
- ☐ C. Pork and apple
- ☐ D. Beef and kidney in gravy

149. The white cliffs of Dover, one of England's most famous coastal sights, are made of which rock?

- ☐ A. Granite
- ☐ B. Chalk
- ☐ C. Sandstone
- ☐ D. Slate

150. The Forth Bridge, the great cantilever bridge near Edinburgh, was built to carry what across the Firth of Forth?

- ☐ A. A motorway
- ☐ B. A canal
- ☐ C. Trains
- ☐ D. A footpath only

151. The national stadium of Wales, home to the Welsh rugby team, stands in which city?

- ☐ A. Cardiff
- ☐ B. Swansea
- ☐ C. Newport
- ☐ D. Bangor

152. The Shipping Forecast, a much-loved BBC radio broadcast, gives weather information mainly for whom?

- ☐ A. Farmers planning harvests
- ☐ B. Pilots crossing the Atlantic
- ☐ C. Mountain rescue teams
- ☐ D. People at sea around the British Isles

153. The Last Night of the Proms traditionally ends with the audience joining in with which patriotic song?

- ☐ A. 'Land of Hope and Glory' is the only song sung
- ☐ B. 'Rule, Britannia!'
- ☐ C. The national anthem of Scotland
- ☐ D. 'Jerusalem' is never performed

154. The famous 'Hallelujah' chorus, sung by choirs especially around Christmas and Easter, comes from which work by Handel?

- ☐ A. The Water Music
- ☐ B. The Messiah
- ☐ C. Zadok the Priest
- ☐ D. Music for the Royal Fireworks

155. Sir David Attenborough is best known to British audiences for presenting programmes about what?

- ☐ A. The natural world and wildlife
- ☐ B. Cookery and restaurants
- ☐ C. Antiques and auctions
- ☐ D. Garden design

156. The National Trust, one of Britain's largest charities, was set up to protect and care for what?

- ☐ A. Endangered farm animals only
- ☐ B. The railways and canals
- ☐ C. Professional football clubs
- ☐ D. Historic places and areas of countryside and coast

157. The RHS Chelsea Flower Show, held in London each May, is the country's most famous show devoted to what?

- ☐ A. Gardens and gardening
- ☐ B. Farm machinery
- ☐ C. Flower arranging in churches only
- ☐ D. Rare birds

158. Lord's, in London, is a world-famous cricket ground often called the 'home' of cricket.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

159. Wembley Stadium in London is the home ground of which national team?

- ☐ A. The England rugby league team
- ☐ B. The Scotland football team
- ☐ C. The Wales rugby team
- ☐ D. The England football team

160. Twickenham Stadium in south-west London is the home of which sport's English national side?

- ☐ A. Cricket
- ☐ B. Rugby union
- ☐ C. Hockey
- ☐ D. Netball

161. The London Eye, standing on the South Bank of the Thames, is best described as what?

- ☐ A. A giant Ferris-style observation wheel
- ☐ B. A lighthouse guiding ships
- ☐ C. A clock tower
- ☐ D. A cable car station

162. The Glastonbury Festival, Britain's best-known open-air music festival, is held in which county?

- ☐ A. Somerset
- ☐ B. Kent
- ☐ C. Norfolk
- ☐ D. Cheshire

163. Peter Rabbit, the mischievous rabbit in a blue jacket, was created in stories and watercolours by which writer and illustrator?

- ☐ A. Beatrix Potter
- ☐ B. Frances Hodgson Burnett
- ☐ C. E. Nesbit
- ☐ D. Anna Sewell

164. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, with its White Rabbit and Mad Hatter, was written by which author?

- ☐ A. Charles Kingsley
- ☐ B. Edward Lear
- ☐ C. Lewis Carroll
- ☐ D. Hans Christian Andersen

165. In the long-running BBC science-fiction series Doctor Who, the Doctor travels through time and space in the TARDIS, which from the outside looks like what?

- ☐ A. A red telephone box
- ☐ B. A blue police box
- ☐ C. A London black cab
- ☐ D. A gypsy caravan

166. John Constable, one of England's best-loved painters, is famous for scenes of what?

- ☐ A. Busy London streets
- ☐ B. Sea battles
- ☐ C. Industrial factories
- ☐ D. The English countryside, such as The Hay Wain

167. Which of these British actresses has won an Academy Award (an Oscar)?

- ☐ A. Judi Dench
- ☐ B. Miranda Hart
- ☐ C. Dawn French
- ☐ D. Jennifer Saunders

168. England's women's football team, the Lionesses, won which tournament in 2022?

- ☐ A. The Women's World Cup
- ☐ B. The UEFA Women's European Championship
- ☐ C. The Olympic football tournament
- ☐ D. The Women's FA Cup

169. The very first Formula 1 World Championship race was held at Silverstone. In which year did it take place?

- ☐ A. 1930
- ☐ B. 1940
- ☐ C. 1950
- ☐ D. 1960

170. The first Cricket World Cup, held in 1975, was played in which country?

- ☐ A. Australia
- ☐ B. India
- ☐ C. The West Indies
- ☐ D. England

171. The Commonwealth Games, in which athletes from Commonwealth countries compete, are normally held every how many years?

- ☐ A. Four years
- ☐ B. Two years
- ☐ C. Three years
- ☐ D. Five years

172. The Ryder Cup is a team contest between Europe and the United States in which sport?

- ☐ A. Tennis
- ☐ B. Golf
- ☐ C. Rugby union
- ☐ D. Cricket

173. In a game of darts, what is the highest score a player can achieve with three darts?

- ☐ A. 100
- ☐ B. 150
- ☐ C. 180
- ☐ D. 200

174. Sir Chris Hoy won his Olympic gold medals in track cycling.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

175. Which TWO of these books were written by Charles Dickens?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Jane Eyre
- ☐ B. Wuthering Heights
- ☐ C. Oliver Twist
- ☐ D. A Christmas Carol

176. In Shakespeare's Macbeth, the title character becomes king of which country?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Denmark
- ☐ D. France

177. The Chronicles of Narnia, beginning with The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, were written by which author?

- ☐ A. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ B. Roald Dahl
- ☐ C. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

178. Ivanhoe, a historical novel about medieval England, was written by which Scottish author?

- ☐ A. Robert Burns
- ☐ B. Arthur Conan Doyle
- ☐ C. Robert Louis Stevenson
- ☐ D. Walter Scott

179. Under Milk Wood, a famous 'play for voices' first written for radio, was created by which Welsh poet?

- ☐ A. Dylan Thomas
- ☐ B. R. S. Thomas
- ☐ C. Ted Hughes
- ☐ D. Seamus Heaney

180. Treasure Island, the classic adventure story about pirates and the treasure map of Captain Flint, was written by whom?

- ☐ A. Daniel Defoe
- ☐ B. Robert Louis Stevenson
- ☐ C. Rudyard Kipling
- ☐ D. H. Rider Haggard

181. The Wind in the Willows, featuring Mole, Ratty, Badger and the reckless Mr Toad, was written by which author?

- ☐ A. A. A. Milne
- ☐ B. Beatrix Potter
- ☐ C. Kenneth Grahame
- ☐ D. Lewis Carroll

182. The Famous Five, a popular series of children's adventure books about four children and their dog Timmy, were written by which author?

- ☐ A. Roald Dahl
- ☐ B. Jacqueline Wilson
- ☐ C. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

183. Wuthering Heights, the dark novel set on the Yorkshire moors, was written by which author?

- ☐ A. Emily Brontë
- ☐ B. Charlotte Brontë
- ☐ C. Jane Austen
- ☐ D. Mary Shelley

184. Dennis the Menace, the mischievous schoolboy with a spiky hairstyle and striped jumper, appears in which British comic?

- ☐ A. The Dandy
- ☐ B. The Beano
- ☐ C. Viz
- ☐ D. 2000 AD

185. The Booker Prize, one of the world's best-known literary awards, is given each year for what?

- ☐ A. A novel written in English
- ☐ B. A book of poetry
- ☐ C. A work of history
- ☐ D. A children's picture book

186. Freddie Mercury was the celebrated lead singer of which British rock band?

- ☐ A. The Rolling Stones
- ☐ B. Led Zeppelin
- ☐ C. Pink Floyd
- ☐ D. Queen

187. The artist L. S. Lowry is famous for paintings of industrial northern towns peopled by small figures often described by what word?

- ☐ A. Matchstick
- ☐ B. Giant
- ☐ C. Ghostly
- ☐ D. Golden

188. Clarice Cliff was a celebrated British designer of the 1930s, best known for her bold, colourful work in which medium?

- ☐ A. Pottery and ceramics
- ☐ B. Stained glass
- ☐ C. Silver jewellery
- ☐ D. Woven textiles

189. Ernest Rutherford, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist who worked in Britain, led research that achieved which breakthrough?

- ☐ A. Splitting the atom
- ☐ B. Discovering penicillin
- ☐ C. Inventing the jet engine
- ☐ D. Working out the structure of DNA

190. Which of these statements about shopping in the UK today is true?

- ☐ A. Most shops are open seven days a week
- ☐ B. All shops must close on Sundays
- ☐ C. Shops may only open on weekdays
- ☐ D. Sunday opening is banned outside London

191. The BBC television series Doctor Who was first broadcast in 1973.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

192. Wallace and Gromit, the inventor and his dog who star in films such as The Wrong Trousers, were created by which animator?

- ☐ A. Nick Park
- ☐ B. Tim Burton
- ☐ C. John Lasseter
- ☐ D. Hayao Miyazaki

193. The film Chariots of Fire tells the true story of British athletes competing at which Olympic Games?

- ☐ A. London 1908
- ☐ B. Berlin 1936
- ☐ C. Paris 1924
- ☐ D. London 1948

194. Which TWO of these athletes are celebrated British Paralympians?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Tanni Grey-Thompson
- ☐ B. Ellie Simmonds
- ☐ C. Mo Farah
- ☐ D. Jessica Ennis-Hill

195. Avebury in Wiltshire is famous for having the largest example in Britain of what kind of prehistoric monument?

- ☐ A. A stone circle
- ☐ B. A hill fort
- ☐ C. A burial mound
- ☐ D. A Roman villa

196. Visitors can still see the remarkably preserved Roman Baths in which English city?

- ☐ A. York
- ☐ B. Bath
- ☐ C. Chester
- ☐ D. Exeter

197. HMS Victory, preserved today at Portsmouth, was the flagship of which admiral at the Battle of Trafalgar?

- ☐ A. Francis Drake
- ☐ B. Horatio Nelson
- ☐ C. John Jervis
- ☐ D. Cuthbert Collingwood

198. Which TWO of these famous events take place in Scotland?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Up Helly Aa in Lerwick
- ☐ B. The RHS Chelsea Flower Show
- ☐ C. The Glastonbury Festival
- ☐ D. The Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo

199. The Cutty Sark, one of the fastest tea clipper ships ever built, is now preserved as a museum ship at which London location?

- ☐ A. Greenwich
- ☐ B. Tower Hill
- ☐ C. Kew
- ☐ D. Wapping

200. HMS Victory is preserved as a museum ship at Greenwich, beside the Cutty Sark.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

201. Rosh Hashanah is a festival in Judaism that marks what?

- ☐ A. The giving of the Torah
- ☐ B. The Jewish New Year
- ☐ C. The exodus from Egypt
- ☐ D. The end of the harvest

202. Wesak, one of the most important festivals in Buddhism, celebrates events in the life of whom?

- ☐ A. Confucius
- ☐ B. The Buddha
- ☐ C. Laozi
- ☐ D. Mahavira

203. During the holy month of Ramadan, Muslims who are able to do so fast each day between which times?

- ☐ A. Midnight and midday
- ☐ B. Sunrise and noon
- ☐ C. Dawn and sunset
- ☐ D. Sunset and dawn

204. Lent falls immediately after Easter.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

205. Which combination would you most expect to find as the centre of a traditional British Sunday roast?

- ☐ A. Roast meat, rice and curry sauce
- ☐ B. Roast meat, roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy
- ☐ C. Roast meat, pasta and salad
- ☐ D. Roast meat, chips and baked beans

206. Which TWO of these dishes are traditionally Scottish?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Welsh rarebit
- ☐ B. Porridge
- ☐ C. Haggis
- ☐ D. Bakewell tart

207. Marmite, the dark savoury spread many Britons put on toast, is made from an extract of what?

- ☐ A. Beef
- ☐ B. Yeast
- ☐ C. Seaweed
- ☐ D. Mushrooms

208. In which year did Roger Bannister become the first athlete to run a mile in under four minutes, at a track in Oxford?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1950
- ☐ C. 1954
- ☐ D. 1960

209. Before Andy Murray's victory in 2013, who was the last British man to win the Wimbledon singles title, winning it three years running in the 1930s?

- ☐ A. Fred Perry
- ☐ B. Tim Henman
- ☐ C. John Lloyd
- ☐ D. Bunny Austin

210. In which year was the very first Rugby World Cup tournament played?

- ☐ A. 1975
- ☐ B. 1983
- ☐ C. 1991
- ☐ D. 1987

211. The first Rugby World Cup, in 1987, was jointly hosted by which TWO countries?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. New Zealand
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. France

212. The Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge is rowed on the Thames over a course that runs between which two places?

- ☐ A. Henley and Marlow
- ☐ B. Westminster and Kew
- ☐ C. Putney and Mortlake
- ☐ D. Richmond and Twickenham

213. London Marathon runners traditionally cross the finish line on which famous London road, in front of Buckingham Palace?

- ☐ A. The Mall
- ☐ B. Oxford Street
- ☐ C. The Strand
- ☐ D. Whitehall

214. Paula Radcliffe's women's marathon world record, set in London in 2003, stood for how long before it was finally broken in 2019?

- ☐ A. 6 years
- ☐ B. 10 years
- ☐ C. 12 years
- ☐ D. 16 years

215. Which of these best describes the National Trust?

- ☐ A. A government department that runs the national parks
- ☐ B. A private company that maintains stately homes for their owners
- ☐ C. A charity that protects historic houses, gardens and countryside for the nation
- ☐ D. A membership club for gardeners and walkers

216. After an Ashes series, the original Ashes urn remains on display in the museum at Lord's.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

217. The World Snooker Championship has been staged at the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield every year since which year?

- ☐ A. 1969
- ☐ B. 1977
- ☐ C. 1985
- ☐ D. 1993

218. Dolly the sheep was created at which research institute near Edinburgh?

- ☐ A. The Jenner Institute
- ☐ B. The Royal Institution
- ☐ C. The Roslin Institute
- ☐ D. The Francis Crick Institute

219. The highest possible break a snooker player can score in a single visit to the table, clearing the table in the standard way, is 147.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

220. The Edinburgh Festival Fringe began in which year?

- ☐ A. 1937
- ☐ B. 1957
- ☐ C. 1947
- ☐ D. 1967

221. The BBC soap EastEnders is set in the fictional London borough of Walford. Its best-known square shares its name with which queen's husband?

- ☐ A. Albert Square, named after Prince Albert
- ☐ B. Victoria Square, named after Prince Albert
- ☐ C. Albert Square, named after King Albert of Belgium
- ☐ D. Albert Square, named after Albert Park

222. In a traditional British pantomime, the dame is usually played by whom?

- ☐ A. A famous opera singer
- ☐ B. A child actor from the local school
- ☐ C. The youngest member of the cast
- ☐ D. A man in an exaggerated comic costume

223. Which TWO of these are films in the James Bond series?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Dr. No
- ☐ B. Goldfinger
- ☐ C. Lawrence of Arabia
- ☐ D. Chariots of Fire

224. Who was the first actor to play James Bond in the official film series?

- ☐ A. Roger Moore
- ☐ B. Sean Connery
- ☐ C. Pierce Brosnan
- ☐ D. George Lazenby

225. Barbara Hepworth, one of Britain's leading sculptors, lived and worked for most of her life in which Cornish town, where her studio is now a museum?

- ☐ A. Newquay
- ☐ B. Falmouth
- ☐ C. St Ives
- ☐ D. Padstow

226. Which Shakespeare play tells the story of two young lovers from feuding families in Verona, whose deaths finally reconcile their households?

- ☐ A. Much Ado About Nothing
- ☐ B. Romeo and Juliet
- ☐ C. Othello
- ☐ D. Twelfth Night

227. William Shakespeare is often known by which nickname, celebrating him as a poet and playwright?

- ☐ A. The Bard
- ☐ B. The Laureate
- ☐ C. The Scribe
- ☐ D. The Minstrel

228. Charles Darwin set out his theory of evolution by natural selection in which famous book, published in 1859?

- ☐ A. The Descent of Man
- ☐ B. On the Origin of Species
- ☐ C. The Voyage of the Beagle
- ☐ D. Principles of Geology

229. Which Cambridge physicist wrote A Brief History of Time, the best-selling book that brought cosmology to a mass audience?

- ☐ A. Roger Penrose
- ☐ B. Stephen Hawking
- ☐ C. Paul Dirac
- ☐ D. Fred Hoyle

230. John Wesley, an 18th-century preacher, is remembered as the founder of which Christian movement?

- ☐ A. The Methodist movement
- ☐ B. The Salvation Army
- ☐ C. The Baptist Union
- ☐ D. The Quaker movement

231. William Booth, a former Methodist minister working in London's East End, founded which Christian charity and church in 1865?

- ☐ A. The Church Army
- ☐ B. The Salvation Army
- ☐ C. Oxfam
- ☐ D. The YMCA

232. The national Church of Scotland is organised in which church tradition?

- ☐ A. Anglican
- ☐ B. Roman Catholic
- ☐ C. Presbyterian
- ☐ D. Methodist

233. The National Eisteddfod, a major annual festival of music, poetry and the Welsh language, is held in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. England

234. At Scotland's Highland Games, the long, heavy wooden pole that competitors toss is called the caber.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

235. The Edinburgh Festival Fringe began in 1947 as an unofficial companion to which new festival?

- ☐ A. The BBC Proms
- ☐ B. The Edinburgh International Festival
- ☐ C. The Glastonbury Festival
- ☐ D. The Hay Festival

236. The words of 'Auld Lang Syne', sung at midnight during Hogmanay to welcome the New Year, were written by which Scottish poet?

- ☐ A. Walter Scott
- ☐ B. William Wordsworth
- ☐ C. Robert Burns
- ☐ D. John Keats

237. Dolly the sheep, the first mammal cloned from an adult cell, was born in which year?

- ☐ A. 1996
- ☐ B. 1978
- ☐ C. 1986
- ☐ D. 2006

238. Which of these is NOT a Christian festival?

- ☐ A. Good Friday
- ☐ B. Wesak
- ☐ C. Easter Sunday
- ☐ D. Christmas Day

239. Clotted cream for a traditional cream tea is a speciality of which TWO south-western counties?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Somerset
- ☐ B. Devon
- ☐ C. Dorset
- ☐ D. Cornwall

240. Which dish of chicken in a creamy, spiced tomato sauce, created for British tastes, is often described as one of Britain's favourite dishes?

- ☐ A. Chicken tikka masala
- ☐ B. Beef rendang
- ☐ C. Chicken korma
- ☐ D. Lamb bhuna

241. Bakewell tart, a pastry case filled with jam and almond-flavoured sponge, takes its name from a town in which county?

- ☐ A. Derbyshire
- ☐ B. Yorkshire
- ☐ C. Lancashire
- ☐ D. Staffordshire

242. What does the Muslim festival of Eid ul Adha commemorate?

- ☐ A. The end of the month of fasting at Ramadan
- ☐ B. Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son
- ☐ C. The birthday of the Prophet Muhammad
- ☐ D. The beginning of the Islamic new year

243. The Yeomen Warders who guard the Tower of London and guide its visitors are popularly known by which nickname?

- ☐ A. Beefeaters
- ☐ B. Redcoats
- ☐ C. Bow Street Runners
- ☐ D. The Household Cavalry

244. The National Horseracing Museum, which celebrates the history of horse racing in Britain, is in which town?

- ☐ A. Newmarket
- ☐ B. Ascot
- ☐ C. Epsom
- ☐ D. Cheltenham

245. Which TWO items traditionally mark out an Ulster fry from other cooked breakfasts?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Haggis
- ☐ B. Soda bread
- ☐ C. Laverbread
- ☐ D. Potato bread (potato farls)

Answers — Chapter 4: A Modern, Thriving Society

The letter and text of the correct answer, with the explanation.

1. B (Wimbledon)
Wimbledon, held in south-west London, is the oldest and most famous tennis tournament in the world.

2. B (St Andrews)
St Andrews in Fife is known worldwide as the home of golf. Golf has been played in Scotland since the 15th century.

3. B (Sherlock Holmes)
Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories, solved with Dr Watson, began in the 1880s.

4. B (Volcanic activity)
Its stone columns formed from volcanic lava cooling long ago — legend credits the giant Finn McCool instead.

5. B (False)
You must be 18 to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or shop in the UK. You must also be 18 to enter a betting shop.

6. B (Mo Farah)
Mo Farah's double distance gold was one of the highlights of London 2012.

7. B (The victory of good over evil and light over darkness)
Diwali, the Festival of Lights, celebrates good over evil and light over darkness.

8. B (The Turner Prize)
The Turner Prize is awarded annually to a British visual artist.

9. C (Pride and Prejudice)
Pride and Prejudice is Jane Austen's most famous novel; Jane Eyre is Charlotte Brontë's, Great Expectations is Dickens's.

10. A (Hanukkah) and **C** (Rosh Hashanah)
Hanukkah and Rosh Hashanah are festivals in Judaism: Hanukkah is celebrated for eight days, usually in December, and Rosh Hashanah marks the Jewish New Year. Diwali is a Hindu and Sikh festival, and Wesak is a Buddhist festival celebrating events in the life of the Buddha.

11. B (False)
Ben Nevis in Scotland, at 1,344 metres (the handbook figure), is the highest mountain in the UK.

12. A (True)
Cricket developed in England, its rules were first formalised there in the 18th century, and it remains a traditional English summer sport.

13. B (The top division of the league system)
The Premier League sits at the top of English football, and its leading clubs also represent England in European competitions such as the Champions League.

14. C (Cricket)
The Ashes is the historic Test cricket series played between England and Australia, dating back to the nineteenth century.

15. A (True)
The Grand National, held at Aintree near Liverpool, is a steeplechase — horses jump a series of large fences over a long distance.

16. B (England) and **D** (France)
England and France are two of the Six Nations, along with Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Italy. Spain is not one of the competing countries, and Australia — England's opponents in the Ashes cricket series — is not part of the championship either.

17. A (True)
Bobby Moore captained England to their World Cup victory in 1966, when the final was played at Wembley.

18. C (Seven)
A heptathlon combines seven track and field events contested over two days, from hurdles and high jump to the 800 metres.

19. B (Winning the Wimbledon men's singles title)
Andy Murray, from Scotland, became the first British man in decades to win a Grand Slam singles title and went on to win Wimbledon twice.

20. B (False)
Silverstone in Northamptonshire hosts the British Grand Prix and also staged the very first Formula 1 World Championship race in 1950.

21. A (Stoke Mandeville Hospital)
Dr Ludwig Guttmann organised sports for patients with spinal injuries at Stoke Mandeville in 1948, the seed from which the Paralympic movement grew.

22. C (Denmark)
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, is the central character of one of William Shakespeare's most famous tragedies.

23. B (Charles Dickens)
Scrooge is the central character of A Christmas Carol, written by Charles Dickens and published in 1843.

24. D (Auld Lang Syne)
Burns wrote the Scots-language poem Auld Lang Syne in 1788; it is now sung at New Year celebrations in many countries.

25. A (Liverpool)
John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr all came from Liverpool, where the band formed before finding worldwide fame. The Beatles were at the heart of the 'Swinging Sixties', alongside groups such as the Rolling Stones, in a decade when many social laws were liberalised.

26. C (Andrew Lloyd Webber)
Andrew Lloyd Webber composed both musicals, among the longest-running shows in London's West End and on Broadway.

27. B (Gustav Holst)
Gustav Holst wrote The Planets between 1914 and 1916; its Jupiter section also provided the tune for the hymn I Vow to Thee, My Country.

28. D (Benjamin Britten)
Benjamin Britten was one of the leading British composers of the twentieth century; Peter Grimes, set in a Suffolk fishing community, is his best-known opera.

29. A (True)
The Edinburgh Festival Fringe fills venues across the Scottish capital each August with thousands of theatre, comedy and music shows.

30. C (The Royal Albert Hall)
Most Proms concerts take place at the Royal Albert Hall, and many tickets are sold cheaply for standing places, as Henry Wood originally intended.

31. B (Ian Fleming)
Ian Fleming, a former naval intelligence officer, published the first Bond novel, Casino Royale, in 1953.

32. D (Charlie Chaplin)
Charlie Chaplin, born in London, created the Tramp character and became one of the biggest stars of the silent film era.

33. A (True)
Sir Christopher Wren designed the domed St Paul's that still dominates the City of London skyline, completed in the early eighteenth century.

34. C (Pop art)
Hockney, from Yorkshire, became a key figure in the pop art movement of the 1960s and remains one of Britain's best-known living artists.

35. B (Alexander Fleming)
Alexander Fleming noticed in 1928 that a mould had killed bacteria in his laboratory — the chance observation behind penicillin.

36. D (Sir Tim Berners-Lee)
Sir Tim Berners-Lee created the Web while working at CERN in 1989 and gave the technology away freely, which helped it spread worldwide.

37. A (A plot to blow up Parliament and kill the king)
Bonfire Night marks the failure of the Gunpowder Plot, in which Guy Fawkes and his fellow plotters tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament.

38. B (The Cenotaph in Whitehall)
The national service of remembrance is held at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, close to 11 November, honouring those who died in war. The Cenotaph was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

39. B (The month of fasting during Ramadan)
Eid al-Fitr celebrates the end of Ramadan, the month in which Muslims fast during daylight hours, and is marked with prayers, visits and shared meals.

40. B (False)
Vaisakhi is the Sikh festival marking the new year and the founding of the Khalsa in 1699.

41. C (Roast turkey)
Most families sit down to roast turkey with stuffing, roast potatoes and vegetables, usually followed by Christmas pudding and mince pies.

42. B (False)
Hogmanay is Scotland's famous New Year celebration, marked with parties, fireworks and the singing of Auld Lang Syne at midnight.

43. B (Scotland)
Haggis is Scotland's national dish, traditionally served with turnip (neeps) and potatoes (tatties), famously at a Burns Night supper in January.

44. D (The Highlands of Scotland)
Loch Ness stretches through the Great Glen in the Scottish Highlands and holds more fresh water than all the lakes of England and Wales combined.

45. A (Wales)
Snowdonia National Park covers a large area of north-west Wales and includes Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon), the highest mountain in Wales.

46. C (17)
You can apply for a licence and drive a car from the age of 17, having passed both a theory and a practical driving test. You can ride a moped from the age of 16.

47. B (A collar showing the owner's name and address)
Dogs in public must wear a collar with the owner's name and address on it, so that a lost or straying dog can be returned and identified.

48. B (False)
The Church of England is England's established church, with the monarch as its Supreme Governor and

bishops sitting in the House of Lords; the other UK nations have different arrangements. Wales and Northern Ireland have no established church.

49. B (1895)
The National Trust was founded in 1895. It is one of Britain's largest charities and looks after historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline so that they are protected for the nation and open for everyone to enjoy. Another well-known British charity is Friends of the Earth, which campaigns to protect the environment.

50. A (Oxford) and **C** (Cambridge)
The Boat Race is rowed on the Thames in London between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The race is contested only by those two universities — Durham and Edinburgh do not take part.

51. B (False)
The London Marathon is held in the spring, usually in April — not in the autumn.

52. A (True)
A rugby league team fields 13 players, while a rugby union team fields 15.

53. D (Golf)
The Open is golf's oldest major championship and is traditionally played on seaside links courses.

54. B (False)
The Derby is run at Epsom Downs in Surrey. Aintree hosts the Grand National, which is a jump race. Royal Ascot, held in Berkshire each June, is another of Britain's most famous race meetings, and the Scottish Grand National is run at Ayr.

55. A (True)
First held in the 1871–72 season, the FA Cup is the world's oldest national football competition.

56. C (Stratford-upon-Avon)
Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire in 1564.

57. D (Great Expectations)
Great Expectations is a novel by Charles Dickens. Macbeth, Hamlet and King Lear are all Shakespeare plays. A Midsummer Night's Dream is another of his plays.

58. A (Agatha Christie)
Agatha Christie created Hercule Poirot, as well as Miss Marple.

59. B (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory) and **C** (Matilda)
Roald Dahl wrote Charlie and the Chocolate Factory and Matilda, two of his many much-loved children's books. The Famous Five books were written by Enid Blyton, and Winnie-the-Pooh was created by A. A. Milne.

60. D (J. K. Rowling)
J. K. Rowling wrote the seven Harry Potter novels, which are among the best-selling books in the world. The Harry Potter films, adapted from the novels, became one of the most successful film series ever made.

61. A (Jane Eyre) and **D** (Wuthering Heights)
Jane Eyre was written by Charlotte Brontë and Wuthering Heights by her sister Emily. Pride and Prejudice is by Jane Austen, and Oliver Twist is by Charles Dickens.

62. B (The Lake District)
Wordsworth lived in the Lake District in Cumbria and wrote much of his poetry about its landscape.

63. D (William Shakespeare)
Shakespeare's acting company performed at the original Globe. The modern reconstruction stands on London's South Bank.

64. A (Germany)
Handel was born in Germany, settled in London and became a British citizen in 1727.

65. B (Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1)
'Land of Hope and Glory' uses the famous trio tune from Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1.

66. A (Alfred Hitchcock)
Alfred Hitchcock, born in London, became world-famous for suspense thrillers such as Psycho and The Birds.

67. B (The television licence fee)
The BBC is mainly funded by the television licence fee paid by households that watch or record live TV. The BBC is independent of government control. By law, television and radio must give balanced coverage of political parties and viewpoints, especially in the run-up to an election.

68. A (True)
The BBC began the world's first regular television service in 1936.

69. B (False)
The Shard, completed in 2012 near London Bridge, is the tallest building in the UK.

70. A (Tower Bridge) and **B** (The London Eye)
Tower Bridge crosses the Thames in London, its central section lifting to let tall ships pass, and the London Eye stands on the South Bank of the river. Edinburgh Castle is in Scotland's capital, and the Angel of the North stands near Gateshead in north-east England.

71. B (The monarch's official London residence)
Buckingham Palace is the monarch's official residence in London. The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street.

72. C (An extinct volcano)
Castle Rock is the remains of an extinct volcano, and the site has been occupied since prehistoric times.

73. A (The Lake District) and **C** (Snowdonia (Eryri))
The Lake District in Cumbria is the largest of England's National Parks, and Snowdonia (Eryri) is a National Park in north-west Wales. The Pennines are a chain of hills nicknamed the 'backbone of England', and the Jurassic Coast is a World Heritage Site famous for its fossils — neither is a National Park. There are 15 National Parks across the UK - areas of protected countryside - including Loch Lomond and The Trossachs in Scotland.

74. A (Dorset)
Most of the Jurassic Coast is in Dorset, stretching west into east Devon.

75. D (St Pancras International)
Eurostar services have departed from St Pancras International since 2007.

76. A (True)
Burns Night is held on 25 January, the birthday of the poet Robert Burns.

77. B (False)
The silence at 11am on 11 November marks the moment the First World War fighting ended in 1918.

78. C (Shrove Tuesday)
Pancake Day is Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent begins on Ash Wednesday.

79. B (False)
Boxing Day is 26 December, the day after Christmas Day.

80. B (Midday)
By British tradition, April Fool's jokes stop at midday on 1 April — playing one after noon makes the joker the fool. Newspapers and broadcasters traditionally join in by publishing joke stories.

81. C (The Celts)
Samhain was a Celtic festival marking the end of the harvest season and the start of winter. Halloween is celebrated on 31 October.

82. D (Islam)
Islam is the second largest religion in the UK, followed by Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism and Buddhism.

83. B (The monarch)
The monarch is Supreme Governor of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury is its spiritual leader.

84. C (Beef)
Yorkshire pudding is traditionally served with roast beef, though it is now often eaten with other roasts.

85. D (Salt and vinegar)
Salt and vinegar is the traditional seasoning for fish and chips.

86. A (Scones with jam and cream)
Afternoon tea typically includes finger sandwiches, cakes and scones served with jam and cream.

87. B (70 mph)
The national speed limit for cars on UK motorways (and dual carriageways) is 70 mph.

88. A (The pentathlon)
Mary Peters won the women's pentathlon in 1972, beating the local favourite, and became one of Northern Ireland's best-loved sporting figures.

89. A (True)
Most UK national museums and galleries, such as the British Museum and the National Gallery, charge nothing for general entry to their permanent collections, although special temporary exhibitions may charge.

90. D (Art)
The Tate galleries hold the national collection of British art and major collections of international modern and contemporary art.

91. A (A power station)
Tate Modern opened in the former Bankside Power Station, whose huge turbine hall is now the gallery's dramatic entrance space.

92. C (The West End)
London's West End is world-famous for its theatres, clustered around streets such as Shaftesbury Avenue and Drury Lane. The district is often called Theatreland.

93. B (Stratford-upon-Avon)
The Royal Shakespeare Company is based in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, where its theatres stand beside the River Avon.

94. A (A lively family show with songs, jokes, slapstick and lots of audience participation)
Pantomime retells fairy tales as a noisy, funny family show, with songs, slapstick comedy and plenty of shouting back from the audience.

95. D (Complete silence from the audience from start to finish)
Audience participation is essential to pantomime — complete silence would ruin it. Dames, principal boys and 'He's behind you!' are all classic panto traditions.

96. C (Frank Whittle)
Sir Frank Whittle patented his turbojet design in 1930, and an engine to his design powered the first British jet aircraft flight in 1941.

97. D (Scotland)
Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847, before emigrating first to Canada and then to the United States.

98. B (Television)
John Logie Baird gave some of the first public demonstrations of a working television system in the 1920s,

transmitting moving pictures.

99. A (The hovercraft)
Christopher Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a craft that travels on a cushion of air over land or water.

100. B (1959)
The SR-N1 crossed from Calais to Dover on 25 July 1959, fifty years to the day after Blériot's first aeroplane crossing of the Channel.

101. B (False)
Concorde was designed and built jointly by Britain and France, and carried passengers at more than twice the speed of sound.

102. D (A double helix)
Working in Cambridge, James Watson and Francis Crick established in 1953 that DNA forms a double helix, drawing on research data produced in London by Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins' team.

103. A (Scotland)
Dolly was cloned in 1996 at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh in Scotland, and her birth was announced the following year.

104. A (True)
The Football Association was founded in 1863, when clubs met in London to agree one standard set of rules for the game.

105. C (Rugby School)
The famous story credits William Webb Ellis, a pupil at Rugby School in 1823, with picking up the ball and running with it — the game of rugby is named after the school.

106. A (The Webb Ellis Cup)
The Rugby World Cup trophy is the Webb Ellis Cup, named after William Webb Ellis, the Rugby School pupil in the sport's famous origin legend.

107. A (True)
The first Championships took place at the All England Club in 1877, with a gentlemen's singles event won by Spencer Gore.

108. B (False)
Wimbledon is played on outdoor grass courts — it is the oldest tennis tournament in the world and the only Grand Slam event still played on grass.

109. A (1981)
The first London Marathon was held on 29 March 1981, founded by Chris Brasher and John Disley after they were inspired by the New York City Marathon.

110. C (About 26 miles (42 kilometres))
A marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, about 42 kilometres — the standard distance for races such as the London Marathon.

111. B (False)
A rugby union team fields 15 players at a time. Rugby league, the other code of the game, is played with 13 players a side.

112. B (Pulling a Christmas cracker and wearing the paper crown inside) and **D** (Listening to the monarch's Christmas message on Christmas Day)
Christmas crackers, which pop open to reveal a paper crown, a small gift and a joke, are pulled at the Christmas meal, and the monarch's Christmas message is broadcast on Christmas Day. Maypole dancing belongs to May Day on 1 May, and hot cross buns are traditionally eaten on Good Friday at Easter.

113. D (Christmas Day)
The King's Christmas message is broadcast on Christmas Day, a tradition begun by George V on radio in

1932 and continued on television by Elizabeth II.

114. A (True)
A first-foot visitor traditionally brings symbolic gifts — such as a piece of coal, bread, salt or whisky — meant to bring the household luck and plenty for the year ahead.

115. A (May Day)
Maypole dancing is an old tradition of May Day, 1 May, celebrating the arrival of spring, still seen at fairs and school fêtes.

116. B (Food and farm produce)
At harvest festival, churches and schools are decorated with gifts of food and farm produce, which are often then shared with local people in need.

117. D (Lent)
Mothering Sunday is the fourth Sunday in Lent, the period before Easter, when people traditionally visited their 'mother church' — it is now marked as Mother's Day in the UK.

118. C (Sushi)
Sushi is a Japanese dish of rice and raw fish. A full English breakfast is a cooked plate typically including eggs, bacon, sausages, beans, tomato and toast.

119. B (The Cornish pasty) and **D** (The Eden Project)
The Cornish pasty comes from Cornwall, and the Eden Project, whose giant domes house rainforest and Mediterranean plants, stands near St Austell in Cornwall. Cheddar cheese is named after a village in Somerset, and the Glastonbury Festival is also held in Somerset.

120. C (Somerset)
Cheddar cheese is named after the village of Cheddar in Somerset, where it was first made; the nearby gorge's caves were used to mature it.

121. B (Between two slices of bread)
Tradition says the Earl of Sandwich asked for his meat between two slices of bread so he could eat without leaving the card table — and the sandwich took his name.

122. A (Bath)
The Royal Crescent is in Bath, Somerset — a city celebrated for its elegant Georgian architecture and its Roman baths.

123. D (George IV)
The Royal Pavilion was built for George, Prince of Wales — later George IV — as his marine residence in Brighton, in a flamboyant Indian-inspired style outside and Chinese-inspired decoration inside.

124. C (The Illuminations)
Blackpool's Illuminations light up six miles of promenade each autumn and have drawn visitors to the resort for over a century.

125. B (Cornwall)
The Eden Project near St Austell in Cornwall opened in 2001, built inside a former china clay pit; its two huge domes are called biomes.

126. C (Gateshead)
Antony Gormley's Angel of the North, completed in 1998, stands beside the A1 near Gateshead and is one of Britain's best-known pieces of public art.

127. A (Broadcasting news and programmes to audiences around the world)
The BBC World Service broadcasts news and programmes in many languages to a global audience, and has done so since 1932.

128. D (1982)
Channel 4 began broadcasting on 2 November 1982, launched to provide a fourth national television

service with a remit for distinctive programmes.

129. B (J. R. R. Tolkien)
J. R. R. Tolkien wrote The Hobbit and its sequel, The Lord of the Rings, drawing on his love of old languages and myths. The Lord of the Rings was voted Britain's best-loved novel in a major national poll in 2003.

130. C (George Orwell)
George Orwell wrote Nineteen Eighty-Four, published in 1949, as a warning about totalitarian rule and the abuse of power.

131. A (A. A. Milne)
A. A. Milne created Winnie-the-Pooh and his friends, basing the stories on his own son's toys.

132. D (Michael Bond)
Michael Bond created Paddington Bear, who first appeared in 1958 after being found at Paddington station in London.

133. B (To write poetry for important national occasions)
The Poet Laureate is a poet appointed to compose verses marking significant national events and celebrations.

134. C (Dramatic landscapes and seascapes full of light)
Turner is renowned for his expressive landscapes and seascapes, in which swirling light and weather dominate the scene.

135. A (Large abstract bronze sculptures, often of reclining figures)
Henry Moore became world famous for his monumental bronze sculptures, many of them reclining human figures with smooth, curved forms.

136. D (Giles Gilbert Scott)
The red telephone kiosk was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who won a competition for the design in the 1920s.

137. B (Harry Beck)
Harry Beck, an engineering draughtsman, designed the diagrammatic Tube map in the 1930s, based on the layout of an electrical circuit.

138. C (The miniskirt)
Mary Quant popularised the miniskirt from her King's Road shop in the 1960s, making it a symbol of the 'Swinging London' era.

139. B (False)
The Notting Hill Carnival takes place in London over the late August bank holiday weekend, celebrating Caribbean culture with parades, music and food. A bank holiday is a public holiday on which banks and many other businesses close.

140. D (Colourful street parades with lion and dragon dances)
Chinese New Year is marked in British cities with lively street parades featuring lion and dragon dances, music and food stalls.

141. B (Five)
Sir Steve Redgrave won rowing gold medals at five consecutive Olympic Games, from Los Angeles in 1984 to Sydney in 2000. London 2012 was the third time the UK had hosted the Olympic Games, after 1908 and 1948.

142. C (The 800 metres) and **D** (The 1500 metres)
Dame Kelly Holmes achieved a famous double at Athens 2004, winning gold in both the 800 metres and the 1500 metres. Her golds came in those two middle-distance events — not the 100 metres or the marathon.

143. A (Horse racing)
The Cheltenham Festival is a major National Hunt horse-racing meeting, famous for races such as the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

144. D (Alexandra Palace)
The PDC World Darts Championship is staged at Alexandra Palace in London, nicknamed 'Ally Pally' by fans.

145. A (Hindus, Sikhs and Jains)
Diwali is celebrated by Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. Known as the Festival of Lights, it marks light and goodness triumphing over darkness and evil, and homes and temples are lit with lamps to celebrate it.

146. C (A rich cheese sauce served on toast)
Welsh rarebit is a rich, seasoned cheese sauce poured over toasted bread — it contains no rabbit at all.

147. A (Blood sausage)
Black pudding is a type of blood sausage, sliced and fried, and it is a traditional part of breakfasts in many parts of Britain and Ireland.

148. D (Beef and kidney in gravy)
Steak and kidney pie is a classic savoury pie filled with diced beef and kidney cooked in a rich gravy.

149. B (Chalk)
The white cliffs of Dover are formed from chalk, which is why they are such a brilliant white where the sea has cut them away.

150. C (Trains)
The Forth Bridge is a railway bridge: its red steel cantilevers have carried trains across the Firth of Forth since 1890.

151. A (Cardiff)
Wales's national stadium stands in Cardiff, in the heart of the city beside the River Taff, and hosts Welsh rugby and football internationals.

152. D (People at sea around the British Isles)
The Shipping Forecast on BBC radio gives weather reports and forecasts for the seas around the British Isles, for the benefit of sailors.

153. B ('Rule, Britannia!')
The Last Night of the Proms features a rousing sequence of patriotic music, including 'Rule, Britannia!', with the audience singing along.

154. B (The Messiah)
The 'Hallelujah' chorus is the best-known section of Handel's oratorio The Messiah.

155. A (The natural world and wildlife)
Sir David Attenborough has presented landmark BBC nature documentaries about wildlife and the natural world for decades.

156. D (Historic places and areas of countryside and coast)
The National Trust looks after historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline, keeping them open for the public to enjoy.

157. A (Gardens and gardening)
The Chelsea Flower Show is Britain's most prestigious gardening show, where designers create show gardens and new plants are launched.

158. A (True)
Lord's Cricket Ground in London is known around the world as the 'home of cricket'.

159. D (The England football team)
Wembley is the home of the England football team and also hosts the FA Cup Final each year.

160. B (Rugby union)
Twickenham is the home stadium of the England rugby union team and the headquarters of the game in England.

161. A (A giant Ferris-style observation wheel)
The London Eye is a huge observation wheel whose enclosed capsules give passengers views across the capital as it slowly turns.

162. A (Somerset)
The Glastonbury Festival of contemporary performing arts is held on farmland near Pilton in Somerset.

163. A (Beatrix Potter)
Beatrix Potter wrote and illustrated The Tale of Peter Rabbit and a much-loved series of little books about animals.

164. C (Lewis Carroll)
Lewis Carroll (the pen name of Charles Dodgson) wrote Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and its sequel, Through the Looking-Glass.

165. B (A blue police box)
The TARDIS is disguised as an old-fashioned blue police box — not to be confused with the red telephone box, a separate British icon.

166. D (The English countryside, such as The Hay Wain)
John Constable painted the rural landscapes of his native Suffolk and Essex, most famously in The Hay Wain.

167. A (Judi Dench)
Dame Judi Dench won an Oscar for her performance as Queen Elizabeth I in the film Shakespeare in Love. Other British winners include Kate Winslet and Emma Thompson.

168. B (The UEFA Women's European Championship)
The Lionesses won the UEFA Women's European Championship in 2022, beating Germany in the final at Wembley.

169. C (1950)
Silverstone hosted the first ever Formula 1 World Championship race on 13 May 1950.

170. D (England)
England hosted the first Cricket World Cup in 1975; the tournament did not leave England until 1987.

171. A (Four years)
Like the Olympic Games, the Commonwealth Games are normally held once every four years.

172. B (Golf)
The Ryder Cup is a golf match played every two years between teams representing Europe and the United States.

173. C (180)
Three treble-20s give 180, the maximum possible score from three darts.

174. A (True)
The Scottish cyclist Sir Chris Hoy won six Olympic gold medals in track cycling events such as the keirin and the sprint.

175. C (Oliver Twist) and **D** (A Christmas Carol)
Charles Dickens wrote Oliver Twist, the story of an orphan boy raised in a workhouse, and A Christmas Carol, the story of the miser Ebenezer Scrooge. Jane Eyre was written by Charlotte Brontë, and Wuthering Heights by her sister Emily.

176. B (Scotland)
Macbeth is a Scottish king in Shakespeare's tragedy, driven by ambition and the witches' prophecies.

177. C (C. S. Lewis)
C. S. Lewis wrote the seven Narnia books, starting with The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, published in 1950.

178. D (Walter Scott)
Walter Scott wrote Ivanhoe and many other historical novels, including Waverley and Rob Roy.

179. A (Dylan Thomas)
The Welsh poet Dylan Thomas wrote Under Milk Wood, set in the fictional fishing village of Llareggub.

180. B (Robert Louis Stevenson)
Robert Louis Stevenson wrote Treasure Island, which gave us Long John Silver and the map marked with an X.

181. C (Kenneth Grahame)
Kenneth Grahame wrote The Wind in the Willows, first published in 1908 and based on stories he told his son.

182. D (Enid Blyton)
Enid Blyton wrote the Famous Five books, following Julian, Dick, Anne, George and Timmy the dog on their adventures.

183. A (Emily Brontë)
Emily Brontë wrote Wuthering Heights, the story of Heathcliff and Catherine; her sister Charlotte wrote Jane Eyre.

184. B (The Beano)
Dennis the Menace has appeared in The Beano since 1951, usually with his dog Gnasher in tow.

185. A (A novel written in English)
The Booker Prize is awarded annually for the best novel written in English and published in the UK or Ireland.

186. D (Queen)
Freddie Mercury fronted Queen, the band behind hits such as 'Bohemian Rhapsody' and 'We Are the Champions'.

187. A (Matchstick)
Lowry painted mill towns and crowds of 'matchstick men' — small, simply drawn figures going about industrial life.

188. A (Pottery and ceramics)
Clarice Cliff designed Art Deco pottery - her famous 'Bizarre' ware - at a factory in Stoke-on-Trent.

189. A (Splitting the atom)
Rutherford's research into the structure of the atom laid the foundations of nuclear physics, and the team he led was the first to split the atom.

190. A (Most shops are open seven days a week)
Most UK shops now open seven days a week, although larger shops in England and Wales have shorter opening hours on Sundays.

191. B (False)
Doctor Who was first broadcast on BBC television in November 1963, with William Hartnell as the first Doctor.

192. A (Nick Park)
Nick Park created Wallace and Gromit at Aardman Animations, using stop-motion clay models. His Wallace and Gromit films have won Academy Awards (Oscars).

193. C (Paris 1924)
Chariots of Fire follows Harold Abrahams and Eric Liddell at the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris.

194. A (Tanni Grey-Thompson) and **B** (Ellie Simmonds)
Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson won 11 Paralympic gold medals as a wheelchair racer, and Ellie Simmonds won Paralympic gold medals in swimming as a teenager. Mo Farah and Jessica Ennis-Hill are Olympic, not Paralympic, champions.

195. A (A stone circle)
Avebury's great circle of standing stones is the largest stone circle in Britain, far wider than Stonehenge.

196. B (Bath)
The Roman Baths survive in the city of Bath, built around the hot springs the Romans called Aquae Sulis.

197. B (Horatio Nelson)
HMS Victory was Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar in 1805, where Nelson was killed.

198. A (Up Helly Aa in Lerwick) and **D** (The Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo)
Up Helly Aa is Shetland's fire festival, held in Lerwick each January, and the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo is performed each August in front of Edinburgh Castle. The Chelsea Flower Show takes place in London, and the Glastonbury Festival is held in Somerset.

199. A (Greenwich)
The Cutty Sark, which once raced home with cargoes of tea from China, is preserved in dry dock at Greenwich.

200. B (False)
Nelson's flagship HMS Victory is preserved at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard and is open to visitors.

201. B (The Jewish New Year)
Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year, celebrated in the autumn with prayer, reflection and the sounding of the shofar.

202. B (The Buddha)
Wesak marks the birth, enlightenment and death of the Buddha, all traditionally said to have happened on the same day.

203. C (Dawn and sunset)
Throughout Ramadan, the fast runs from dawn to sunset each day; the month ends with the festival of Eid al-Fitr.

204. B (False)
Lent comes before Easter — it is the period of about forty days leading up to it, when many Christians traditionally fast or give something up. Easter Sunday itself falls in March or April.

205. B (Roast meat, roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy)
A traditional Sunday roast centres on roast meat served with roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy — often with Yorkshire pudding.

206. B (Porridge) and **C** (Haggis)
Porridge, made from oats cooked in water or milk, has been a traditional Scottish breakfast for centuries, and haggis is Scotland's national dish, served with neeps and tatties. Welsh rarebit is a Welsh dish of cheese sauce on toast, and Bakewell tart takes its name from a town in Derbyshire.

207. B (Yeast)
Marmite is made from yeast extract, a by-product of brewing, and is famous for its love-it-or-hate-it flavour.

208. C (1954)
Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile at the Iffley Road track in Oxford on 6 May 1954, finishing in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds.

209. A (Fred Perry)
Fred Perry won Wimbledon in 1934, 1935 and 1936, and remained the last British men's champion until Andy Murray won in 2013.

210. D (1987)
The first Rugby World Cup was held in 1987, and the tournament has been played every four years since then.

211. A (New Zealand) and **C** (Australia)
The inaugural Rugby World Cup of 1987 was co-hosted by New Zealand and Australia, and New Zealand won the final in Auckland. England and France took part in the tournament but were not its hosts.

212. C (Putney and Mortlake)
The Boat Race is rowed upstream on the Championship Course on the Thames, starting at Putney and finishing at Mortlake.

213. A (The Mall)
The London Marathon traditionally finishes on The Mall, the broad ceremonial avenue leading to Buckingham Palace.

214. D (16 years)
Paula Radcliffe ran 2 hours 15 minutes 25 seconds at the 2003 London Marathon, and her world record stood for 16 years, until 2019.

215. C (A charity that protects historic houses, gardens and countryside for the nation)
The National Trust is a charity, founded in 1895. It protects historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline for the nation, caring for them so that members of the public can visit and enjoy them for generations to come.

216. A (True)
The original urn never leaves the MCC Museum at Lord's; winning teams lift a replica, and since 1998–99 the official trophy has been a crystal representation of the urn.

217. B (1977)
The World Snooker Championship moved to the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield in 1977 and has been held there every year since, making the venue the home of snooker.

218. C (The Roslin Institute)
Dolly the sheep was created at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh. In 1996 she became the first mammal ever cloned from an adult cell, a breakthrough that made headlines around the world when her birth was announced the following year.

219. A (True)
The maximum break in snooker is 147, made by potting all 15 reds each followed by the black, and then all the colours in sequence.

220. C (1947)
The Fringe began in 1947, the same year as the first Edinburgh International Festival, when theatre groups who had not been invited to the official festival staged their own shows alongside it. It has grown into the world's largest performing arts festival, held every August.

221. A (Albert Square, named after Prince Albert)
EastEnders centres on Albert Square in the fictional borough of Walford; the square is named after Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria — as is the show's pub, the Queen Vic.

222. D (A man in an exaggerated comic costume)
The pantomime dame is a larger-than-life older female character traditionally played by a man in an over-the-top costume. She is one of pantomime's stock characters, alongside the hero, the principal boy — traditionally played by a woman — and the villain the audience loves to boo.

223. A (Dr. No) and **B** (Goldfinger)
Dr. No, released in 1962, was the first James Bond film, introducing Sean Connery as Bond, and Goldfinger is another film from the same series. Lawrence of Arabia is David Lean's epic about T. E. Lawrence in the First World War, and Chariots of Fire tells the true story of British athletes at the 1924

Paris Olympics — neither is a Bond film.

224. B (Sean Connery)
Sean Connery was the first actor to play Bond in the official film series, taking the role in Dr. No in 1962 and playing the part in a series of films through the 1960s.

225. C (St Ives)
Barbara Hepworth moved to St Ives in Cornwall in 1939 and lived there for the rest of her life; her home and studio there are now the Barbara Hepworth Museum.

226. B (Romeo and Juliet)
Romeo and Juliet is Shakespeare's tragedy about two young lovers from feuding Veronese families whose deaths bring the feud to an end.

227. A (The Bard)
Shakespeare is widely known simply as 'the Bard' — an old word for a poet — and is also called the Bard of Avon after his birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

228. B (On the Origin of Species)
Darwin published On the Origin of Species in 1859, setting out his theory that species evolve over generations through natural selection.

229. B (Stephen Hawking)
Stephen Hawking, the Cambridge theoretical physicist, wrote A Brief History of Time, published in 1988, which became an international bestseller.

230. A (The Methodist movement)
John Wesley founded the Methodist movement in the 18th century, preaching across Britain and organising his followers into societies that became the Methodist Church.

231. B (The Salvation Army)
William Booth founded the organisation that became the Salvation Army in 1865, combining preaching with practical help for the poor of London's East End.

232. C (Presbyterian)
The Church of Scotland is a Presbyterian church, governed through courts of ministers and elders rather than by bishops.

233. B (Wales)
The National Eisteddfod is Wales's great annual festival of music, literature and performance, conducted largely in the Welsh language and held in a different location each year.

234. A (True)
The caber is a long tapered tree trunk which athletes at the Highland Games must lift and toss so that it turns end over end.

235. B (The Edinburgh International Festival)
The Fringe began alongside the Edinburgh International Festival in 1947, when uninvited theatre groups set up their own shows on the edge — the fringe — of the official event. Every August it now takes over venues across Edinburgh as the world's largest performing arts festival.

236. C (Robert Burns)
Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, wrote 'Auld Lang Syne'. The song is sung at Hogmanay — Scotland's New Year celebration — as the clocks strike midnight, and its singing has spread from Scotland to New Year celebrations around the world.

237. A (1996)
Dolly was born in 1996 at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh and her arrival was announced in 1997. She was the first mammal cloned from an adult cell, proving that a specialised adult cell could be used to create a whole new animal.

238. B (Wesak)
Wesak is a Buddhist festival celebrating events in the life of the Buddha, so it is not Christian. Good Friday and Easter Sunday are central to the Christian story of Jesus's death and resurrection, and Christmas Day celebrates his birth.

239. B (Devon) and **D** (Cornwall)
Clotted cream is the speciality of Devon and Cornwall, and the two counties famously disagree about whether the jam or the cream goes on the scone first. Somerset and Dorset are neighbouring south-western counties, but clotted cream is not their speciality.

240. A (Chicken tikka masala)
Chicken tikka masala — chicken in a creamy spiced tomato sauce — was developed in Britain for local tastes and is often described as one of the country's favourite dishes.

241. A (Derbyshire)
Bakewell tart is named after Bakewell, a market town in Derbyshire, in the Peak District.

242. B (Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son)
Eid ul Adha, the Festival of Sacrifice, remembers Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience to God. An animal is sacrificed and the meat is shared between family, friends and the poor. It is a different festival from Eid ul-Fitr, which marks the end of Ramadan.

243. A (Beefeaters)
The Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London are popularly known as Beefeaters, and are instantly recognisable in their Tudor-style red and gold uniforms.

244. A (Newmarket)
Newmarket in Suffolk is the historic home of British horse racing and hosts the National Horseracing Museum.

245. B (Soda bread) and **D** (Potato bread (potato farls))
Alongside the usual sausages, bacon and eggs, an Ulster fry traditionally includes fried soda bread and potato bread, known as potato farls. Haggis is Scotland's national dish, and laverbread is a Welsh speciality — neither belongs to an Ulster fry.

Chapter 5: The UK Government, the Law and Your Role

248 questions. Answer in pencil; the answers and explanations for this chapter start after the last question.

1. **Members of the House of Commons are chosen in what way?**
   - ☐ A. Appointed by the Prime Minister
   - ☐ B. Elected by the public in general elections and by-elections
   - ☐ C. Chosen by the monarch
   - ☐ D. Inherited seats

2. **A jury in England, Wales and Northern Ireland has 12 members.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

3. **Members of the Scottish Parliament are called MLAs.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

4. **The Prime Minister chooses the members of the Cabinet.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

5. **Where does the Northern Ireland Assembly meet?**
   - ☐ A. Stormont, Belfast
   - ☐ B. Holyrood, Edinburgh
   - ☐ C. The Senedd, Cardiff
   - ☐ D. Westminster, London

6. **The police in the UK take instructions from the government of the day.**
   - ☐ A. True
   - ☐ B. False

7. **Under the 'first past the post' system, a constituency candidate wins by:**
   - ☐ A. Getting over 50% of votes
   - ☐ B. Getting more votes than any other single candidate
   - ☐ C. Being chosen by a jury
   - ☐ D. Winning two rounds of voting

8. **Which TWO of these statements about paying income tax are correct?**
   (Choose TWO answers)
   - ☐ A. Self-employed people pay no tax at all
   - ☐ B. Under PAYE, an employer deducts income tax from an employee's pay before paying them
   - ☐ C. If you are self-employed, your customers pay your tax for you
   - ☐ D. If you are self-employed, you must arrange to pay your own tax

9. **The Council of Europe drew up which important document after the Second World War?**
   - ☐ A. The Magna Carta
   - ☐ B. The European Convention on Human Rights
   - ☐ C. The Domesday Book
   - ☐ D. The Treaty of Rome

10. What is the minimum age for buying a National Lottery ticket or scratch card in the UK?

- ☐ A. 16
- ☐ B. 18
- ☐ C. 21
- ☐ D. 25

11. Which of these is a way ordinary people can take part in their community and democracy?

- ☐ A. Voting and helping at elections or standing as a candidate
- ☐ B. Ignoring jury summons
- ☐ C. Refusing to register anywhere
- ☐ D. Only following politics online

12. Who is the head of state of the UK?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The monarch
- ☐ C. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ D. The Lord Chancellor

13. Most members of the House of Lords today hold their seats because they were given which kind of peerage?

- ☐ A. An elected peerage for a fixed five-year term
- ☐ B. A peerage bought from a political party
- ☐ C. A life peerage, appointed for their lifetime
- ☐ D. A peerage passed automatically to their children

14. In the House of Commons, what does the Speaker do during a debate?

- ☐ A. Chairs the debate and keeps order among MPs
- ☐ B. Votes first on every new law
- ☐ C. Leads the government's side in the debate
- ☐ D. Represents the monarch in Parliament

15. A UK general election must normally take place within which maximum period?

- ☐ A. Every two years
- ☐ B. At least every five years
- ☐ C. Every seven years
- ☐ D. Only when the monarch requests one

16. When is a by-election held for a seat in the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. Every spring, for one seat in each region
- ☐ B. Whenever a new political party is formed
- ☐ C. At the same time as local council elections
- ☐ D. When an MP dies, resigns or can no longer serve, leaving the seat empty

17. Before a bill passed by Parliament can become an Act of Parliament, it must receive Royal Assent from the monarch.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

18. After a general election, whom does the monarch normally invite to form the government?

- ☐ A. The leader of the party with the most MPs in the Commons
- ☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ C. The leader of the largest party in the House of Lords
- ☐ D. The mayor of London

19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Cabinet minister in charge of which area?

- ☐ A. Schools and universities
- ☐ B. The economy and public spending
- ☐ C. Policing and borders
- ☐ D. Hospitals and public health

20. Which Cabinet minister's responsibilities include crime, policing and immigration?

- ☐ A. The Foreign Secretary
- ☐ B. The Secretary of State for Education
- ☐ C. The Defence Secretary
- ☐ D. The Home Secretary

21. What is the Shadow Cabinet?

- ☐ A. A secret committee inside the civil service
- ☐ B. Senior members of the main opposition party who challenge government ministers
- ☐ C. The monarch's private advisers
- ☐ D. Retired ministers who advise the Prime Minister

22. What is meant by a coalition government?

- ☐ A. Two or more parties agreeing to govern together, usually when no single party has a majority
- ☐ B. A government run jointly with the House of Lords
- ☐ C. A temporary government led by the civil service
- ☐ D. One party governing without any opposition

23. Civil servants are appointed on merit and are expected to be politically neutral.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

24. Which TWO of these matters can the Scottish Parliament make laws or decisions about?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Defence of the United Kingdom
- ☐ B. Health services in Scotland
- ☐ C. The UK's currency
- ☐ D. Setting the rates of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers

25. Which policy area remains the responsibility of the UK Parliament rather than the devolved administrations?

- ☐ A. Defence of the United Kingdom
- ☐ B. Primary schools in Cardiff
- ☐ C. Hospital services in Edinburgh
- ☐ D. Local roads in Belfast

26. What title do the elected members of the National Assembly for Wales have?

- ☐ A. MPs
- ☐ B. AMs (Assembly Members)
- ☐ C. MLAs
- ☐ D. MSPs

27. 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

28. Towns, cities and rural areas across the UK are run locally by people in which position?

- ☐ A. Officials appointed directly by the monarch
- ☐ B. Civil servants sent from London
- ☐ C. Members of the House of Lords living locally
- ☐ D. Elected councillors

29. Council Tax is collected by local authorities mainly to help pay for what?

- ☐ A. Local services in their area
- ☐ B. The armed forces
- ☐ C. Foreign embassies
- ☐ D. National motorways only

30. A person accused of stealing from a shop would normally face which kind of court case?

- ☐ A. A civil case brought by another shopper
- ☐ B. A criminal case, because theft is an offence against the law
- ☐ C. No court case, as theft is a private dispute
- ☐ D. A case heard only by the local council

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

32. The most serious criminal trials in England and Wales, such as murder trials, are heard in which court?

- ☐ A. A Magistrates' Court
- ☐ B. A County Court
- ☐ C. A tribunal
- ☐ D. The Crown Court

33. Disagreements between individuals or companies over matters such as unpaid debts are usually dealt with in which type of court in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. The County Court, which handles civil disputes
- ☐ B. The Crown Court, which handles civil disputes
- ☐ C. A Magistrates' Court sitting in private
- ☐ D. The Old Bailey

34. What is the purpose of the small claims procedure?

- ☐ A. To try the most serious crimes quickly
- ☐ B. To help people claim money they are owed when the amount is relatively small
- ☐ C. To appeal against a prison sentence
- ☐ D. To register a new business cheaply

35. Which nation of the UK has a distinct legal system with its own courts, such as the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. None — the system is identical everywhere

36. If someone cannot afford to pay for legal representation, what may be available to help them?

- ☐ A. A free house from the local council
- ☐ B. A loan from the jury
- ☐ C. An automatic win in their court case
- ☐ D. Legal aid, depending on their circumstances and the type of case

37. Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) have which main role?

- ☐ A. They assist police officers and support work in local communities
- ☐ B. They judge criminal trials in local courts
- ☐ C. They collect Council Tax door to door
- ☐ D. They command police forces at national level

38. Money raised through National Insurance Contributions is used to fund which TWO of these?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The state retirement pension
- ☐ B. Royal palaces
- ☐ C. Lottery prizes
- ☐ D. The NHS

39. Which of the following is income that can be taxed in the UK?

- ☐ A. Money given to you as a birthday gift by a friend
- ☐ B. Compensation for a cancelled train ticket
- ☐ C. A winning raffle ticket at a school fair
- ☐ D. A pension you receive

40. Which TWO of these rights are protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ B. A large house provided free by the state
- ☐ C. Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
- ☐ D. The right to a job for life

41. Forcing a spouse to have sex is a criminal offence that can be prosecuted as rape.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

42. You must be 18 or over to vote in a UK parliamentary election.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

43. 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

44. Which of these people, living in the UK, can register to vote in a general election?

- ☐ A. A visitor from a country with no links to the UK
- ☐ B. Any foreign tourist staying in a hotel
- ☐ C. A child aged 12 who lives with a voter
- ☐ D. A qualifying Commonwealth citizen living in the UK

45. What is the minimum age for standing as a candidate in most public elections in the UK?

- ☐ A. 18
- ☐ B. 21
- ☐ C. 25
- ☐ D. 30

46. People are chosen for jury service at random from the electoral register.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

47. What is unusual about the pay of magistrates in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. They are the highest-paid judges in the UK
- ☐ B. They are paid only if the defendant is found guilty
- ☐ C. They are unpaid volunteers from the local community
- ☐ D. They are paid by the person who brings the case

48. At what age can a person start learning to drive a car on public roads in the UK, once they have a provisional licence and proper supervision?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 21
- ☐ D. 17

49. There are 600 MPs in the House of Commons.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

50. 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

51. Since the 1999 reform, 192 hereditary peers are still allowed to sit in the House of Lords.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

52. Which of these is NOT something the House of Lords does?

- ☐ A. It examines and revises proposed laws
- ☐ B. It debates important public issues
- ☐ C. It questions government ministers
- ☐ D. It chooses the Prime Minister

53. Who chairs debates in the House of Lords?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The Lord Speaker
- ☐ C. The Lord Chancellor
- ☐ D. The Leader of the Opposition

54. 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

55. What is the main job of a select committee in the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. To check and question the work of a government department
- ☐ B. To choose members of the Cabinet
- ☐ C. To run local councils
- ☐ D. To appoint judges

56. How often does Prime Minister's Questions normally take place?

- ☐ A. Every day Parliament sits
- ☐ B. Once a month
- ☐ C. Once a year
- ☐ D. Once a week

57. In a political party at Westminster, what is the role of the whips?

- ☐ A. Writing laws for the courts
- ☐ B. Making sure their party's MPs attend important votes and follow the party line
- ☐ C. Counting ballot papers at elections
- ☐ D. Advising the monarch

58. What happens at the State Opening of Parliament?

- ☐ A. A new Prime Minister is chosen
- ☐ B. The general election results are announced
- ☐ C. The monarch opens Parliament and reads out the government's plans for the coming session
- ☐ D. Parliament is dissolved for a general election

59. The House of Lords can delay a bill passed by the House of Commons, but it cannot block it forever.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

60. The Scottish Parliament has 108 members.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

61. How many members are elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly?

- ☐ A. 60
- ☐ B. 108
- ☐ C. 129
- ☐ D. 90

62. Who is the head of the Scottish Government?

- ☐ A. The Secretary of State for Scotland
- ☐ B. The Presiding Officer
- ☐ C. The First Minister of Scotland
- ☐ D. The Lord Advocate

63. What is the main role of an elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)?

- ☐ A. To set policing priorities and the budget, and hold the chief constable to account
- ☐ B. To direct individual police investigations and arrests
- ☐ C. To act as the judge in local criminal trials
- ☐ D. To write the laws on crime for the whole of the UK

64. Some cities and large towns in England have a directly elected mayor. What is the mayor mainly responsible for?

- ☐ A. Representing the area in the House of Commons
- ☐ B. Running the courts in the area
- ☐ C. Commanding the local police force
- ☐ D. Leading the local council and the services it provides in that area

65. Which TWO of these courts are part of Scotland's legal system?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ B. The Crown Court
- ☐ C. The County Court
- ☐ D. The Sheriff Courts

66. The most serious criminal cases in Scotland, such as murder, are heard in which court?

- ☐ A. The Magistrates' Court
- ☐ B. The Sheriff Court sitting alone
- ☐ C. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ D. The Youth Court

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

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

68. Youth courts in England and Wales deal with young offenders in which age range?

- ☐ A. Under 10 only
- ☐ B. 18 to 25
- ☐ C. 21 and over
- ☐ D. 10 to 17

69. What is the role of a coroner?

- ☐ A. To sentence people found guilty of crimes
- ☐ B. To investigate deaths that are sudden, violent or unexplained
- ☐ C. To defend people who cannot afford a lawyer
- ☐ D. To count votes after an election

70. Dalia believes her employer dismissed her unfairly and wants her case heard. Which body is set up to deal with disputes like hers?

- ☐ A. The Coroner's Court
- ☐ B. The House of Lords
- ☐ C. An employment tribunal
- ☐ D. The Youth Court

71. In a criminal trial, how sure must the jury be before they can find the defendant guilty?

- ☐ A. Sure beyond reasonable doubt
- ☐ B. It is enough that guilt seems slightly more likely than not
- ☐ C. Completely certain, with no questions allowed at all
- ☐ D. A jury never decides guilt in a criminal trial

72. In a civil court case, on what basis does the court decide which side wins?

- ☐ A. Beyond reasonable doubt
- ☐ B. The side with the most witnesses always wins
- ☐ C. The judge must always find for the person who brought the claim
- ☐ D. The balance of probabilities — which version of events is more likely to be true

73. Which of these rights is protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

- ☐ A. The right to free university education
- ☐ B. Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
- ☐ C. The right to own a car
- ☐ D. The right to a job for life

74. Which of the following is NOT a right protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

- ☐ A. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- ☐ B. The right to liberty and security
- ☐ C. A large house provided free by the state
- ☐ D. Freedom of assembly and association

75. Which TWO of these statements about petitions on the UK Parliament petitions website are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. At 10,000 signatures, the government must provide a formal response
- ☐ B. At 100,000 signatures, a petition automatically becomes law
- ☐ C. At 10,000 signatures, a petition must be debated in the Commons the same week
- ☐ D. At 100,000 signatures, a petition is considered for a debate in Parliament

76. What must the government do when a petition on the Parliament petitions website reaches 10,000 signatures?

- ☐ A. Hold a referendum on the issue
- ☐ B. Debate it in the Commons the same week
- ☐ C. Change the law the petition complains about
- ☐ D. Provide a formal response to the petition

77. In government, what is 'the Budget'?

- ☐ A. The salary paid to the Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The Chancellor's annual statement setting out the government's tax and spending plans
- ☐ C. The cost of running the royal palaces
- ☐ D. The money spent by one local council

78. The Bank of England is responsible for setting the UK's official interest rate.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

79. What is VAT?

- ☐ A. A tax added to the price of many goods and services
- ☐ B. A charge for using motorways
- ☐ C. A tax paid only by visitors to the UK
- ☐ D. A discount given to pensioners

80. Once a car is more than three years old, how often must it pass an MOT test to be used legally on the road?

- ☐ A. Every five years
- ☐ B. Only when it is sold
- ☐ C. Every two years
- ☐ D. Every year

81. It is an offence to drive on public roads in the UK without valid insurance.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

82. What is the law about using a hand-held mobile phone while driving?

- ☐ A. It is allowed if the call is very short
- ☐ B. It is illegal, and you can be fined and given penalty points
- ☐ C. It is allowed whenever the car is stopped at traffic lights
- ☐ D. It is legal for experienced drivers only

83. Which of these activities is encouraged as a practical way of helping others in your community?

- ☐ A. Ignoring local charity appeals
- ☐ B. Refusing to help at community events
- ☐ C. Giving blood to help hospital patients
- ☐ D. Keeping community facilities unused

84. What does a school governor do?

- ☐ A. Volunteers to help oversee how a school is run
- ☐ B. Teaches every class in the school
- ☐ C. Inspects restaurants for hygiene
- ☐ D. Represents the school in Parliament

85. The National Citizen Service programme, which mixes outdoor activities, new skills and community projects, is aimed at which age group?

- ☐ A. Children under 11
- ☐ B. Adults over 30
- ☐ C. Retired people
- ☐ D. 16 and 17 year olds

86. How can a person record their wishes about donating their organs after they die?

- ☐ A. By telling only their local MP
- ☐ B. By registering their decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register
- ☐ C. By paying a fee to a private company
- ☐ D. They cannot record a decision at all

87. Which of these can members of the public do at the UK Parliament?

- ☐ A. Vote in House of Commons debates
- ☐ B. Sit in the Cabinet
- ☐ C. Watch debates from the public galleries
- ☐ D. Ask questions at Prime Minister's Questions themselves

88. Which court is the highest court in the United Kingdom, hearing final appeals?

- ☐ A. The Crown Court
- ☐ B. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ C. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ D. The Court of Appeal

89. The UK Supreme Court began its work in 2012.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

90. Where does the UK Supreme Court sit?

- ☐ A. The Middlesex Guildhall in London
- ☐ B. The Royal Courts of Justice in Edinburgh
- ☐ C. City Hall in Cardiff
- ☐ D. The Old Bailey in London

91. Before the Supreme Court was created, final appeals in the UK were heard by senior judges sitting as part of which institution?

- ☐ A. The Privy Council
- ☐ B. The Cabinet Office
- ☐ C. The Court of Session
- ☐ D. The House of Lords

92. In the legal system, what is the main role of a barrister?

- ☐ A. To investigate crimes on behalf of the police
- ☐ B. To write wills and handle house purchases only
- ☐ C. To represent clients and argue their cases in the higher courts
- ☐ D. To decide whether a defendant is guilty

93. What does a solicitor usually do for a client with a legal problem?

- ☐ A. Sentences offenders in the Crown Court
- ☐ B. Provides legal advice, prepares the case and instructs a barrister if a court hearing is needed
- ☐ C. Serves on juries in serious trials
- ☐ D. Registers voters for elections

94. What help does Citizens Advice offer to the public?

- ☐ A. Free, independent advice on problems such as benefits, debt, housing and consumer issues
- ☐ B. Loans to people who are struggling with debt
- ☐ C. Legal representation in every court case
- ☐ D. Homes for people who have been evicted

95. Citizens Advice is a department of the local council.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

96. The Metropolitan Police, London's police force, was founded in which year?

- ☐ A. 1829
- ☐ B. 1901
- ☐ C. 1749
- ☐ D. 1964

97. Why are British police officers sometimes nicknamed 'bobbies'?

- ☐ A. Because their first uniform was designed by a man called Bob
- ☐ B. Because their helmets were once known as 'bobs'
- ☐ C. Because police stations were once called 'bobby houses'
- ☐ D. After Robert (shortened to 'Bob') Peel, who founded the Metropolitan Police

98. Hansard, the official record of debates and proceedings in Parliament, takes its name from which of the following?

- ☐ A. The MP who first proposed that debates should be published
- ☐ B. A family of printers who first produced the record
- ☐ C. The Latin word for a daily record
- ☐ D. The building in which Parliament's debates are printed

99. A parliamentary candidate gets their election deposit back if they win at least 10% of the votes in their constituency.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

100. On polling day in a UK general election, polling stations are open from 7am to 8pm.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

101. At a general election, when does the counting of votes usually take place?

- ☐ A. Overnight, starting soon after the polls close at 10pm
- ☐ B. The following Monday morning
- ☐ C. One week later, at the Houses of Parliament
- ☐ D. Only after the new Prime Minister is chosen

102. If you will be away or cannot get to a polling station on election day, which TWO of these can you arrange in advance?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Voting a week early at the town hall
- ☐ B. A postal vote
- ☐ C. Voting by telephone through the local council
- ☐ D. A proxy vote, cast by someone you trust

103. What does 'collective responsibility' mean for members of the Cabinet?

- ☐ A. Cabinet ministers are all paid exactly the same salary
- ☐ B. Ministers must support Cabinet decisions in public, even if they privately disagreed, or resign
- ☐ C. The whole Cabinet must come from one political party
- ☐ D. Ministers share one office and one team of officials

104. How often does the Cabinet normally meet?

- ☐ A. Once a year
- ☐ B. Once a month
- ☐ C. Only during a national emergency
- ☐ D. Usually once a week

105. What is the Official Opposition in the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. The largest party that is not in government, whose job is to challenge and scrutinise the government
- ☐ B. A group of civil servants who check government spending
- ☐ C. The junior partner in a coalition government
- ☐ D. MPs who choose not to join any political party

106. Local councillors are normally elected for a term of five years.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

107. Which TWO of these services are run by local councils?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Household waste and recycling collections
- ☐ B. Issuing passports
- ☐ C. Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home
- ☐ D. Running NHS hospitals

108. Who normally decides whether a planning application to build a new block of flats in a town can go ahead?

- ☐ A. The local MP
- ☐ B. The Secretary of State in every case
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The local council, as the local planning authority

109. Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home is mainly the responsibility of which body?

- ☐ A. The local council's social care services
- ☐ B. The Bank of England
- ☐ C. The local police force
- ☐ D. The UK Parliament

110. What does PAYE stand for in the UK tax system?

- ☐ A. Pay All Your Earnings
- ☐ B. Personal Annual Yearly Earnings
- ☐ C. Pay As You Earn — tax deducted from your pay by your employer
- ☐ D. Payment After Year End

111. The UK personal tax year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

112. How often is a census of the population usually held in the UK?

- ☐ A. Every year
- ☐ B. Every five years
- ☐ C. Every twenty years
- ☐ D. Every ten years

113. In England and Wales, people in which age range can be called for jury service?

- ☐ A. 18 to 70
- ☐ B. 21 to 70
- ☐ C. 16 to 65
- ☐ D. 18 to 60

114. What is an MP's 'surgery' in their constituency?

- ☐ A. A medical clinic opened by the MP
- ☐ B. A vote held inside the House of Commons
- ☐ C. A regular meeting where local people can raise problems and ask their MP for help
- ☐ D. An inspection of local hospitals

115. Special constables are unpaid volunteers who have full police powers while on duty.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

116. Amara spends her Saturday mornings helping in a local charity shop. In the handbook's terms, what is she doing?

- ☐ A. Doing community service ordered by a court
- ☐ B. Volunteering — giving her time to help others in her community
- ☐ C. Working under the minimum wage rules
- ☐ D. Carrying out a duty required of all residents

117. In a built-up area with street lights, the normal speed limit for a car is 40 mph, unless signs show otherwise.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

118. What is the national speed limit for a car on a dual carriageway in the UK?

- ☐ A. 70 mph
- ☐ B. 60 mph
- ☐ C. 50 mph
- ☐ D. 80 mph

119. If a driver builds up 12 or more penalty points on their licence within three years, what normally happens?

- ☐ A. They must retake their theory test only
- ☐ B. Nothing, until they reach 20 points
- ☐ C. They are normally disqualified from driving for a period
- ☐ D. Their car is taken away permanently

120. During the first two years after passing their test, a new driver's licence will normally be revoked if they collect how many penalty points?

- ☐ A. 12 points
- ☐ B. 6 points
- ☐ C. 3 points
- ☐ D. 9 points

121. What is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales — the youngest age at which a child can be charged with a crime?

- ☐ A. 12
- ☐ B. 14
- ☐ C. 16
- ☐ D. 10

122. According to the official handbook, what is the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☐ B. 12
- ☐ C. 14
- ☐ D. 8

123. What does the money raised by the TV licence fee mainly pay for?

- ☐ A. The BBC's television, radio and online services
- ☐ B. Building new cinemas
- ☐ C. The government's advertising
- ☐ D. Free televisions for pensioners

124. Someone who is arrested and taken to a police station for questioning is entitled to what, free of charge?

- ☐ A. A phone call to any country in the world
- ☐ B. Free independent legal advice from a solicitor
- ☐ C. Bail in every case
- ☐ D. A lift home from the police

125. The driver of a car is legally responsible for making sure that children under 16 in the car are wearing seat belts or a suitable restraint.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

126. The head of the Welsh Government holds which title?

- ☐ A. The Secretary of State for Wales
- ☐ B. The First Minister of Wales
- ☐ C. The Prince of Wales
- ☐ D. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff

127. Which of these taxes can the Scottish Parliament set the rates for?

- ☐ A. Income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers
- ☐ B. VAT
- ☐ C. Corporation tax
- ☐ D. Duty on fuel

128. The Prime Minister's official home and office in London is at 11 Downing Street.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

129. What is Chequers, in Buckinghamshire, used for?

- ☐ A. It is the monarch's private London home
- ☐ B. It is where the UK Supreme Court sits
- ☐ C. It is the Prime Minister's official country residence
- ☐ D. It is the headquarters of the Bank of England

130. What colour are the benches in the chamber of the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. Green
- ☐ B. Red
- ☐ C. Blue
- ☐ D. Gold

131. The benches in the chamber of the House of Lords are green.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

132. At the State Opening of Parliament, an official called Black Rod has a particular job. What is it?

- ☐ A. Reading out the results of the general election
- ☐ B. Swearing in new members of the House of Lords
- ☐ C. Announcing the Budget to the Commons
- ☐ D. Summoning MPs to the House of Lords to hear the monarch's speech

133. In England and Wales, which public body is mainly responsible for prosecuting people accused of crimes?

- ☐ A. The Crown Prosecution Service
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. The Police and Crime Commissioner
- ☐ D. The UK Supreme Court

134. The Central Criminal Court in London, which hears many famous serious trials, is better known by what name?

- ☐ A. The Royal Courts of Justice
- ☐ B. Scotland Yard
- ☐ C. The Old Bailey
- ☐ D. The Inns of Court

135. What surprises many people about becoming a magistrate in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. You must already be a qualified judge
- ☐ B. You do not need any legal qualification — magistrates are trained volunteers
- ☐ C. You must have served as a police officer first
- ☐ D. You must be over 50 years old

136. The Bank of England is sometimes given a nickname. What is it?

- ☐ A. The Old Man of London
- ☐ B. The Golden Lady
- ☐ C. The Bank on the River
- ☐ D. The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street

137. Which of these statements about jury trials in England and Wales is NOT true?

- ☐ A. A jury in a Crown Court trial has 12 members
- ☐ B. Jurors are selected randomly from the electoral register
- ☐ C. The trial judge decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
- ☐ D. People aged between 18 and 70 may be called for jury service

138. Hansard is the official published record of debates and proceedings in which parts of the UK Parliament?

- ☐ A. Only the House of Commons
- ☐ B. Only the House of Lords
- ☐ C. Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords
- ☐ D. Cabinet meetings and ministerial briefings

139. In some parts of England, local services are split between two levels of council. How does this 'two-tier' system work?

- ☐ A. The UK Parliament runs all local services directly
- ☐ B. A county council and smaller district councils share responsibility for local services
- ☐ C. One single council covers the whole of England
- ☐ D. Town councils run hospitals and schools

140. 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

141. Which TWO of these statements about jury service are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. You can ask the court to defer (delay) your jury service if the dates clash with something important
- ☐ B. Jurors are paid a full salary by the court
- ☐ C. You can simply ignore a jury summons if the dates do not suit you
- ☐ D. You must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media

142. Why might a letter or email about the electoral register arrive at your home once a year?

- ☐ A. It is a bill for Council Tax
- ☐ B. It invites you to join a political party
- ☐ C. It is part of the annual canvass, which checks who lives at the address so the electoral register stays up to date
- ☐ D. It tells you the result of the last general election

143. What is the DVLA (Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency) responsible for keeping records of?

- ☐ A. All births and marriages in the UK
- ☐ B. Drivers and vehicles
- ☐ C. Passport applications
- ☐ D. Council Tax payments

144. Which of the following is NOT true about voting in a UK General Election?

- ☐ A. People must be on the electoral register before they can vote
- ☐ B. Voters must be aged 18 or over
- ☐ C. It is possible to vote by post or by proxy, where someone votes on your behalf
- ☐ D. Voters must own property in the constituency where they vote

145. Tom has joined the parent-teacher association at his daughter's school, helping to organise fundraising events. In the handbook's terms, what is he doing?

- ☐ A. Volunteering and taking part in his local community
- ☐ B. Doing jury service
- ☐ C. Standing for election
- ☐ D. Working as a school governor

146. Priya gives up her Sunday mornings to coach a children's football team at her local sports club, without pay. What is this an example of?

- ☐ A. A by-election
- ☐ B. National service
- ☐ C. Volunteering in the community
- ☐ D. Jury service

147. What do the trustees of a charity do?

- ☐ A. They decide verdicts in court cases involving charities
- ☐ B. They oversee the charity's work and are responsible for making sure it is run properly
- ☐ C. They collect Council Tax on behalf of the charity
- ☐ D. They are paid directors chosen by the government

148. What is the national speed limit for a car on a single carriageway road outside a built-up area (unless signs show a lower limit)?

- ☐ A. 30 mph
- ☐ B. 40 mph
- ☐ C. 50 mph
- ☐ D. 60 mph

149. A 16-year-old is travelling as a passenger in a car. Who is legally responsible for making sure she wears her seat belt?

- ☐ A. She is herself — passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for their own seat belts
- ☐ B. The driver, in all cases
- ☐ C. Her parents, wherever she is travelling
- ☐ D. The car's manufacturer

150. What is the Highway Code?

- ☐ A. A code used by traffic police to communicate by radio
- ☐ B. The price list for driving tests
- ☐ C. A guide containing the rules and advice for all road users in Great Britain
- ☐ D. A law that only applies to motorways

151. A brand-new car is registered in Great Britain. When will it first need to pass an MOT test?

- ☐ A. After one year
- ☐ B. When it is three years old
- ☐ C. After five years
- ☐ D. Only when it is sold

152. The speech the monarch reads at the State Opening of Parliament sets out the government's plans. Who actually writes that speech?

- ☐ A. The monarch personally
- ☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ C. The Archbishop of Canterbury
- ☐ D. The government of the day

153. When MPs vote on an important question in the Commons, how do they usually record their votes?

- ☐ A. They walk through separate 'Aye' and 'No' division lobbies, where their names are counted
- ☐ B. They raise their hands in the chamber
- ☐ C. They post their votes to the Speaker
- ☐ D. They vote by text message

154. Before a general election, Parliament is 'dissolved'. What does dissolution mean for MPs?

- ☐ A. MPs are given seats in the House of Lords instead
- ☐ B. MPs move to work for their local councils
- ☐ C. MPs stop being MPs and must stand for election again if they want to return
- ☐ D. Parliament meets in a different city

155. In which city does the Welsh Parliament, the Senedd, meet?

- ☐ A. Swansea
- ☐ B. Cardiff
- ☐ C. Bangor
- ☐ D. Newport

156. The Scottish Parliament's building, known as Holyrood, is in which city?

- ☐ A. Glasgow
- ☐ B. Aberdeen
- ☐ C. Inverness
- ☐ D. Edinburgh

157. The UK Parliament — the House of Commons and the House of Lords — meets in which building in London?

- ☐ A. The Palace of Westminster
- ☐ B. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ C. The Tower of London
- ☐ D. City Hall

158. What is the position on pay and expenses for people who do jury service?

- ☐ A. Jurors are paid a full salary by the court
- ☐ B. Jurors must pay all their own travel costs with no help
- ☐ C. Jurors are not paid, but can claim expenses such as travel, food and some loss of earnings
- ☐ D. Jurors are fined if a trial lasts more than two weeks

159. When an MP becomes Speaker of the House of Commons, what do they do about their political party?

- ☐ A. They become the leader of their party
- ☐ B. They give up their party allegiance to stay impartial
- ☐ C. They join the governing party
- ☐ D. They are expelled from Parliament

160. In the House of Lords chamber, the Lord Speaker presides from a large seat stuffed with wool. What is this seat called?

- ☐ A. The Throne
- ☐ B. The Mace
- ☐ C. The Despatch Box
- ☐ D. The Woolsack

161. As well as hearing criminal cases, magistrates in England and Wales may also sit in which court, which deals with matters such as arrangements for children?

- ☐ A. The Family Court
- ☐ B. The Crown Court only
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The Coroner's Court

162. Scotland has its own prosecution system. Who is responsible for prosecuting crimes in Scotland?

- ☐ A. The Crown Prosecution Service
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. The procurator fiscal, part of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
- ☐ D. The judge in the Sheriff Court

163. Which independent body oversees elections in the UK and regulates the money political parties raise and spend?

- ☐ A. The Bank of England
- ☐ B. The Electoral Commission
- ☐ C. The House of Lords
- ☐ D. The Cabinet Office

164. By tradition, MPs are not allowed simply to resign their seats. How does an MP traditionally give up their seat part-way through a Parliament?

- ☐ A. They apply for a Crown office such as Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which disqualifies them from sitting as an MP
- ☐ B. They hand their seat to a member of their family
- ☐ C. They ask the monarch to dissolve their constituency
- ☐ D. They swap seats with a member of the House of Lords

165. In Scotland, a jury can return a verdict of 'not proven', which does not exist in England and Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

166. Which of these is one of the Prime Minister's official titles, shown on the letterbox of 10 Downing Street?

- ☐ A. Lord Chancellor
- ☐ B. First Lord of the Treasury
- ☐ C. Speaker of the House
- ☐ D. Head of the Civil Service

167. What is the main role of the Privy Council in the UK's system of government?

- ☐ A. It formally advises the monarch on the exercise of official duties
- ☐ B. It elects the Prime Minister after a general election
- ☐ C. It approves the annual Budget before Parliament votes on it
- ☐ D. It hears final appeals in criminal cases

168. Which TWO of these statements about policing in the UK are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. England and Wales have a single national police force run from London
- ☐ B. Britain's railways and railway stations are policed by the British Transport Police
- ☐ C. The Metropolitan Police is responsible for policing Britain's railways
- ☐ D. Since 2013, the whole of Scotland has been policed by a single force, Police Scotland

169. Which police force is responsible for policing Britain's railways and many railway stations?

- ☐ A. The Metropolitan Police
- ☐ B. The Ministry of Defence Police
- ☐ C. The Civil Nuclear Constabulary
- ☐ D. The British Transport Police

170. Since 2013, policing across the whole of Scotland has been carried out by which single force?

- ☐ A. The Scottish Constabulary
- ☐ B. Eight separate regional forces
- ☐ C. Police Scotland (the Police Service of Scotland)
- ☐ D. The Royal Military Police

171. 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

172. In the legal profession of England and Wales, what are the Inns of Court?

- ☐ A. Professional associations that every barrister must belong to
- ☐ B. Prison hostels for offenders on licence
- ☐ C. The offices where judges write their judgments
- ☐ D. Buildings where juries stay during long trials

173. If you want to complain about the police, which TWO of these can you do?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Go to a police station and make the complaint in person
- ☐ B. Write to the Chief Constable of the police force involved
- ☐ C. Ask your local councillor to investigate the officer
- ☐ D. Take the officer to a small claims court

174. In England, which of these is the lowest, most local tier of local government?

- ☐ A. The county council
- ☐ B. The district council
- ☐ C. Parish and town councils
- ☐ D. The regional assembly

175. Which TWO of the following have a minimum legal age of 18 in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Buying fireworks
- ☐ B. Buying a National Lottery ticket or scratch card
- ☐ C. Buying tobacco and cigarettes
- ☐ D. Learning to drive a car on public roads

176. A newsagent refuses to sell cigarettes to a 17-year-old regular customer. What does the law say?

- ☐ A. The sale is legal if the customer has a note from a parent
- ☐ B. Shops may sell tobacco to any age but must not advertise it
- ☐ C. The sale is legal because the customer is over 16
- ☐ D. Tobacco and cigarettes may only be sold to people aged 18 or over

177. It is an offence to tattoo someone under 18 in the UK, even if a parent gives permission.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

178. What is the minimum legal age for buying most knives and blades in the UK?

- ☐ A. 16
- ☐ B. There is no minimum age
- ☐ C. 21
- ☐ D. 18

179. Which TWO of these statements about the TV licence are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Watching a film on a paid streaming service after its release means you need a TV licence
- ☐ B. You need a TV licence to watch live TV on any channel or service, including a match streamed on a phone
- ☐ C. The licence fee pays for free televisions for pensioners
- ☐ D. The licence fee mainly pays for the BBC's television, radio and online services

180. Apart from prizes and running costs, where does part of the money from National Lottery ticket sales go?

- ☐ A. Entirely to the government's general tax fund
- ☐ B. To overseas aid only
- ☐ C. To the personal funds of lottery officials
- ☐ D. To good causes, including arts, sport, heritage and community projects

181. For how long are people's individual census answers kept confidential before the records can be opened to the public?

- ☐ A. 10 years
- ☐ B. 25 years
- ☐ C. 50 years
- ☐ D. 100 years

182. Which TWO of these statements about the UK census are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Completing it is voluntary, like an opinion survey
- ☐ B. Every household must complete it by law, and refusing can lead to a fine
- ☐ C. Only homeowners have to complete it
- ☐ D. Individual answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened

183. At a general election, who is the official responsible for running the election in each parliamentary constituency?

- ☐ A. The local MP
- ☐ B. The chief constable
- ☐ C. The leader of the council
- ☐ D. The Returning Officer

184. On polling day, what do the staff working inside a polling station do when you arrive to vote?

- ☐ A. Ask who you intend to vote for
- ☐ B. Count the votes as they are cast
- ☐ C. Check your name on the electoral register, mark it off and give you your ballot paper
- ☐ D. Campaign for their preferred candidate

185. After you have marked your ballot paper at a polling station, what do you do with it?

- ☐ A. Hand it to a party official outside
- ☐ B. Post it to the council the next day
- ☐ C. Fold it and put it into the sealed ballot box
- ☐ D. Show it to the staff so they can record your choice

186. How do voters normally show their choice on a paper ballot in a UK parliamentary election?

- ☐ A. By signing their name beside a candidate
- ☐ B. By writing the candidate's name in full
- ☐ C. By putting an X in the box beside one candidate's name
- ☐ D. By ranking every candidate in order of preference

187. Before an election, a poll card is delivered to your home. What is its main purpose?

- ☐ A. It is your ballot paper, to fill in at home
- ☐ B. It is a fine notice for not voting previously
- ☐ C. It tells you that you are registered and where your polling station is
- ☐ D. It gives you permission to vote twice

188. Which independent body sets MPs' pay and runs the system of MPs' business costs and expenses?

- ☐ A. The Treasury
- ☐ B. The House of Commons itself, by a vote of MPs
- ☐ C. IPSA — the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority
- ☐ D. The Bank of England

189. If a government department has handled your case badly and its own complaints process has not put things right, which body can investigate as a final step?

- ☐ A. The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman
- ☐ B. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ C. Your local magistrates' court
- ☐ D. The National Audit Office

190. A complaint about a UK government department must be referred to the Parliamentary Ombudsman by an MP.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

191. Who can look into a complaint that a local council in England has handled something unfairly, once the council's own complaints process is finished?

- ☐ A. The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman
- ☐ B. The council leader's office
- ☐ C. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards
- ☐ D. The Charity Commission

192. In Scotland, children and young people who have offended, or who need care and protection, are usually dealt with through which system?

- ☐ A. The Crown Court
- ☐ B. The magistrates' youth court
- ☐ C. Children's Hearings, held by the Children's Panel
- ☐ D. A military tribunal

193. Members of Scotland's Children's Panels are unpaid, trained volunteers from the local community.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

194. In England and Wales, which TWO of these are likely consequences of a drink-driving conviction?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. A driving ban
- ☐ B. A warning letter only
- ☐ C. You must retake a theory test only
- ☐ D. A criminal record

195. The legal drink-drive limit in Scotland is 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

196. Cyclists must obey traffic lights and road signs, like other road users.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

197. Since October 2014, what has changed about the paper tax disc once displayed in car windscreens?

- ☐ A. It was abolished, and vehicle tax is now recorded electronically instead
- ☐ B. It must now be renewed every month instead of every year
- ☐ C. It is now issued by local councils instead of the DVLA
- ☐ D. It only applies to cars over ten years old, not newer ones

198. While learning to drive a car on public roads, what must the learner display on the vehicle?

- ☐ A. A red flag
- ☐ B. L plates (or D plates in Wales) at the front and back
- ☐ C. A 'new driver' sticker only
- ☐ D. Nothing, until the test is passed

199. Who may legally supervise a learner driver practising in a private car?

- ☐ A. Anyone aged 17 or over who holds a licence
- ☐ B. A person aged 21 or over who has held a full driving licence for at least three years
- ☐ C. Only a professional driving instructor
- ☐ D. A parent, whatever their age or driving experience

200. Leila volunteers one day a week at her local Citizens Advice office, helping visitors work through problems with benefits and debt. In the handbook's terms she is:

- ☐ A. Doing jury service
- ☐ B. Volunteering — giving her time to help people in her community
- ☐ C. Working as a civil servant
- ☐ D. Canvassing for a political party

201. What is a Neighbourhood Watch scheme?

- ☐ A. A group of residents who work with the police to help reduce crime and keep their area safe
- ☐ B. A private police force paid for by a council
- ☐ C. A team that installs CCTV for the government
- ☐ D. A court that deals with noisy neighbours

202. What did the Human Rights Act 1998 do?

- ☐ A. Created the European Convention on Human Rights
- ☐ B. Made the rights in the European Convention enforceable in UK courts
- ☐ C. Removed the UK from the Council of Europe
- ☐ D. Gave Parliament the power to ignore court judgments

203. Under freedom of information law, what can members of the public do?

- ☐ A. Demand to read ministers' private diaries
- ☐ B. Request recorded information held by public authorities such as councils and government departments
- ☐ C. Attend any government meeting without notice
- ☐ D. Read other people's tax returns

204. In Great Britain, which Act is the main law protecting people from discrimination at work and when using services?

- ☐ A. The Human Rights Act 1998
- ☐ B. The Equality Act 2010
- ☐ C. The Representation of the People Act
- ☐ D. The Local Government Act

205. What is the legal position on forced marriage in the UK?

- ☐ A. It is allowed if both families agree
- ☐ B. It is a criminal offence to force someone into a marriage
- ☐ C. It is only an offence if the person is under 16
- ☐ D. It is a private family matter with no law against it

206. Which body registers and regulates charities in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. The Charity Commission
- ☐ B. The Electoral Commission
- ☐ C. Companies House, with no separate regulator
- ☐ D. The local council in each area

207. Why does every worker in the UK need a National Insurance number?

- ☐ A. It is needed to open any bank account
- ☐ B. It records their National Insurance contributions and tax, and identifies their record
- ☐ C. It is the same number as their passport
- ☐ D. It is only needed by people claiming benefits

208. The monarch has an official birthday, celebrated in June each year. Which famous ceremony marks it?

- ☐ A. The State Opening of Parliament
- ☐ B. A garden party for members of the public
- ☐ C. Trooping the Colour, a military parade in London
- ☐ D. A national fireworks display over the Thames

209. Under the Parliament Acts, if the House of Commons passes an ordinary (non-money) bill that the House of Lords repeatedly rejects, roughly how long can the Lords delay it before it can become law without their agreement?

- ☐ A. About one month
- ☐ B. About a year
- ☐ C. About ten years
- ☐ D. Forever — it can never become law

210. On Budget day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is traditionally photographed outside Downing Street holding the Budget speech in what?

- ☐ A. A red ministerial box
- ☐ B. A black leather briefcase
- ☐ C. A green folder
- ☐ D. A gold presentation case

211. At a parliamentary election, after all the votes in a constituency have been counted, who publicly declares (announces) the result?

- ☐ A. The winning candidate
- ☐ B. The local mayor
- ☐ C. A television presenter covering the election
- ☐ D. The Returning Officer for the constituency

212. The Mayor of London is responsible for which TWO of these areas in the capital?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Transport services in the capital
- ☐ B. Immigration and border control
- ☐ C. Policing strategy and the policing budget in London
- ☐ D. The National Health Service in London

213. Companies operating in the UK pay corporation tax. What is it charged on?

- ☐ A. Their total number of employees
- ☐ B. The value of the buildings they own
- ☐ C. Their profits
- ☐ D. Every item they sell, per unit

214. A patient in England has used the NHS complaints process but is still unhappy with the outcome. Which body can investigate complaints about NHS care in England as a final step?

- ☐ A. The General Medical Council
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. Their MP's constituency office
- ☐ D. The Health Service Ombudsman (part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman)

215. People chosen for jury service are given clear guidance about researching the case they will hear. What are jurors told?

- ☐ A. They should research both sides of the case online before the trial
- ☐ B. They must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media
- ☐ C. They may research the law but not the facts
- ☐ D. They must research the defendant's background

216. Once an MP has been elected, whom do they represent in Parliament?

- ☐ A. Only the people who voted for them
- ☐ B. Only members of their own political party
- ☐ C. Everyone living in their constituency, whether or not they voted for them
- ☐ D. Only people whose names are on the electoral register

217. If a Prime Minister resigns in the middle of a Parliament, what normally happens next?

- ☐ A. A general election must be held within 28 days
- ☐ B. The governing party chooses a new leader, who becomes Prime Minister without a general election
- ☐ C. The monarch personally selects the new Prime Minister
- ☐ D. Parliament stays closed until the next scheduled election

218. What does it mean when a general election produces a 'hung parliament'?

- ☐ A. No single party wins more than half of the seats in the House of Commons
- ☐ B. The election is cancelled and must be run again
- ☐ C. Two parties win exactly the same number of votes across the UK
- ☐ D. The monarch refuses to open Parliament

219. In the legal profession of England and Wales, what does it mean when an experienced barrister is appointed a KC (King's Counsel)?

- ☐ A. They have become a full-time judge
- ☐ B. They now work exclusively for the royal household
- ☐ C. They have retired from court work
- ☐ D. They are recognised as a senior barrister of outstanding ability

220. During an election campaign, what does 'canvassing' mean?

- ☐ A. Persuading people to vote for a candidate or party
- ☐ B. Counting the votes after the polls close
- ☐ C. Checking the names on the electoral register
- ☐ D. Designing a party's campaign posters

221. Ordinary patrol officers in the UK routinely carry firearms.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

222. As well as multiple-choice questions about the rules of the road, what else does the driving theory test include?

- ☐ A. A short drive with an examiner
- ☐ B. A hazard perception section, using video clips of developing hazards
- ☐ C. A practical test of car maintenance
- ☐ D. A first aid assessment

223. Approximately how long does the practical driving test for a car normally last?

- ☐ A. About 10 minutes
- ☐ B. About 20 minutes
- ☐ C. About an hour and a half
- ☐ D. About 40 minutes

224. What is the maximum legal alcohol limit for drivers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, measured per 100 millilitres of blood?

- ☐ A. 35 milligrams
- ☐ B. 50 milligrams
- ☐ C. 80 milligrams
- ☐ D. 120 milligrams

225. Children travelling in a car must normally use a suitable child seat or restraint until they reach which point?

- ☐ A. They are 8 years old or 120 cm tall
- ☐ B. They are 12 years old or 135 cm tall
- ☐ C. They start secondary school
- ☐ D. They are 16 years old

226. A defendant who is convicted in a Magistrates' Court in England and Wales can appeal against the conviction or sentence. The appeal is heard in which court?

- ☐ A. The Crown Court
- ☐ B. The County Court
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The High Court of Justiciary

227. In a Crown Court trial in England and Wales, the jury first tries to agree on a unanimous verdict. If that proves impossible after enough time, what may the judge accept in most cases?

- ☐ A. A verdict decided by the judge alone
- ☐ B. A majority verdict, with at least 10 of the 12 jurors agreeing
- ☐ C. A verdict agreed by any six jurors
- ☐ D. An automatic acquittal of the defendant

228. Before a witness gives evidence in a court case, what do they normally do?

- ☐ A. Pay a fee to the court
- ☐ B. Register on the electoral roll
- ☐ C. Swear an oath, or make a non-religious affirmation, promising to tell the truth
- ☐ D. Take a written examination about the case

229. In England and Wales, the small claims track of the County Court is generally used for claims up to £5,000.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

230. Who is the head of the Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. The Director of Public Prosecutions
- ☐ B. The Lord Chief Justice
- ☐ C. The Home Secretary
- ☐ D. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner

231. What is the main role of the Attorney General in the UK government?

- ☐ A. To lead the judiciary and appoint all judges
- ☐ B. To be the government's chief legal adviser
- ☐ C. To prosecute every serious case personally
- ☐ D. To command the police forces of England and Wales

232. Before bringing most claims to an employment tribunal, a worker is expected to try to resolve the dispute first through which service?

- ☐ A. The Jobcentre Plus network
- ☐ B. The Charity Commission
- ☐ C. Acas, through its early conciliation service
- ☐ D. The Electoral Commission

233. Which statement best describes the British constitution?

- ☐ A. It has no single written document, but is made up of laws, conventions and decisions built up over time
- ☐ B. It is written in a single document dating from 1689
- ☐ C. It can only be changed by a referendum
- ☐ D. It is set out in full in the Magna Carta of 1215

234. Which TWO of these payments are made to local authorities to help pay for local services?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Inheritance tax
- ☐ B. Council Tax, paid on homes
- ☐ C. The TV licence fee
- ☐ D. Business rates, paid on shops, offices and other business premises

235. Inheritance tax may have to be paid after a person dies. What is it charged on?

- ☐ A. The cost of their funeral
- ☐ B. Their estate — their money, property and possessions — above a set threshold
- ☐ C. The state pension they received
- ☐ D. Their family's income in the following year

236. When you buy a home in England or Northern Ireland above a certain price, which tax may you have to pay on the purchase?

- ☐ A. Stamp Duty Land Tax
- ☐ B. VAT at the full standard rate
- ☐ C. Capital gains tax
- ☐ D. Corporation tax

237. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a criminal offence in the UK, whatever a family's cultural or religious tradition.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

238. Since 2015, which behaviour in a relationship has been a specific criminal offence in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. Arguing frequently with a partner
- ☐ B. Keeping a separate bank account from a partner
- ☐ C. Controlling or coercive behaviour towards a partner or family member
- ☐ D. Living together before marriage

239. Which of these is a criminal offence in the UK?

- ☐ A. A racially motivated attack on another person
- ☐ B. Owing money to a credit card company
- ☐ C. Breaking a contract with a builder
- ☐ D. Arguing with a neighbour over a garden fence

240. Who normally chairs the regular meetings of the Cabinet?

- ☐ A. The monarch
- ☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ C. The Prime Minister
- ☐ D. The leader of the Opposition

241. By convention, what does the UK Parliament normally do before passing a law on a subject that has been devolved to Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland?

- ☐ A. Hold a UK-wide referendum
- ☐ B. Seek the consent of the devolved legislature concerned
- ☐ C. Ask the monarch to approve it in person
- ☐ D. Wait for a general election

242. In England and Wales, which independent body is responsible for selecting candidates to be appointed as judges?

- ☐ A. The Bar Council
- ☐ B. The Judicial Appointments Commission
- ☐ C. The Law Society
- ☐ D. The House of Lords

243. What does the legal rule known as 'double jeopardy' generally mean in criminal law?

- ☐ A. Every serious trial is heard twice
- ☐ B. Police may arrest the same suspect twice for one offence
- ☐ C. A person cannot normally be tried again for the same offence after being acquitted
- ☐ D. Defendants must pay two court fees

244. Money bills, which deal mainly with taxation and public spending, must begin their passage through Parliament in which House?

- ☐ A. The House of Lords
- ☐ B. The House of Commons
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The Privy Council

245. The legal principle of habeas corpus protects people in the UK by guaranteeing what?

- ☐ A. Anyone who is imprisoned has the right to a court hearing
- ☐ B. Everyone has the right to a free lawyer
- ☐ C. No one can be arrested without a witness
- ☐ D. Prison sentences cannot be longer than 20 years

246. What is a pressure group (sometimes called an interest group or lobby group)?

- ☐ A. A group of MPs who vote together against their own party
- ☐ B. An organisation that campaigns to influence government policy on a particular issue
- ☐ C. A committee of the House of Lords that checks new laws
- ☐ D. A team of civil servants who write government reports

247. Who is responsible for compiling and keeping up to date the electoral register for your local area?

- ☐ A. The Electoral Commission in London
- ☐ B. Your local MP's office
- ☐ C. Your local council, through its electoral registration officer
- ☐ D. The Post Office

248. How does someone usually become Prime Minister following a general election?

- ☐ A. The monarch invites the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons to form a government
- ☐ B. The members of the House of Lords vote to choose the Prime Minister
- ☐ C. The civil service appoints the most experienced minister
- ☐ D. The candidate is chosen by a nationwide vote held separately from the general election

Answers — Chapter 5: The UK Government, the Law and Your Role

The letter and text of the correct answer, with the explanation.

1. B (Elected by the public in general elections and by-elections)
MPs are elected — each constituency elects one MP using first-past-the-post.

2. A (True)
Juries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland have 12 members; in Scotland a jury has 15 members.

3. B (False)
They are MSPs — Members of the Scottish Parliament, which sits at Holyrood in Edinburgh.

4. A (True)
The Prime Minister appoints around 20 senior ministers to form the Cabinet.

5. A (Stormont, Belfast)
The Assembly sits in the Parliament Buildings at Stormont in Belfast; its members are MLAs.

6. B (False)
The police protect life and property and detect crime, and they operate independently of government.

7. B (Getting more votes than any other single candidate)
First past the post means the candidate with the most votes in the constituency wins the seat.

8. B (Under PAYE, an employer deducts income tax from an employee's pay before paying them) and **D** (If you are self-employed, you must arrange to pay your own tax)
Employees pay income tax through PAYE (Pay As You Earn), where the employer deducts tax from their pay before they receive it. Self-employed people do pay tax, and they are responsible for arranging to pay it themselves — neither their customers nor their bank pays it for them.

9. B (The European Convention on Human Rights)
The Convention protects human rights and freedoms; the Council of Europe is separate from the European Union.

10. A (16)
The official handbook gives the minimum age for taking part in the National Lottery as 16. (The age was raised to 18 in 2021, after the handbook was published — but 16 is the figure the test is based on.)

11. A (Voting and helping at elections or standing as a candidate)
Taking part includes voting, helping with elections, standing for office, volunteering and serving on juries when summoned.

12. B (The monarch)
The monarch is head of state; the Prime Minister leads the government.

13. C (A life peerage, appointed for their lifetime)
Most Lords are life peers, appointed for life rather than elected. The Lords reviews and suggests changes to laws passed by the Commons. Life peers are appointed by the monarch, on the advice of the Prime Minister.

14. A (Chairs the debate and keeps order among MPs)
The Speaker is an MP who chairs Commons debates impartially, keeping order and making sure the rules of debate are followed.

15. B (At least every five years)
MPs are elected in a general election, which is held at least every five years.

16. D (When an MP dies, resigns or can no longer serve, leaving the seat empty)
A by-election fills a single constituency seat that has become vacant between general elections.

17. A (True)
A bill becomes law once it has been agreed by Parliament and given Royal Assent by the monarch.

18. A (The leader of the party with the most MPs in the Commons)
The monarch invites the leader of the party that can command a majority in the Commons to become Prime Minister and form a government.

19. B (The economy and public spending)
The Chancellor of the Exchequer leads the Treasury and is responsible for the economy, taxation and public spending.

20. D (The Home Secretary)
The Home Secretary heads the Home Office, which covers policing, crime and immigration matters.

21. B (Senior members of the main opposition party who challenge government ministers)
The largest opposition party forms a Shadow Cabinet, whose members scrutinise and challenge the work of each government department.

22. A (Two or more parties agreeing to govern together, usually when no single party has a majority)
A coalition forms when parties agree to share power, typically after an election leaves no party with an overall majority in the Commons. After the 2010 general election, for example, the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government together.

23. A (True)
Civil servants are appointed on merit, serve governments of any party and must remain politically neutral in their work.

24. B (Health services in Scotland) and **D** (Setting the rates of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers)
The Scottish Parliament makes laws on devolved matters such as health services in Scotland, and it sets the rates and bands of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers. Defence and the UK's currency remain the responsibility of the UK Parliament.

25. A (Defence of the United Kingdom)
Defence, foreign policy, immigration and similar UK-wide matters are reserved to the Westminster Parliament, not devolved.

26. B (AMs (Assembly Members))
Members of the National Assembly for Wales are known as AMs — Assembly Members. Scotland’s members are MSPs and Northern Ireland’s are MLAs. (Since 2020 the Assembly has been called the Senedd, and its members are now MSs — Members of the Senedd — but the handbook uses the older names, so learn AMs for the test.)

27. A (Agriculture) and **C** (The environment)
The Northern Ireland Assembly decides on transferred matters such as agriculture and the environment, along with health, education and social services. Defence and foreign policy are reserved to the UK Parliament at Westminster, so they are not Assembly matters. Its members, MLAs, are elected by proportional representation, and the Assembly has been suspended several times since it was set up.

28. D (Elected councillors)
Local government is run by councillors, who are elected by local voters to represent their community.

29. A (Local services in their area)
Council Tax is a local tax on homes that helps fund services provided by local councils in that area.

30. B (A criminal case, because theft is an offence against the law)
Criminal law deals with offences such as theft and assault, which are treated as crimes against society and can lead to prosecution.

31. A (True)
Magistrates' Courts deal with less serious criminal cases and the early stages of more serious ones in England and Wales.

32. D (The Crown Court)
The Crown Court hears the most serious criminal cases, where a judge presides and a jury decides guilt in

contested trials.

33. A (The County Court, which handles civil disputes)
County Courts handle a wide range of civil disputes, including claims about debts and contracts.

34. B (To help people claim money they are owed when the amount is relatively small)
The small claims process gives people a simpler way to pursue smaller amounts of money owed to them through the courts.

35. C (Scotland)
Scotland has its own distinct legal system, with its own courts such as the Sheriff Courts, separate from England and Wales.

36. D (Legal aid, depending on their circumstances and the type of case)
Legal aid can help people who cannot afford legal advice or representation, subject to eligibility rules.

37. A (They assist police officers and support work in local communities)
PCSOs work alongside police officers, patrolling local areas and dealing with lower-level crime and anti-social behaviour issues.

38. A (The state retirement pension) and **D** (The NHS)
National Insurance Contributions, paid by most working people, help to fund the state retirement pension and the NHS, together with some other state benefits. They do not pay for royal palaces or National Lottery prizes.

39. D (A pension you receive)
Taxable income includes wages, profits from self-employment, taxable benefits and pensions, as well as income from property, savings and dividends.

40. A (The right to a fair trial) and **C** (Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment)
The European Convention protects civil and political rights, including the right to a fair trial and an absolute ban on torture and inhuman or degrading treatment. It does not guarantee anyone a large house provided free by the state, or a job for life.

41. A (True)
Forcing a partner to have sex is a crime in the UK, including within marriage, and can be prosecuted as rape. More broadly, violence against a partner is a criminal offence and can be prosecuted.

42. A (True)
The voting age for UK parliamentary elections is 18.

43. C (Make sure your name is on the electoral register)
You can only vote if you are registered — your name and address must appear on the electoral register for your area. Each person is responsible for registering themselves - registration is individual rather than by household, as has long been the case in Northern Ireland.

44. D (A qualifying Commonwealth citizen living in the UK)
British, Irish and qualifying Commonwealth citizens living in the UK can register to vote in parliamentary elections.

45. A (18)
Most citizens of the UK, Ireland or the Commonwealth aged 18 or over can stand for public office, including as an MP.

46. A (True)
Jurors are picked at random from the electoral register and are summoned to attend court; jury service is a civic duty.

47. C (They are unpaid volunteers from the local community)
Magistrates, also called Justices of the Peace, are trained members of the local community who give their time as volunteers rather than paid judges.

48. D (17)
You can apply for a provisional licence and learn to drive a car from age 17, supervised by a qualified driver, displaying L plates.

49. B (False)
There are 650 MPs in the House of Commons, each one representing a single constituency.

50. C (26)
Twenty-six senior Church of England figures — the Lords Spiritual — have seats in the House of Lords alongside the peers.

51. B (False)
The 1999 reform removed the right of most hereditary peers to sit in the Lords, but 92 were allowed to remain.

52. D (It chooses the Prime Minister)
The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that commands the House of Commons; choosing the Prime Minister is not a role of the House of Lords.

53. B (The Lord Speaker)
Debates in the House of Lords are chaired by the Lord Speaker, an office created in 2006.

54. B (The official report of what is said in Parliament)
Hansard is the official report of debates and speeches in Parliament; copies can be found in large libraries and online.

55. A (To check and question the work of a government department)
Select committees examine the work, spending and policies of government departments and hold ministers to account.

56. D (Once a week)
The Prime Minister answers questions from MPs in the Commons once a week, in the session known as Prime Minister's Questions.

57. B (Making sure their party's MPs attend important votes and follow the party line)
Whips keep their party's MPs informed about parliamentary business and make sure they turn up and vote in important divisions.

58. C (The monarch opens Parliament and reads out the government's plans for the coming session)
At the State Opening, the monarch formally opens the new session of Parliament and reads a speech setting out the government's planned laws.

59. A (True)
Under the Parliament Acts, the Lords can delay most bills but the Commons can ultimately pass them without the Lords' agreement.

60. B (False)
The Scottish Parliament has 129 members, known as MSPs, elected by voters in Scotland.

61. B (108)
The official handbook states that 108 members, known as MLAs, are elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly, which meets at Stormont in Belfast. (The number was reduced to 90 in 2017, after the handbook was published — but 108 is the figure the test is based on.)

62. C (The First Minister of Scotland)
The Scottish Government is led by the First Minister of Scotland, who is nominated by the Scottish Parliament.

63. A (To set policing priorities and the budget, and hold the chief constable to account)
PCCs are elected by the public to set the overall priorities and budget for their police force area; day-to-day operations stay with the chief constable.

64. D (Leading the local council and the services it provides in that area)
A directly elected mayor leads the local authority for their area and is responsible for the council services it runs.

65. A (The High Court of Justiciary) and **D** (The Sheriff Courts)
Scotland has its own legal system. Most criminal and civil cases there are dealt with in the Sheriff Courts, and the most serious criminal cases, such as murder, are heard in the High Court of Justiciary. The Crown Court and the County Court are courts of England and Wales. The most minor offences in Scotland are dealt with by Justice of the Peace Courts.

66. C (The High Court of Justiciary)
The High Court of Justiciary is Scotland's highest criminal court and hears the most serious cases, such as murder and rape.

67. A (15)
Scottish juries have 15 members — three more than the 12 used in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

68. D (10 to 17)
Youth courts deal with defendants aged 10 to 17; their hearings are held in private and the young person's name is not published. Cases are heard by magistrates or a district judge. In Northern Ireland, a youth court panel is made up of a district judge and two lay members, one of whom must be a woman.

69. B (To investigate deaths that are sudden, violent or unexplained)
Coroners investigate deaths whose cause is unknown or that happened suddenly or violently, holding an inquest if one is needed.

70. C (An employment tribunal)
Employment tribunals hear workplace disputes, including claims of unfair dismissal and discrimination at work. Discrimination at work is a civil matter, usually taken to an employment tribunal rather than a criminal court.

71. A (Sure beyond reasonable doubt)
In criminal cases the prosecution must prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt — a much higher standard than the one used in civil cases.

72. D (The balance of probabilities — which version of events is more likely to be true)
Civil cases are decided on the balance of probabilities, meaning the court accepts the version of events that is more likely than not.

73. B (Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment)
The Convention absolutely prohibits torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, alongside rights such as a fair trial and freedom of assembly.

74. C (A large house provided free by the state)
The Convention protects civil and political rights such as liberty, religion and peaceful assembly — it does not guarantee anyone a free house.

75. A (At 10,000 signatures, the government must provide a formal response) and **D** (At 100,000 signatures, a petition is considered for a debate in Parliament)
When a petition reaches 10,000 signatures the government must provide a formal response, and at 100,000 signatures the Petitions Committee considers it for a debate in Parliament. A petition never becomes law automatically, and there is no debate in the same week at 10,000 signatures.

76. D (Provide a formal response to the petition)
Petitions passing 10,000 signatures receive a formal government response; 100,000 is the threshold for being considered for a debate.

77. B (The Chancellor's annual statement setting out the government's tax and spending plans)
The Budget is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's annual statement to Parliament about taxation and public spending.

78. A (True)
The Bank of England, which is independent of the government, sets the official interest rate through its Monetary Policy Committee.

79. A (A tax added to the price of many goods and services)
VAT — Value Added Tax — is a tax added to the price of many goods and services bought in the UK.

80. D (Every year)
Cars over three years old need an MOT test every year to check that they are safe and roadworthy.

81. A (True)
Motor insurance is compulsory in the UK; driving uninsured is an offence and the vehicle can be seized.

82. B (It is illegal, and you can be fined and given penalty points)
Using a hand-held phone while driving is illegal — even while stopped at traffic lights — and carries a fine and penalty points.

83. C (Giving blood to help hospital patients)
Giving blood is one of the practical ways people can help others; it supports hospitals and patients across the UK.

84. A (Volunteers to help oversee how a school is run)
School governors are volunteers who help make sure a school is well run and that its pupils are doing well. Governors also help set the school's overall direction and check how well its pupils are progressing.

85. D (16 and 17 year olds)
National Citizen Service is a voluntary programme for 16 and 17 year olds, combining challenges, skills and a community project.

86. B (By registering their decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register)
People can record an organ donation decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register, and are encouraged to discuss their wishes with their family.

87. C (Watch debates from the public galleries)
Members of the public can watch Commons and Lords debates from the public galleries, and follow proceedings through Hansard and online.

88. B (The UK Supreme Court)
The UK Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the UK for civil cases, and for criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

89. B (False)
The Supreme Court opened in October 2009, taking over the appeal role previously carried out by the Law Lords in the House of Lords.

90. A (The Middlesex Guildhall in London)
The Supreme Court sits in the Middlesex Guildhall on Parliament Square in London, across the square from the Houses of Parliament.

91. D (The House of Lords)
Until 2009, the highest court was the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords, whose judges were known as the Law Lords.

92. C (To represent clients and argue their cases in the higher courts)
Barristers are specialist advocates: they are usually instructed by solicitors to present and argue cases, particularly in the higher courts.

93. B (Provides legal advice, prepares the case and instructs a barrister if a court hearing is needed)
A solicitor is usually a client's first point of contact: they give legal advice, handle paperwork and prepare the case, calling in a barrister for advocacy if needed. Solicitors' charges are usually based on how much time they spend on your case.

94. A (Free, independent advice on problems such as benefits, debt, housing and consumer issues)
Citizens Advice is a charity that gives free, confidential and independent advice on people's rights and problems, including benefits, debt, housing and employment.

95. B (False)
Citizens Advice is an independent, free service run largely by trained volunteers; it is not part of the local council, and nobody is charged for its advice.

96. A (1829)
The Metropolitan Police was founded in 1829 by the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, creating the first modern police force in Britain.

97. D (After Robert (shortened to 'Bob') Peel, who founded the Metropolitan Police)
The nickname 'bobbies' comes from Robert Peel's first name, shortened to 'Bob': Peel set up the Metropolitan Police in 1829, and its officers were also called 'peelers'.

98. B (A family of printers who first produced the record)
Hansard is named after the Hansard family, a firm of printers who first produced the official record of debates and proceedings in Parliament in the early 19th century. The name is still used for the published record today.

99. B (False)
The £500 deposit is returned to candidates who win 5% or more of the valid votes cast in their constituency; those below 5% lose it.

100. B (False)
Polling stations are open from 7am to 10pm on polling day, and anyone already in the queue at 10pm is still allowed to vote.

101. A (Overnight, starting soon after the polls close at 10pm)
Counting begins as soon as ballot boxes arrive after polls close at 10pm, and most constituency results are declared during the night.

102. B (A postal vote) and **D** (A proxy vote, cast by someone you trust)
Voters who cannot attend in person can apply in advance for a postal vote, or appoint a proxy — a person they trust who votes on their behalf at their polling station. There is no voting a week early at the town hall, and voting by telephone is not available.

103. B (Ministers must support Cabinet decisions in public, even if they privately disagreed, or resign)
Under collective responsibility, once the Cabinet has decided a policy, every minister must defend it publicly; a minister who cannot do so is expected to resign.

104. D (Usually once a week)
The Cabinet of senior ministers, chaired by the Prime Minister, normally meets once a week to discuss the government's main business.

105. A (The largest party that is not in government, whose job is to challenge and scrutinise the government)
The Official Opposition is the largest party not in government; it questions the government, proposes alternatives and leads the criticism of government policy.

106. B (False)
Councillors are normally elected for a four-year term, after which they must stand down or seek re-election.

107. A (Household waste and recycling collections) and **C** (Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home)
Local councils run services such as collecting household waste and recycling, and they arrange social care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home. Issuing passports and running NHS hospitals are national responsibilities, not council services.

108. D (The local council, as the local planning authority)
Local councils act as planning authorities and decide most applications to build or change the use of land and buildings in their area.

109. A (The local council's social care services)
Local councils run adult social care: they assess people's needs and arrange support such as home care for elderly and disabled residents.

110. C (Pay As You Earn — tax deducted from your pay by your employer)
Under PAYE (Pay As You Earn), an employer takes income tax and National Insurance off an employee's wages or pension before paying them.

111. B (False)
The UK tax year for individuals runs from 6 April in one year to 5 April in the next, a pattern that dates back centuries.

112. D (Every ten years)
A census — a survey counting and describing everyone in the country — is usually held every ten years, most recently in 2021 in most of the UK.

113. A (18 to 70)
In England and Wales you can be summoned for jury service if you are aged between 18 and 70 and on the electoral register. (The upper age limit has since risen to 75, but 18 to 70 is the range the test is based on.)

114. C (A regular meeting where local people can raise problems and ask their MP for help)
MPs hold regular local 'surgeries' — advertised sessions where constituents can meet them face to face to raise personal or local problems.

115. A (True)
Special constables are trained volunteers who give their time free, wear the same uniform and have the same powers of arrest as regular police officers when on duty.

116. B (Volunteering — giving her time to help others in her community)
Giving time unpaid to help a charity is volunteering, one of the ways residents are encouraged to play an active part in community life.

117. B (False)
Where there are street lights, the limit for cars is usually 30 mph unless signs show a different limit.

118. A (70 mph)
The national speed limit for a car is 70 mph on motorways and dual carriageways, and 60 mph on single carriageways (unless lower limits are signed).

119. C (They are normally disqualified from driving for a period)
Reaching 12 or more points within three years — 'totting up' — normally leads the court to disqualify the driver, usually for at least six months.

120. B (6 points)
New drivers are on a two-year probation: collecting 6 or more penalty points in that period means their licence is revoked and they must retake both tests.

121. D (10)
In England and Wales (and Northern Ireland) the age of criminal responsibility is 10: younger children cannot be arrested or charged with an offence.

122. D (8)
The handbook gives Scotland’s age of criminal responsibility as 8, lower than the age of 10 in England and Wales. (Scotland raised its age to 12 in 2021, after the handbook was published.)

123. A (The BBC's television, radio and online services)
The licence fee funds the BBC, paying for its TV, radio and online services so they can be broadcast without advertising.

124. B (Free independent legal advice from a solicitor)
Anyone held at a police station has the right to free, independent legal advice — for example from a duty solicitor — before and during questioning.

125. B (False)
The driver is legally responsible for ensuring that passengers under 14 wear a seat belt or an appropriate child restraint; older passengers are responsible for themselves.

126. B (The First Minister of Wales)
The Welsh Government is led by the First Minister of Wales, in the same way that the First Minister of Scotland leads the Scottish Government.

127. A (Income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers)
The Scottish Parliament sets the rates and bands of income tax on the earnings of Scottish taxpayers; VAT, corporation tax and fuel duty remain reserved to Westminster.

128. B (False)
10 Downing Street in London is the Prime Minister's official residence and office; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence is next door at 11 Downing Street.

129. C (It is the Prime Minister's official country residence)
Chequers, a country house in Buckinghamshire, is the official country residence of the Prime Minister.

130. A (Green)
The benches in the House of Commons chamber are green, while those in the House of Lords are red.

131. B (False)
The benches in the House of Lords chamber are red; it is the House of Commons whose benches are green.

132. D (Summoning MPs to the House of Lords to hear the monarch's speech)
Black Rod is the official sent to summon members of the House of Commons to the Lords chamber to hear the monarch's speech at the State Opening; the Commons door is traditionally shut in Black Rod's face first, symbolising the Commons' independence.

133. A (The Crown Prosecution Service)
The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is the public body that prosecutes most criminal cases investigated by the police in England and Wales.

134. C (The Old Bailey)
The Central Criminal Court in the City of London is commonly known as the Old Bailey, after the street on which it stands.

135. B (You do not need any legal qualification — magistrates are trained volunteers)
Magistrates are volunteers from the local community who do not need any legal qualification; they receive training for the role and are advised on points of law by a legal adviser in court.

136. D (The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street)
The Bank of England, whose headquarters are on Threadneedle Street in the City of London, is nicknamed the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

137. C (The trial judge decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty)
The third statement is false. A jury is made up of 12 ordinary members of the public, selected randomly from the electoral register, and people aged 18 to 70 may be called to serve (the upper age limit is now 75). It is the jury — not the judge — that decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty; the judge runs the trial and passes sentence.

138. C (Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords)
Hansard covers both Houses of Parliament: it is the official published record of debates and proceedings in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Anyone can read it — it is published by Parliament, including online.

139. B (A county council and smaller district councils share responsibility for local services)
In two-tier areas of England, a county council covering the whole county shares local services with district councils covering smaller areas — for example, the county council typically handles social care and education, while district councils handle things like housing and local planning.

140. D (To the MP at the House of Commons, London)
You can write to your MP at the House of Commons in London; MPs can also usually be contacted by email and hold regular local surgeries.

141. A (You can ask the court to defer (delay) your jury service if the dates clash with something important) and **D** (You must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media)
If the dates in a jury summons clash with something important, such as a booked hospital operation, you can ask the court to defer your service to a later date — but ignoring a summons can lead to a fine. Jurors must decide the case only on the evidence heard in court, so they must not research it online or discuss it on social media. Jurors are not paid a salary, although they can claim expenses.

142. C (It is part of the annual canvass, which checks who lives at the address so the electoral register stays up to date)
Every year, councils carry out an annual canvass of households to check and update the electoral register, adding people who have moved in and removing those who have left.

143. B (Drivers and vehicles)
The DVLA keeps records of drivers and vehicles — including driving licences and registered vehicles — and collects vehicle tax.

144. D (Voters must own property in the constituency where they vote)
The last statement is false — there is no property qualification for voting. To vote in a General Election you must be aged 18 or over and your name must be on the electoral register. You can vote in person at a polling station, by post, or by proxy, where someone you trust votes on your behalf.

145. A (Volunteering and taking part in his local community)
Joining a parent-teacher association (PTA) is one of the ways parents can volunteer and get involved in their children's school and the local community.

146. C (Volunteering in the community)
Coaching a local sports team in your spare time is volunteering — giving your time to help others and take part in community life.

147. B (They oversee the charity's work and are responsible for making sure it is run properly)
Charity trustees are the people who oversee a charity's work; they are usually volunteers and are responsible for making sure the charity is well run and uses its money properly.

148. D (60 mph)
For cars, the national speed limit is 60 mph on a single carriageway and 70 mph on a dual carriageway or motorway.

149. A (She is herself — passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for their own seat belts)
Passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for wearing their own seat belts; the driver is responsible for children under 14.

150. C (A guide containing the rules and advice for all road users in Great Britain)
The Highway Code is the official guide to the rules of the road for drivers, cyclists, pedestrians and other road users, and some of its rules are legal requirements.

151. B (When it is three years old)
A new car does not need an MOT until it is three years old; after that, it must pass the test every year.

152. D (The government of the day)
Although the monarch delivers the speech at the State Opening, its contents are written by the government and set out the government's plans for new laws.

153. A (They walk through separate 'Aye' and 'No' division lobbies, where their names are counted)
In a division, MPs vote by walking through one of two lobbies — the Aye lobby for yes and the No lobby for no — where they are counted and their names recorded.

154. C (MPs stop being MPs and must stand for election again if they want to return)
When Parliament is dissolved ahead of a general election, all MPs cease to be MPs; those who want to return must stand as candidates and be elected again.

155. B (Cardiff)
The Senedd, the Welsh Parliament, meets in Cardiff, the capital of Wales. The Senedd has 60 members, who are elected every four years using a form of proportional representation. (The Senedd expanded to 96 members at the 2026 election.)

156. D (Edinburgh)
The Scottish Parliament sits at Holyrood in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

157. A (The Palace of Westminster)
Both Houses of the UK Parliament meet in the Palace of Westminster in London, on the bank of the River Thames.

158. C (Jurors are not paid, but can claim expenses such as travel, food and some loss of earnings)
People doing jury service are not paid for it, but they can claim back expenses including travel and food, and an allowance towards loss of earnings, within set limits.

159. B (They give up their party allegiance to stay impartial)
The Speaker must be politically impartial, so on taking the chair they give up their party allegiance and do not take part in party politics.

160. D (The Woolsack)
The Lord Speaker sits on the Woolsack, a large cushion stuffed with wool, at the front of the House of Lords chamber.

161. A (The Family Court)
Specially trained magistrates also sit in the Family Court, which deals with matters affecting children and families.

162. C (The procurator fiscal, part of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service)
In Scotland, prosecutions are brought by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service; the local procurator fiscal decides whether a case should go to court.

163. B (The Electoral Commission)
The Electoral Commission is the independent body that oversees elections and regulates political party and election finance in the UK.

164. A (They apply for a Crown office such as Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which disqualifies them from sitting as an MP)
Because MPs cannot formally resign, an MP who wants to leave applies for a nominal Crown office — Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the Manor of Northstead — which makes them ineligible to sit, and a by-election follows.

165. A (True)
In Scotland a jury can return one of three verdicts: guilty, not guilty or not proven; like a not guilty verdict, 'not proven' means the person is acquitted.

166. B (First Lord of the Treasury)
The Prime Minister is also First Lord of the Treasury — the title appears on the letterbox of 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official home.

167. A (It formally advises the monarch on the exercise of official duties)
The Privy Council is the body of senior advisers — including senior politicians and judges — who formally advise the monarch; much of its work is formal, such as approving orders made in the monarch's name.

168. B (Britain's railways and railway stations are policed by the British Transport Police) and **D** (Since 2013, the whole of Scotland has been policed by a single force, Police Scotland)
The British Transport Police is the specialist force for Britain's railway network, including stations and trains, and since 2013 Scotland's regional forces have been merged into the single service Police Scotland. England and Wales are policed by 43 separate regional forces, not one national force, and the Metropolitan Police covers London rather than the railways.

169. D (The British Transport Police)
The British Transport Police is the specialist force for the railway network in England, Wales and Scotland, including stations and trains.

170. C (Police Scotland (the Police Service of Scotland))
In 2013 Scotland's eight regional forces were merged into one national service, Police Scotland, formally the Police Service of Scotland.

171. A (The National Health Service)
The UK's constitutional institutions include the monarchy, Parliament, the government and the judiciary. The NHS is a public service, not a constitutional institution.

172. A (Professional associations that every barrister must belong to)
The Inns of Court, in London, are the professional associations for barristers in England and Wales; every barrister must be a member of one of them.

173. A (Go to a police station and make the complaint in person) and **B** (Write to the Chief Constable of the police force involved)
You can complain in person at a police station or in writing to the Chief Constable of the force concerned. Serious complaints can also be taken to the independent body that oversees police complaints.

174. C (Parish and town councils)
Parish councils — called town councils in towns — are the smallest tier of local government in England, looking after very local amenities and services.

175. A (Buying fireworks) and **C** (Buying tobacco and cigarettes)
Fireworks and tobacco are age-restricted products that may only be sold to people aged 18 or over. The minimum age for buying a National Lottery ticket or scratch card is 16 (the figure given in the official handbook; the age has since been raised to 18 in current law), and you can start learning to drive a car at 17.

176. D (Tobacco and cigarettes may only be sold to people aged 18 or over)
The minimum age for buying tobacco and cigarettes in the UK is 18, and parental permission does not change that.

177. A (True)
It is an offence to tattoo anyone under 18, and parental consent makes no difference.

178. D (18)
It is an offence to sell a knife or blade to anyone under 18 (a small folding penknife with a short blade is the main exception).

179. B (You need a TV licence to watch live TV on any channel or service, including a match streamed on a phone) and **D** (The licence fee mainly pays for the BBC's television, radio and online services)
You need a TV licence to watch or record television as it is broadcast — live TV on any channel or service,

on any device, including a phone — and the licence fee mainly funds the BBC's television, radio and online services. Watching a film later on a streaming service does not by itself require a licence, and the fee does not provide free televisions for pensioners.

180. D (To good causes, including arts, sport, heritage and community projects)
A share of National Lottery income is distributed to good causes across the UK, funding arts, sport, heritage and community projects.

181. D (100 years)
Census returns are closed for 100 years to protect the confidentiality people were promised when they gave their information; only then can family historians see them.

182. B (Every household must complete it by law, and refusing can lead to a fine) and **D** (Individual answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened)
Taking part in the census is a legal requirement for every household — not just homeowners — and failing to complete it can lead to prosecution and a fine. Individual census answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened to the public.

183. D (The Returning Officer)
The Returning Officer is the official in charge of conducting the election in a constituency, including organising the poll and the count and declaring the result.

184. C (Check your name on the electoral register, mark it off and give you your ballot paper)
Polling station staff (presiding officers and poll clerks) check the register, mark that you have voted, and issue your ballot paper; your choice itself is secret.

185. C (Fold it and put it into the sealed ballot box)
You fold the ballot paper to keep your vote secret and place it in the sealed ballot box, which is only opened when counting begins after polls close.

186. C (By putting an X in the box beside one candidate's name)
Voters mark a cross (X) in the box next to the one candidate they choose; in first-past-the-post elections each voter picks a single candidate.

187. C (It tells you that you are registered and where your polling station is)
The poll card confirms you are on the register for that election and tells you the address of your polling station and the hours it is open.

188. C (IPSA — the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority)
IPSA was created in 2009 so that MPs no longer decide their own pay and expenses; it sets pay and administers and regulates their business costs independently.

189. A (The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman)
The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman independently investigates unresolved complaints about UK government departments and the NHS in England.

190. A (True)
Complaints about government departments reach the Parliamentary Ombudsman through an MP, who passes the complaint on with the person's consent; NHS complaints in England can be made directly.

191. A (The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman)
The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman independently investigates complaints about councils and care providers in England once the organisation's own complaints procedure has been completed.

192. C (Children's Hearings, held by the Children's Panel)
Scotland's Children's Hearings system deals both with children who offend and with those who need care or protection, focusing on the child's welfare rather than punishment.

193. A (True)
Children's Panel members are trained volunteers who give their time unpaid; three panel members sit at each children's hearing.

194. A (A driving ban) and **D** (A criminal record)
A drink-driving conviction carries a minimum driving ban and a criminal record, and the court may also impose a fine or, in serious cases, prison. It is never dealt with by a warning letter only, and retaking a theory test is not the penalty.

195. B (False)
Scotland reduced its limit in 2014 to 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, while England, Wales and Northern Ireland kept 80 milligrams.

196. A (True)
The Highway Code requires cyclists, like other road users, to obey traffic lights and road signs; riding through a red light is an offence.

197. A (It was abolished, and vehicle tax is now recorded electronically instead)
The paper tax disc was abolished in 2014; drivers still pay vehicle tax, but entitlement is checked from electronic records, for example by cameras.

198. B (L plates (or D plates in Wales) at the front and back)
Learners must display L plates (D plates may be used in Wales) clearly at the front and rear of the car until they pass the driving test.

199. B (A person aged 21 or over who has held a full driving licence for at least three years)
A supervisor must be at least 21 and have held a full licence for that type of vehicle for at least three years; the learner must also be insured to drive the car.

200. B (Volunteering — giving her time to help people in her community)
Trained volunteers are the backbone of Citizens Advice, helping the public with free advice; giving time in this way is volunteering in the community.

201. A (A group of residents who work with the police to help reduce crime and keep their area safe)
Neighbourhood Watch brings residents together with the local police to share information, look out for each other and help prevent crime in their area.

202. B (Made the rights in the European Convention enforceable in UK courts)
The Human Rights Act 1998 brought the rights protected by the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, so people can claim them in British courts.

203. B (Request recorded information held by public authorities such as councils and government departments)
Freedom of information law gives the public a right to ask public authorities for recorded information they hold, subject to some exemptions.

204. B (The Equality Act 2010)
The Equality Act 2010 is the main anti-discrimination law in England, Scotland and Wales, covering grounds such as age, disability, race, religion and sex.

205. B (It is a criminal offence to force someone into a marriage)
Forcing someone to marry — by pressure, threats or deception — is a criminal offence in the UK, and protection orders can be made to keep people safe.

206. A (The Charity Commission)
The Charity Commission for England and Wales keeps the register of charities and regulates them, making sure they are run properly and for the public benefit.

207. B (It records their National Insurance contributions and tax, and identifies their record)
Your National Insurance number is unique to you and ensures your contributions and tax are recorded against your name; you need one to work and to claim benefits. You apply for a number through Jobcentre Plus, part of the Department for Work and Pensions, and must provide documents proving your identity, such as a passport or birth certificate.

208. C (Trooping the Colour, a military parade in London)
The sovereign's official birthday is marked in June by Trooping the Colour, a large military parade in London attended by the monarch.

209. B (About a year)
Under the Parliament Acts the House of Lords can delay most non-money bills for about a year, but it cannot block a bill passed by the Commons indefinitely.

210. A (A red ministerial box)
By tradition the Chancellor holds up a red box containing the Budget speech when leaving Downing Street on Budget day.

211. D (The Returning Officer for the constituency)
When counting is finished, the Returning Officer publicly declares the result in each constituency, announcing which candidate has been elected.

212. A (Transport services in the capital) and **C** (Policing strategy and the policing budget in London)
The Mayor of London oversees transport in the capital, through Transport for London, and sets the strategy and budget for policing in London. Immigration and border control are matters for the UK government, and the NHS in London is not run by the Mayor.

213. C (Their profits)
Corporation tax is the tax companies pay on the profits they make from trading and other activities.

214. D (The Health Service Ombudsman (part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman))
Unresolved complaints about NHS services in England can be taken to the Health Service Ombudsman, which is part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman.

215. B (They must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media)
Jurors are told not to research the case online or share information about it, because their verdict must be based only on the evidence presented in court.

216. C (Everyone living in their constituency, whether or not they voted for them)
An MP represents everyone in their constituency, including people who voted for another candidate or did not vote at all.

217. B (The governing party chooses a new leader, who becomes Prime Minister without a general election)
The Prime Minister is the leader of the governing party, so if they resign, their party chooses a new leader who then becomes Prime Minister; a general election is not automatically required.

218. A (No single party wins more than half of the seats in the House of Commons)
A hung parliament happens when no party has an overall majority — more than half of the 650 seats in the House of Commons.

219. D (They are recognised as a senior barrister of outstanding ability)
King's Counsel (KC) are senior barristers recognised for their excellence in advocacy; the appointment is a mark of their senior status in the profession.

220. A (Persuading people to vote for a candidate or party)
Canvassing is when candidates and party workers call on voters - often knocking on doors - to persuade them to vote for their party.

221. B (False)
Most British police officers are unarmed; only specially trained authorised firearms officers carry guns.

222. B (A hazard perception section, using video clips of developing hazards)
The theory test has two parts: multiple-choice questions and a hazard perception test in which candidates watch video clips and spot developing hazards.

223. D (About 40 minutes)
The practical car driving test normally lasts about 40 minutes, including an eyesight check, safety questions and a period of independent driving.

224. C (80 milligrams)
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the drink-drive limit is 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood — higher than the 50 milligram limit in Scotland.

225. B (They are 12 years old or 135 cm tall)
Children must normally use the correct child seat until they are 12 years old or 135 centimetres tall, whichever comes first; after that they must wear a seat belt.

226. A (The Crown Court)
Appeals from a Magistrates' Court in England and Wales are heard in the Crown Court, where the case is looked at again.

227. B (A majority verdict, with at least 10 of the 12 jurors agreeing)
If a jury cannot agree unanimously, the judge may accept a majority verdict in which at least 10 of the 12 jurors agree.

228. C (Swear an oath, or make a non-religious affirmation, promising to tell the truth)
Witnesses swear an oath (or affirm, if they prefer a non-religious promise) that the evidence they give will be the truth.

229. B (False)
The small claims track is the simplest court route for lower-value disputes, generally claims of £10,000 or less in England and Wales. The handbook gives different limits elsewhere: £5,000 in Scotland and £3,000 in Northern Ireland.

230. A (The Director of Public Prosecutions)
The Crown Prosecution Service is led by the Director of Public Prosecutions, who oversees decisions about prosecuting criminal cases in England and Wales.

231. B (To be the government's chief legal adviser)
The Attorney General is the government's chief legal adviser and also oversees the work of the main prosecuting departments.

232. C (Acas, through its early conciliation service)
Most people must notify Acas and try early conciliation — an attempt to settle the dispute without a hearing — before making an employment tribunal claim.

233. A (It has no single written document, but is made up of laws, conventions and decisions built up over time)
Unlike most countries, the UK has no single written constitution. Its rules come from Acts of Parliament, court judgments and long-established conventions.

234. B (Council Tax, paid on homes) and **D** (Business rates, paid on shops, offices and other business premises)
Council Tax is the local charge paid on homes, and business rates are the charge paid by shops, offices and other business premises; both help to fund local services. Inheritance tax is a national tax on a person's estate after they die, and the TV licence fee goes to fund the BBC rather than local services.

235. B (Their estate — their money, property and possessions — above a set threshold)
Inheritance tax can be payable on a person's estate — the money, property and possessions they leave behind — if its value is above the tax threshold.

236. A (Stamp Duty Land Tax)
Home buyers in England and Northern Ireland may pay Stamp Duty Land Tax on property purchases above the current threshold.

237. A (True)
FGM is a criminal offence in the UK, and it is also illegal to take a girl abroad for the procedure.

238. C (Controlling or coercive behaviour towards a partner or family member)
Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship — such as isolating a partner or controlling their everyday life — is a criminal offence. (Background beyond the official handbook: this offence was created in 2015, after the handbook was published — the test itself examines handbook material.)

239. A (A racially motivated attack on another person)
Hate crime - attacking or abusing someone because of their race or background - is a criminal offence, as is smoking in enclosed public places such as pubs and restaurants. Debts and contract disputes are civil matters instead.

240. C (The Prime Minister)
The Prime Minister chairs Cabinet meetings, sets the agenda and sums up the conclusions reached by ministers.

241. B (Seek the consent of the devolved legislature concerned)
Under the Sewel convention, the UK Parliament normally seeks the consent of the devolved legislature before legislating on devolved matters. (The convention is background beyond the handbook's core text.)

242. B (The Judicial Appointments Commission)
The Judicial Appointments Commission independently selects candidates for judicial office in England and Wales, on merit, through a fair and open process.

243. C (A person cannot normally be tried again for the same offence after being acquitted)
The double jeopardy rule means a person who has been acquitted cannot normally be tried again for the same offence, although there are narrow exceptions for very serious crimes with new and compelling evidence.

244. B (The House of Commons)
By convention, bills about taxation and spending start in the House of Commons, because its members are directly elected by the public.

245. A (Anyone who is imprisoned has the right to a court hearing)
Habeas corpus means that a person who is detained can require a court to decide whether their imprisonment is lawful - a safeguard against being locked up without trial.

246. B (An organisation that campaigns to influence government policy on a particular issue)
Pressure groups are organisations — such as charities, business groups and campaign groups — that try to influence government and public opinion on an issue they care about. They are part of how citizens can make their views known between elections.

247. C (Your local council, through its electoral registration officer)
The electoral register is compiled and maintained locally: each area has an electoral registration officer, working through the local council, who runs the annual canvass and keeps the list of voters up to date.

248. A (The monarch invites the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons to form a government)
After a general election, the monarch invites the leader of the party that can command the support of the House of Commons — normally the party with the most seats — to form a government. That leader becomes Prime Minister.

The Exam Series — 24 papers

The same fixed papers as the app’s Exam Series, in order. Sit each one in 45 minutes without looking anything up. The marking grid and the answers follow each paper. Exam 18, “The Second Sitting”, deliberately breaks the pattern: a more even chapter spread and a trickier format mix.

Exam 1

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Marking grid — Exam 1

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 1

1. A (Report the concern to the police)
Concerns about extremist activity that could harm others should be reported to the police, who can assess the risk and act on it.

2. A (Around 10%)
The handbook says nearly 10% of the population has a parent or grandparent born outside the UK, a lasting effect of post-war immigration.

3. A (Australia) and **B** (New Zealand)
On his first voyage Cook charted the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, greatly improving European maps of the Pacific. He did not chart India or Canada on that voyage.

4. A (True)
The Grand National, held at Aintree near Liverpool, is a steeplechase — horses jump a series of large fences over a long distance.

5. A (The National Health Service)
The UK's constitutional institutions include the monarchy, Parliament, the government and the judiciary. The NHS is a public service, not a constitutional institution.

6. B (Napoleon Bonaparte)
Napoleon was exiled to remote St Helena in the South Atlantic in 1815 and died there in 1821.

7. A (True)
The fire began in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane and, driven by wind through closely packed wooden buildings, destroyed much of the old City of London over several days. The fire happened in the reign of Charles II.

8. B (A collar showing the owner's name and address)
Dogs in public must wear a collar with the owner's name and address on it, so that a lost or straying dog can be returned and identified.

9. A (Agriculture) and **C** (The environment)
The Northern Ireland Assembly decides on transferred matters such as agriculture and the environment, along with health, education and social services. Defence and foreign policy are reserved to the UK Parliament at Westminster, so they are not Assembly matters. Its members, MLAs, are elected by proportional representation, and the Assembly has been suspended several times since it was set up.

10. B (Alfred the Great)
Alfred the Great of Wessex defeated the Vikings and began uniting the English kingdoms.

11. D (Auld Lang Syne)
Burns wrote the Scots-language poem Auld Lang Syne in 1788; it is now sung at New Year celebrations in many countries.

12. A (True)
Magistrates' Courts deal with less serious criminal cases and the early stages of more serious ones in England and Wales.

13. D (The Norman Conquest of 1066)
The Bayeux Tapestry pictures the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

14. B (1895)
The National Trust was founded in 1895. It is one of Britain's largest charities and looks after historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline so that they are protected for the nation and open for everyone to enjoy. Another well-known British charity is Friends of the Earth, which campaigns to protect the environment.

15. B (The official report of what is said in Parliament)
Hansard is the official report of debates and speeches in Parliament; copies can be found in large libraries and online.

16. C (Poland)
Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939; Britain and France, having guaranteed Polish independence, declared war two days later.

17. C (17)
You can apply for a licence and drive a car from the age of 17, having passed both a theory and a practical driving test. You can ride a moped from the age of 16.

18. A (15)
Scottish juries have 15 members — three more than the 12 used in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

19. C (To move coal and heavy goods between factories, towns and ports)
Canals linked industrial towns to ports and coalfields, letting heavy raw materials and finished goods be carried cheaply before the railways took over.

20. C (The Celts)
Samhain was a Celtic festival marking the end of the harvest season and the start of winter. Halloween is celebrated on 31 October.

21. C (26)
Twenty-six senior Church of England figures — the Lords Spiritual — have seats in the House of Lords alongside the peers.

22. C (The laws of motion and universal gravitation)
Newton's Principia (1687) set out his three laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation, transforming the scientific understanding of the universe.

23. C (Make sure your name is on the electoral register)
You can only vote if you are registered — your name and address must appear on the electoral register for your area. Each person is responsible for registering themselves - registration is individual rather than by household, as has long been the case in Northern Ireland.

24. D (To the MP at the House of Commons, London)
You can write to your MP at the House of Commons in London; MPs can also usually be contacted by email and hold regular local surgeries.

Exam 2

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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

2. The thistle is the national flower of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

3. Which TWO of these battles of the Civil War were decisive victories for Parliament?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Edgehill (1642)
- ☐ B. Naseby (1645)
- ☐ C. Sedgemoor (1685)
- ☐ D. Marston Moor (1644)

4. After the Great Fire of London, St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt to a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. Which of these statements about jury trials in England and Wales is NOT true?

- ☐ A. A jury in a Crown Court trial has 12 members
- ☐ B. Jurors are selected randomly from the electoral register
- ☐ C. The trial judge decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
- ☐ D. People aged between 18 and 70 may be called for jury service

6. How is the United Kingdom's position in Europe best described?

- ☐ A. Off the south-west coast of Africa
- ☐ B. In the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ C. Off the north-west coast of mainland Europe
- ☐ D. Off the east coast of North America

7. Hadrian's Wall, which stretched right across the north of England, was about 100 miles long.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. The words of 'Auld Lang Syne', sung at midnight during Hogmanay to welcome the New Year, were written by which Scottish poet?

- ☐ A. Walter Scott
- ☐ B. William Wordsworth
- ☐ C. Robert Burns
- ☐ D. John Keats

9. If you want to complain about the police, which TWO of these can you do?

(Choose TWO answers)

☐ A. Go to a police station and make the complaint in person
☐ B. Write to the Chief Constable of the police force involved
☐ C. Ask your local councillor to investigate the officer
☐ D. Take the officer to a small claims court

10. Which description of the Commonwealth is correct?

☐ A. A voluntary association of independent countries, most of which were once part of the British Empire
☐ B. A military alliance commanded from London
☐ C. A political union whose laws are made in the UK Parliament
☐ D. A European trading bloc based in Brussels

11. During the Seven Years War, General James Wolfe won a famous victory in 1759 by capturing which city?

☐ A. Quebec in Canada
☐ B. Boston in America
☐ C. Calais in France
☐ D. Dublin in Ireland

12. Which of these statements about shopping in the UK today is true?

☐ A. Most shops are open seven days a week
☐ B. All shops must close on Sundays
☐ C. Shops may only open on weekdays
☐ D. Sunday opening is banned outside London

13. The Prime Minister's official home and office in London is at 11 Downing Street.

☐ A. True
☐ B. False

14. In which year did the Black Death first reach Britain?

☐ A. 1215
☐ B. 1485
☐ C. 1348
☐ D. 1665

15. The Ashes is a famous contest between England and Australia in which sport?

☐ A. Football
☐ B. Rugby union
☐ C. Cricket
☐ D. Tennis

16. Youth courts in England and Wales deal with young offenders in which age range?

☐ A. Under 10 only
☐ B. 18 to 25
☐ C. 21 and over
☐ D. 10 to 17

17. Which of these peoples was one of the Germanic groups - alongside the Angles and the Saxons - who settled in Britain after the Romans left?

- ☐ A. The Jutes
- ☐ B. The Normans
- ☐ C. The Vikings
- ☐ D. The Picts

18. The patriotic song 'Land of Hope and Glory' is set to a tune from which work by Sir Edward Elgar?

- ☐ A. The Enigma Variations
- ☐ B. Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1
- ☐ C. The Dream of Gerontius
- ☐ D. Falstaff

19. Hansard is the official published record of debates and proceedings in which parts of the UK Parliament?

- ☐ A. Only the House of Commons
- ☐ B. Only the House of Lords
- ☐ C. Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords
- ☐ D. Cabinet meetings and ministerial briefings

20. Geoffrey Chaucer is best known as the author of which medieval work about travellers on a pilgrimage?

- ☐ A. Beowulf
- ☐ B. The Canterbury Tales
- ☐ C. Paradise Lost
- ☐ D. Ivanhoe

21. The Tate galleries, which include Tate Modern and Tate Britain in London, are best known for their collections of what?

- ☐ A. Roman remains
- ☐ B. Natural history specimens
- ☐ C. Aircraft and spacecraft
- ☐ D. Art

22. What does a solicitor usually do for a client with a legal problem?

- ☐ A. Sentences offenders in the Crown Court
- ☐ B. Provides legal advice, prepares the case and instructs a barrister if a court hearing is needed
- ☐ C. Serves on juries in serious trials
- ☐ D. Registers voters for elections

23. In the House of Commons, what does the Speaker do during a debate?

- ☐ A. Chairs the debate and keeps order among MPs
- ☐ B. Votes first on every new law
- ☐ C. Leads the government's side in the debate
- ☐ D. Represents the monarch in Parliament

24. When is a by-election held for a seat in the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. Every spring, for one seat in each region
- ☐ B. Whenever a new political party is formed
- ☐ C. At the same time as local council elections
- ☐ D. When an MP dies, resigns or can no longer serve, leaving the seat empty

Marking grid — Exam 2

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 2

1. 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.

2. C (Scotland)
Scotland's flower is the thistle, a prickly purple plant that appears on many Scottish emblems.

3. B (Naseby (1645)) and **D** (Marston Moor (1644))
Parliament's New Model Army crushed Charles I's army at Naseby in 1645, and Parliament's forces won a decisive victory at Marston Moor in 1644. Edgehill, in 1642, was the first major battle of the war and produced no decisive winner, while Sedgemoor was fought in 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth's rebels were destroyed by the royal army — long after the Civil War had ended.

4. A (True)
Sir Christopher Wren designed the domed St Paul's that still dominates the City of London skyline, completed in the early eighteenth century.

5. C (The trial judge decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty)
The third statement is false. A jury is made up of 12 ordinary members of the public, selected randomly from the electoral register, and people aged 18 to 70 may be called to serve (the upper age limit is now 75). It is the jury — not the judge — that decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty; the judge runs the trial and passes sentence.

6. C (Off the north-west coast of mainland Europe)
The UK is an island nation sitting off Europe's north-western edge, separated from the continent by the English Channel and the North Sea.

7. B (False)
The wall ran for about 73 miles (roughly 117 kilometres), from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west. Its forts included Housesteads and Vindolanda, where many Roman remains have been found.

8. C (Robert Burns)
Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, wrote 'Auld Lang Syne'. The song is sung at Hogmanay — Scotland's New Year celebration — as the clocks strike midnight, and its singing has spread from Scotland to New Year celebrations around the world.

9. A (Go to a police station and make the complaint in person) and **B** (Write to the Chief Constable of the police force involved)
You can complain in person at a police station or in writing to the Chief Constable of the force concerned. Serious complaints can also be taken to the independent body that oversees police complaints.

10. A (A voluntary association of independent countries, most of which were once part of the British Empire)
The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent states, most of them former parts of the British Empire, working together on shared values and development.

11. A (Quebec in Canada)
Wolfe's capture of Quebec in 1759, in which he was killed, was the turning point that led to British control of Canada. Throughout the 18th century, Britain and France were rivals for trade and colonies around the world.

12. A (Most shops are open seven days a week)
Most UK shops now open seven days a week, although larger shops in England and Wales have shorter opening hours on Sundays.

13. B (False)
10 Downing Street in London is the Prime Minister's official residence and office; the Chancellor of the

Exchequer's official residence is next door at 11 Downing Street.

14. C (1348)
The plague reached Britain in 1348 and spread rapidly, killing a very large share of the population within a few years.

15. C (Cricket)
The Ashes is the historic Test cricket series played between England and Australia, dating back to the nineteenth century.

16. D (10 to 17)
Youth courts deal with defendants aged 10 to 17; their hearings are held in private and the young person's name is not published. Cases are heard by magistrates or a district judge. In Northern Ireland, a youth court panel is made up of a district judge and two lay members, one of whom must be a woman.

17. A (The Jutes)
The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from northern Europe and settled in Britain in the centuries after Roman rule ended. The English take their name from the Angles.

18. B (Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1)
'Land of Hope and Glory' uses the famous trio tune from Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1.

19. C (Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords)
Hansard covers both Houses of Parliament: it is the official published record of debates and proceedings in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Anyone can read it — it is published by Parliament, including online.

20. B (The Canterbury Tales)
Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales in the late 1300s, telling the stories of a group of pilgrims travelling together to Canterbury. The Tales are written in verse - a long poem made up of the pilgrims' stories.

21. D (Art)
The Tate galleries hold the national collection of British art and major collections of international modern and contemporary art.

22. B (Provides legal advice, prepares the case and instructs a barrister if a court hearing is needed)
A solicitor is usually a client's first point of contact: they give legal advice, handle paperwork and prepare the case, calling in a barrister for advocacy if needed. Solicitors' charges are usually based on how much time they spend on your case.

23. A (Chairs the debate and keeps order among MPs)
The Speaker is an MP who chairs Commons debates impartially, keeping order and making sure the rules of debate are followed.

24. D (When an MP dies, resigns or can no longer serve, leaving the seat empty)
A by-election fills a single constituency seat that has become vacant between general elections.

Exam 3

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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

2. Crathes Castle, a historic tower house with famous gardens, is in which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. England

3. Which of these famous engineering works was NOT designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel?

- ☐ A. The Great Western Railway
- ☐ B. The Clifton Suspension Bridge at Bristol
- ☐ C. The Crystal Palace in London
- ☐ D. The ocean liner SS Great Britain

4. The Scottish inventor John Logie Baird is famous for pioneering which technology in the 1920s?

- ☐ A. The telephone
- ☐ B. Television
- ☐ C. The steam engine
- ☐ D. The aeroplane

5. Which TWO of these matters can the Scottish Parliament make laws or decisions about?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Defence of the United Kingdom
- ☐ B. Health services in Scotland
- ☐ C. The UK's currency
- ☐ D. Setting the rates of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers

6. At a primary school assembly, children take turns to explain how their families mark different religious festivals through the year. Which value is the school encouraging?

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

7. Which is the largest lake in England by surface area?

- ☐ A. Windermere
- ☐ B. Ullswater
- ☐ C. Coniston Water
- ☐ D. Derwentwater

8. At the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the Scottish king Robert the Bruce defeated the English army.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. Which of these British actresses has won an Academy Award (an Oscar)?

- ☐ A. Judi Dench
- ☐ B. Miranda Hart
- ☐ C. Dawn French
- ☐ D. Jennifer Saunders

10. Which TWO of these courts are part of Scotland's legal system?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ B. The Crown Court
- ☐ C. The County Court
- ☐ D. The Sheriff Courts

11. In 1588, Elizabeth I's England defeated the Spanish Armada, the invasion fleet sent by Philip II of Spain.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

12. London's famous theatre district, home to many long-running musicals and plays, is commonly known by what name?

- ☐ A. The Square Mile
- ☐ B. Camden Town
- ☐ C. The West End
- ☐ D. Greenwich

13. Before a bill passed by Parliament can become an Act of Parliament, it must receive Royal Assent from the monarch.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

14. St Augustine arrived in Britain in AD 597 on a mission to do what?

- ☐ A. Spread Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons
- ☐ B. Build a monastery at Stonehenge
- ☐ C. Lead a Saxon invasion
- ☐ D. Translate the Bible into Welsh

15. On April Fool's Day, tradition says practical jokes should only be played before what time?

- ☐ A. 9am
- ☐ B. Midday
- ☐ C. 6pm
- ☐ D. Midnight

16. How many members are elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly?

- ☐ A. 60
- ☐ B. 108
- ☐ C. 129
- ☐ D. 90

17. Who was Prime Minister for most of the Second World War and famous for inspiring speeches?

- ☐ A. Clement Attlee
- ☐ B. Neville Chamberlain
- ☐ C. Winston Churchill
- ☐ D. Anthony Eden

18. The Yeomen Warders who guard the Tower of London and guide its visitors are popularly known by which nickname?

- ☐ A. Beefeaters
- ☐ B. Redcoats
- ☐ C. Bow Street Runners
- ☐ D. The Household Cavalry

19. Which policy area remains the responsibility of the UK Parliament rather than the devolved administrations?

- ☐ A. Defence of the United Kingdom
- ☐ B. Primary schools in Cardiff
- ☐ C. Hospital services in Edinburgh
- ☐ D. Local roads in Belfast

20. The disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854, when British cavalry rode into Russian guns at Balaclava, took place during which war?

- ☐ A. The Boer War
- ☐ B. The Crimean War
- ☐ C. The Napoleonic Wars
- ☐ D. The First World War

21. Once an MP has been elected, whom do they represent in Parliament?

- ☐ A. Only the people who voted for them
- ☐ B. Only members of their own political party
- ☐ C. Everyone living in their constituency, whether or not they voted for them
- ☐ D. Only people whose names are on the electoral register

22. Which event in 1688 most alarmed leading politicians and helped trigger the invitation to William of Orange to come to England?

- ☐ A. James II publicly converting to Protestantism
- ☐ B. Parliament voting for a new land tax
- ☐ C. The birth of a son to James II, raising the prospect of a continuing Catholic dynasty
- ☐ D. The sudden death of James II

23. During an election campaign, what does 'canvassing' mean?

- ☐ A. Persuading people to vote for a candidate or party
- ☐ B. Counting the votes after the polls close
- ☐ C. Checking the names on the electoral register
- ☐ D. Designing a party's campaign posters

24. Which Cabinet minister's responsibilities include crime, policing and immigration?

- ☐ A. The Foreign Secretary
- ☐ B. The Secretary of State for Education
- ☐ C. The Defence Secretary
- ☐ D. The Home Secretary

Marking grid — Exam 3

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 3

1. 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.

2. A (Scotland)
Crathes Castle stands near Banchory in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is cared for by the National Trust for Scotland.

3. C (The Crystal Palace in London)
Brunel designed the Great Western Railway, the Clifton Suspension Bridge and the SS Great Britain. The Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

4. B (Television)
John Logie Baird gave some of the first public demonstrations of a working television system in the 1920s, transmitting moving pictures.

5. B (Health services in Scotland) and **D** (Setting the rates of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers)
The Scottish Parliament makes laws on devolved matters such as health services in Scotland, and it sets the rates and bands of income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers. Defence and the UK's currency remain the responsibility of the UK Parliament.

6. D (Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)
Learning about and respecting festivals from different faiths encourages tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

7. A (Windermere)
Windermere, in the Lake District, is England's largest lake, stretching about 18 kilometres in length. Wastwater, another Lake District lake, was voted Britain's favourite view in a national poll in 2007.

8. A (True)
Robert the Bruce's victory at Bannockburn in 1314 secured Scotland's independence from England for centuries to come.

9. A (Judi Dench)
Dame Judi Dench won an Oscar for her performance as Queen Elizabeth I in the film Shakespeare in Love. Other British winners include Kate Winslet and Emma Thompson.

10. A (The High Court of Justiciary) and **D** (The Sheriff Courts)
Scotland has its own legal system. Most criminal and civil cases there are dealt with in the Sheriff Courts, and the most serious criminal cases, such as murder, are heard in the High Court of Justiciary. The Crown Court and the County Court are courts of England and Wales. The most minor offences in Scotland are dealt with by Justice of the Peace Courts.

11. A (True)
The Spanish Armada sent by Philip II of Spain was defeated in 1588.

12. C (The West End)
London's West End is world-famous for its theatres, clustered around streets such as Shaftesbury Avenue and Drury Lane. The district is often called Theatreland.

13. A (True)
A bill becomes law once it has been agreed by Parliament and given Royal Assent by the monarch.

14. A (Spread Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons)
Sent by the Pope, Augustine preached Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

15. B (Midday)
By British tradition, April Fool's jokes stop at midday on 1 April — playing one after noon makes the joker

the fool. Newspapers and broadcasters traditionally join in by publishing joke stories.

16. B (108)
The official handbook states that 108 members, known as MLAs, are elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly, which meets at Stormont in Belfast. (The number was reduced to 90 in 2017, after the handbook was published — but 108 is the figure the test is based on.)

17. C (Winston Churchill)
Winston Churchill led Britain from 1940 to 1945 and rallied the country through the war. In a major BBC poll in 2002, Churchill was voted the greatest Briton of all time.

18. A (Beefeaters)
The Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London are popularly known as Beefeaters, and are instantly recognisable in their Tudor-style red and gold uniforms.

19. A (Defence of the United Kingdom)
Defence, foreign policy, immigration and similar UK-wide matters are reserved to the Westminster Parliament, not devolved.

20. B (The Crimean War)
The Charge of the Light Brigade happened at the Battle of Balaclava in 1854 during the Crimean War, after a misunderstood order sent the cavalry against well-defended Russian guns. It was the first war to be covered extensively by newspapers and war photographers.

21. C (Everyone living in their constituency, whether or not they voted for them)
An MP represents everyone in their constituency, including people who voted for another candidate or did not vote at all.

22. C (The birth of a son to James II, raising the prospect of a continuing Catholic dynasty)
When James II's queen gave birth to a son in 1688, it seemed a Catholic dynasty would continue, so leading figures invited William of Orange to intervene.

23. A (Persuading people to vote for a candidate or party)
Canvassing is when candidates and party workers call on voters - often knocking on doors - to persuade them to vote for their party.

24. D (The Home Secretary)
The Home Secretary heads the Home Office, which covers policing, crime and immigration matters.

Exam 4

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. As part of pupils' wider development, schools in the UK are expected to promote which of these?

- ☐ A. Winning national sports competitions
- ☐ B. A single political viewpoint
- ☐ C. The fundamental British values of democracy, mutual respect and tolerance
- ☐ D. British traditions instead of all other cultures

2. The Peak District holds a special place among Britain's protected landscapes because it was the first area to be designated as what?

- ☐ A. A Site of Special Scientific Interest
- ☐ B. An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- ☐ C. A National Park, in 1951
- ☐ D. A Royal Park, in 1951

3. Which TWO of these women were leading figures in the campaign for women's right to vote?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Florence Nightingale
- ☐ B. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ C. Emmeline Pankhurst
- ☐ D. Nancy Astor

4. Which of these is NOT a Christian festival?

- ☐ A. Good Friday
- ☐ B. Wesak
- ☐ C. Easter Sunday
- ☐ D. Christmas Day

5. A jury in England, Wales and Northern Ireland has 12 members.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. The shamrock is a recognised symbol of which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

7. During the Highland Clearances of the 18th and 19th centuries, many Scottish tenants were evicted from their homes so landlords could use the land for what?

- ☐ A. Planting pine forests
- ☐ B. Building holiday villages
- ☐ C. Large-scale sheep farming
- ☐ D. Growing tobacco

8. Which TWO of these come from, or are found in, Cornwall?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Cheddar cheese
- ☐ B. The Cornish pasty
- ☐ C. The Glastonbury Festival
- ☐ D. The Eden Project

9. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a criminal offence in the UK, whatever a family's cultural or religious tradition.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. After his defeat at the Battle of Worcester in 1651, the future Charles II escaped capture by hiding in what?

- ☐ A. An oak tree
- ☐ B. A coal cellar in London
- ☐ C. A cave on the coast
- ☐ D. Aboard a French warship

11. In 1953, scientists working in Britain helped to establish the structure of DNA. What shape did they show it has?

- ☐ A. A single straight chain
- ☐ B. A flat sheet
- ☐ C. A triple spiral
- ☐ D. A double helix

12. Civil servants are appointed on merit and are expected to be politically neutral.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

13. In the 19th century, the Irish nationalists known as the Fenians campaigned for what?

- ☐ A. Ireland to become an independent republic, free of British rule
- ☐ B. Cheaper rents for tenant farmers
- ☐ C. Votes for women in Ireland
- ☐ D. A railway linking Dublin and Belfast

14. Wallace and Gromit, the inventor and his dog who star in films such as The Wrong Trousers, were created by which animator?

- ☐ A. Nick Park
- ☐ B. Tim Burton
- ☐ C. John Lasseter
- ☐ D. Hayao Miyazaki

15. In which city does the Welsh Parliament, the Senedd, meet?

- ☐ A. Swansea
- ☐ B. Cardiff
- ☐ C. Bangor
- ☐ D. Newport

16. Skara Brae, the best-preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe, is found on which group of islands?

- ☐ A. The Shetland Islands
- ☐ B. Orkney
- ☐ C. The Hebrides
- ☐ D. The Isle of Skye

17. The James Bond stories, later one of the most successful film series ever made, were created by which writer?

- ☐ A. Agatha Christie
- ☐ B. Ian Fleming
- ☐ C. John le Carré
- ☐ D. Arthur Conan Doyle

18. What is the legal position on forced marriage in the UK?

- ☐ A. It is allowed if both families agree
- ☐ B. It is a criminal offence to force someone into a marriage
- ☐ C. It is only an offence if the person is under 16
- ☐ D. It is a private family matter with no law against it

19. William Caxton, who set up his workshop in Westminster in the 1470s, is famous for doing what?

- ☐ A. He set up the first printing press in England
- ☐ B. He built the first steam engine
- ☐ C. He translated the Bible into Welsh
- ☐ D. He founded the Royal Navy

20. The World Wide Web was invented by which British computer scientist?

- ☐ A. Charles Babbage
- ☐ B. Alan Turing
- ☐ C. Ada Lovelace
- ☐ D. Sir Tim Berners-Lee

21. In England and Wales, people in which age range can be called for jury service?

- ☐ A. 18 to 70
- ☐ B. 21 to 70
- ☐ C. 16 to 65
- ☐ D. 18 to 60

22. The national Church of Scotland is organised in which church tradition?

- ☐ A. Anglican
- ☐ B. Roman Catholic
- ☐ C. Presbyterian
- ☐ D. Methodist

23. Which statement best describes the British constitution?

- ☐ A. It has no single written document, but is made up of laws, conventions and decisions built up over time
- ☐ B. It is written in a single document dating from 1689
- ☐ C. It can only be changed by a referendum
- ☐ D. It is set out in full in the Magna Carta of 1215

24. What is the minimum age for standing as a candidate in most public elections in the UK?

- ☐ A. 18
- ☐ B. 21
- ☐ C. 25
- ☐ D. 30

Marking grid — Exam 4

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 4

1. C (The fundamental British values of democracy, mutual respect and tolerance)
The Department for Education expects all schools to promote the fundamental British values — democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance — as part of pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

2. C (A National Park, in 1951)
The Peak District was designated in 1951, becoming the first National Park in the UK.

3. B (Millicent Fawcett) and **C** (Emmeline Pankhurst)
Millicent Fawcett led the Suffragists of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who campaigned peacefully, and Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union, whose members became known as the Suffragettes. Florence Nightingale was famous for reforming the care of wounded soldiers, and Nancy Astor was the first woman MP to take her seat, in 1919 — a politician, not a leader of the votes campaign.

4. B (Wesak)
Wesak is a Buddhist festival celebrating events in the life of the Buddha, so it is not Christian. Good Friday and Easter Sunday are central to the Christian story of Jesus's death and resurrection, and Christmas Day celebrates his birth.

5. A (True)
Juries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland have 12 members; in Scotland a jury has 15 members.

6. D (Northern Ireland)
The shamrock, a three-leaved plant linked with St Patrick, is the symbol associated with Northern Ireland. It is Northern Ireland's national flower.

7. C (Large-scale sheep farming)
In the Clearances, Highland landlords removed tenant farmers, many of whom emigrated, to replace small farms with more profitable large sheep runs.

8. B (The Cornish pasty) and **D** (The Eden Project)
The Cornish pasty comes from Cornwall, and the Eden Project, whose giant domes house rainforest and Mediterranean plants, stands near St Austell in Cornwall. Cheddar cheese is named after a village in Somerset, and the Glastonbury Festival is also held in Somerset.

9. A (True)
FGM is a criminal offence in the UK, and it is also illegal to take a girl abroad for the procedure.

10. A (An oak tree)
Following the Royalist defeat at Worcester in 1651, Charles hid in an oak tree at Boscobel while Parliamentarian troops searched below - an episode remembered in the many 'Royal Oak' pub names.

11. D (A double helix)
Working in Cambridge, James Watson and Francis Crick established in 1953 that DNA forms a double helix, drawing on research data produced in London by Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins' team.

12. A (True)
Civil servants are appointed on merit, serve governments of any party and must remain politically neutral in their work.

13. A (Ireland to become an independent republic, free of British rule)
The Fenians were Irish republicans who wanted Ireland to become an independent republic; some were prepared to use violence, while others campaigned politically.

14. A (Nick Park)
Nick Park created Wallace and Gromit at Aardman Animations, using stop-motion clay models. His Wallace and Gromit films have won Academy Awards (Oscars).

15. B (Cardiff)
The Senedd, the Welsh Parliament, meets in Cardiff, the capital of Wales. The Senedd has 60 members, who are elected every four years using a form of proportional representation. (The Senedd expanded to 96 members at the 2026 election.)

16. B (Orkney)
Skara Brae on Orkney, off Scotland's north coast, is a remarkably well-preserved Stone Age village that shows how people lived near the end of that period.

17. B (Ian Fleming)
Ian Fleming, a former naval intelligence officer, published the first Bond novel, Casino Royale, in 1953.

18. B (It is a criminal offence to force someone into a marriage)
Forcing someone to marry — by pressure, threats or deception — is a criminal offence in the UK, and protection orders can be made to keep people safe.

19. A (He set up the first printing press in England)
William Caxton introduced printing to England, setting up the country's first printing press at Westminster in about 1476.

20. D (Sir Tim Berners-Lee)
Sir Tim Berners-Lee created the Web while working at CERN in 1989 and gave the technology away freely, which helped it spread worldwide.

21. A (18 to 70)
In England and Wales you can be summoned for jury service if you are aged between 18 and 70 and on the electoral register. (The upper age limit has since risen to 75, but 18 to 70 is the range the test is based on.)

22. C (Presbyterian)
The Church of Scotland is a Presbyterian church, governed through courts of ministers and elders rather than by bishops.

23. A (It has no single written document, but is made up of laws, conventions and decisions built up over time)
Unlike most countries, the UK has no single written constitution. Its rules come from Acts of Parliament, court judgments and long-established conventions.

24. A (18)
Most citizens of the UK, Ireland or the Commonwealth aged 18 or over can stand for public office, including as an MP.

Exam 5

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Two neighbours fall out over a garden fence. Which response best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Threaten the neighbour until they give in
- ☐ B. Damage the fence secretly at night
- ☐ C. Ignore the law, because it is a private matter
- ☐ D. Discuss it calmly and, if needed, settle it through the proper legal channels

2. Edinburgh is the capital city of which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. England

3. Which TWO of these helped Britain to win the Battle of Britain in 1940?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Radar, which gave early warning of air raids
- ☐ B. The Spitfire fighter aircraft
- ☐ C. The bouncing bomb, used against German dams
- ☐ D. The Home Guard, which guarded against invasion

4. Which of these was NOT written by William Shakespeare?

- ☐ A. Macbeth
- ☐ B. Hamlet
- ☐ C. King Lear
- ☐ D. Great Expectations

5. People are chosen for jury service at random from the electoral register.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. Swansea is a major coastal city in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Wales

7. Which TWO of these statements about the Crystal Palace are true?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. It was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel
- ☐ B. It was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951
- ☐ C. It was designed by Joseph Paxton
- ☐ D. It was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851

8. The National Horseracing Museum, which celebrates the history of horse racing in Britain, is in which town?

- ☐ A. Newmarket
- ☐ B. Ascot
- ☐ C. Epsom
- ☐ D. Cheltenham

9. You must be 18 or over to vote in a UK parliamentary election.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. In 1700, most British people worked in agriculture. During the 1700s and 1800s, which sector grew to become the biggest source of employment?

- ☐ A. Manufacturing and industry
- ☐ B. Fishing
- ☐ C. Banking and finance
- ☐ D. Transport

11. On Remembrance Sunday, wreaths of poppies are laid and a two-minute silence is held at which London memorial?

- ☐ A. Nelson's Column
- ☐ B. The Cenotaph in Whitehall
- ☐ C. The Tower of London
- ☐ D. The statue of Eros

12. In England and Wales, the small claims track of the County Court is generally used for claims up to £5,000.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

13. The Huguenots, who settled in England in large numbers in the late 1600s, were Protestant refugees fleeing persecution in which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. Spain
- ☐ C. The Netherlands
- ☐ D. Italy

14. Which award, established in 1984, celebrates contemporary art?

- ☐ A. The Booker Prize
- ☐ B. The Turner Prize
- ☐ C. The Mercury Prize
- ☐ D. The Olivier Award

15. A UK general election must normally take place within which maximum period?

- ☐ A. Every two years
- ☐ B. At least every five years
- ☐ C. Every seven years
- ☐ D. Only when the monarch requests one

16. James Watt is celebrated for major improvements to which invention that powered the Industrial Revolution?

- ☐ A. The telephone
- ☐ B. The steam engine
- ☐ C. The aeroplane
- ☐ D. The television

17. Sir Steve Redgrave is celebrated in British sport for winning Olympic gold medals in rowing at how many consecutive Games?

- ☐ A. Three
- ☐ B. Five
- ☐ C. Two
- ☐ D. Seven

18. What is meant by a coalition government?

- ☐ A. Two or more parties agreeing to govern together, usually when no single party has a majority
- ☐ B. A government run jointly with the House of Lords
- ☐ C. A temporary government led by the civil service
- ☐ D. One party governing without any opposition

19. Queen Boudicca is famous for leading a rebellion against whom?

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

20. At which tournament, held in London, is the world's most famous tennis championship played?

- ☐ A. The Open
- ☐ B. Wimbledon
- ☐ C. The Queen's Club Trophy
- ☐ D. The Davis Cup Final

21. Towns, cities and rural areas across the UK are run locally by people in which position?

- ☐ A. Officials appointed directly by the monarch
- ☐ B. Civil servants sent from London
- ☐ C. Members of the House of Lords living locally
- ☐ D. Elected councillors

22. The Scottish thinker Adam Smith is best remembered for his work in which field?

- ☐ A. Economics
- ☐ B. Steam engineering
- ☐ C. Naval warfare
- ☐ D. Botany

23. How often does Prime Minister's Questions normally take place?

- ☐ A. Every day Parliament sits
- ☐ B. Once a month
- ☐ C. Once a year
- ☐ D. Once a week

24. The National Citizen Service programme, which mixes outdoor activities, new skills and community projects, is aimed at which age group?

- ☐ A. Children under 11
- ☐ B. Adults over 30
- ☐ C. Retired people
- ☐ D. 16 and 17 year olds

Marking grid — Exam 5

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 5

1. D (Discuss it calmly and, if needed, settle it through the proper legal channels)
Disputes should be handled peacefully and lawfully — by talking things through, and using mediation or the courts if necessary, never threats or damage.

2. C (Scotland)
Edinburgh is Scotland's capital and home to the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood.

3. A (Radar, which gave early warning of air raids) and **B** (The Spitfire fighter aircraft)
Radar gave early warning that German air raids were on their way, and Spitfire fighters, designed under R. J. Mitchell, helped the RAF keep control of the skies. The bouncing bomb was not used until the Dambusters raid of 1943, and the Home Guard was a part-time volunteer force preparing to resist a land invasion — it played no part in the air battle. Radar was developed by a team led by Robert Watson-Watt.

4. D (Great Expectations)
Great Expectations is a novel by Charles Dickens. Macbeth, Hamlet and King Lear are all Shakespeare plays. A Midsummer Night's Dream is another of his plays.

5. A (True)
Jurors are picked at random from the electoral register and are summoned to attend court; jury service is a civic duty.

6. D (Wales)
Swansea is a city on the south coast of Wales, west of Cardiff.

7. C (It was designed by Joseph Paxton) and **D** (It was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851)
The Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton and put up in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the great showcase of industry and technology. It was not a Brunel design, and the Festival of Britain took place a hundred years later, in 1951.

8. A (Newmarket)
Newmarket in Suffolk is the historic home of British horse racing and hosts the National Horseracing Museum.

9. A (True)
The voting age for UK parliamentary elections is 18.

10. A (Manufacturing and industry)
As factories and mills spread during the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing overtook farming as the country's biggest source of jobs.

11. B (The Cenotaph in Whitehall)
The national service of remembrance is held at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, close to 11 November, honouring those who died in war. The Cenotaph was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

12. B (False)
The small claims track is the simplest court route for lower-value disputes, generally claims of £10,000 or less in England and Wales. The handbook gives different limits elsewhere: £5,000 in Scotland and £3,000 in Northern Ireland.

13. A (France)
The Huguenots were French Protestants who fled religious persecution in Catholic France. Many settled in London, where they became known for silk weaving and fine craftsmanship.

14. B (The Turner Prize)
The Turner Prize is awarded annually to a British visual artist.

15. B (At least every five years)
MPs are elected in a general election, which is held at least every five years.

16. B (The steam engine)
Watt's improved steam engine, developed in Scotland in the late 1700s, gave factories, mines and transport a far more efficient source of power.

17. B (Five)
Sir Steve Redgrave won rowing gold medals at five consecutive Olympic Games, from Los Angeles in 1984 to Sydney in 2000. London 2012 was the third time the UK had hosted the Olympic Games, after 1908 and 1948.

18. A (Two or more parties agreeing to govern together, usually when no single party has a majority)
A coalition forms when parties agree to share power, typically after an election leaves no party with an overall majority in the Commons. After the 2010 general election, for example, the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government together.

19. C (The Romans)
Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, led a revolt against Roman rule in Britain around AD 60.

20. B (Wimbledon)
Wimbledon, held in south-west London, is the oldest and most famous tennis tournament in the world.

21. D (Elected councillors)
Local government is run by councillors, who are elected by local voters to represent their community.

22. A (Economics)
Adam Smith's writing in the 1700s about how markets work laid the foundations of modern economics and influenced Britain's move towards freer trade. Smith was a leading figure of the Enlightenment, a movement that spread new ideas in politics, philosophy and science; the Scottish philosopher David Hume was another of its key thinkers.

23. D (Once a week)
The Prime Minister answers questions from MPs in the Commons once a week, in the session known as Prime Minister's Questions.

24. D (16 and 17 year olds)
National Citizen Service is a voluntary programme for 16 and 17 year olds, combining challenges, skills and a community project.

Exam 6

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Most court trials in the UK are held in public, where anyone may attend. What is an important reason for this?

- ☐ A. So that the public can see justice being done openly
- ☐ B. So that the audience can help the jury decide
- ☐ C. So that newspapers can decide the verdict
- ☐ D. So that defendants are not allowed a lawyer

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four countries of the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. The Republic of Ireland

3. Which TWO languages blended together to form the basis of the English language?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Latin
- ☐ B. Celtic
- ☐ C. Anglo-Saxon
- ☐ D. Norman French

4. Which TWO of these athletes are celebrated British Paralympians?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Tanni Grey-Thompson
- ☐ B. Ellie Simmonds
- ☐ C. Mo Farah
- ☐ D. Jessica Ennis-Hill

5. Forcing a spouse to have sex is a criminal offence that can be prosecuted as rape.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. St David is the patron saint of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Ireland
- ☐ D. England

7. During the First World War, large numbers of women took factory jobs, including making shells and explosives.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Lent falls immediately after Easter.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. The legal principle of habeas corpus protects people in the UK by guaranteeing what?

- ☐ A. Anyone who is imprisoned has the right to a court hearing
- ☐ B. Everyone has the right to a free lawyer
- ☐ C. No one can be arrested without a witness
- ☐ D. Prison sentences cannot be longer than 20 years

10. The ancient stone circle of Stonehenge stands in which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

11. The Wars of the Roses took their name from the badges of two rival royal houses - a red rose and a white rose. Which houses were they?

- ☐ A. Tudor and Stuart
- ☐ B. Wessex and Mercia
- ☐ C. Hanover and Windsor
- ☐ D. Lancaster and York

12. The Beatles, one of the most influential bands of the 1960s, came from which English city?

- ☐ A. Liverpool
- ☐ B. Manchester
- ☐ C. London
- ☐ D. Newcastle

13. Which of these is a criminal offence in the UK?

- ☐ A. A racially motivated attack on another person
- ☐ B. Owing money to a credit card company
- ☐ C. Breaking a contract with a builder
- ☐ D. Arguing with a neighbour over a garden fence

14. The Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, in which MacDonald clansmen were murdered by soldiers who had been billeted with them, followed what event?

- ☐ A. Their chief swore an oath of allegiance to William III after the deadline
- ☐ B. Their chief refused to pay his taxes
- ☐ C. The clan supported a French invasion fleet
- ☐ D. The clan attacked the town of Inverness

15. Haggis, a savoury pudding traditionally served with neeps and tatties, comes from which part of the UK?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

16. Before an election, a poll card is delivered to your home. What is its main purpose?

- ☐ A. It is your ballot paper, to fill in at home
- ☐ B. It is a fine notice for not voting previously
- ☐ C. It tells you that you are registered and where your polling station is
- ☐ D. It gives you permission to vote twice

17. Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor and author of Utopia, was executed in 1535 after refusing to do what?

- ☐ A. Pay a fine to the king
- ☐ B. Accept Henry VIII as head of the Church in England
- ☐ C. Leave the country
- ☐ D. Sign the Magna Carta

18. Clarice Cliff was a celebrated British designer of the 1930s, best known for her bold, colourful work in which medium?

- ☐ A. Pottery and ceramics
- ☐ B. Stained glass
- ☐ C. Silver jewellery
- ☐ D. Woven textiles

19. Why does every worker in the UK need a National Insurance number?

- ☐ A. It is needed to open any bank account
- ☐ B. It records their National Insurance contributions and tax, and identifies their record
- ☐ C. It is the same number as their passport
- ☐ D. It is only needed by people claiming benefits

20. What did the Magna Carta of 1215 do?

- ☐ A. Gave every man the vote
- ☐ B. Limited the power of the king
- ☐ C. Founded the NHS
- ☐ D. Ended the war with France

21. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a Scottish writer and doctor, created which fictional detective?

- ☐ A. Hercule Poirot
- ☐ B. Sherlock Holmes
- ☐ C. Miss Marple
- ☐ D. James Bond

22. What is the Shadow Cabinet?

- ☐ A. A secret committee inside the civil service
- ☐ B. Senior members of the main opposition party who challenge government ministers
- ☐ C. The monarch's private advisers
- ☐ D. Retired ministers who advise the Prime Minister

23. Dalia believes her employer dismissed her unfairly and wants her case heard. Which body is set up to deal with disputes like hers?

- ☐ A. The Coroner's Court
- ☐ B. The House of Lords
- ☐ C. An employment tribunal
- ☐ D. The Youth Court

24. What does a school governor do?

- ☐ A. Volunteers to help oversee how a school is run
- ☐ B. Teaches every class in the school
- ☐ C. Inspects restaurants for hygiene
- ☐ D. Represents the school in Parliament

Marking grid — Exam 6

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 6

1. A (So that the public can see justice being done openly)
Open trials keep the justice system transparent and accountable, helping to ensure that trials are fair and that justice is seen to be done.

2. D (The Republic of Ireland)
The Republic of Ireland is a separate independent state. It left the UK in the 1920s and is not part of it. It became a republic in 1949.

3. C (Anglo-Saxon) and **D** (Norman French)
English developed largely from Anglo-Saxon, the language of the Germanic settlers, blended with the Norman French brought by the conquerors after 1066. Latin was the language the Romans used for government and records in Britain, and Celtic languages were spoken across Iron Age Britain, but neither is one of the two main ingredients of English.

4. A (Tanni Grey-Thompson) and **B** (Ellie Simmonds)
Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson won 11 Paralympic gold medals as a wheelchair racer, and Ellie Simmonds won Paralympic gold medals in swimming as a teenager. Mo Farah and Jessica Ennis-Hill are Olympic, not Paralympic, champions.

5. A (True)
Forcing a partner to have sex is a crime in the UK, including within marriage, and can be prosecuted as rape. More broadly, violence against a partner is a criminal offence and can be prosecuted.

6. B (Wales)
St David is Wales's patron saint, celebrated on 1 March.

7. A (True)
With so many men away fighting, large numbers of women took factory jobs, including dangerous work making shells and explosives in munitions factories. Today, women make up roughly half of the UK workforce. Their contribution to the war effort helped to win women the vote in 1918.

8. B (False)
Lent comes before Easter — it is the period of about forty days leading up to it, when many Christians traditionally fast or give something up. Easter Sunday itself falls in March or April.

9. A (Anyone who is imprisoned has the right to a court hearing)
Habeas corpus means that a person who is detained can require a court to decide whether their imprisonment is lawful - a safeguard against being locked up without trial.

10. B (England)
Stonehenge, a prehistoric ring of standing stones, is on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England.

11. D (Lancaster and York)
The rival houses were Lancaster, whose badge was a red rose, and York, whose badge was a white rose.

12. A (Liverpool)
John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr all came from Liverpool, where the band formed before finding worldwide fame. The Beatles were at the heart of the 'Swinging Sixties', alongside groups such as the Rolling Stones, in a decade when many social laws were liberalised.

13. A (A racially motivated attack on another person)
Hate crime - attacking or abusing someone because of their race or background - is a criminal offence, as is smoking in enclosed public places such as pubs and restaurants. Debts and contract disputes are civil matters instead.

14. A (Their chief swore an oath of allegiance to William III after the deadline)
After the Glorious Revolution, Highland chiefs had to swear allegiance to William and Mary by a deadline. The MacDonald chief arrived late, and the massacre that followed became notorious in Scotland.

15. B (Scotland)
Haggis is Scotland's national dish, traditionally served with turnip (neeps) and potatoes (tatties), famously at a Burns Night supper in January.

16. C (It tells you that you are registered and where your polling station is)
The poll card confirms you are on the register for that election and tells you the address of your polling station and the hours it is open.

17. B (Accept Henry VIII as head of the Church in England)
More resigned as Chancellor and was executed in 1535 for refusing to swear the oath accepting Henry VIII, rather than the Pope, as head of the Church in England.

18. A (Pottery and ceramics)
Clarice Cliff designed Art Deco pottery - her famous 'Bizarre' ware - at a factory in Stoke-on-Trent.

19. B (It records their National Insurance contributions and tax, and identifies their record)
Your National Insurance number is unique to you and ensures your contributions and tax are recorded against your name; you need one to work and to claim benefits. You apply for a number through Jobcentre Plus, part of the Department for Work and Pensions, and must provide documents proving your identity, such as a passport or birth certificate.

20. B (Limited the power of the king)
Magna Carta forced the king to rule within the law and consult his barons — a foundation of constitutional government.

21. B (Sherlock Holmes)
Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories, solved with Dr Watson, began in the 1880s.

22. B (Senior members of the main opposition party who challenge government ministers)
The largest opposition party forms a Shadow Cabinet, whose members scrutinise and challenge the work of each government department.

23. C (An employment tribunal)
Employment tribunals hear workplace disputes, including claims of unfair dismissal and discrimination at work. Discrimination at work is a civil matter, usually taken to an employment tribunal rather than a criminal court.

24. A (Volunteers to help oversee how a school is run)
School governors are volunteers who help make sure a school is well run and that its pupils are doing well. Governors also help set the school's overall direction and check how well its pupils are progressing.

Exam 7

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A library runs a free conversation club where new residents can practise English with local volunteers over a cup of tea. Which principle does joining in with the club best show?

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

2. St George, whose cross appears on the English flag, is the patron saint of which country?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. Wales
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. England

3. Which TWO of these famous works were published in the 1600s?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer
- ☐ B. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- ☐ C. Newton's Principia
- ☐ D. The Authorised Version of the Bible

4. The annual Boat Race on the River Thames is a rowing contest between crews from which TWO universities?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Oxford
- ☐ B. Durham
- ☐ C. Cambridge
- ☐ D. Edinburgh

5. Which of these is NOT something the House of Lords does?

- ☐ A. It examines and revises proposed laws
- ☐ B. It debates important public issues
- ☐ C. It questions government ministers
- ☐ D. It chooses the Prime Minister

6. Which of these protections forms part of people's rights in the UK?

- ☐ A. You may be punished for something that was not against the law when you did it
- ☐ B. You cannot be punished for an act that was not a criminal offence at the time you did it
- ☐ C. The courts may invent new offences during a trial
- ☐ D. Old laws can be applied to past events whenever the government wishes

7. The Crown Jewels, used at coronations, are kept on public display at which London landmark?

- ☐ A. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ B. The British Museum
- ☐ C. Westminster Abbey
- ☐ D. The Tower of London

8. William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, defeating King Harold.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. The BBC's television and radio services in the UK are mainly paid for by what?

- ☐ A. Advertising
- ☐ B. The television licence fee
- ☐ C. Government grants
- ☐ D. Subscriptions

10. What is the purpose of the small claims procedure?

- ☐ A. To try the most serious crimes quickly
- ☐ B. To help people claim money they are owed when the amount is relatively small
- ☐ C. To appeal against a prison sentence
- ☐ D. To register a new business cheaply

11. Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first woman Prime Minister in 1978.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

12. Which British runner won gold in both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres at the London 2012 Olympics?

- ☐ A. Andy Murray
- ☐ B. Mo Farah
- ☐ C. Bradley Wiggins
- ☐ D. Jessica Ennis

13. Most members of the House of Lords today hold their seats because they were given which kind of peerage?

- ☐ A. An elected peerage for a fixed five-year term
- ☐ B. A peerage bought from a political party
- ☐ C. A life peerage, appointed for their lifetime
- ☐ D. A peerage passed automatically to their children

14. The Equal Franchise Act of 1928 gave women the vote on the same terms as men, at the age of 21.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

15. The jet engine, which transformed air travel in the twentieth century, was developed by which British engineer?

- ☐ A. Alexander Graham Bell
- ☐ B. John Logie Baird
- ☐ C. Frank Whittle
- ☐ D. Christopher Cockerell

16. A person accused of stealing from a shop would normally face which kind of court case?

- ☐ A. A civil case brought by another shopper
- ☐ B. A criminal case, because theft is an offence against the law
- ☐ C. No court case, as theft is a private dispute
- ☐ D. A case heard only by the local council

17. In medieval England, what were serfs?

- ☐ A. Peasants who were bound to work on their lord's land
- ☐ B. Knights who served the king in battle
- ☐ C. Merchants who traded in the towns
- ☐ D. Priests who ran the village church

18. William Wordsworth, famous for a poem celebrating daffodils, is most closely associated with which part of England?

- ☐ A. The Cotswolds
- ☐ B. The Lake District
- ☐ C. The Norfolk Broads
- ☐ D. The Peak District

19. The Bank of England is sometimes given a nickname. What is it?

- ☐ A. The Old Man of London
- ☐ B. The Golden Lady
- ☐ C. The Bank on the River
- ☐ D. The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street

20. Alan Turing is famous for his wartime work in which field?

- ☐ A. He commanded the RAF during the Battle of Britain
- ☐ B. He designed the coastal radar stations
- ☐ C. He led the team that built the first tank
- ☐ D. Codebreaking at Bletchley Park

21. Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home is mainly the responsibility of which body?

- ☐ A. The local council's social care services
- ☐ B. The Bank of England
- ☐ C. The local police force
- ☐ D. The UK Parliament

22. William the Conqueror's Domesday Book was a great survey recording what information?

- ☐ A. The laws of England and how they were enforced
- ☐ B. The king's family tree and line of descent
- ☐ C. The land and wealth of the Church only
- ☐ D. The land ownership, people and livestock across England

23. As well as hearing criminal cases, magistrates in England and Wales may also sit in which court, which deals with matters such as arrangements for children?

- ☐ A. The Family Court
- ☐ B. The Crown Court only
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The Coroner's Court

24. How does someone usually become Prime Minister following a general election?

- ☐ A. The monarch invites the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons to form a government
- ☐ B. The members of the House of Lords vote to choose the Prime Minister
- ☐ C. The civil service appoints the most experienced minister
- ☐ D. The candidate is chosen by a nationwide vote held separately from the general election

Marking grid — Exam 7

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 7

1. B (Participation in community life)
Clubs and groups like this are part of community life: new residents meet people, practise the language and build local connections, while volunteers give their time to the community.

2. D (England)
St George is the patron saint of England, and his red cross on a white background forms the English flag.

3. C (Newton's Principia) and **D** (The Authorised Version of the Bible)
Newton's Principia, setting out the laws of motion and universal gravitation, was published in 1687, and the Authorised Version of the Bible appeared in 1611. Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales in the Middle Ages, centuries earlier, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was first compiled in the reign of Alfred the Great, in the 800s.

4. A (Oxford) and **C** (Cambridge)
The Boat Race is rowed on the Thames in London between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The race is contested only by those two universities — Durham and Edinburgh do not take part.

5. D (It chooses the Prime Minister)
The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that commands the House of Commons; choosing the Prime Minister is not a role of the House of Lords.

6. B (You cannot be punished for an act that was not a criminal offence at the time you did it)
Under the Human Rights Act, nobody can be found guilty of a criminal offence that was not against the law at the time it was committed — punishment without law is prohibited.

7. D (The Tower of London)
The Crown Jewels are kept at the Tower of London, where visitors can see them in the Jewel House.

8. A (True)
William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings in 1066, ending Anglo-Saxon rule in England.

9. B (The television licence fee)
The BBC is mainly funded by the television licence fee paid by households that watch or record live TV. The BBC is independent of government control. By law, television and radio must give balanced coverage of political parties and viewpoints, especially in the run-up to an election.

10. B (To help people claim money they are owed when the amount is relatively small)
The small claims process gives people a simpler way to pursue smaller amounts of money owed to them through the courts.

11. B (False)
Thatcher led the Conservative Party to victory in the 1979 general election, becoming the UK's first woman Prime Minister; she remained in office until 1990. She was the longest-serving Prime Minister of the 20th century, and was succeeded by John Major, under whom the Northern Ireland peace process advanced.

12. B (Mo Farah)
Mo Farah's double distance gold was one of the highlights of London 2012.

13. C (A life peerage, appointed for their lifetime)
Most Lords are life peers, appointed for life rather than elected. The Lords reviews and suggests changes to laws passed by the Commons. Life peers are appointed by the monarch, on the advice of the Prime Minister.

14. A (True)
The Equal Franchise Act of 1928 finally put women on an equal voting footing with men at 21, a decade after some women first won the vote in 1918.

15. C (Frank Whittle)
Sir Frank Whittle patented his turbojet design in 1930, and an engine to his design powered the first British

jet aircraft flight in 1941.

16. B (A criminal case, because theft is an offence against the law)
Criminal law deals with offences such as theft and assault, which are treated as crimes against society and can lead to prosecution.

17. A (Peasants who were bound to work on their lord's land)
Serfs were peasants at the bottom of feudal society. They farmed their lord's land and needed his permission to leave it.

18. B (The Lake District)
Wordsworth lived in the Lake District in Cumbria and wrote much of his poetry about its landscape.

19. D (The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street)
The Bank of England, whose headquarters are on Threadneedle Street in the City of London, is nicknamed the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

20. D (Codebreaking at Bletchley Park)
Alan Turing was central to cracking Enigma at Bletchley Park, designing machines to speed up the work, and he later became one of the founders of computer science. He also devised the theoretical 'Turing machine', a foundation of modern computing.

21. A (The local council's social care services)
Local councils run adult social care: they assess people's needs and arrange support such as home care for elderly and disabled residents.

22. D (The land ownership, people and livestock across England)
William sent officials across England to list settlements, who held the land and what animals they kept; the Domesday Book still survives as a picture of life just after the Conquest.

23. A (The Family Court)
Specially trained magistrates also sit in the Family Court, which deals with matters affecting children and families.

24. A (The monarch invites the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons to form a government)
After a general election, the monarch invites the leader of the party that can command the support of the House of Commons — normally the party with the most seats — to form a government. That leader becomes Prime Minister.

Exam 8

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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

2. What is the currency of the UK?

- ☐ A. The euro
- ☐ B. The pound sterling
- ☐ C. The British dollar
- ☐ D. The crown

3. The United Nations was founded in 1919, after the First World War.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. Which TWO items traditionally mark out an Ulster fry from other cooked breakfasts?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Haggis
- ☐ B. Soda bread
- ☐ C. Laverbread
- ☐ D. Potato bread (potato farls)

5. If a government department has handled your case badly and its own complaints process has not put things right, which body can investigate as a final step?

- ☐ A. The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman
- ☐ B. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ C. Your local magistrates' court
- ☐ D. The National Audit Office

6. Fingal's Cave, the famous sea cave on the uninhabited island of Staffa, is formed from columns of basalt in what distinctive shape?

- ☐ A. Square
- ☐ B. Round
- ☐ C. Hexagonal (six-sided)
- ☐ D. Triangular

7. Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, by forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Which TWO of these are festivals in Judaism?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Hanukkah
- ☐ B. Diwali
- ☐ C. Rosh Hashanah
- ☐ D. Wesak

9. In England and Wales, which public body is mainly responsible for prosecuting people accused of crimes?

- ☐ A. The Crown Prosecution Service
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. The Police and Crime Commissioner
- ☐ D. The UK Supreme Court

10. At the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, William of Orange defeated which king, securing the settlement that followed the Glorious Revolution?

- ☐ A. James II
- ☐ B. James I
- ☐ C. Charles I
- ☐ D. Charles II

11. Bobby Moore lifted the football World Cup as England's captain in 1966.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

12. When MPs vote on an important question in the Commons, how do they usually record their votes?

- ☐ A. They walk through separate 'Aye' and 'No' division lobbies, where their names are counted
- ☐ B. They raise their hands in the chamber
- ☐ C. They post their votes to the Speaker
- ☐ D. They vote by text message

13. What was a major effect of the Black Death in the 14th century?

- ☐ A. About a third of the population of England died
- ☐ B. London became the capital
- ☐ C. The feudal system was strengthened forever
- ☐ D. Wales left the union

14. What does the Hindu and Sikh festival of Diwali celebrate?

- ☐ A. The harvest moon
- ☐ B. The victory of good over evil and light over darkness
- ☐ C. The new year only
- ☐ D. The start of winter

15. For how long are people's individual census answers kept confidential before the records can be opened to the public?

- ☐ A. 10 years
- ☐ B. 25 years
- ☐ C. 50 years
- ☐ D. 100 years

16. Boudicca, who led a famous revolt against the Romans in AD 60-61, was queen of which British tribe?

- ☐ A. The Picts
- ☐ B. The Brigantes
- ☐ C. The Silures
- ☐ D. The Iceni

17. Who is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The monarch
- ☐ C. The Archbishop of Canterbury
- ☐ D. The Pope

18. What does PAYE stand for in the UK tax system?

- ☐ A. Pay All Your Earnings
- ☐ B. Personal Annual Yearly Earnings
- ☐ C. Pay As You Earn — tax deducted from your pay by your employer
- ☐ D. Payment After Year End

19. In 1922, after the Anglo-Irish Treaty, most of Ireland left the United Kingdom to become what?

- ☐ A. A republic inside the Commonwealth with the king as president
- ☐ B. Part of an independent Scotland
- ☐ C. A French protectorate
- ☐ D. The Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion

20. Which Scottish city is known as the home of golf?

- ☐ A. Aberdeen
- ☐ B. St Andrews
- ☐ C. Inverness
- ☐ D. Perth

21. In some parts of England, local services are split between two levels of council. How does this 'two-tier' system work?

- ☐ A. The UK Parliament runs all local services directly
- ☐ B. A county council and smaller district councils share responsibility for local services
- ☐ C. One single council covers the whole of England
- ☐ D. Town councils run hospitals and schools

22. The Harry Potter series of novels was written by which author?

- ☐ A. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ B. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ C. Philip Pullman
- ☐ D. J. K. Rowling

23. What is Chequers, in Buckinghamshire, used for?

- ☐ A. It is the monarch's private London home
- ☐ B. It is where the UK Supreme Court sits
- ☐ C. It is the Prime Minister's official country residence
- ☐ D. It is the headquarters of the Bank of England

24. How often is a census of the population usually held in the UK?

- ☐ A. Every year
- ☐ B. Every five years
- ☐ C. Every twenty years
- ☐ D. Every ten years

Marking grid — Exam 8

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 8

1. 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.

2. B (The pound sterling)
The UK currency is the pound sterling; some banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own notes, accepted across the UK.

3. B (False)
The United Nations was founded in 1945, after the Second World War, to promote international peace and co-operation, with the United Kingdom among its founding members.

4. B (Soda bread) and **D** (Potato bread (potato farls))
Alongside the usual sausages, bacon and eggs, an Ulster fry traditionally includes fried soda bread and potato bread, known as potato farls. Haggis is Scotland's national dish, and laverbread is a Welsh speciality — neither belongs to an Ulster fry.

5. A (The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman)
The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman independently investigates unresolved complaints about UK government departments and the NHS in England.

6. C (Hexagonal (six-sided))
Fingal's Cave is formed entirely from hexagonally jointed basalt columns, created as lava cooled and cracked. They are part of the same ancient lava flow as the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland.

7. A (True)
Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 by forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington, working with Prussian allies. It was the last major battle fought between Britain and France, and it ended the Napoleonic Wars.

8. A (Hanukkah) and **C** (Rosh Hashanah)
Hanukkah and Rosh Hashanah are festivals in Judaism: Hanukkah is celebrated for eight days, usually in December, and Rosh Hashanah marks the Jewish New Year. Diwali is a Hindu and Sikh festival, and Wesak is a Buddhist festival celebrating events in the life of the Buddha.

9. A (The Crown Prosecution Service)
The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is the public body that prosecutes most criminal cases investigated by the police in England and Wales.

10. A (James II)
James II, who had fled to Ireland to raise support, was defeated by William III at the Boyne in 1690, confirming William and Mary's hold on the throne.

11. A (True)
Bobby Moore captained England to their World Cup victory in 1966, when the final was played at Wembley.

12. A (They walk through separate 'Aye' and 'No' division lobbies, where their names are counted)
In a division, MPs vote by walking through one of two lobbies — the Aye lobby for yes and the No lobby for no — where they are counted and their names recorded.

13. A (About a third of the population of England died)
The Black Death killed roughly a third of England's people, creating labour shortages that weakened feudal ties.

14. B (The victory of good over evil and light over darkness)
Diwali, the Festival of Lights, celebrates good over evil and light over darkness.

15. D (100 years)
Census returns are closed for 100 years to protect the confidentiality people were promised when they

gave their information; only then can family historians see them.

16. D (The Iceni)
Boudicca was queen of the Iceni, a tribe based in what is now Norfolk, and she led their uprising against Roman rule.

17. B (The monarch)
The monarch is Supreme Governor of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury is its spiritual leader.

18. C (Pay As You Earn — tax deducted from your pay by your employer)
Under PAYE (Pay As You Earn), an employer takes income tax and National Insurance off an employee's wages or pension before paying them.

19. D (The Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion)
In 1922 the Irish Free State was created as a self-governing dominion. Six mainly Protestant counties remained in the UK as Northern Ireland. Irish Home Rule had been agreed before the First World War but was delayed by the war, and events overtook it.

20. B (St Andrews)
St Andrews in Fife is known worldwide as the home of golf. Golf has been played in Scotland since the 15th century.

21. B (A county council and smaller district councils share responsibility for local services)
In two-tier areas of England, a county council covering the whole county shares local services with district councils covering smaller areas — for example, the county council typically handles social care and education, while district councils handle things like housing and local planning.

22. D (J. K. Rowling)
J. K. Rowling wrote the seven Harry Potter novels, which are among the best-selling books in the world. The Harry Potter films, adapted from the novels, became one of the most successful film series ever made.

23. C (It is the Prime Minister's official country residence)
Chequers, a country house in Buckinghamshire, is the official country residence of the Prime Minister.

24. D (Every ten years)
A census — a survey counting and describing everyone in the country — is usually held every ten years, most recently in 2021 in most of the UK.

Exam 9

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A group of care workers decides to join a trade union so that it can represent them in discussions with their employer. Which freedom protects their choice?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of association
- ☐ C. Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

2. The Scottish city of Aberdeen is especially associated with which industry?

- ☐ A. The North Sea oil industry
- ☐ B. Building warships for the Royal Navy
- ☐ C. Textile manufacturing
- ☐ D. Coal mining

3. The Jacobite rising of 1745 finally ended in defeat at the Battle of Culloden in 1745.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. Which TWO of these countries have national teams that compete in rugby union's Six Nations Championship?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. France

5. By tradition, MPs are not allowed simply to resign their seats. How does an MP traditionally give up their seat part-way through a Parliament?

- ☐ A. They apply for a Crown office such as Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which disqualifies them from sitting as an MP
- ☐ B. They hand their seat to a member of their family
- ☐ C. They ask the monarch to dissolve their constituency
- ☐ D. They swap seats with a member of the House of Lords

6. The River Thames flows through which pair of cities on its way to the sea?

- ☐ A. Oxford and London
- ☐ B. Bristol and Bath
- ☐ C. York and Hull
- ☐ D. Exeter and Plymouth

7. At Dunkirk in 1940, roughly 30,000 Allied soldiers were rescued from the beaches and taken back to Britain.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Which TWO of these are National Parks in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Lake District
- ☐ B. The Pennines
- ☐ C. Snowdonia (Eryri)
- ☐ D. The Jurassic Coast

9. What does the money raised by the TV licence fee mainly pay for?

- ☐ A. The BBC's television, radio and online services
- ☐ B. Building new cinemas
- ☐ C. The government's advertising
- ☐ D. Free televisions for pensioners

10. The First World War officially ended at 11 am on 11 December 1918.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

11. Ernest Rutherford, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist who worked in Britain, led research that achieved which breakthrough?

- ☐ A. Splitting the atom
- ☐ B. Discovering penicillin
- ☐ C. Inventing the jet engine
- ☐ D. Working out the structure of DNA

12. At the State Opening of Parliament, an official called Black Rod has a particular job. What is it?

- ☐ A. Reading out the results of the general election
- ☐ B. Swearing in new members of the House of Lords
- ☐ C. Announcing the Budget to the Commons
- ☐ D. Summoning MPs to the House of Lords to hear the monarch's speech

13. What happened to the English Church under Henry VIII?

- ☐ A. It was handed back to the Pope in Rome
- ☐ B. He broke from Rome and became head of the Church
- ☐ C. It became Presbyterian, like the church in Scotland
- ☐ D. Nothing changed — it stayed under the Pope

14. HMS Victory, preserved today at Portsmouth, was the flagship of which admiral at the Battle of Trafalgar?

- ☐ A. Francis Drake
- ☐ B. Horatio Nelson
- ☐ C. John Jervis
- ☐ D. Cuthbert Collingwood

15. How often does the Cabinet normally meet?

- ☐ A. Once a year
- ☐ B. Once a month
- ☐ C. Only during a national emergency
- ☐ D. Usually once a week

16. For how many years did Charles I govern England without calling Parliament, in the period known as his Personal Rule?

- ☐ A. Three years
- ☐ B. Eleven years
- ☐ C. Twenty years
- ☐ D. One year

17. In which year did Roger Bannister become the first athlete to run a mile in under four minutes, at a track in Oxford?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1950
- ☐ C. 1954
- ☐ D. 1960

18. Which court is the highest court in the United Kingdom, hearing final appeals?

- ☐ A. The Crown Court
- ☐ B. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ C. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ D. The Court of Appeal

19. Why did Elizabeth I's government treat Mary, Queen of Scots as such a dangerous threat?

- ☐ A. She was a Catholic with a claim to the English throne, and plotters hoped to replace Elizabeth with her
- ☐ B. She commanded a large Scottish army camped along the English border
- ☐ C. Elizabeth had formally named her as heir to the throne, then changed her mind
- ☐ D. She had secretly married the King of Spain

20. In which town was William Shakespeare born?

- ☐ A. London
- ☐ B. Oxford
- ☐ C. Stratford-upon-Avon
- ☐ D. Cambridge

21. The monarch has an official birthday, celebrated in June each year. Which famous ceremony marks it?

- ☐ A. The State Opening of Parliament
- ☐ B. A garden party for members of the public
- ☐ C. Trooping the Colour, a military parade in London
- ☐ D. A national fireworks display over the Thames

22. Why was Hadrian's Wall built?

- ☐ A. To keep out the Picts of the north
- ☐ B. As a royal palace
- ☐ C. To divide two kingdoms' farmland
- ☐ D. As a Roman holiday resort

23. Who can look into a complaint that a local council in England has handled something unfairly, once the council's own complaints process is finished?

- ☐ A. The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman
- ☐ B. The council leader's office
- ☐ C. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards
- ☐ D. The Charity Commission

24. In a criminal trial, how sure must the jury be before they can find the defendant guilty?

- ☐ A. Sure beyond reasonable doubt
- ☐ B. It is enough that guilt seems slightly more likely than not
- ☐ C. Completely certain, with no questions allowed at all
- ☐ D. A jury never decides guilt in a criminal trial

Marking grid — Exam 9

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 9

1. B (Freedom of association)
Freedom of association means people may join groups and organisations of their choice, such as a trade union, a club or a political party.

2. A (The North Sea oil industry)
Aberdeen grew into a centre for the North Sea oil and gas industry from the 1970s onwards.

3. B (False)
Charles Edward Stuart's ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') army was destroyed at Culloden in April 1746, the last pitched battle fought on British soil, ending the Jacobite threat. His rising drew much of its support from the Highland clans.

4. B (England) and **D** (France)
England and France are two of the Six Nations, along with Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Italy. Spain is not one of the competing countries, and Australia — England's opponents in the Ashes cricket series — is not part of the championship either.

5. A (They apply for a Crown office such as Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which disqualifies them from sitting as an MP)
Because MPs cannot formally resign, an MP who wants to leave applies for a nominal Crown office — Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the Manor of Northstead — which makes them ineligible to sit, and a by-election follows.

6. A (Oxford and London)
The Thames rises in Gloucestershire and flows through Oxford and then London before reaching the North Sea.

7. B (False)
A flotilla of naval ships and hundreds of civilian volunteers in small boats rescued over 300,000 men, giving rise to the phrase 'the Dunkirk spirit'.

8. A (The Lake District) and **C** (Snowdonia (Eryri))
The Lake District in Cumbria is the largest of England's National Parks, and Snowdonia (Eryri) is a National Park in north-west Wales. The Pennines are a chain of hills nicknamed the 'backbone of England', and the Jurassic Coast is a World Heritage Site famous for its fossils — neither is a National Park. There are 15 National Parks across the UK - areas of protected countryside - including Loch Lomond and The Trossachs in Scotland.

9. A (The BBC's television, radio and online services)
The licence fee funds the BBC, paying for its TV, radio and online services so they can be broadcast without advertising.

10. B (False)
The armistice took effect at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, 11 am on 11 November 1918, with victory for Britain and its allies.

11. A (Splitting the atom)
Rutherford's research into the structure of the atom laid the foundations of nuclear physics, and the team he led was the first to split the atom.

12. D (Summoning MPs to the House of Lords to hear the monarch's speech)
Black Rod is the official sent to summon members of the House of Commons to the Lords chamber to hear the monarch's speech at the State Opening; the Commons door is traditionally shut in Black Rod's face first, symbolising the Commons' independence.

13. B (He broke from Rome and became head of the Church)
Henry VIII's break with Rome led to the Reformation in England and the dissolution of the monasteries.

14. B (Horatio Nelson)
HMS Victory was Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar in 1805, where Nelson was killed.

15. D (Usually once a week)
The Cabinet of senior ministers, chaired by the Prime Minister, normally meets once a week to discuss the government's main business.

16. B (Eleven years)
Charles I ruled without Parliament for eleven years (1629–1640), raising money by other means — a major cause of the tensions that led to the Civil War. Charles believed in the divine right of kings - that his authority came from God - which fuelled his clashes with Parliament.

17. C (1954)
Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile at the Iffley Road track in Oxford on 6 May 1954, finishing in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds.

18. B (The UK Supreme Court)
The UK Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the UK for civil cases, and for criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

19. A (She was a Catholic with a claim to the English throne, and plotters hoped to replace Elizabeth with her)
Mary was a Catholic claimant to Elizabeth's throne. Raised in France and a focus for Catholic hopes in England, she became the centre of plots against the Protestant Elizabeth — plots in which she was eventually implicated, leading to her execution in 1587. Elizabeth, a Protestant, tried to hold a middle course between Catholic and Protestant opinion.

20. C (Stratford-upon-Avon)
Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire in 1564.

21. C (Trooping the Colour, a military parade in London)
The sovereign's official birthday is marked in June by Trooping the Colour, a large military parade in London attended by the monarch.

22. A (To keep out the Picts of the north)
Emperor Hadrian ordered the wall across northern England to defend the Roman province from northern tribes.

23. A (The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman)
The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman independently investigates complaints about councils and care providers in England once the organisation's own complaints procedure has been completed.

24. A (Sure beyond reasonable doubt)
In criminal cases the prosecution must prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt — a much higher standard than the one used in civil cases.

Exam 10

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which of these situations is covered by the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. A friend deciding not to invite a colleague to a private birthday party
- ☐ B. A college refusing to offer a place to a student because of her disability
- ☐ C. Brothers arguing over who should wash the dishes at home
- ☐ D. A novelist writing a story with an unkind character

2. Which TWO of these are British Overseas Territories?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Gibraltar
- ☐ B. Jersey
- ☐ C. The Isle of Man
- ☐ D. The Falkland Islands

3. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed on the orders of Elizabeth I in 1588.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. Hogmanay is the Scottish name for Christmas Day.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. Which of the following is NOT a right protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

- ☐ A. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- ☐ B. The right to liberty and security
- ☐ C. A large house provided free by the state
- ☐ D. Freedom of assembly and association

6. Which TWO of these countries are part of Great Britain?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. The Republic of Ireland
- ☐ C. Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. Scotland

7. In the 1640s and 1650s, the Puritan Parliament banned the public celebration of Christmas.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Which British-born film star became world-famous as the bowler-hatted 'Little Tramp' of silent cinema?

- ☐ A. Stan Laurel
- ☐ B. Buster Keaton
- ☐ C. Harold Lloyd
- ☐ D. Charlie Chaplin

9. At a parliamentary election, after all the votes in a constituency have been counted, who publicly declares (announces) the result?

- ☐ A. The winning candidate
- ☐ B. The local mayor
- ☐ C. A television presenter covering the election
- ☐ D. The Returning Officer for the constituency

10. Visitors to Greenwich can stand with a foot on either side of the Prime Meridian line in the courtyard of which landmark?

- ☐ A. The Royal Observatory
- ☐ B. The National Maritime Museum
- ☐ C. The Old Royal Naval College
- ☐ D. The Cutty Sark

11. The Bill of Rights of 1689 laid down which key rule about the monarchy?

- ☐ A. The monarch could suspend laws without Parliament's agreement
- ☐ B. The monarch could not raise taxes or keep an army in peacetime without Parliament's consent
- ☐ C. Parliament had to meet only once every seven years
- ☐ D. The monarch chose members of the House of Commons

12. Mary Peters, from Northern Ireland, won an Olympic gold medal at the 1972 Munich Games in which event?

- ☐ A. The pentathlon
- ☐ B. The marathon
- ☐ C. The 100 metres
- ☐ D. The long jump

13. The Scottish Parliament's building, known as Holyrood, is in which city?

- ☐ A. Glasgow
- ☐ B. Aberdeen
- ☐ C. Inverness
- ☐ D. Edinburgh

14. At the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the British fleet defeated the French and Spanish fleets. Who commanded the British fleet and was killed during the battle?

- ☐ A. The Duke of Wellington
- ☐ B. Lord Cornwallis
- ☐ C. Sir Francis Drake
- ☐ D. Admiral Lord Nelson

15. For Muslims in Britain, the festival of Eid al-Fitr marks the end of what period?

- ☐ A. The pilgrimage to Mecca
- ☐ B. The month of fasting during Ramadan
- ☐ C. The Islamic new year
- ☐ D. A period of mourning

16. What is the law about using a hand-held mobile phone while driving?

- ☐ A. It is allowed if the call is very short
- ☐ B. It is illegal, and you can be fined and given penalty points
- ☐ C. It is allowed whenever the car is stopped at traffic lights
- ☐ D. It is legal for experienced drivers only

17. The Factories Act of 1847 was an early law to protect workers. What did it do?

- ☐ A. Limited the working day for women and young people in factories to ten hours
- ☐ B. Banned children under 14 from all factory work
- ☐ C. Gave every factory worker two weeks of paid holiday
- ☐ D. Set a minimum wage for factory workers

18. The Lord of the Rings and The Hobbit, two of the best-loved fantasy stories ever written, were created by which British author?

- ☐ A. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ B. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ C. Philip Pullman
- ☐ D. Terry Pratchett

19. What is the minimum legal age for buying most knives and blades in the UK?

- ☐ A. 16
- ☐ B. There is no minimum age
- ☐ C. 21
- ☐ D. 18

20. Who became Lord Protector after the Civil War and Charles I's execution?

- ☐ A. Winston Churchill
- ☐ B. Oliver Cromwell
- ☐ C. Robert Walpole
- ☐ D. The Duke of Wellington

21. The National Trust, one of Britain's largest charities, was set up to protect and care for what?

- ☐ A. Endangered farm animals only
- ☐ B. The railways and canals
- ☐ C. Professional football clubs
- ☐ D. Historic places and areas of countryside and coast

22. How can a person record their wishes about donating their organs after they die?

- ☐ A. By telling only their local MP
- ☐ B. By registering their decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register
- ☐ C. By paying a fee to a private company
- ☐ D. They cannot record a decision at all

23. During the first two years after passing their test, a new driver's licence will normally be revoked if they collect how many penalty points?

- ☐ A. 12 points
- ☐ B. 6 points
- ☐ C. 3 points
- ☐ D. 9 points

24. What does the legal rule known as 'double jeopardy' generally mean in criminal law?

- ☐ A. Every serious trial is heard twice
- ☐ B. Police may arrest the same suspect twice for one offence
- ☐ C. A person cannot normally be tried again for the same offence after being acquitted
- ☐ D. Defendants must pay two court fees

Marking grid — Exam 10

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 10

1. B (A college refusing to offer a place to a student because of her disability)
The Equality Act 2010 covers education, so refusing a student a place because of her disability is unlawful discrimination; private social choices at home are not covered by it.

2. A (Gibraltar) and **D** (The Falkland Islands)
Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands are both British Overseas Territories. Jersey and the Isle of Man are Crown Dependencies, a separate category: they have their own governments and laws and are not Overseas Territories.

3. B (False)
Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587 after being implicated in plots against Elizabeth I, whose prisoner she had been for many years.

4. B (False)
Hogmanay is Scotland's famous New Year celebration, marked with parties, fireworks and the singing of Auld Lang Syne at midnight.

5. C (A large house provided free by the state)
The Convention protects civil and political rights such as liberty, religion and peaceful assembly — it does not guarantee anyone a free house.

6. A (Wales) and **D** (Scotland)
Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales together, so Wales and Scotland are both part of it. Northern Ireland belongs to the United Kingdom but not to Great Britain, and the Republic of Ireland is a separate, independent country.

7. A (True)
The Puritan Parliament of the 1640s and 1650s banned Christmas celebrations, regarding them as frivolous and unbiblical; the festivities returned after the Restoration in 1660. The Puritans were strict Protestants who wanted to purify the Church of England.

8. D (Charlie Chaplin)
Charlie Chaplin, born in London, created the Tramp character and became one of the biggest stars of the silent film era.

9. D (The Returning Officer for the constituency)
When counting is finished, the Returning Officer publicly declares the result in each constituency, announcing which candidate has been elected.

10. A (The Royal Observatory)
The Prime Meridian line, marking 0 degrees longitude, is set into the courtyard of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, the historic home of British astronomy and of Greenwich Mean Time.

11. B (The monarch could not raise taxes or keep an army in peacetime without Parliament's consent)
The 1689 Bill of Rights limited royal power: the monarch could not suspend laws, raise taxes or maintain a standing army in peacetime without Parliament's consent. It was a foundation of Britain's constitutional monarchy, but it did not extend the right to vote; women did not gain the vote until the 20th century.

12. A (The pentathlon)
Mary Peters won the women's pentathlon in 1972, beating the local favourite, and became one of Northern Ireland's best-loved sporting figures.

13. D (Edinburgh)
The Scottish Parliament sits at Holyrood in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

14. D (Admiral Lord Nelson)
Admiral Lord Nelson commanded the British fleet at Trafalgar in 1805, defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets, but he was fatally wounded during the fighting.

15. B (The month of fasting during Ramadan)
Eid al-Fitr celebrates the end of Ramadan, the month in which Muslims fast during daylight hours, and is marked with prayers, visits and shared meals.

16. B (It is illegal, and you can be fined and given penalty points)
Using a hand-held phone while driving is illegal — even while stopped at traffic lights — and carries a fine and penalty points.

17. A (Limited the working day for women and young people in factories to ten hours)
The 1847 Act, known as the Ten Hours Act, limited the working day for women and young people in textile factories to ten hours.

18. B (J. R. R. Tolkien)
J. R. R. Tolkien wrote The Hobbit and its sequel, The Lord of the Rings, drawing on his love of old languages and myths. The Lord of the Rings was voted Britain's best-loved novel in a major national poll in 2003.

19. D (18)
It is an offence to sell a knife or blade to anyone under 18 (a small folding penknife with a short blade is the main exception).

20. B (Oliver Cromwell)
Oliver Cromwell led Parliament's armies and ruled the Commonwealth as Lord Protector.

21. D (Historic places and areas of countryside and coast)
The National Trust looks after historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline, keeping them open for the public to enjoy.

22. B (By registering their decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register)
People can record an organ donation decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register, and are encouraged to discuss their wishes with their family.

23. B (6 points)
New drivers are on a two-year probation: collecting 6 or more penalty points in that period means their licence is revoked and they must retake both tests.

24. C (A person cannot normally be tried again for the same offence after being acquitted)
The double jeopardy rule means a person who has been acquitted cannot normally be tried again for the same offence, although there are narrow exceptions for very serious crimes with new and compelling evidence.

Exam 11

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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

2. Which TWO of these are the national flowers of countries of the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The rose
- ☐ B. The leek
- ☐ C. The oak
- ☐ D. The thistle

3. Charles I was executed in 1649, the first English king to be put to death after a public trial.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. The Derby, one of Britain's most famous flat horse races, is run at Ascot.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. Which of the following is NOT true about voting in a UK General Election?

- ☐ A. People must be on the electoral register before they can vote
- ☐ B. Voters must be aged 18 or over
- ☐ C. It is possible to vote by post or by proxy, where someone votes on your behalf
- ☐ D. Voters must own property in the constituency where they vote

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. The Great Glen, a great geological fault valley containing Loch Ness, runs across the Highlands between which two places?

- ☐ A. Glasgow and Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Aberdeen and Inverness
- ☐ C. Oban and Fort William
- ☐ D. Fort William and Inverness

8. Who is generally regarded as Britain's first Prime Minister, dominating the government from 1721?

- ☐ A. Robert Walpole
- ☐ B. William Pitt the Elder
- ☐ C. Spencer Perceval
- ☐ D. The Duke of Wellington

9. Concorde, the famous supersonic airliner, was built by Britain working together with Germany.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. Where does the Northern Ireland Assembly meet?

- ☐ A. Stormont, Belfast
- ☐ B. Holyrood, Edinburgh
- ☐ C. The Senedd, Cardiff
- ☐ D. Westminster, London

11. Which of these best describes the outcome of the Civil War that began in 1642?

- ☐ A. Parliament defeated the king; Charles I was tried and executed, and England became a republic
- ☐ B. Charles I defeated Parliament and ruled without it for the rest of his reign
- ☐ C. The war ended in a compromise that left Charles I securely on the throne
- ☐ D. Scotland conquered England and placed its own king on the English throne

12. David Hockney is a leading figure associated with which movement in British art?

- ☐ A. Impressionism
- ☐ B. The Pre-Raphaelites
- ☐ C. Pop art
- ☐ D. Romantic landscape painting

13. In Scotland, children and young people who have offended, or who need care and protection, are usually dealt with through which system?

- ☐ A. The Crown Court
- ☐ B. The magistrates' youth court
- ☐ C. Children's Hearings, held by the Children's Panel
- ☐ D. A military tribunal

14. When James II fled the country in 1688 in the Glorious Revolution, who took the throne?

- ☐ A. James II stayed on as king
- ☐ B. Charles I was restored
- ☐ C. Oliver Cromwell returned to power
- ☐ D. William of Orange, ruling jointly with his wife Mary II

15. Snowdonia (Eryri), one of the UK's national parks, is in which country?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

16. Which of these can members of the public do at the UK Parliament?

- ☐ A. Vote in House of Commons debates
- ☐ B. Sit in the Cabinet
- ☐ C. Watch debates from the public galleries
- ☐ D. Ask questions at Prime Minister's Questions themselves

17. Who became Prime Minister after the Labour Party won the general election of 1945 and built the welfare state?

- ☐ A. Clement Attlee
- ☐ B. Anthony Eden
- ☐ C. Harold Wilson
- ☐ D. Neville Chamberlain

18. The Booker Prize, one of the world's best-known literary awards, is given each year for what?

- ☐ A. A novel written in English
- ☐ B. A book of poetry
- ☐ C. A work of history
- ☐ D. A children's picture book

19. A brand-new car is registered in Great Britain. When will it first need to pass an MOT test?

- ☐ A. After one year
- ☐ B. When it is three years old
- ☐ C. After five years
- ☐ D. Only when it is sold

20. Who became Prime Minister when the Labour Party won the general election of 1997, ending 18 years of Conservative government?

- ☐ A. Tony Blair
- ☐ B. Gordon Brown
- ☐ C. John Major
- ☐ D. Neil Kinnock

21. What is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales — the youngest age at which a child can be charged with a crime?

- ☐ A. 12
- ☐ B. 14
- ☐ C. 16
- ☐ D. 10

22. Sir Walter Raleigh, a leading figure at Elizabeth I's court, is associated with early English attempts to do what?

- ☐ A. Defeat the Spanish Armada single-handed
- ☐ B. Write the first English dictionary
- ☐ C. Invent the telescope
- ☐ D. Promote English settlement and colonisation in North America

23. What title do the elected members of the National Assembly for Wales have?

- ☐ A. MPs
- ☐ B. AMs (Assembly Members)
- ☐ C. MLAs
- ☐ D. MSPs

24. Who is the head of the Scottish Government?

- ☐ A. The Secretary of State for Scotland
- ☐ B. The Presiding Officer
- ☐ C. The First Minister of Scotland
- ☐ D. The Lord Advocate

Marking grid — Exam 11

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 11

1. 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.

2. A (The rose) and **D** (The thistle)
The rose is the national flower of England and the thistle is the national flower of Scotland. The leek is a Welsh emblem but it is a vegetable, not the national flower (that is the daffodil), and the oak is a well-known tree emblem of England, not a flower.

3. A (True)
After his defeat in the Civil War, Charles I was tried and executed in 1649, and England became a republic, the Commonwealth.

4. B (False)
The Derby is run at Epsom Downs in Surrey. Aintree hosts the Grand National, which is a jump race. Royal Ascot, held in Berkshire each June, is another of Britain's most famous race meetings, and the Scottish Grand National is run at Ayr.

5. D (Voters must own property in the constituency where they vote)
The last statement is false — there is no property qualification for voting. To vote in a General Election you must be aged 18 or over and your name must be on the electoral register. You can vote in person at a polling station, by post, or by proxy, where someone you trust votes on your behalf.

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. D (Fort William and Inverness)
The Great Glen runs in a remarkably straight line for about 100 km from Inverness, on the Moray Firth, to Fort William, at the head of Loch Linnhe, following the Great Glen Fault and a chain of lochs including Loch Ness.

8. A (Robert Walpole)
Sir Robert Walpole, who led the government from 1721 to 1742, is generally regarded as the first holder of the office we now call Prime Minister - and he remains the longest-serving.

9. B (False)
Concorde was designed and built jointly by Britain and France, and carried passengers at more than twice the speed of sound.

10. A (Stormont, Belfast)
The Assembly sits in the Parliament Buildings at Stormont in Belfast; its members are MLAs.

11. A (Parliament defeated the king; Charles I was tried and executed, and England became a republic)
Parliament's forces won decisive victories at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645). Charles I was captured, tried and executed in 1649 — the first English king put to death after a public trial — and England became a republic, the Commonwealth, with Oliver Cromwell later ruling as Lord Protector.

12. C (Pop art)
Hockney, from Yorkshire, became a key figure in the pop art movement of the 1960s and remains one of Britain's best-known living artists.

13. C (Children's Hearings, held by the Children's Panel)
Scotland's Children's Hearings system deals both with children who offend and with those who need care or protection, focusing on the child's welfare rather than punishment.

14. D (William of Orange, ruling jointly with his wife Mary II)
Parliament invited William of Orange and Mary, James's Protestant daughter, to take the throne, and the Bill of Rights of 1689 confirmed limits on royal power.

15. A (Wales)
Snowdonia National Park covers a large area of north-west Wales and includes Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon), the highest mountain in Wales.

16. C (Watch debates from the public galleries)
Members of the public can watch Commons and Lords debates from the public galleries, and follow proceedings through Hansard and online.

17. A (Clement Attlee)
Attlee's post-war government introduced the NHS and a national system of benefits designed to protect people 'from the cradle to the grave'.

18. A (A novel written in English)
The Booker Prize is awarded annually for the best novel written in English and published in the UK or Ireland.

19. B (When it is three years old)
A new car does not need an MOT until it is three years old; after that, it must pass the test every year.

20. A (Tony Blair)
Tony Blair led Labour to a landslide victory in 1997 and became Prime Minister, with his party presenting itself as 'New Labour'. His government delivered devolution, setting up the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly (now the Senedd) in 1999.

21. D (10)
In England and Wales (and Northern Ireland) the age of criminal responsibility is 10: younger children cannot be arrested or charged with an offence.

22. D (Promote English settlement and colonisation in North America)
Raleigh organised and promoted expeditions to found English colonies in North America, including the Roanoke voyages, though the early settlements did not survive. It was in Elizabeth I's reign that England began colonising the east coast of America.

23. B (AMs (Assembly Members))
Members of the National Assembly for Wales are known as AMs — Assembly Members. Scotland’s members are MSPs and Northern Ireland’s are MLAs. (Since 2020 the Assembly has been called the Senedd, and its members are now MSs — Members of the Senedd — but the handbook uses the older names, so learn AMs for the test.)

24. C (The First Minister of Scotland)
The Scottish Government is led by the First Minister of Scotland, who is nominated by the Scottish Parliament.

Exam 12

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. 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

2. Which TWO of these are coins in general circulation in the United Kingdom?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. 50p
- ☐ B. 25p
- ☐ C. £5
- ☐ D. 20p

3. The Boers, against whom Britain fought in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, were settlers originally from which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. The Netherlands
- ☐ C. Spain
- ☐ D. Portugal

4. Which of these is NOT a traditional feature of a British pantomime?

- ☐ A. A 'dame' character played by a man in an exaggerated costume
- ☐ B. The audience shouting 'He's behind you!'
- ☐ C. A principal boy played by a woman
- ☐ D. Complete silence from the audience from start to finish

5. The most serious criminal cases in Scotland, such as murder, are heard in which court?

- ☐ A. The Magistrates' Court
- ☐ B. The Sheriff Court sitting alone
- ☐ C. The High Court of Justiciary
- ☐ D. The Youth Court

6. Which TWO of these are banknote denominations issued by the Bank of England?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. £15 note
- ☐ B. £5 note
- ☐ C. £100 note
- ☐ D. £50 note

7. The terrible famine in Ireland in the 1840s was caused mainly by the failure of which crop?

- ☐ A. Wheat
- ☐ B. Barley
- ☐ C. The potato crop
- ☐ D. Turnips

8. The Notting Hill Carnival, one of Europe's biggest street festivals, is held each year in September.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. In a civil court case, on what basis does the court decide which side wins?

- ☐ A. Beyond reasonable doubt
- ☐ B. The side with the most witnesses always wins
- ☐ C. The judge must always find for the person who brought the claim
- ☐ D. The balance of probabilities — which version of events is more likely to be true

10. What was the outcome of Julius Caesar's expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 BC?

- ☐ A. He conquered the whole island
- ☐ B. He founded the city of York
- ☐ C. He built a great border wall
- ☐ D. His invasions did not lead to a Roman conquest of Britain at that time

11. The Church of England is the established church of the whole United Kingdom.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

12. If someone cannot afford to pay for legal representation, what may be available to help them?

- ☐ A. A free house from the local council
- ☐ B. A loan from the jury
- ☐ C. An automatic win in their court case
- ☐ D. Legal aid, depending on their circumstances and the type of case

13. What happened during the Battle of Britain in 1940?

- ☐ A. The Royal Navy sank the German fleet
- ☐ B. The Royal Air Force kept the German air force from gaining control of the skies
- ☐ C. British troops invaded France
- ☐ D. Germany occupied London

14. You can buy alcohol in a pub in the UK from the age of 16.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

15. What is a Neighbourhood Watch scheme?

- ☐ A. A group of residents who work with the police to help reduce crime and keep their area safe
- ☐ B. A private police force paid for by a council
- ☐ C. A team that installs CCTV for the government
- ☐ D. A court that deals with noisy neighbours

16. In the Jarrow March of 1936, about 200 men walked from the Tyneside town of Jarrow to London to draw attention to what problem?

- ☐ A. Mass unemployment and poverty in their town
- ☐ B. The closure of London's docks
- ☐ C. Low wages for miners
- ☐ D. A shortage of council housing in London

17. The Proms, the summer season of classical concerts ending with the famous Last Night, are centred on which London venue?

- ☐ A. The London Palladium
- ☐ B. Wembley Arena
- ☐ C. The Royal Albert Hall
- ☐ D. The Barbican

18. Which police force is responsible for policing Britain's railways and many railway stations?

- ☐ A. The Metropolitan Police
- ☐ B. The Ministry of Defence Police
- ☐ C. The Civil Nuclear Constabulary
- ☐ D. The British Transport Police

19. In the Civil War of the 1640s, who were the 'Cavaliers'?

- ☐ A. Parliament's elite regiment of cavalry in the New Model Army
- ☐ B. Merchants from London who financed Parliament's war effort
- ☐ C. The Royalists who supported Charles I against Parliament
- ☐ D. Welsh archers recruited to fight for the king

20. Dennis the Menace, the mischievous schoolboy with a spiky hairstyle and striped jumper, appears in which British comic?

- ☐ A. The Dandy
- ☐ B. The Beano
- ☐ C. Viz
- ☐ D. 2000 AD

21. In a Crown Court trial in England and Wales, the jury first tries to agree on a unanimous verdict. If that proves impossible after enough time, what may the judge accept in most cases?

- ☐ A. A verdict decided by the judge alone
- ☐ B. A majority verdict, with at least 10 of the 12 jurors agreeing
- ☐ C. A verdict agreed by any six jurors
- ☐ D. An automatic acquittal of the defendant

22. The Last Night of the Proms traditionally ends with the audience joining in with which patriotic song?

- ☐ A. 'Land of Hope and Glory' is the only song sung
- ☐ B. 'Rule, Britannia!'
- ☐ C. The national anthem of Scotland
- ☐ D. 'Jerusalem' is never performed

23. After you have marked your ballot paper at a polling station, what do you do with it?

- ☐ A. Hand it to a party official outside
- ☐ B. Post it to the council the next day
- ☐ C. Fold it and put it into the sealed ballot box
- ☐ D. Show it to the staff so they can record your choice

24. Disagreements between individuals or companies over matters such as unpaid debts are usually dealt with in which type of court in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. The County Court, which handles civil disputes
- ☐ B. The Crown Court, which handles civil disputes
- ☐ C. A Magistrates' Court sitting in private
- ☐ D. The Old Bailey

Marking grid — Exam 12

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 12

1. 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.

2. A (50p) and **D** (20p)
UK coins in general circulation run 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2, so the 50p and the 20p are both current coins. There is no 25p coin in general circulation, and no £5 coin either.

3. B (The Netherlands)
The Boers were descendants of Dutch settlers in southern Africa, and the Boer War sharpened debates about the future and cost of the British Empire.

4. D (Complete silence from the audience from start to finish)
Audience participation is essential to pantomime — complete silence would ruin it. Dames, principal boys and 'He's behind you!' are all classic panto traditions.

5. C (The High Court of Justiciary)
The High Court of Justiciary is Scotland's highest criminal court and hears the most serious cases, such as murder and rape.

6. B (£5 note) and **D** (£50 note)
The Bank of England issues £5, £10, £20 and £50 notes, so the £5 note and the £50 note are both genuine denominations. There is no Bank of England £15 note, and the Bank of England does not issue a £100 note.

7. C (The potato crop)
When the potato harvest failed repeatedly, around a million people died and many more emigrated, chiefly to the United States, Britain and Australia.

8. B (False)
The Notting Hill Carnival takes place in London over the late August bank holiday weekend, celebrating Caribbean culture with parades, music and food. A bank holiday is a public holiday on which banks and many other businesses close.

9. D (The balance of probabilities — which version of events is more likely to be true)
Civil cases are decided on the balance of probabilities, meaning the court accepts the version of events that is more likely than not.

10. D (His invasions did not lead to a Roman conquest of Britain at that time)
Caesar's forces landed but withdrew, and Britain stayed outside the Roman Empire for almost another hundred years, until the invasion under Emperor Claudius in AD 43.

11. B (False)
The Church of England is England's established church, with the monarch as its Supreme Governor and bishops sitting in the House of Lords; the other UK nations have different arrangements. Wales and Northern Ireland have no established church.

12. D (Legal aid, depending on their circumstances and the type of case)
Legal aid can help people who cannot afford legal advice or representation, subject to eligibility rules.

13. B (The Royal Air Force kept the German air force from gaining control of the skies)
RAF fighter pilots held off the Luftwaffe through the summer of 1940, forcing Hitler to abandon his planned invasion of Britain.

14. B (False)
You must be 18 to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or shop in the UK. You must also be 18 to enter a betting shop.

15. A (A group of residents who work with the police to help reduce crime and keep their area safe)
Neighbourhood Watch brings residents together with the local police to share information, look out for each

other and help prevent crime in their area.

16. A (Mass unemployment and poverty in their town)
After the closure of Jarrow's shipyard left most of the town out of work, its 'crusade' of marchers carried a petition to London in 1936 protesting at unemployment and poverty. Shipbuilding was one of the industries badly hit during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

17. C (The Royal Albert Hall)
Most Proms concerts take place at the Royal Albert Hall, and many tickets are sold cheaply for standing places, as Henry Wood originally intended.

18. D (The British Transport Police)
The British Transport Police is the specialist force for the railway network in England, Wales and Scotland, including stations and trains.

19. C (The Royalists who supported Charles I against Parliament)
The Cavaliers were the Royalists — the supporters of Charles I in the Civil War, fighting against Parliament and its supporters, the Roundheads. Despite the similar name, they were not simply cavalry soldiers: 'Cavalier' was a nickname for the king's side as a whole.

20. B (The Beano)
Dennis the Menace has appeared in The Beano since 1951, usually with his dog Gnasher in tow.

21. B (A majority verdict, with at least 10 of the 12 jurors agreeing)
If a jury cannot agree unanimously, the judge may accept a majority verdict in which at least 10 of the 12 jurors agree.

22. B ('Rule, Britannia!')
The Last Night of the Proms features a rousing sequence of patriotic music, including 'Rule, Britannia!', with the audience singing along.

23. C (Fold it and put it into the sealed ballot box)
You fold the ballot paper to keep your vote secret and place it in the sealed ballot box, which is only opened when counting begins after polls close.

24. A (The County Court, which handles civil disputes)
County Courts handle a wide range of civil disputes, including claims about debts and contracts.

Exam 13

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

2. Which TWO patron saints have their crosses combined in the Union Flag?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. St George
- ☐ B. St David
- ☐ C. St Piran
- ☐ D. St Patrick

3. Britain was not always an island. Roughly when did rising sea levels finally separate it from mainland Europe?

- ☐ A. About 2,000 years ago, in Roman times
- ☐ B. About 100,000 years ago
- ☐ C. About 500 years ago
- ☐ D. About 10,000 years ago

4. Boxing Day, a public holiday known for sport and sales, falls on 27 December.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. In England and Wales, which TWO of these are likely consequences of a drink-driving conviction?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. A driving ban
- ☐ B. A warning letter only
- ☐ C. You must retake a theory test only
- ☐ D. A criminal record

6. Which statement about the Crown Dependencies is correct?

- ☐ A. They send MPs to the UK Parliament
- ☐ B. They have their own governments and laws
- ☐ C. They are counties of England
- ☐ D. They use the euro as their currency

7. Mary, Queen of Scots was held as Elizabeth I's prisoner in England for many years. In which year was she finally executed?

- ☐ A. 1568
- ☐ B. 1572
- ☐ C. 1587
- ☐ D. 1588

8. Every August, the world's largest performing arts festival, the Fringe, takes place in Edinburgh.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. Which of these taxes can the Scottish Parliament set the rates for?

- ☐ A. Income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers
- ☐ B. VAT
- ☐ C. Corporation tax
- ☐ D. Duty on fuel

10. What was the outcome of the American War of Independence for Britain?

- ☐ A. Britain kept all thirteen colonies
- ☐ B. America became a British dominion with the king as head of state
- ☐ C. The colonies joined France
- ☐ D. Britain recognised the independence of the American states

11. The monarch's Christmas message is broadcast on television and radio on which day each year?

- ☐ A. Christmas Eve
- ☐ B. Boxing Day
- ☐ C. New Year's Day
- ☐ D. Christmas Day

12. In the legal profession of England and Wales, what does it mean when an experienced barrister is appointed a KC (King's Counsel)?

- ☐ A. They have become a full-time judge
- ☐ B. They now work exclusively for the royal household
- ☐ C. They have retired from court work
- ☐ D. They are recognised as a senior barrister of outstanding ability

13. Florence Nightingale became famous during the Crimean War for her work improving what?

- ☐ A. The design of field artillery
- ☐ B. The care and hospital conditions of wounded soldiers
- ☐ C. Military map-making
- ☐ D. The training of cavalry horses

14. Blackpool, the Lancashire seaside resort, is famous for its tower and for its autumn display of lights along the promenade, known as what?

- ☐ A. The Light Festival
- ☐ B. The Winter Gardens
- ☐ C. The Illuminations
- ☐ D. The Golden Mile Show

15. In government, what is 'the Budget'?

- ☐ A. The salary paid to the Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The Chancellor's annual statement setting out the government's tax and spending plans
- ☐ C. The cost of running the royal palaces
- ☐ D. The money spent by one local council

16. The earliest coins struck in Britain, during the Iron Age, carried the names of whom?

- ☐ A. Roman emperors
- ☐ B. Trees and rivers
- ☐ C. Iron Age kings
- ☐ D. Christian saints

17. Ivanhoe, a historical novel about medieval England, was written by which Scottish author?

- ☐ A. Robert Burns
- ☐ B. Arthur Conan Doyle
- ☐ C. Robert Louis Stevenson
- ☐ D. Walter Scott

18. Which independent body sets MPs' pay and runs the system of MPs' business costs and expenses?

- ☐ A. The Treasury
- ☐ B. The House of Commons itself, by a vote of MPs
- ☐ C. IPSA — the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority
- ☐ D. The Bank of England

19. In which year did women first get the vote in parliamentary elections (over 30 and meeting a property test)?

- ☐ A. 1901
- ☐ B. 1918
- ☐ C. 1928
- ☐ D. 1945

20. Cockerell's prototype hovercraft, the SR-N1, first crossed the English Channel in which year?

- ☐ A. 1949
- ☐ B. 1959
- ☐ C. 1969
- ☐ D. 1979

21. The UK Parliament — the House of Commons and the House of Lords — meets in which building in London?

- ☐ A. The Palace of Westminster
- ☐ B. Buckingham Palace
- ☐ C. The Tower of London
- ☐ D. City Hall

22. The White Tower, the great stone keep at the heart of the Tower of London, was built on the orders of which king?

- ☐ A. Henry II
- ☐ B. Edward I
- ☐ C. Richard the Lionheart
- ☐ D. William the Conqueror

23. Hansard, the official record of debates and proceedings in Parliament, takes its name from which of the following?

- ☐ A. The MP who first proposed that debates should be published
- ☐ B. A family of printers who first produced the record
- ☐ C. The Latin word for a daily record
- ☐ D. The building in which Parliament's debates are printed

24. The Metropolitan Police, London's police force, was founded in which year?

- ☐ A. 1829
- ☐ B. 1901
- ☐ C. 1749
- ☐ D. 1964

Marking grid — Exam 13

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 13

1. A (True)
British life rests on principles including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and tolerance.

2. A (St George) and **D** (St Patrick)
The Union Flag combines the crosses of St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland and St Patrick for Ireland, so St George and St Patrick both feature in it. St David's cross does not appear in the flag, and St Piran is the patron saint of Cornwall, not of a UK country.

3. D (About 10,000 years ago)
As the last Ice Age ended, melting ice raised sea levels and flooded the land connection to the continent, separating Britain from mainland Europe about 10,000 years ago.

4. B (False)
Boxing Day is 26 December, the day after Christmas Day.

5. A (A driving ban) and **D** (A criminal record)
A drink-driving conviction carries a minimum driving ban and a criminal record, and the court may also impose a fine or, in serious cases, prison. It is never dealt with by a warning letter only, and retaking a theory test is not the penalty.

6. B (They have their own governments and laws)
The Crown Dependencies govern themselves with their own governments and laws; they are not part of the UK and are not represented at Westminster.

7. C (1587)
Mary was executed in 1587, after many years as Elizabeth I's prisoner in England and after becoming implicated in plots against Elizabeth. She was not executed in 1588 — that was the year of the Spanish Armada.

8. A (True)
The Edinburgh Festival Fringe fills venues across the Scottish capital each August with thousands of theatre, comedy and music shows.

9. A (Income tax paid by Scottish taxpayers)
The Scottish Parliament sets the rates and bands of income tax on the earnings of Scottish taxpayers; VAT, corporation tax and fuel duty remain reserved to Westminster.

10. D (Britain recognised the independence of the American states)
Britain was defeated and recognised the independence of the thirteen American states, which became the United States of America. The colonies had rebelled against British taxation and declared their independence in 1776.

11. D (Christmas Day)
The King's Christmas message is broadcast on Christmas Day, a tradition begun by George V on radio in 1932 and continued on television by Elizabeth II.

12. D (They are recognised as a senior barrister of outstanding ability)
King's Counsel (KC) are senior barristers recognised for their excellence in advocacy; the appointment is a mark of their senior status in the profession.

13. B (The care and hospital conditions of wounded soldiers)
Nightingale exposed the appalling conditions in military hospitals during the Crimean War and transformed nursing and hospital hygiene, greatly reducing deaths among wounded soldiers.

14. C (The Illuminations)
Blackpool's Illuminations light up six miles of promenade each autumn and have drawn visitors to the resort for over a century.

15. B (The Chancellor's annual statement setting out the government's tax and spending plans)
The Budget is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's annual statement to Parliament about taxation and public spending.

16. C (Iron Age kings)
Iron Age people were the first in Britain to mint coins, and the coins bore the names of their kings, showing how organised their societies had become.

17. D (Walter Scott)
Walter Scott wrote Ivanhoe and many other historical novels, including Waverley and Rob Roy.

18. C (IPSA — the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority)
IPSA was created in 2009 so that MPs no longer decide their own pay and expenses; it sets pay and administers and regulates their business costs independently.

19. B (1918)
The Representation of the People Act 1918 first gave some women the vote; equal voting age with men came in 1928.

20. B (1959)
The SR-N1 crossed from Calais to Dover on 25 July 1959, fifty years to the day after Blériot's first aeroplane crossing of the Channel.

21. A (The Palace of Westminster)
Both Houses of the UK Parliament meet in the Palace of Westminster in London, on the bank of the River Thames.

22. D (William the Conqueror)
William the Conqueror ordered the building of the White Tower, begun in the late 1070s, as a fortress to assert Norman power over London. William came from Normandy, in northern France, and his conquest in 1066 was the last successful foreign invasion of England.

23. B (A family of printers who first produced the record)
Hansard is named after the Hansard family, a firm of printers who first produced the official record of debates and proceedings in Parliament in the early 19th century. The name is still used for the published record today.

24. A (1829)
The Metropolitan Police was founded in 1829 by the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, creating the first modern police force in Britain.

Exam 14

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Publishing articles online that strongly criticise government policy, without inciting hatred or violence, is protected by which freedom?

- ☐ A. Freedom of speech
- ☐ B. Freedom of assembly
- ☐ C. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ D. Freedom from unfair discrimination

2. Some banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own banknotes.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

3. Which of these is NOT the name of a Roman road in Britain?

- ☐ A. Watling Street
- ☐ B. Ermine Street
- ☐ C. Fosse Way
- ☐ D. Offa's Dyke

4. The Famous Five, a popular series of children's adventure books about four children and their dog Timmy, were written by which author?

- ☐ A. Roald Dahl
- ☐ B. Jacqueline Wilson
- ☐ C. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

5. Which TWO of these payments are made to local authorities to help pay for local services?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Inheritance tax
- ☐ B. Council Tax, paid on homes
- ☐ C. The TV licence fee
- ☐ D. Business rates, paid on shops, offices and other business premises

6. The largest Bank of England banknote in general circulation is the £100 note.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

7. During the Hundred Years War, English kings fought a long series of campaigns against which country?

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. France
- ☐ D. Portugal

8. The very first Formula 1 World Championship race was held at Silverstone. In which year did it take place?

- ☐ A. 1930
- ☐ B. 1940
- ☐ C. 1950
- ☐ D. 1960

9. Which TWO of these statements about the TV licence are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

☐ A. Watching a film on a paid streaming service after its release means you need a TV licence

☐ B. You need a TV licence to watch live TV on any channel or service, including a match streamed on a phone

☐ C. The licence fee pays for free televisions for pensioners

☐ D. The licence fee mainly pays for the BBC's television, radio and online services

10. The Isle of Man is part of the United Kingdom.

☐ A. True

☐ B. False

11. Who was the leading figure of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland in the 1500s?

☐ A. John Knox

☐ B. Thomas Cromwell

☐ C. John Wycliffe

☐ D. Oliver Cromwell

12. The Eden Project, whose giant domes house rainforest and Mediterranean plant collections, is in which county?

☐ A. Devon

☐ B. Cornwall

☐ C. Dorset

☐ D. Somerset

13. What is the maximum legal alcohol limit for drivers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, measured per 100 millilitres of blood?

☐ A. 35 milligrams

☐ B. 50 milligrams

☐ C. 80 milligrams

☐ D. 120 milligrams

14. Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, at the start of the First World War, after German troops invaded which small neutral country on their way to attack France?

☐ A. The Netherlands

☐ B. Belgium

☐ C. Denmark

☐ D. Switzerland

15. The Edinburgh Festival Fringe began in 1947 as an unofficial companion to which new festival?

☐ A. The BBC Proms

☐ B. The Edinburgh International Festival

☐ C. The Glastonbury Festival

☐ D. The Hay Festival

16. The speech the monarch reads at the State Opening of Parliament sets out the government's plans. Who actually writes that speech?

☐ A. The monarch personally

☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons

☐ C. The Archbishop of Canterbury

☐ D. The government of the day

17. The Representation of the People Act 1918 is famous for giving some women the vote, but it also transformed the male franchise. What did it do for men?

- ☐ A. It allowed men to vote at 16 for the first time
- ☐ B. It gave working men two votes each
- ☐ C. It restricted the vote to men who owned property
- ☐ D. It gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over

18. Yorkshire pudding is traditionally served as part of a roast dinner with which meat?

- ☐ A. Lamb
- ☐ B. Pork
- ☐ C. Beef
- ☐ D. Chicken

19. Who may legally supervise a learner driver practising in a private car?

- ☐ A. Anyone aged 17 or over who holds a licence
- ☐ B. A person aged 21 or over who has held a full driving licence for at least three years
- ☐ C. Only a professional driving instructor
- ☐ D. A parent, whatever their age or driving experience

20. How many wives did Henry VIII have in total?

- ☐ A. Four
- ☐ B. Five
- ☐ C. Six
- ☐ D. Seven

21. Peter Rabbit, the mischievous rabbit in a blue jacket, was created in stories and watercolours by which writer and illustrator?

- ☐ A. Beatrix Potter
- ☐ B. Frances Hodgson Burnett
- ☐ C. E. Nesbit
- ☐ D. Anna Sewell

22. While learning to drive a car on public roads, what must the learner display on the vehicle?

- ☐ A. A red flag
- ☐ B. L plates (or D plates in Wales) at the front and back
- ☐ C. A 'new driver' sticker only
- ☐ D. Nothing, until the test is passed

23. Which independent body oversees elections in the UK and regulates the money political parties raise and spend?

- ☐ A. The Bank of England
- ☐ B. The Electoral Commission
- ☐ C. The House of Lords
- ☐ D. The Cabinet Office

24. Which of these is a way ordinary people can take part in their community and democracy?

- ☐ A. Voting and helping at elections or standing as a candidate
- ☐ B. Ignoring jury summons
- ☐ C. Refusing to register anywhere
- ☐ D. Only following politics online

Marking grid — Exam 14

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 14

1. A (Freedom of speech)
Freedom of speech protects expressing opinions, including criticism of the government, provided the speech does not incite hatred or violence.

2. A (True)
Several banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland issue their own banknotes. These notes are in pounds sterling and are accepted throughout the UK.

3. D (Offa's Dyke)
Watling Street, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way were all Roman roads. Offa's Dyke is a later Anglo-Saxon earthwork, not a road at all.

4. D (Enid Blyton)
Enid Blyton wrote the Famous Five books, following Julian, Dick, Anne, George and Timmy the dog on their adventures.

5. B (Council Tax, paid on homes) and **D** (Business rates, paid on shops, offices and other business premises)
Council Tax is the local charge paid on homes, and business rates are the charge paid by shops, offices and other business premises; both help to fund local services. Inheritance tax is a national tax on a person's estate after they die, and the TV licence fee goes to fund the BBC rather than local services.

6. B (False)
The £50 note is the largest denomination Bank of England banknote in general circulation.

7. C (France)
Despite its name, the Hundred Years War between England and France actually lasted 116 years, fought mainly over English claims to French territory.

8. C (1950)
Silverstone hosted the first ever Formula 1 World Championship race on 13 May 1950.

9. B (You need a TV licence to watch live TV on any channel or service, including a match streamed on a phone) and **D** (The licence fee mainly pays for the BBC's television, radio and online services)
You need a TV licence to watch or record television as it is broadcast — live TV on any channel or service, on any device, including a phone — and the licence fee mainly funds the BBC's television, radio and online services. Watching a film later on a streaming service does not by itself require a licence, and the fee does not provide free televisions for pensioners.

10. B (False)
The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are Crown Dependencies — they have their own governments and are not part of the UK.

11. A (John Knox)
John Knox led the Scottish Reformation. In 1560 Scotland broke with Rome and became a Protestant country, with Knox's preaching shaping its new church.

12. B (Cornwall)
The Eden Project near St Austell in Cornwall opened in 2001, built inside a former china clay pit; its two huge domes are called biomes.

13. C (80 milligrams)
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the drink-drive limit is 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood — higher than the 50 milligram limit in Scotland.

14. B (Belgium)
Germany's invasion of neutral Belgium — whose independence Britain had guaranteed by treaty in 1839 — brought Britain into the First World War in August 1914. The war itself had been triggered by the

assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo.

15. B (The Edinburgh International Festival)
The Fringe began alongside the Edinburgh International Festival in 1947, when uninvited theatre groups set up their own shows on the edge — the fringe — of the official event. Every August it now takes over venues across Edinburgh as the world's largest performing arts festival.

16. D (The government of the day)
Although the monarch delivers the speech at the State Opening, its contents are written by the government and set out the government's plans for new laws.

17. D (It gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over)
The 1918 Act gave the vote to almost all men aged 21 and over, sweeping away most of the old property qualifications, as well as enfranchising women over 30 who met a property test.

18. C (Beef)
Yorkshire pudding is traditionally served with roast beef, though it is now often eaten with other roasts.

19. B (A person aged 21 or over who has held a full driving licence for at least three years)
A supervisor must be at least 21 and have held a full licence for that type of vehicle for at least three years; the learner must also be insured to drive the car.

20. C (Six)
Henry VIII married six times; two of his wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, were executed, and his marriages drove England's break with Rome. His first wife was Catherine of Aragon, and wanting to end that marriage drove the break with Rome. Anne Boleyn, his second wife, was executed at the Tower of London; her daughter became Queen Elizabeth I.

21. A (Beatrix Potter)
Beatrix Potter wrote and illustrated The Tale of Peter Rabbit and a much-loved series of little books about animals.

22. B (L plates (or D plates in Wales) at the front and back)
Learners must display L plates (D plates may be used in Wales) clearly at the front and rear of the car until they pass the driving test.

23. B (The Electoral Commission)
The Electoral Commission is the independent body that oversees elections and regulates political party and election finance in the UK.

24. A (Voting and helping at elections or standing as a candidate)
Taking part includes voting, helping with elections, standing for office, volunteering and serving on juries when summoned.

Exam 15

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A local running club welcomes members of all ages, abilities and backgrounds, and adapts its sessions so that a member who uses a wheelchair can take a full part. Which statement does this best reflect?

- ☐ A. Only the fittest people should join sports clubs
- ☐ B. Sports clubs may pick their members according to background
- ☐ C. New members must prove themselves before they may join in
- ☐ D. Everyone should be able to join in community activities, whatever their background or ability

2. Banknotes issued by banks in Scotland can be spent only within Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

3. Which of the following statements about medieval England is NOT true?

- ☐ A. King John sealed the Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215
- ☐ B. Under the feudal system, the barons owned all the land and the king owned none of it
- ☐ C. The Domesday Book, a great survey of England, was completed in 1086
- ☐ D. Land was granted under the feudal system in return for loyalty and service

4. The BBC soap EastEnders is set in the fictional London borough of Walford. Its best-known square shares its name with which queen's husband?

- ☐ A. Albert Square, named after Prince Albert
- ☐ B. Victoria Square, named after Prince Albert
- ☐ C. Albert Square, named after King Albert of Belgium
- ☐ D. Albert Square, named after Albert Park

5. Which TWO of these statements about paying income tax are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Self-employed people pay no tax at all
- ☐ B. Under PAYE, an employer deducts income tax from an employee's pay before paying them
- ☐ C. If you are self-employed, your customers pay your tax for you
- ☐ D. If you are self-employed, you must arrange to pay your own tax

6. How is the Life in the UK Test actually taken?

- ☐ A. On a computer at an approved test centre
- ☐ B. As a spoken interview at a town hall
- ☐ C. At home, online, at any time
- ☐ D. As a written essay posted to the Home Office

7. The Union Flag is also commonly known as the Union Jack.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. St Columba, an Irish missionary, founded an influential monastery in about AD 563 on the Scottish island of Skye.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. England's women's football team, the Lionesses, won which tournament in 2022?

- ☐ A. The Women's World Cup
- ☐ B. The UEFA Women's European Championship
- ☐ C. The Olympic football tournament
- ☐ D. The Women's FA Cup

10. Which TWO of the following have a minimum legal age of 18 in the UK?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Buying fireworks
- ☐ B. Buying a National Lottery ticket or scratch card
- ☐ C. Buying tobacco and cigarettes
- ☐ D. Learning to drive a car on public roads

11. The campaign in Parliament to abolish the slave trade was led for many years by which MP?

- ☐ A. William Wilberforce
- ☐ B. Edmund Burke
- ☐ C. Charles James Fox
- ☐ D. Thomas Clarkson

12. Which Cambridge physicist wrote A Brief History of Time, the best-selling book that brought cosmology to a mass audience?

- ☐ A. Roger Penrose
- ☐ B. Stephen Hawking
- ☐ C. Paul Dirac
- ☐ D. Fred Hoyle

13. Priya gives up her Sunday mornings to coach a children's football team at her local sports club, without pay. What is this an example of?

- ☐ A. A by-election
- ☐ B. National service
- ☐ C. Volunteering in the community
- ☐ D. Jury service

14. In which year was the death penalty for murder abolished in Great Britain?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1957
- ☐ C. 1965
- ☐ D. 1973

15. Andy Murray is celebrated for which sporting achievement?

- ☐ A. Sailing single-handed around the world
- ☐ B. Winning the Wimbledon men's singles title
- ☐ C. Winning a Formula 1 world championship
- ☐ D. Captaining England at football

16. Under freedom of information law, what can members of the public do?

- ☐ A. Demand to read ministers' private diaries
- ☐ B. Request recorded information held by public authorities such as councils and government departments
- ☐ C. Attend any government meeting without notice
- ☐ D. Read other people's tax returns

17. What did the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 do?

- ☐ A. It banned only the sale of slaves in London
- ☐ B. It freed enslaved people throughout most of the British Empire
- ☐ C. It abolished the slave trade for a second time
- ☐ D. It applied only to slaves brought into Britain itself

18. After Christianity, which is the largest religion in the UK?

- ☐ A. Hinduism
- ☐ B. Sikhism
- ☐ C. Judaism
- ☐ D. Islam

19. A patient in England has used the NHS complaints process but is still unhappy with the outcome. Which body can investigate complaints about NHS care in England as a final step?

- ☐ A. The General Medical Council
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. Their MP's constituency office
- ☐ D. The Health Service Ombudsman (part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman)

20. When James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603, what exactly was united?

- ☐ A. The two parliaments merged into one
- ☐ B. The crowns — one monarch ruled both kingdoms, which stayed separate states
- ☐ C. Scotland adopted English law in full
- ☐ D. The two churches became a single church

21. What does 'collective responsibility' mean for members of the Cabinet?

- ☐ A. Cabinet ministers are all paid exactly the same salary
- ☐ B. Ministers must support Cabinet decisions in public, even if they privately disagreed, or resign
- ☐ C. The whole Cabinet must come from one political party
- ☐ D. Ministers share one office and one team of officials

22. The first farmers arrived in Britain around 6,000 years ago. From which region did they come?

- ☐ A. North Africa
- ☐ B. South-east Europe
- ☐ C. Scandinavia
- ☐ D. Ireland

23. Before a witness gives evidence in a court case, what do they normally do?

- ☐ A. Pay a fee to the court
- ☐ B. Register on the electoral roll
- ☐ C. Swear an oath, or make a non-religious affirmation, promising to tell the truth
- ☐ D. Take a written examination about the case

24. In the legal profession of England and Wales, what are the Inns of Court?

- ☐ A. Professional associations that every barrister must belong to
- ☐ B. Prison hostels for offenders on licence
- ☐ C. The offices where judges write their judgments
- ☐ D. Buildings where juries stay during long trials

Marking grid — Exam 15

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 15

1. D (Everyone should be able to join in community activities, whatever their background or ability)
Community activities are for everyone. Welcoming people of all backgrounds, and adapting activities so that disabled people can take a full part, reflects fairness, tolerance and participation in community life.

2. B (False)
Scottish banknotes are pounds sterling, the shared currency of the whole United Kingdom, and are generally accepted across the UK.

3. B (Under the feudal system, the barons owned all the land and the king owned none of it)
The false statement is the one about land ownership: in the feudal system the king owned all the land, and granted it to his barons, who passed some to knights below them, each man owing loyalty and service to the lord above him. The other statements are all true — King John sealed Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215, limiting royal power, and William the Conqueror's Domesday survey was completed in 1086.

4. A (Albert Square, named after Prince Albert)
EastEnders centres on Albert Square in the fictional borough of Walford; the square is named after Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria — as is the show's pub, the Queen Vic.

5. B (Under PAYE, an employer deducts income tax from an employee's pay before paying them) and **D** (If you are self-employed, you must arrange to pay your own tax)
Employees pay income tax through PAYE (Pay As You Earn), where the employer deducts tax from their pay before they receive it. Self-employed people do pay tax, and they are responsible for arranging to pay it themselves — neither their customers nor their bank pays it for them.

6. A (On a computer at an approved test centre)
The test is taken on a computer at an approved test centre; it cannot be taken at home.

7. A (True)
The Union Flag is widely known as the Union Jack, a name that has been used for it for centuries.

8. B (False)
St Columba founded his monastery on the small island of Iona off Scotland's west coast in about 563, and it became a great centre for spreading Christianity.

9. B (The UEFA Women's European Championship)
The Lionesses won the UEFA Women's European Championship in 2022, beating Germany in the final at Wembley.

10. A (Buying fireworks) and **C** (Buying tobacco and cigarettes)
Fireworks and tobacco are age-restricted products that may only be sold to people aged 18 or over. The minimum age for buying a National Lottery ticket or scratch card is 16 (the figure given in the official handbook; the age has since been raised to 18 in current law), and you can start learning to drive a car at 17.

11. A (William Wilberforce)
William Wilberforce led the parliamentary campaign against the slave trade for two decades, until it was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1807.

12. B (Stephen Hawking)
Stephen Hawking, the Cambridge theoretical physicist, wrote A Brief History of Time, published in 1988, which became an international bestseller.

13. C (Volunteering in the community)
Coaching a local sports team in your spare time is volunteering — giving your time to help others and take part in community life.

14. C (1965)
Parliament abolished the death penalty for murder in Great Britain in 1965, initially for a trial period; the

change was made permanent in 1969.

15. B (Winning the Wimbledon men's singles title)
Andy Murray, from Scotland, became the first British man in decades to win a Grand Slam singles title and went on to win Wimbledon twice.

16. B (Request recorded information held by public authorities such as councils and government departments)
Freedom of information law gives the public a right to ask public authorities for recorded information they hold, subject to some exemptions.

17. B (It freed enslaved people throughout most of the British Empire)
The 1833 Act made slavery itself illegal across most of the British Empire, freeing hundreds of thousands of enslaved people in the colonies.

18. D (Islam)
Islam is the second largest religion in the UK, followed by Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism and Buddhism.

19. D (The Health Service Ombudsman (part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman))
Unresolved complaints about NHS services in England can be taken to the Health Service Ombudsman, which is part of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman.

20. B (The crowns — one monarch ruled both kingdoms, which stayed separate states)
In 1603 the crowns were united: James ruled both Scotland and England, but each kingdom kept its own parliament, laws and church for another century.

21. B (Ministers must support Cabinet decisions in public, even if they privately disagreed, or resign)
Under collective responsibility, once the Cabinet has decided a policy, every minister must defend it publicly; a minister who cannot do so is expected to resign.

22. B (South-east Europe)
Farming reached Britain with settlers from south-east Europe about 6,000 years ago, gradually replacing the hunter-gatherer way of life. Before farming arrived, Stone Age Britons lived as hunter-gatherers.

23. C (Swear an oath, or make a non-religious affirmation, promising to tell the truth)
Witnesses swear an oath (or affirm, if they prefer a non-religious promise) that the evidence they give will be the truth.

24. A (Professional associations that every barrister must belong to)
The Inns of Court, in London, are the professional associations for barristers in England and Wales; every barrister must be a member of one of them.

Exam 16

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A school trip has fewer places than the number of pupils who want to go, so the school draws names from a hat to allocate the places. Which value does this method best show?

- ☐ A. Democracy
- ☐ B. Tolerance
- ☐ C. Fairness and equal chances
- ☐ D. The rule of law

2. Big Ben is the bell inside the tower at the Houses of Parliament.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

3. The successful Roman conquest of Britain began in AD 43, under the Emperor Claudius.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. Which of these is NOT a typical part of a traditional full English breakfast?

- ☐ A. Baked beans
- ☐ B. Fried egg
- ☐ C. Sushi
- ☐ D. Grilled tomato

5. Money raised through National Insurance Contributions is used to fund which TWO of these?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The state retirement pension
- ☐ B. Royal palaces
- ☐ C. Lottery prizes
- ☐ D. The NHS

6. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

7. The Education Act of 1944, often called the Butler Act after the minister R. A. Butler, introduced what change?

- ☐ A. Free secondary education for all children
- ☐ B. Compulsory education up to the age of 18
- ☐ C. The first state primary schools
- ☐ D. Free school meals for every pupil

8. Welsh rarebit, despite its name, is a savoury dish best described as what?

- ☐ A. A lamb stew with leeks
- ☐ B. A type of oatcake
- ☐ C. A rich cheese sauce served on toast
- ☐ D. A smoked fish pâté

9. If you will be away or cannot get to a polling station on election day, which TWO of these can you arrange in advance?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Voting a week early at the town hall
- ☐ B. A postal vote
- ☐ C. Voting by telephone through the local council
- ☐ D. A proxy vote, cast by someone you trust

10. In the Victorian period, Britain followed a policy of free trade. What did this involve?

- ☐ A. Cutting taxes on imported goods to encourage trade
- ☐ B. Banning imports from rival countries
- ☐ C. Trading only with countries in the British Empire
- ☐ D. Fixing the prices of basic foods

11. Which of these would you most expect to be served at a traditional afternoon tea?

- ☐ A. Scones with jam and cream
- ☐ B. Haggis
- ☐ C. A full English breakfast
- ☐ D. Roast beef

12. Which of these activities is encouraged as a practical way of helping others in your community?

- ☐ A. Ignoring local charity appeals
- ☐ B. Refusing to help at community events
- ☐ C. Giving blood to help hospital patients
- ☐ D. Keeping community facilities unused

13. In August 1940, at the height of the Battle of Britain, Churchill said that never had so much been owed by so many 'to so few'. Who were 'the Few'?

- ☐ A. The codebreakers of Bletchley Park
- ☐ B. The merchant sailors of the Atlantic convoys
- ☐ C. The RAF pilots who defended Britain's skies
- ☐ D. The volunteer soldiers of the Home Guard

14. The first modern London Marathon was run in which year?

- ☐ A. 1981
- ☐ B. 1971
- ☐ C. 1991
- ☐ D. 2001

15. Amara spends her Saturday mornings helping in a local charity shop. In the handbook's terms, what is she doing?

- ☐ A. Doing community service ordered by a court
- ☐ B. Volunteering — giving her time to help others in her community
- ☐ C. Working under the minimum wage rules
- ☐ D. Carrying out a duty required of all residents

16. The Festival of Britain, a national exhibition intended to lift the country's spirits and showcase recovery after the war, was held in which year?

- ☐ A. 1948
- ☐ B. 1951
- ☐ C. 1953
- ☐ D. 1962

17. Penicillin, the first widely used antibiotic, was discovered by which Scottish scientist?

- ☐ A. Edward Jenner
- ☐ B. Alexander Fleming
- ☐ C. Joseph Lister
- ☐ D. John Snow

18. At what age can a person start learning to drive a car on public roads in the UK, once they have a provisional licence and proper supervision?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 21
- ☐ D. 17

19. The first major pitched battle of the Civil War, fought in October 1642, took place where?

- ☐ A. At Naseby in Northamptonshire
- ☐ B. At Marston Moor in Yorkshire
- ☐ C. At Edgehill in Warwickshire
- ☐ D. At Preston in Lancashire

20. What is the national speed limit for cars on a UK motorway, unless signs show a lower limit?

- ☐ A. 60 mph
- ☐ B. 70 mph
- ☐ C. 50 mph
- ☐ D. 80 mph

21. Who normally chairs the regular meetings of the Cabinet?

- ☐ A. The monarch
- ☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ C. The Prime Minister
- ☐ D. The leader of the Opposition

22. The trophy presented to the winners of the Rugby World Cup is called what?

- ☐ A. The Webb Ellis Cup
- ☐ B. The Calcutta Cup
- ☐ C. The Bledisloe Cup
- ☐ D. The Six Nations Trophy

23. What is the position on pay and expenses for people who do jury service?

- ☐ A. Jurors are paid a full salary by the court
- ☐ B. Jurors must pay all their own travel costs with no help
- ☐ C. Jurors are not paid, but can claim expenses such as travel, food and some loss of earnings
- ☐ D. Jurors are fined if a trial lasts more than two weeks

24. By convention, what does the UK Parliament normally do before passing a law on a subject that has been devolved to Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland?

- ☐ A. Hold a UK-wide referendum
- ☐ B. Seek the consent of the devolved legislature concerned
- ☐ C. Ask the monarch to approve it in person
- ☐ D. Wait for a general election

Marking grid — Exam 16

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 16

1. C (Fairness and equal chances)
When something cannot be given to everyone, a fair method such as a draw gives every pupil an equal chance, instead of favouring some pupils over others.

2. A (True)
Big Ben is the nickname of the Great Bell in the tower beside the Houses of Parliament. The tower itself is called the Elizabeth Tower.

3. A (True)
The Emperor Claudius launched the invasion of AD 43, and Roman forces went on to conquer most of Britain over the following decades.

4. C (Sushi)
Sushi is a Japanese dish of rice and raw fish. A full English breakfast is a cooked plate typically including eggs, bacon, sausages, beans, tomato and toast.

5. A (The state retirement pension) and **D** (The NHS)
National Insurance Contributions, paid by most working people, help to fund the state retirement pension and the NHS, together with some other state benefits. They do not pay for royal palaces or National Lottery prizes.

6. A (True)
Cardiff has been the capital of Wales since 1955.

7. A (Free secondary education for all children)
The Butler Act of 1944 made secondary education free for everyone and raised the school leaving age to 15.

8. C (A rich cheese sauce served on toast)
Welsh rarebit is a rich, seasoned cheese sauce poured over toasted bread — it contains no rabbit at all.

9. B (A postal vote) and **D** (A proxy vote, cast by someone you trust)
Voters who cannot attend in person can apply in advance for a postal vote, or appoint a proxy — a person they trust who votes on their behalf at their polling station. There is no voting a week early at the town hall, and voting by telephone is not available.

10. A (Cutting taxes on imported goods to encourage trade)
Victorian governments cut duties on imports, believing free trade would make goods cheaper and Britain richer; the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was a key step.

11. A (Scones with jam and cream)
Afternoon tea typically includes finger sandwiches, cakes and scones served with jam and cream.

12. C (Giving blood to help hospital patients)
Giving blood is one of the practical ways people can help others; it supports hospitals and patients across the UK.

13. C (The RAF pilots who defended Britain's skies)
Churchill's words of 20 August 1940 paid tribute to the aircrew of RAF Fighter Command — the pilots of the Battle of Britain, who have been known as 'the Few' ever since.

14. A (1981)
The first London Marathon was held on 29 March 1981, founded by Chris Brasher and John Disley after they were inspired by the New York City Marathon.

15. B (Volunteering — giving her time to help others in her community)
Giving time unpaid to help a charity is volunteering, one of the ways residents are encouraged to play an active part in community life.

16. B (1951)
The Festival of Britain took place in 1951, a century after the Great Exhibition, with its main site on the South Bank of the Thames in London.

17. B (Alexander Fleming)
Alexander Fleming noticed in 1928 that a mould had killed bacteria in his laboratory — the chance observation behind penicillin.

18. D (17)
You can apply for a provisional licence and learn to drive a car from age 17, supervised by a qualified driver, displaying L plates.

19. C (At Edgehill in Warwickshire)
The Battle of Edgehill in Warwickshire, fought on 23 October 1642, was the first major battle of the war, and it ended without a clear winner.

20. B (70 mph)
The national speed limit for cars on UK motorways (and dual carriageways) is 70 mph.

21. C (The Prime Minister)
The Prime Minister chairs Cabinet meetings, sets the agenda and sums up the conclusions reached by ministers.

22. A (The Webb Ellis Cup)
The Rugby World Cup trophy is the Webb Ellis Cup, named after William Webb Ellis, the Rugby School pupil in the sport's famous origin legend.

23. C (Jurors are not paid, but can claim expenses such as travel, food and some loss of earnings)
People doing jury service are not paid for it, but they can claim back expenses including travel and food, and an allowance towards loss of earnings, within set limits.

24. B (Seek the consent of the devolved legislature concerned)
Under the Sewel convention, the UK Parliament normally seeks the consent of the devolved legislature before legislating on devolved matters. (The convention is background beyond the handbook’s core text.)

Exam 17

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What happens if a candidate arrives late for their Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. They are always allowed in up to 30 minutes late
- ☐ B. Their test is moved to later the same day, free of charge
- ☐ C. They only lose marks for the questions they missed
- ☐ D. Their test may be cancelled and they will not get a refund

2. British Overseas Territories are represented by MPs in the UK Parliament.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

3. Which of the following statements about Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots is NOT true?

- ☐ A. The Spanish Armada, sent to invade England, was defeated in 1588
- ☐ B. Mary, Queen of Scots spent most of her childhood in France
- ☐ C. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587 after years as Elizabeth's prisoner
- ☐ D. After Elizabeth's death, Mary, Queen of Scots succeeded her as Queen of England

4. During the holy month of Ramadan, Muslims who are able to do so fast each day between which times?

- ☐ A. Midnight and midday
- ☐ B. Sunrise and noon
- ☐ C. Dawn and sunset
- ☐ D. Sunset and dawn

5. Which TWO of these rights are protected by the European Convention on Human Rights?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The right to a fair trial
- ☐ B. A large house provided free by the state
- ☐ C. Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
- ☐ D. The right to a job for life

6. St Patrick's Day is celebrated on 1 March.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

7. Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1838, beginning a reign of almost 64 years.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. The Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland was formed by what, according to science?

- ☐ A. Roman builders
- ☐ B. Volcanic activity
- ☐ C. A glacier
- ☐ D. The sea carving sand

9. Which TWO of these services are run by local councils?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Household waste and recycling collections
- ☐ B. Issuing passports
- ☐ C. Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home
- ☐ D. Running NHS hospitals

10. When the Gunpowder Plot was discovered in November 1605, Guy Fawkes was arrested while doing what?

- ☐ A. Lighting the fuse beneath Parliament
- ☐ B. Writing a warning letter to a lord
- ☐ C. Hiding in the royal stables
- ☐ D. Guarding the barrels of gunpowder stored under Parliament

11. Who composed the hit stage musicals Cats and The Phantom of the Opera?

- ☐ A. Elton John
- ☐ B. Paul McCartney
- ☐ C. Andrew Lloyd Webber
- ☐ D. Tim Rice

12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Cabinet minister in charge of which area?

- ☐ A. Schools and universities
- ☐ B. The economy and public spending
- ☐ C. Policing and borders
- ☐ D. Hospitals and public health

13. In the 'Harrying of the North' of 1069–70, William the Conqueror's forces laid waste to large parts of which region, crushing resistance to his rule?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern England
- ☐ C. East Anglia
- ☐ D. The West Country

14. Diwali, the Festival of Lights, is celebrated by people of which faiths?

- ☐ A. Hindus, Sikhs and Jains
- ☐ B. Muslims, Jews and Christians
- ☐ C. Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims
- ☐ D. Christians, Sikhs and Jews

15. If a driver builds up 12 or more penalty points on their licence within three years, what normally happens?

- ☐ A. They must retake their theory test only
- ☐ B. Nothing, until they reach 20 points
- ☐ C. They are normally disqualified from driving for a period
- ☐ D. Their car is taken away permanently

16. The Battle of the Atlantic, the longest continuous campaign of the Second World War, was the struggle to keep Britain supplied by sea against attacks by which enemy weapon?

- ☐ A. Long-range bombers based in France
- ☐ B. German U-boats (submarines)
- ☐ C. Surface battleships such as the Bismarck
- ☐ D. Magnetic mines dropped by aircraft

17. Jane Austen is best known for which novel?

- ☐ A. Jane Eyre
- ☐ B. Wuthering Heights
- ☐ C. Pride and Prejudice
- ☐ D. Great Expectations

18. What help does Citizens Advice offer to the public?

- ☐ A. Free, independent advice on problems such as benefits, debt, housing and consumer issues
- ☐ B. Loans to people who are struggling with debt
- ☐ C. Legal representation in every court case
- ☐ D. Homes for people who have been evicted

19. David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary and explorer of the Victorian age, became famous for his journeys across which continent, where he encountered the great falls he named after Queen Victoria?

- ☐ A. Asia
- ☐ B. South America
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. Africa

20. Buckingham Palace is best described as what?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister's office
- ☐ B. The monarch's official London residence
- ☐ C. The seat of the UK Parliament
- ☐ D. A royal palace in Edinburgh

21. Before bringing most claims to an employment tribunal, a worker is expected to try to resolve the dispute first through which service?

- ☐ A. The Jobcentre Plus network
- ☐ B. The Charity Commission
- ☐ C. Acas, through its early conciliation service
- ☐ D. The Electoral Commission

22. In the Viking age, the large part of England where Danish law and customs applied was known as what?

- ☐ A. The Welsh Marches
- ☐ B. The Pale
- ☐ C. The Danelaw
- ☐ D. The Cinque Ports

23. Which nation of the UK has a distinct legal system with its own courts, such as the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary?

- ☐ A. Wales
- ☐ B. Northern Ireland
- ☐ C. Scotland
- ☐ D. None — the system is identical everywhere

24. At a general election, when does the counting of votes usually take place?

- ☐ A. Overnight, starting soon after the polls close at 10pm
- ☐ B. The following Monday morning
- ☐ C. One week later, at the Houses of Parliament
- ☐ D. Only after the new Prime Minister is chosen

Marking grid — Exam 17

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 17

1. D (Their test may be cancelled and they will not get a refund)
If you do not arrive at the correct time, your test may be cancelled and you will not get a refund, so candidates should plan to arrive in good time.

2. B (False)
British Overseas Territories such as Bermuda and the Falkland Islands are under British sovereignty but are not part of the UK. They have their own governments and laws and are not represented by MPs in the UK Parliament.

3. D (After Elizabeth's death, Mary, Queen of Scots succeeded her as Queen of England)
The last statement is impossible: Mary was executed in 1587, long before Elizabeth's reign ended, so she could never have succeeded her — the crown eventually passed to Mary's son, James. The other statements are all true: the Armada was defeated in 1588, Mary was raised at the French court, and she was executed in 1587 after many years as Elizabeth's prisoner and her implication in plots against Elizabeth.

4. C (Dawn and sunset)
Throughout Ramadan, the fast runs from dawn to sunset each day; the month ends with the festival of Eid al-Fitr.

5. A (The right to a fair trial) and **C** (Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment)
The European Convention protects civil and political rights, including the right to a fair trial and an absolute ban on torture and inhuman or degrading treatment. It does not guarantee anyone a large house provided free by the state, or a job for life.

6. B (False)
St Patrick's Day falls on 17 March and is a public holiday in Northern Ireland.

7. B (False)
Victoria became queen in 1837 aged just 18 and reigned until 1901, longer than any British monarch before Elizabeth II.

8. B (Volcanic activity)
Its stone columns formed from volcanic lava cooling long ago — legend credits the giant Finn McCool instead.

9. A (Household waste and recycling collections) and **C** (Arranging care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home)
Local councils run services such as collecting household waste and recycling, and they arrange social care and support for elderly and disabled people living at home. Issuing passports and running NHS hospitals are national responsibilities, not council services.

10. D (Guarding the barrels of gunpowder stored under Parliament)
Fawkes was found in the cellar beneath the Houses of Parliament, guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder the plotters had hidden there, and was arrested before the plot could be carried out.

11. C (Andrew Lloyd Webber)
Andrew Lloyd Webber composed both musicals, among the longest-running shows in London's West End and on Broadway.

12. B (The economy and public spending)
The Chancellor of the Exchequer leads the Treasury and is responsible for the economy, taxation and public spending.

13. B (Northern England)
In response to rebellions, William's army systematically devastated northern England in 1069–70 — villages were burned and crops destroyed, causing a severe famine.

14. A (Hindus, Sikhs and Jains)
Diwali is celebrated by Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. Known as the Festival of Lights, it marks light and goodness triumphing over darkness and evil, and homes and temples are lit with lamps to celebrate it.

15. C (They are normally disqualified from driving for a period)
Reaching 12 or more points within three years — 'totting up' — normally leads the court to disqualify the driver, usually for at least six months.

16. B (German U-boats (submarines))
German U-boats hunted the convoys carrying food, fuel and weapons to Britain across the Atlantic; escorted convoys, aircraft and codebreaking gradually turned the tide by 1943.

17. C (Pride and Prejudice)
Pride and Prejudice is Jane Austen's most famous novel; Jane Eyre is Charlotte Brontë's, Great Expectations is Dickens's.

18. A (Free, independent advice on problems such as benefits, debt, housing and consumer issues)
Citizens Advice is a charity that gives free, confidential and independent advice on people's rights and problems, including benefits, debt, housing and employment.

19. D (Africa)
Livingstone explored large parts of central and southern Africa, and in 1855 reached the waterfall he named Victoria Falls in honour of the Queen.

20. B (The monarch's official London residence)
Buckingham Palace is the monarch's official residence in London. The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street.

21. C (Acas, through its early conciliation service)
Most people must notify Acas and try early conciliation — an attempt to settle the dispute without a hearing — before making an employment tribunal claim.

22. C (The Danelaw)
The area of northern and eastern England settled and governed by the Danes was called the Danelaw, because Danish law applied there.

23. C (Scotland)
Scotland has its own distinct legal system, with its own courts such as the Sheriff Courts, separate from England and Wales.

24. A (Overnight, starting soon after the polls close at 10pm)
Counting begins as soon as ballot boxes arrive after polls close at 10pm, and most constituency results are declared during the night.

Exam 18 — The Second Sitting

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. At a town's Remembrance Sunday service, a two-minute silence is observed. Some people present would not take part in the ceremony itself, but they stay quiet throughout the silence. Which response best reflects British values?

- ☐ A. Anyone who stays quiet should be asked to leave
- ☐ B. Everyone present should respect the silence, whatever their own views
- ☐ C. Only veterans may attend such a service
- ☐ D. Silences at public events are required by law

2. Which of these cities is NOT in the North West of England?

- ☐ A. Liverpool
- ☐ B. Manchester
- ☐ C. Chester
- ☐ D. Leeds

3. Which TWO of these are connected with Edward I's conquest of Wales?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Offa's Dyke was built along the border with England
- ☐ B. The Statute of Rhuddlan introduced English laws and courts to Wales
- ☐ C. The Danelaw was established in northern and eastern England
- ☐ D. The great castles of Caernarfon and Conwy were built to hold the country down

4. Clotted cream for a traditional cream tea is a speciality of which TWO south-western counties?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Somerset
- ☐ B. Devon
- ☐ C. Dorset
- ☐ D. Cornwall

5. Which TWO of these statements about policing in the UK are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. England and Wales have a single national police force run from London
- ☐ B. Britain's railways and railway stations are policed by the British Transport Police
- ☐ C. The Metropolitan Police is responsible for policing Britain's railways
- ☐ D. Since 2013, the whole of Scotland has been policed by a single force, Police Scotland

6. In the speech at the citizenship ceremony, the local dignitary mainly talks about what?

- ☐ A. The history of the town hall building
- ☐ B. How to vote in the next election
- ☐ C. The rules for applying for a driving licence
- ☐ D. What it means to be a British citizen

7. The Giant's Causeway is in Scotland.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. VE Day, celebrating the end of the war in Europe, was marked on 8 May 1946.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. The laws of cricket were first written in England, and cricket is a traditional English summer sport.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. Leila volunteers one day a week at her local Citizens Advice office, helping visitors work through problems with benefits and debt. In the handbook's terms she is:

- ☐ A. Doing jury service
- ☐ B. Volunteering — giving her time to help people in her community
- ☐ C. Working as a civil servant
- ☐ D. Canvassing for a political party

11. An online marketplace seller cancels a sale after learning the buyer's ethnicity, and refuses to sell to them. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Lawful, because online sellers may choose their customers freely
- ☐ B. Lawful, as long as the seller gives a month's notice
- ☐ C. Only a matter for the website's customer ratings
- ☐ D. Unlawful discrimination — a service must not be refused to someone because of their ethnicity

12. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Derry/Londonderry.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

13. Edward I's 'Model Parliament' of 1295 earned its name because it brought together which combination of people?

- ☐ A. Only the great barons of the north
- ☐ B. Barons, clergy, knights of the shires and burgesses from the towns
- ☐ C. Only the clergy of Canterbury
- ☐ D. Representatives sent by the Pope

14. Rosh Hashanah is a festival in Judaism that marks what?

- ☐ A. The giving of the Torah
- ☐ B. The Jewish New Year
- ☐ C. The exodus from Egypt
- ☐ D. The end of the harvest

15. Companies operating in the UK pay corporation tax. What is it charged on?

- ☐ A. Their total number of employees
- ☐ B. The value of the buildings they own
- ☐ C. Their profits
- ☐ D. Every item they sell, per unit

16. What was the main contribution of the Flemish weavers who settled in medieval England?

- ☐ A. They introduced the printing press to England for the first time
- ☐ B. They built many of England's great stone castles
- ☐ C. They founded England's first universities at Oxford and Cambridge
- ☐ D. They helped England make fine cloth from its own wool, instead of only exporting raw wool

17. A British pantomime, a much-loved Christmas theatre tradition, is best described as what?

- ☐ A. A lively family show with songs, jokes, slapstick and lots of audience participation
- ☐ B. A silent mime performance in which nobody on stage speaks a single word
- ☐ C. A serious opera sung in Italian, following the original story exactly
- ☐ D. A puppet show performed in complete silence for very young children

18. In a political party at Westminster, what is the role of the whips?

- ☐ A. Writing laws for the courts
- ☐ B. Making sure their party's MPs attend important votes and follow the party line
- ☐ C. Counting ballot papers at elections
- ☐ D. Advising the monarch

19. The Roman town that stood where St Albans in Hertfordshire stands today was known by which name?

- ☐ A. Eboracum
- ☐ B. Camulodunum
- ☐ C. Verulamium
- ☐ D. Viroconium

20. J. M. W. Turner, one of Britain's most celebrated artists, is especially famous for painting what?

- ☐ A. Formal portraits of royalty
- ☐ B. Still lifes of fruit and flowers
- ☐ C. Dramatic landscapes and seascapes full of light
- ☐ D. Scenes from Greek mythology only

21. Under the 'first past the post' system, a constituency candidate wins by:

- ☐ A. Getting over 50% of votes
- ☐ B. Getting more votes than any other single candidate
- ☐ C. Being chosen by a jury
- ☐ D. Winning two rounds of voting

22. Which of these was a central demand of the Chartists in the 1830s and 1840s?

- ☐ A. Votes for all men
- ☐ B. Free university education
- ☐ C. Votes only for landowners
- ☐ D. An eight-hour limit on Parliament's sittings

23. The Ryder Cup is a team contest between Europe and the United States in which sport?

- ☐ A. Tennis
- ☐ B. Golf
- ☐ C. Rugby union
- ☐ D. Cricket

24. What is the DVLA (Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency) responsible for keeping records of?

- ☐ A. All births and marriages in the UK
- ☐ B. Drivers and vehicles
- ☐ C. Passport applications
- ☐ D. Council Tax payments

Marking grid — Exam 18

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 18

1. B (Everyone present should respect the silence, whatever their own views)
Taking part in remembrance is a personal choice, but respecting the silence — even if it is not something you would choose yourself — shows respect for others and for shared public occasions.

2. D (Leeds)
Leeds is in Yorkshire, in the north of England. Liverpool, Manchester and Chester are all in the North West.

3. B (The Statute of Rhuddlan introduced English laws and courts to Wales) and **D** (The great castles of Caernarfon and Conwy were built to hold the country down)
Edward I issued the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, introducing the English system of laws and courts to Wales, and built great castles such as Caernarfon and Conwy to hold down the country he had conquered. Offa's Dyke was built centuries earlier on the orders of King Offa of Mercia, and the Danelaw was the area of England under Danish law in the Viking age — neither was Edward's work.

4. B (Devon) and **D** (Cornwall)
Clotted cream is the speciality of Devon and Cornwall, and the two counties famously disagree about whether the jam or the cream goes on the scone first. Somerset and Dorset are neighbouring south-western counties, but clotted cream is not their speciality.

5. B (Britain's railways and railway stations are policed by the British Transport Police) and **D** (Since 2013, the whole of Scotland has been policed by a single force, Police Scotland)
The British Transport Police is the specialist force for Britain's railway network, including stations and trains, and since 2013 Scotland's regional forces have been merged into the single service Police Scotland. England and Wales are policed by 43 separate regional forces, not one national force, and the Metropolitan Police covers London rather than the railways.

6. D (What it means to be a British citizen)
The dignitary's speech at the ceremony focuses on what it means to be a British citizen and welcomes the new citizens into the community.

7. B (False)
The Giant's Causeway stands on the County Antrim coast of Northern Ireland.

8. B (False)
Victory in Europe Day was celebrated on 8 May 1945, marking the formal end of the war in Europe following Germany's surrender.

9. A (True)
Cricket developed in England, its rules were first formalised there in the 18th century, and it remains a traditional English summer sport.

10. B (Volunteering — giving her time to help people in her community)
Trained volunteers are the backbone of Citizens Advice, helping the public with free advice; giving time in this way is volunteering in the community.

11. D (Unlawful discrimination — a service must not be refused to someone because of their ethnicity)
Refusing to provide goods or services to someone because of their race or ethnicity is unlawful discrimination under UK equality law, whether the sale is in a shop or online.

12. B (False)
Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital, home to the Assembly at Stormont.

13. B (Barons, clergy, knights of the shires and burgesses from the towns)
The Model Parliament of 1295 included lords, clergy, knights chosen by the counties and burgesses from the towns, and later parliaments were modelled on that mixture.

14. B (The Jewish New Year)
Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year, celebrated in the autumn with prayer, reflection and the sounding

of the shofar.

15. C (Their profits)
Corporation tax is the tax companies pay on the profits they make from trading and other activities.

16. D (They helped England make fine cloth from its own wool, instead of only exporting raw wool)
English wool was one of the country's most valuable exports in the Middle Ages, but much of it was sold raw. The Flemish weavers brought advanced weaving skills that helped England produce fine cloth of its own, adding to the wealth created by the wool trade.

17. A (A lively family show with songs, jokes, slapstick and lots of audience participation)
Pantomime retells fairy tales as a noisy, funny family show, with songs, slapstick comedy and plenty of shouting back from the audience.

18. B (Making sure their party's MPs attend important votes and follow the party line)
Whips keep their party's MPs informed about parliamentary business and make sure they turn up and vote in important divisions.

19. C (Verulamium)
St Albans was the Roman town of Verulamium, one of the largest towns in Roman Britain; Eboracum was York and Camulodunum was Colchester.

20. C (Dramatic landscapes and seascapes full of light)
Turner is renowned for his expressive landscapes and seascapes, in which swirling light and weather dominate the scene.

21. B (Getting more votes than any other single candidate)
First past the post means the candidate with the most votes in the constituency wins the seat.

22. A (Votes for all men)
The Chartists campaigned for political reform, above all votes for all men, along with secret ballots and payment for MPs so working men could afford to stand.

23. B (Golf)
The Ryder Cup is a golf match played every two years between teams representing Europe and the United States.

24. B (Drivers and vehicles)
The DVLA keeps records of drivers and vehicles — including driving licences and registered vehicles — and collects vehicle tax.

Exam 19

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which of these may you NOT take into the test room?

- ☐ A. Copies of the handbook, mobile phones and wrist watches
- ☐ B. Your glasses and any hearing aid you use
- ☐ C. The ID you used for booking
- ☐ D. A pen and paper provided by the centre

2. The rose is the national flower of Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

3. Which TWO of these places were Roman towns in Britain?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Londinium, on the River Thames where London now stands
- ☐ B. Jorvik, on the River Ouse
- ☐ C. Aquae Sulis, around the hot springs at Bath
- ☐ D. Skara Brae, in Orkney

4. Dolly the sheep, the first mammal cloned from an adult cell, was created at a research institute in which country of the UK?

- ☐ A. Scotland
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Wales
- ☐ D. Northern Ireland

5. Which TWO of these statements about jury service are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. You can ask the court to defer (delay) your jury service if the dates clash with something important
- ☐ B. Jurors are paid a full salary by the court
- ☐ C. You can simply ignore a jury summons if the dates do not suit you
- ☐ D. You must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media

6. On the computer system used for the test, which display settings can candidates adjust for themselves?

- ☐ A. The colour of their result notification
- ☐ B. The language of every question
- ☐ C. The font size and the screen background colour
- ☐ D. The number of questions they are asked

7. St George's Day is celebrated on 23 April.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. Millicent Fawcett led the Suffragists of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. How did her movement campaign for the vote?

- ☐ A. Peacefully, through petitions, meetings and lawful lobbying
- ☐ B. By setting fire to public buildings
- ☐ C. By refusing to pay all taxes
- ☐ D. Through armed protest marches

9. Loch Ness, the deep lake linked in legend with a monster, lies in which area?

- ☐ A. The Lake District, England
- ☐ B. Snowdonia, Wales
- ☐ C. County Antrim, Northern Ireland
- ☐ D. The Highlands of Scotland

10. Local councillors are normally elected for a term of five years.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

11. In which year did the Representation of the People Act lower the voting age in Britain from 21 to 18?

- ☐ A. 1951
- ☐ B. 1969
- ☐ C. 1979
- ☐ D. 1985

12. Charles Darwin set out his theory of evolution by natural selection in which famous book, published in 1859?

- ☐ A. The Descent of Man
- ☐ B. On the Origin of Species
- ☐ C. The Voyage of the Beagle
- ☐ D. Principles of Geology

13. If a Prime Minister resigns in the middle of a Parliament, what normally happens next?

- ☐ A. A general election must be held within 28 days
- ☐ B. The governing party chooses a new leader, who becomes Prime Minister without a general election
- ☐ C. The monarch personally selects the new Prime Minister
- ☐ D. Parliament stays closed until the next scheduled election

14. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her childhood in which country before returning to Scotland?

- ☐ A. Spain
- ☐ B. France
- ☐ C. England
- ☐ D. Italy

15. The RHS Chelsea Flower Show, held in London each May, is the country's most famous show devoted to what?

- ☐ A. Gardens and gardening
- ☐ B. Farm machinery
- ☐ C. Flower arranging in churches only
- ☐ D. Rare birds

16. What is the main job of a select committee in the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. To check and question the work of a government department
- ☐ B. To choose members of the Cabinet
- ☐ C. To run local councils
- ☐ D. To appoint judges

17. Which member of the royal family was the driving force behind the Great Exhibition of 1851, chairing the commission that organised it?

- ☐ A. The Duke of Wellington
- ☐ B. Queen Victoria herself
- ☐ C. Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband
- ☐ D. The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII

18. Dolly the sheep was created at which research institute near Edinburgh?

- ☐ A. The Jenner Institute
- ☐ B. The Royal Institution
- ☐ C. The Roslin Institute
- ☐ D. The Francis Crick Institute

19. In the House of Lords chamber, the Lord Speaker presides from a large seat stuffed with wool. What is this seat called?

- ☐ A. The Throne
- ☐ B. The Mace
- ☐ C. The Despatch Box
- ☐ D. The Woolsack

20. The Second World War finally ended with the surrender of Japan. VJ Day is commemorated in the UK on which date?

- ☐ A. 8 May 1945
- ☐ B. 15 August 1945
- ☐ C. 11 November 1945
- ☐ D. 25 December 1945

21. Inheritance tax may have to be paid after a person dies. What is it charged on?

- ☐ A. The cost of their funeral
- ☐ B. Their estate — their money, property and possessions — above a set threshold
- ☐ C. The state pension they received
- ☐ D. Their family's income in the following year

22. Which 9th-century king is credited with uniting the Scots and the Picts into a single kingdom?

- ☐ A. Macbeth
- ☐ B. Robert the Bruce
- ☐ C. Kenneth MacAlpin
- ☐ D. Constantine the Great

23. What must the government do when a petition on the Parliament petitions website reaches 10,000 signatures?

- ☐ A. Hold a referendum on the issue
- ☐ B. Debate it in the Commons the same week
- ☐ C. Change the law the petition complains about
- ☐ D. Provide a formal response to the petition

24. Approximately how long does the practical driving test for a car normally last?

- ☐ A. About 10 minutes
- ☐ B. About 20 minutes
- ☐ C. About an hour and a half
- ☐ D. About 40 minutes

Marking grid — Exam 19

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 19

1. A (Copies of the handbook, mobile phones and wrist watches)
Copies of the handbook and other written material, electronic devices such as mobile phones, and wrist watches are all banned from the test room.

2. B (False)
The daffodil is Wales's national flower and is often worn on St David's Day, 1 March. The rose is the flower linked with England.

3. A (Londinium, on the River Thames where London now stands) and **C** (Aquae Sulis, around the hot springs at Bath)
Londinium was the Romans' trading settlement on the Thames, and Aquae Sulis was the Roman town built around the hot springs at Bath. Jorvik was the Vikings' name for York, many centuries after the Romans, and Skara Brae is a prehistoric village in Orkney, far older than Roman Britain.

4. A (Scotland)
Dolly was cloned in 1996 at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh in Scotland, and her birth was announced the following year.

5. A (You can ask the court to defer (delay) your jury service if the dates clash with something important) and **D** (You must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media)
If the dates in a jury summons clash with something important, such as a booked hospital operation, you can ask the court to defer your service to a later date — but ignoring a summons can lead to a fine. Jurors must decide the case only on the evidence heard in court, so they must not research it online or discuss it on social media. Jurors are not paid a salary, although they can claim expenses.

6. C (The font size and the screen background colour)
The test system lets candidates adjust the font size and the background colour of the screen to make the questions easier to read.

7. A (True)
England marks St George's Day on 23 April. The other dates belong to St Patrick (17 March), St David (1 March) and St Andrew (30 November).

8. A (Peacefully, through petitions, meetings and lawful lobbying)
Millicent Fawcett's Suffragists campaigned peacefully and lawfully for decades, using petitions and persuasion — unlike the Suffragettes, who turned to militant tactics.

9. D (The Highlands of Scotland)
Loch Ness stretches through the Great Glen in the Scottish Highlands and holds more fresh water than all the lakes of England and Wales combined.

10. B (False)
Councillors are normally elected for a four-year term, after which they must stand down or seek re-election.

11. B (1969)
The Representation of the People Act 1969 lowered the voting age to 18, making the UK the first major democracy to enfranchise 18-year-olds.

12. B (On the Origin of Species)
Darwin published On the Origin of Species in 1859, setting out his theory that species evolve over generations through natural selection.

13. B (The governing party chooses a new leader, who becomes Prime Minister without a general election)
The Prime Minister is the leader of the governing party, so if they resign, their party chooses a new leader who then becomes Prime Minister; a general election is not automatically required.

14. B (France)
Mary was sent to France as a small child and raised at the French court; she returned to Scotland as a

young widow and became the focus of struggles between Catholic and Protestant groups.

15. A (Gardens and gardening)
The Chelsea Flower Show is Britain's most prestigious gardening show, where designers create show gardens and new plants are launched.

16. A (To check and question the work of a government department)
Select committees examine the work, spending and policies of government departments and hold ministers to account.

17. C (Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband)
Prince Albert, Victoria's husband, championed the Great Exhibition and presided over the Royal Commission that organised it; its profits later helped create the South Kensington museums.

18. C (The Roslin Institute)
Dolly the sheep was created at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh. In 1996 she became the first mammal ever cloned from an adult cell, a breakthrough that made headlines around the world when her birth was announced the following year.

19. D (The Woolsack)
The Lord Speaker sits on the Woolsack, a large cushion stuffed with wool, at the front of the House of Lords chamber.

20. B (15 August 1945)
VJ Day (Victory over Japan Day) is marked on 15 August, the day in 1945 when Japan's surrender was announced, bringing the Second World War to an end.

21. B (Their estate — their money, property and possessions — above a set threshold)
Inheritance tax can be payable on a person's estate — the money, property and possessions they leave behind — if its value is above the tax threshold.

22. C (Kenneth MacAlpin)
Kenneth MacAlpin became king of both the Scots and the Picts in the 840s, uniting them into the kingdom that developed into Scotland.

23. D (Provide a formal response to the petition)
Petitions passing 10,000 signatures receive a formal government response; 100,000 is the threshold for being considered for a debate.

24. D (About 40 minutes)
The practical car driving test normally lasts about 40 minutes, including an eyesight check, safety questions and a period of independent driving.

Exam 20

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Once new citizens have received their certificate of naturalisation at the ceremony, what can they use it to apply for?

- ☐ A. A driving licence
- ☐ B. A British passport
- ☐ C. A council house
- ☐ D. A National Insurance number

2. Which of the following is NOT a capital city of one of the countries of the UK?

- ☐ A. Edinburgh
- ☐ B. Cardiff
- ☐ C. Belfast
- ☐ D. Glasgow

3. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is called the 'Bloodless Revolution' because William of Orange took the throne with very little fighting in England.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

4. The first Rugby World Cup, in 1987, was jointly hosted by which TWO countries?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. New Zealand
- ☐ B. England
- ☐ C. Australia
- ☐ D. France

5. Which TWO of these statements about the UK census are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Completing it is voluntary, like an opinion survey
- ☐ B. Every household must complete it by law, and refusing can lead to a fine
- ☐ C. Only homeowners have to complete it
- ☐ D. Individual answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened

6. The Needles, a famous row of pointed chalk stacks rising from the sea, stand off the western tip of which island?

- ☐ A. The Isle of Man
- ☐ B. Anglesey
- ☐ C. The Isle of Wight
- ☐ D. Lundy

7. In a referendum held in 1975, British voters were asked about membership of the European Community. What was the result?

- ☐ A. They voted to leave by a large margin
- ☐ B. They voted to remain members
- ☐ C. The referendum produced no clear result
- ☐ D. They voted to join for the first time

8. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the United Kingdom, is in Wales.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. The Bank of England is responsible for setting the UK's official interest rate.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. Simon de Montfort's parliament of 1265 is remembered because, for the first time, it included which group alongside the barons and knights?

- ☐ A. Foreign merchants
- ☐ B. The king's judges
- ☐ C. Women property owners
- ☐ D. Representatives of the towns, known as burgesses

11. Wembley Stadium in London is the home ground of which national team?

- ☐ A. The England rugby league team
- ☐ B. The Scotland football team
- ☐ C. The Wales rugby team
- ☐ D. The England football team

12. What does it mean when a general election produces a 'hung parliament'?

- ☐ A. No single party wins more than half of the seats in the House of Commons
- ☐ B. The election is cancelled and must be run again
- ☐ C. Two parties win exactly the same number of votes across the UK
- ☐ D. The monarch refuses to open Parliament

13. George I, who became king in 1714, was the first monarch of the House of Hanover. Where was Hanover?

- ☐ A. In Germany
- ☐ B. In the Netherlands
- ☐ C. In Denmark
- ☐ D. In Austria

14. The Cutty Sark, one of the fastest tea clipper ships ever built, is now preserved as a museum ship at which London location?

- ☐ A. Greenwich
- ☐ B. Tower Hill
- ☐ C. Kew
- ☐ D. Wapping

15. What is the main role of the Attorney General in the UK government?

- ☐ A. To lead the judiciary and appoint all judges
- ☐ B. To be the government's chief legal adviser
- ☐ C. To prosecute every serious case personally
- ☐ D. To command the police forces of England and Wales

16. Queen Mary I strengthened England's ties with Catholic Europe by marrying Philip, a prince of which country?

- ☐ A. France
- ☐ B. Austria
- ☐ C. Portugal
- ☐ D. Spain

17. John Wesley, an 18th-century preacher, is remembered as the founder of which Christian movement?

- ☐ A. The Methodist movement
- ☐ B. The Salvation Army
- ☐ C. The Baptist Union
- ☐ D. The Quaker movement

18. People chosen for jury service are given clear guidance about researching the case they will hear. What are jurors told?

- ☐ A. They should research both sides of the case online before the trial
- ☐ B. They must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media
- ☐ C. They may research the law but not the facts
- ☐ D. They must research the defendant's background

19. The Iron Bridge over the River Severn in Shropshire, opened in 1781, was a world first because it was built from what?

- ☐ A. Steel girders
- ☐ B. Brick and stone
- ☐ C. Reinforced concrete
- ☐ D. Cast iron

20. Brighton's Royal Pavilion, with its onion domes and Indian-style exterior, was built as a seaside palace for which royal?

- ☐ A. George III
- ☐ B. William IV
- ☐ C. Queen Victoria
- ☐ D. George IV

21. What is an MP's 'surgery' in their constituency?

- ☐ A. A medical clinic opened by the MP
- ☐ B. A vote held inside the House of Commons
- ☐ C. A regular meeting where local people can raise problems and ask their MP for help
- ☐ D. An inspection of local hospitals

22. Ebenezer Scrooge, the miser who learns to keep Christmas generously, appears in a story by which author?

- ☐ A. Thomas Hardy
- ☐ B. Charles Dickens
- ☐ C. Walter Scott
- ☐ D. William Thackeray

23. As well as multiple-choice questions about the rules of the road, what else does the driving theory test include?

- ☐ A. A short drive with an examiner
- ☐ B. A hazard perception section, using video clips of developing hazards
- ☐ C. A practical test of car maintenance
- ☐ D. A first aid assessment

24. A 16-year-old is travelling as a passenger in a car. Who is legally responsible for making sure she wears her seat belt?

- ☐ A. She is herself — passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for their own seat belts
- ☐ B. The driver, in all cases
- ☐ C. Her parents, wherever she is travelling
- ☐ D. The car's manufacturer

Marking grid — Exam 20

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 20

1. B (A British passport)
The certificate of naturalisation is proof of British citizenship, and new citizens can use it when applying for their first British passport.

2. D (Glasgow)
Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff is the capital of Wales and Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. Glasgow is Scotland's largest city, but it is not a capital — Scotland's capital is Edinburgh.

3. A (True)
James II fled to France and William and Mary took the throne in 1688–89 with remarkably little bloodshed in England itself, which is why the change is nicknamed the Bloodless Revolution.

4. A (New Zealand) and **C** (Australia)
The inaugural Rugby World Cup of 1987 was co-hosted by New Zealand and Australia, and New Zealand won the final in Auckland. England and France took part in the tournament but were not its hosts.

5. B (Every household must complete it by law, and refusing can lead to a fine) and **D** (Individual answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened)
Taking part in the census is a legal requirement for every household — not just homeowners — and failing to complete it can lead to prosecution and a fine. Individual census answers are kept confidential for 100 years before the records can be opened to the public.

6. C (The Isle of Wight)
The Needles are chalk sea stacks off the western end of the Isle of Wight, near a striped cliff and a lighthouse.

7. B (They voted to remain members)
In the 1975 referendum — two years after joining — voters chose by about two to one to stay in the European Community.

8. B (False)
Ben Nevis in Scotland, at 1,344 metres (the handbook figure), is the highest mountain in the UK.

9. A (True)
The Bank of England, which is independent of the government, sets the official interest rate through its Monetary Policy Committee.

10. D (Representatives of the towns, known as burgesses)
In 1265 Simon de Montfort summoned burgesses from the towns to sit alongside the barons and knights of the shires, the first time towns were represented in a parliament.

11. D (The England football team)
Wembley is the home of the England football team and also hosts the FA Cup Final each year.

12. A (No single party wins more than half of the seats in the House of Commons)
A hung parliament happens when no party has an overall majority — more than half of the 650 seats in the House of Commons.

13. A (In Germany)
George I was Elector of Hanover in Germany and inherited the British throne in 1714 under the Act of Settlement because he was the nearest Protestant heir.

14. A (Greenwich)
The Cutty Sark, which once raced home with cargoes of tea from China, is preserved in dry dock at Greenwich.

15. B (To be the government's chief legal adviser)
The Attorney General is the government's chief legal adviser and also oversees the work of the main prosecuting departments.

16. D (Spain)
Mary I married Philip of Spain in 1554; the marriage was deeply unpopular in England and Philip became king of Spain two years later.

17. A (The Methodist movement)
John Wesley founded the Methodist movement in the 18th century, preaching across Britain and organising his followers into societies that became the Methodist Church.

18. B (They must not look up the case on the internet or discuss it on social media)
Jurors are told not to research the case online or share information about it, because their verdict must be based only on the evidence presented in court.

19. D (Cast iron)
The Iron Bridge was the first bridge in the world to be made of cast iron, using iron produced in the furnaces of nearby Coalbrookdale.

20. D (George IV)
The Royal Pavilion was built for George, Prince of Wales — later George IV — as his marine residence in Brighton, in a flamboyant Indian-inspired style outside and Chinese-inspired decoration inside.

21. C (A regular meeting where local people can raise problems and ask their MP for help)
MPs hold regular local 'surgeries' — advertised sessions where constituents can meet them face to face to raise personal or local problems.

22. B (Charles Dickens)
Scrooge is the central character of A Christmas Carol, written by Charles Dickens and published in 1843.

23. B (A hazard perception section, using video clips of developing hazards)
The theory test has two parts: multiple-choice questions and a hazard perception test in which candidates watch video clips and spot developing hazards.

24. A (She is herself — passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for their own seat belts)
Passengers aged 14 and over are responsible for wearing their own seat belts; the driver is responsible for children under 14.

Exam 21

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A woman who has been convicted of an offence believes her trial was unfair. What can she usually do?

- ☐ A. Demand that the judge be removed from their job
- ☐ B. Refuse to recognise the court's authority
- ☐ C. Ask a higher court to review her case through an appeal
- ☐ D. Ask the police to cancel the verdict

2. Which of the following crosses is NOT part of the Union Flag?

- ☐ A. The cross of St George
- ☐ B. The cross of St David
- ☐ C. The cross of St Andrew
- ☐ D. The cross of St Patrick

3. Which TWO of these were created in the years after the Second World War as part of the new welfare state?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Bank of England
- ☐ B. The Open University
- ☐ C. A system of social security for all, following the Beveridge Report
- ☐ D. The National Health Service

4. The FA Cup is the oldest national football cup competition in the world.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. Which TWO of these statements about petitions on the UK Parliament petitions website are correct?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. At 10,000 signatures, the government must provide a formal response
- ☐ B. At 100,000 signatures, a petition automatically becomes law
- ☐ C. At 10,000 signatures, a petition must be debated in the Commons the same week
- ☐ D. At 100,000 signatures, a petition is considered for a debate in Parliament

6. Which historic county is the largest in the United Kingdom?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Kent
- ☐ C. Northumberland
- ☐ D. Yorkshire

7. Julius Caesar first came to Britain with a Roman force in 54 BC.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

8. The Forth Bridge, the great cantilever bridge near Edinburgh, was built to carry what across the Firth of Forth?

- ☐ A. A motorway
- ☐ B. A canal
- ☐ C. Trains
- ☐ D. A footpath only

9. Citizens Advice is a department of the local council.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, people who were too poor to support themselves could usually get help only by going where?

- ☐ A. To the local parish church for weekly handouts
- ☐ B. Into the workhouse, a harsh institution for the destitute
- ☐ C. To a government office to claim a cash payment
- ☐ D. Abroad, on an assisted emigration ship

11. The Paralympic Games grew out of games organised for injured servicemen at which British hospital?

- ☐ A. Stoke Mandeville Hospital
- ☐ B. St Thomas' Hospital, London
- ☐ C. The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh
- ☐ D. Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge

12. Who normally decides whether a planning application to build a new block of flats in a town can go ahead?

- ☐ A. The local MP
- ☐ B. The Secretary of State in every case
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The local council, as the local planning authority

13. Henry VII, who took the throne in 1485, was the first monarch of which royal dynasty?

- ☐ A. The Stuarts
- ☐ B. The Plantagenets
- ☐ C. The Tudors
- ☐ D. The Hanoverians

14. In the UK, Mother's Day is traditionally called Mothering Sunday and falls during which period of the Christian calendar?

- ☐ A. Advent
- ☐ B. Holy Week
- ☐ C. The Christmas season
- ☐ D. Lent

15. Tom has joined the parent-teacher association at his daughter's school, helping to organise fundraising events. In the handbook's terms, what is he doing?

- ☐ A. Volunteering and taking part in his local community
- ☐ B. Doing jury service
- ☐ C. Standing for election
- ☐ D. Working as a school governor

16. British rule in India came to an end in 1947, when the country was partitioned into India and which new state, created for Muslim-majority regions?

- ☐ A. Bangladesh
- ☐ B. Pakistan
- ☐ C. Burma (Myanmar)
- ☐ D. Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

17. The Shipping Forecast, a much-loved BBC radio broadcast, gives weather information mainly for whom?

- ☐ A. Farmers planning harvests
- ☐ B. Pilots crossing the Atlantic
- ☐ C. Mountain rescue teams
- ☐ D. People at sea around the British Isles

18. According to the official handbook, what is the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☐ B. 12
- ☐ C. 14
- ☐ D. 8

19. At the Battle of Crécy in 1346, an English army defeated a much larger French force, largely thanks to which weapon used by its archers?

- ☐ A. The longbow
- ☐ B. The crossbow
- ☐ C. The pike
- ☐ D. Early cannon

20. The sculptor Henry Moore is best known for works in what form?

- ☐ A. Large abstract bronze sculptures, often of reclining figures
- ☐ B. Tiny carved wooden animals
- ☐ C. Glass chandeliers for cathedrals
- ☐ D. Ice sculptures at winter festivals

21. How do voters normally show their choice on a paper ballot in a UK parliamentary election?

- ☐ A. By signing their name beside a candidate
- ☐ B. By writing the candidate's name in full
- ☐ C. By putting an X in the box beside one candidate's name
- ☐ D. By ranking every candidate in order of preference

22. Which product was one of England's most valuable exports during the Middle Ages?

- ☐ A. Wool
- ☐ B. Wine
- ☐ C. Iron
- ☐ D. Silk

23. Who is responsible for compiling and keeping up to date the electoral register for your local area?

- ☐ A. The Electoral Commission in London
- ☐ B. Your local MP's office
- ☐ C. Your local council, through its electoral registration officer
- ☐ D. The Post Office

24. What do the trustees of a charity do?

- ☐ A. They decide verdicts in court cases involving charities
- ☐ B. They oversee the charity's work and are responsible for making sure it is run properly
- ☐ C. They collect Council Tax on behalf of the charity
- ☐ D. They are paid directors chosen by the government

Marking grid — Exam 21

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 21

1. C (Ask a higher court to review her case through an appeal)
People convicted in a UK court can usually appeal to a higher court, which reviews the conviction or sentence.

2. B (The cross of St David)
The Union Flag combines three crosses: the cross of St George for England, the cross of St Andrew for Scotland and the cross of St Patrick for Ireland. The cross of St David does not appear in it — Wales has no cross of its own in the flag.

3. C (A system of social security for all, following the Beveridge Report) and **D** (The National Health Service)
The Beveridge Report of 1942 led to the modern welfare state with social security for all, and the National Health Service was established in 1948, providing care free at the point of use. The Bank of England was founded much earlier, in 1694, and the Open University was founded in 1969, teaching its first students from 1971.

4. A (True)
First held in the 1871–72 season, the FA Cup is the world's oldest national football competition.

5. A (At 10,000 signatures, the government must provide a formal response) and **D** (At 100,000 signatures, a petition is considered for a debate in Parliament)
When a petition reaches 10,000 signatures the government must provide a formal response, and at 100,000 signatures the Petitions Committee considers it for a debate in Parliament. A petition never becomes law automatically, and there is no debate in the same week at 10,000 signatures.

6. D (Yorkshire)
Yorkshire is the largest of the historic counties, traditionally divided into three ridings.

7. B (False)
Caesar first landed in Britain in 55 BC and returned with a larger force in 54 BC, but these expeditions did not lead to a permanent Roman conquest.

8. C (Trains)
The Forth Bridge is a railway bridge: its red steel cantilevers have carried trains across the Firth of Forth since 1890.

9. B (False)
Citizens Advice is an independent, free service run largely by trained volunteers; it is not part of the local council, and nobody is charged for its advice.

10. B (Into the workhouse, a harsh institution for the destitute)
The 1834 Poor Law deliberately made relief hard to claim: the able-bodied poor could get help only inside the workhouse, whose conditions were meant to be worse than the lowest-paid job outside.

11. A (Stoke Mandeville Hospital)
Dr Ludwig Guttmann organised sports for patients with spinal injuries at Stoke Mandeville in 1948, the seed from which the Paralympic movement grew.

12. D (The local council, as the local planning authority)
Local councils act as planning authorities and decide most applications to build or change the use of land and buildings in their area.

13. C (The Tudors)
By defeating Richard III at Bosworth in 1485, Henry VII founded the Tudor dynasty, which ruled England until 1603.

14. D (Lent)
Mothering Sunday is the fourth Sunday in Lent, the period before Easter, when people traditionally visited

their 'mother church' — it is now marked as Mother's Day in the UK.

15. A (Volunteering and taking part in his local community)
Joining a parent-teacher association (PTA) is one of the ways parents can volunteer and get involved in their children's school and the local community.

16. B (Pakistan)
In August 1947 British India was partitioned into the independent dominions of India and Pakistan; Pakistan's eastern wing later broke away in 1971 to become Bangladesh.

17. D (People at sea around the British Isles)
The Shipping Forecast on BBC radio gives weather reports and forecasts for the seas around the British Isles, for the benefit of sailors.

18. D (8)
The handbook gives Scotland’s age of criminal responsibility as 8, lower than the age of 10 in England and Wales. (Scotland raised its age to 12 in 2021, after the handbook was published.)

19. A (The longbow)
English and Welsh longbowmen devastated the French at Crécy in 1346, demonstrating the power of the longbow that featured in English victories throughout the Hundred Years War.

20. A (Large abstract bronze sculptures, often of reclining figures)
Henry Moore became world famous for his monumental bronze sculptures, many of them reclining human figures with smooth, curved forms.

21. C (By putting an X in the box beside one candidate's name)
Voters mark a cross (X) in the box next to the one candidate they choose; in first-past-the-post elections each voter picks a single candidate.

22. A (Wool)
English wool was prized across Europe in the Middle Ages and the wool trade brought great wealth to England's landowners and merchants.

23. C (Your local council, through its electoral registration officer)
The electoral register is compiled and maintained locally: each area has an electoral registration officer, working through the local council, who runs the annual canvass and keeps the list of voters up to date.

24. B (They oversee the charity's work and are responsible for making sure it is run properly)
Charity trustees are the people who oversee a charity's work; they are usually volunteers and are responsible for making sure the charity is well run and uses its money properly.

Exam 22

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. On the day of the test, what must you bring as your ID?

- ☐ A. A clear photograph of it on your phone
- ☐ B. The original document itself
- ☐ C. A photocopy signed by a solicitor
- ☐ D. A screenshot of the document

2. Which of the following is NOT a Crown Dependency?

- ☐ A. Jersey
- ☐ B. The Isle of Man
- ☐ C. Gibraltar
- ☐ D. Guernsey

3. Which TWO new elected bodies were set up in the UK following the referendums held in 1997?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Irish Free State
- ☐ B. The Northern Ireland Assembly
- ☐ C. The Scottish Parliament
- ☐ D. The National Assembly for Wales

4. The highest possible break a snooker player can score in a single visit to the table, clearing the table in the standard way, is 147.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

5. The Mayor of London is responsible for which TWO of these areas in the capital?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Transport services in the capital
- ☐ B. Immigration and border control
- ☐ C. Policing strategy and the policing budget in London
- ☐ D. The National Health Service in London

6. The Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, are best known for their large colonies of which creatures?

- ☐ A. Red squirrels and otters
- ☐ B. Golden eagles and ospreys
- ☐ C. Red deer and wild goats
- ☐ D. Puffins and grey seals

7. In 1588, with the Spanish Armada threatening invasion, Elizabeth I rode to address her troops at Tilbury in Essex. In that famous speech, what did she tell them she had, despite her body being that of a woman?

- ☐ A. The heart and stomach of a king
- ☐ B. A fleet twice the size of Spain's
- ☐ C. The promise of French troops to help her
- ☐ D. A husband ready to lead them into battle

8. Britain's classic red telephone box, one of the country's most recognisable designs, was designed by which architect?

- ☐ A. Christopher Wren
- ☐ B. Norman Foster
- ☐ C. John Nash
- ☐ D. Giles Gilbert Scott

9. On polling day in a UK general election, polling stations are open from 7am to 8pm.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. The Broads, a protected area famous for its network of rivers and shallow lakes, lies mainly across which two English counties?

- ☐ A. Norfolk and Suffolk
- ☐ B. Kent and Sussex
- ☐ C. Devon and Cornwall
- ☐ D. Cumbria and Lancashire

11. For roughly how long did Elizabeth I reign, from 1558 until her death?

- ☐ A. About 15 years
- ☐ B. About 25 years
- ☐ C. About 45 years
- ☐ D. About 65 years

12. The Chronicles of Narnia, beginning with The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, were written by which author?

- ☐ A. J. R. R. Tolkien
- ☐ B. Roald Dahl
- ☐ C. C. S. Lewis
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

13. A complaint about a UK government department must be referred to the Parliamentary Ombudsman by an MP.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

14. What did the Great Reform Act of 1832 mainly do?

- ☐ A. Gave women the vote
- ☐ B. Founded the National Health Service
- ☐ C. Created the police force
- ☐ D. Abolished many rotten and pocket boroughs and widened the right to vote

15. Twickenham Stadium in south-west London is the home of which sport's English national side?

- ☐ A. Cricket
- ☐ B. Rugby union
- ☐ C. Hockey
- ☐ D. Netball

16. What is the main role of the Privy Council in the UK's system of government?

- ☐ A. It formally advises the monarch on the exercise of official duties
- ☐ B. It elects the Prime Minister after a general election
- ☐ C. It approves the annual Budget before Parliament votes on it
- ☐ D. It hears final appeals in criminal cases

17. The earliest castles built by the Normans in England were usually of which type?

- ☐ A. Concentric castles with two rings of stone walls
- ☐ B. Motte-and-bailey castles built from earth and timber
- ☐ C. Star-shaped forts designed for cannon
- ☐ D. Tall brick tower houses

18. Winnie-the-Pooh, the honey-loving bear of the Hundred Acre Wood, was created by which writer?

- ☐ A. A. A. Milne
- ☐ B. Kenneth Grahame
- ☐ C. Rudyard Kipling
- ☐ D. Enid Blyton

19. What colour are the benches in the chamber of the House of Commons?

- ☐ A. Green
- ☐ B. Red
- ☐ C. Blue
- ☐ D. Gold

20. For the first part of the First World War Britain relied on volunteers. In which year was conscription — compulsory military service — first introduced?

- ☐ A. 1914
- ☐ B. 1915
- ☐ C. 1917
- ☐ D. 1916

21. In which year was the very first Rugby World Cup tournament played?

- ☐ A. 1975
- ☐ B. 1983
- ☐ C. 1991
- ☐ D. 1987

22. Why might a letter or email about the electoral register arrive at your home once a year?

- ☐ A. It is a bill for Council Tax
- ☐ B. It invites you to join a political party
- ☐ C. It is part of the annual canvass, which checks who lives at the address so the electoral register stays up to date
- ☐ D. It tells you the result of the last general election

23. On Budget day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is traditionally photographed outside Downing Street holding the Budget speech in what?

- ☐ A. A red ministerial box
- ☐ B. A black leather briefcase
- ☐ C. A green folder
- ☐ D. A gold presentation case

24. Once a car is more than three years old, how often must it pass an MOT test to be used legally on the road?

- ☐ A. Every five years
- ☐ B. Only when it is sold
- ☐ C. Every two years
- ☐ D. Every year

Marking grid — Exam 22

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 22

1. B (The original document itself)
You must bring the same ID that you used to book the test, and it must be the original document — copies and screenshots are not accepted.

2. C (Gibraltar)
Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory. The Crown Dependencies are Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

3. C (The Scottish Parliament) and **D** (The National Assembly for Wales)
Referendums in 1997 led to the establishment of the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales. The Irish Free State dated from 1922, and the Northern Ireland Assembly followed the Good Friday Agreement of 1998, not the referendums of 1997.

4. A (True)
The maximum break in snooker is 147, made by potting all 15 reds each followed by the black, and then all the colours in sequence.

5. A (Transport services in the capital) and **C** (Policing strategy and the policing budget in London)
The Mayor of London oversees transport in the capital, through Transport for London, and sets the strategy and budget for policing in London. Immigration and border control are matters for the UK government, and the NHS in London is not run by the Mayor.

6. D (Puffins and grey seals)
The Farne Islands are a National Nature Reserve famous for tens of thousands of breeding puffins in summer and one of England's largest colonies of Atlantic grey seals.

7. A (The heart and stomach of a king)
At Tilbury in August 1588 Elizabeth told her soldiers that although she had the body of a weak and feeble woman, she had the heart and stomach of a king — and of a king of England too.

8. D (Giles Gilbert Scott)
The red telephone kiosk was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who won a competition for the design in the 1920s.

9. B (False)
Polling stations are open from 7am to 10pm on polling day, and anyone already in the queue at 10pm is still allowed to vote.

10. A (Norfolk and Suffolk)
The Broads stretch across Norfolk and Suffolk and are known for their rivers, broads (shallow lakes) and waterways.

11. C (About 45 years)
Elizabeth I reigned from 1558 to 1603, about 45 years, a long reign often described as a golden age of English culture.

12. C (C. S. Lewis)
C. S. Lewis wrote the seven Narnia books, starting with The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, published in 1950.

13. A (True)
Complaints about government departments reach the Parliamentary Ombudsman through an MP, who passes the complaint on with the person's consent; NHS complaints in England can be made directly.

14. D (Abolished many rotten and pocket boroughs and widened the right to vote)
The 1832 Act swept away constituencies controlled by one family or with almost no voters, and gave the vote to more men in the growing industrial towns.

15. B (Rugby union)
Twickenham is the home stadium of the England rugby union team and the headquarters of the game in England.

16. A (It formally advises the monarch on the exercise of official duties)
The Privy Council is the body of senior advisers — including senior politicians and judges — who formally advise the monarch; much of its work is formal, such as approving orders made in the monarch's name.

17. B (Motte-and-bailey castles built from earth and timber)
The Normans first built motte-and-bailey castles: a wooden tower on an earth mound (the motte) beside an enclosed courtyard (the bailey), which could be put up quickly from earth and timber.

18. A (A. A. Milne)
A. A. Milne created Winnie-the-Pooh and his friends, basing the stories on his own son's toys.

19. A (Green)
The benches in the House of Commons chamber are green, while those in the House of Lords are red.

20. D (1916)
Conscription was introduced for the first time in Britain by the Military Service Act of 1916, after voluntary recruitment could no longer meet the army's needs.

21. D (1987)
The first Rugby World Cup was held in 1987, and the tournament has been played every four years since then.

22. C (It is part of the annual canvass, which checks who lives at the address so the electoral register stays up to date)
Every year, councils carry out an annual canvass of households to check and update the electoral register, adding people who have moved in and removing those who have left.

23. A (A red ministerial box)
By tradition the Chancellor holds up a red box containing the Budget speech when leaving Downing Street on Budget day.

24. D (Every year)
Cars over three years old need an MOT test every year to check that they are safe and roadworthy.

Exam 23

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which of these documents can NOT be used as ID to book the Life in the UK Test?

- ☐ A. A valid passport
- ☐ B. An identity card from an EU country
- ☐ C. A biometric residence permit
- ☐ D. An emergency travel document

2. The remote island group of St Kilda, west of the Outer Hebrides, is remembered for something that happened in 1930. What was it?

- ☐ A. Its lighthouse was automated
- ☐ B. It was bought by the National Trust for Scotland
- ☐ C. Its last 36 residents were evacuated to the mainland
- ☐ D. Its seabird colonies were given legal protection

3. Which TWO of these First World War battles were fought in 1916?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. The Gallipoli landings
- ☐ B. The Battle of the Somme
- ☐ C. The Battle of Jutland
- ☐ D. The Battle of Passchendaele

4. The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of Britain's leading theatre companies, has its home theatres in which town?

- ☐ A. Bath
- ☐ B. Stratford-upon-Avon
- ☐ C. Oxford
- ☐ D. York

5. Ordinary patrol officers in the UK routinely carry firearms.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. As well as giving their loyalty to the United Kingdom, what do new citizens promise in the citizenship pledge about their role as citizens?

- ☐ A. To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen
- ☐ B. To volunteer for a political party
- ☐ C. To attend a ceremony every year
- ☐ D. To work in a public service job

7. The Firth of Forth, spanned by famous bridges carrying road and rail traffic towards Edinburgh, is on which coast of Scotland?

- ☐ A. The west coast
- ☐ B. The north coast
- ☐ C. The east coast
- ☐ D. The south coast

8. The United Kingdom was built up through a series of unions. Which TWO of these unions actually took place?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Great Britain and Ireland united in 1801
- ☐ B. England and Ireland united in 1707
- ☐ C. The crowns of England and Scotland united in 1603, creating a single state
- ☐ D. England and Scotland united in 1707 to form Great Britain

9. Cheddar cheese takes its name from a village in which English county?

- ☐ A. Devon
- ☐ B. Dorset
- ☐ C. Somerset
- ☐ D. Wiltshire

10. Cyclists must obey traffic lights and road signs, like other road users.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

11. In August 1642 Charles I raised his royal standard, or flag, at Nottingham. What did this act formally signal?

- ☐ A. The start of the Civil War between king and Parliament
- ☐ B. The end of his Personal Rule
- ☐ C. His surrender to the Scots
- ☐ D. The restoration of the monarchy

12. Which of these best describes the National Trust?

- ☐ A. A government department that runs the national parks
- ☐ B. A private company that maintains stately homes for their owners
- ☐ C. A charity that protects historic houses, gardens and countryside for the nation
- ☐ D. A membership club for gardeners and walkers

13. It is an offence to drive on public roads in the UK without valid insurance.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

14. The Vikings who settled in York knew the city by which name?

- ☐ A. Jorvik
- ☐ B. Eboracum
- ☐ C. Lundenwic
- ☐ D. Deva

15. Sir David Attenborough is best known to British audiences for presenting programmes about what?

- ☐ A. The natural world and wildlife
- ☐ B. Cookery and restaurants
- ☐ C. Antiques and auctions
- ☐ D. Garden design

16. Who chairs debates in the House of Lords?

- ☐ A. The Prime Minister
- ☐ B. The Lord Speaker
- ☐ C. The Lord Chancellor
- ☐ D. The Leader of the Opposition

17. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was a plan to blow up which building while the king was inside?

- ☐ A. The Houses of Parliament
- ☐ B. The Tower of London
- ☐ C. Westminster Abbey
- ☐ D. Hampton Court Palace

18. The first Cricket World Cup, held in 1975, was played in which country?

- ☐ A. Australia
- ☐ B. India
- ☐ C. The West Indies
- ☐ D. England

19. Scotland has its own prosecution system. Who is responsible for prosecuting crimes in Scotland?

- ☐ A. The Crown Prosecution Service
- ☐ B. The local council
- ☐ C. The procurator fiscal, part of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
- ☐ D. The judge in the Sheriff Court

20. During the Industrial Revolution, the booming cotton textile industry — its mills and factories — was centred mainly on which county?

- ☐ A. Kent
- ☐ B. Cornwall
- ☐ C. Lancashire
- ☐ D. Norfolk

21. Children travelling in a car must normally use a suitable child seat or restraint until they reach which point?

- ☐ A. They are 8 years old or 120 cm tall
- ☐ B. They are 12 years old or 135 cm tall
- ☐ C. They start secondary school
- ☐ D. They are 16 years old

22. At the start of the Second World War, why were large numbers of children moved out of British cities?

- ☐ A. To work on farms in place of soldiers
- ☐ B. To keep them safe from expected air raids, by evacuating them to the countryside
- ☐ C. Because city schools were turned into hospitals
- ☐ D. To train them for the armed forces

23. Since October 2014, what has changed about the paper tax disc once displayed in car windscreens?

- ☐ A. It was abolished, and vehicle tax is now recorded electronically instead
- ☐ B. It must now be renewed every month instead of every year
- ☐ C. It is now issued by local councils instead of the DVLA
- ☐ D. It only applies to cars over ten years old, not newer ones

24. After a general election, whom does the monarch normally invite to form the government?

- ☐ A. The leader of the party with the most MPs in the Commons
- ☐ B. The Speaker of the House of Commons
- ☐ C. The leader of the largest party in the House of Lords
- ☐ D. The mayor of London

Marking grid — Exam 23

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 23

1. D (An emergency travel document)
An emergency travel document is not accepted as ID for booking the test, although a valid photographic travel document is.

2. C (Its last 36 residents were evacuated to the mainland)
In 1930 the final 36 islanders of St Kilda, living on the main island of Hirta, asked to be evacuated and were taken to the Scottish mainland, ending centuries of permanent settlement on Britain's most remote islands.

3. B (The Battle of the Somme) and **C** (The Battle of Jutland)
The Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Jutland, the largest naval battle of the war, were both fought in 1916 — tanks were used in battle for the first time at the Somme. The Gallipoli landings took place in 1915, and Passchendaele was fought in 1917.

4. B (Stratford-upon-Avon)
The Royal Shakespeare Company is based in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, where its theatres stand beside the River Avon.

5. B (False)
Most British police officers are unarmed; only specially trained authorised firearms officers carry guns.

6. A (To fulfil their duties and obligations as a British citizen)
The pledge includes a promise to fulfil the duties and obligations of a British citizen, alongside loyalty, upholding democratic values and observing the laws faithfully.

7. C (The east coast)
The Firth of Forth is the estuary of the River Forth on Scotland's east coast, crossed by the Forth bridges near Edinburgh.

8. A (Great Britain and Ireland united in 1801) and **D** (England and Scotland united in 1707 to form Great Britain)
In 1801 Great Britain united with Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1707 England and Scotland had joined to form Great Britain. England and Ireland did not unite in 1707, and in 1603 only the crowns were united under one monarch — England and Scotland remained separate states.

9. C (Somerset)
Cheddar cheese is named after the village of Cheddar in Somerset, where it was first made; the nearby gorge's caves were used to mature it.

10. A (True)
The Highway Code requires cyclists, like other road users, to obey traffic lights and road signs; riding through a red light is an offence.

11. A (The start of the Civil War between king and Parliament)
Raising the royal standard at Nottingham in August 1642 was Charles I's formal call to arms and is traditionally taken as the start of the Civil War.

12. C (A charity that protects historic houses, gardens and countryside for the nation)
The National Trust is a charity, founded in 1895. It protects historic houses, gardens, countryside and coastline for the nation, caring for them so that members of the public can visit and enjoy them for generations to come.

13. A (True)
Motor insurance is compulsory in the UK; driving uninsured is an offence and the vehicle can be seized.

14. A (Jorvik)
Under Viking rule York became Jorvik, a busy trading town whose remains were famously excavated in Coppergate.

15. A (The natural world and wildlife)
Sir David Attenborough has presented landmark BBC nature documentaries about wildlife and the natural world for decades.

16. B (The Lord Speaker)
Debates in the House of Lords are chaired by the Lord Speaker, an office created in 2006.

17. A (The Houses of Parliament)
Guy Fawkes and his fellow plotters hid barrels of gunpowder beneath Parliament, intending to kill James I at the state opening; the plot was discovered in time.

18. D (England)
England hosted the first Cricket World Cup in 1975; the tournament did not leave England until 1987.

19. C (The procurator fiscal, part of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service)
In Scotland, prosecutions are brought by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service; the local procurator fiscal decides whether a case should go to court.

20. C (Lancashire)
Cotton spinning and weaving concentrated in Lancashire, where damp air suited the thread, coal powered the mills and ports such as Liverpool imported the raw cotton; Manchester became its commercial heart.

21. B (They are 12 years old or 135 cm tall)
Children must normally use the correct child seat until they are 12 years old or 135 centimetres tall, whichever comes first; after that they must wear a seat belt.

22. B (To keep them safe from expected air raids, by evacuating them to the countryside)
Children were evacuated from cities to rural areas, where they were expected to be safe from bombing. Many were separated from their families for long periods.

23. A (It was abolished, and vehicle tax is now recorded electronically instead)
The paper tax disc was abolished in 2014; drivers still pay vehicle tax, but entitlement is checked from electronic records, for example by cameras.

24. A (The leader of the party with the most MPs in the Commons)
The monarch invites the leader of the party that can command a majority in the Commons to become Prime Minister and form a government.

Exam 24

24 questions · 45 minutes · pass mark 18. Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Heavy snow has blocked the front path of Mrs Ellis, who is elderly and lives alone next door to Sam. Which action best reflects the values of community life in the UK?

- ☐ A. Wait for the council to clear every path in the street
- ☐ B. Clear her path and check that she is warm and has enough food
- ☐ C. Offer to help only if she pays him
- ☐ D. Ignore it — everyone must look after themselves

2. Which of the following is NOT a British Overseas Territory?

- ☐ A. Bermuda
- ☐ B. The Cayman Islands
- ☐ C. Gibraltar
- ☐ D. The Isle of Man

3. Which TWO of these women made their names through pioneering achievements in flight?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ B. Amy Johnson
- ☐ C. Emily Davison
- ☐ D. Helen Sharman

4. Which TWO of these dishes are traditionally Scottish?

(Choose TWO answers)

- ☐ A. Welsh rarebit
- ☐ B. Porridge
- ☐ C. Haggis
- ☐ D. Bakewell tart

5. The Scottish Parliament has 108 members.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

6. Ness Point, the easternmost point of Great Britain, is found in which Suffolk town?

- ☐ A. Great Yarmouth
- ☐ B. Felixstowe
- ☐ C. Ipswich
- ☐ D. Lowestoft

7. In 1642, as the country slid towards civil war, Parliament ordered the closure of which places of entertainment in London?

- ☐ A. Taverns and inns
- ☐ B. Bear-baiting pits
- ☐ C. Coffee houses
- ☐ D. The theatres

8. In Scotland's Hogmanay 'first footing' tradition, the first visitor after midnight should ideally bring symbolic gifts, such as coal or whisky, for luck and plenty.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

9. It is an offence to tattoo someone under 18 in the UK, even if a parent gives permission.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

10. Who was the first woman MP actually to take her seat in the House of Commons, in 1919?

- ☐ A. Emmeline Pankhurst
- ☐ B. Nancy Astor
- ☐ C. Millicent Fawcett
- ☐ D. Eleanor Rathbone

11. Which British film director, known as the 'Master of Suspense', directed Psycho and The Birds?

- ☐ A. Alfred Hitchcock
- ☐ B. David Lean
- ☐ C. Ridley Scott
- ☐ D. Charlie Chaplin

12. Which of these people, living in the UK, can register to vote in a general election?

- ☐ A. A visitor from a country with no links to the UK
- ☐ B. Any foreign tourist staying in a hotel
- ☐ C. A child aged 12 who lives with a voter
- ☐ D. A qualifying Commonwealth citizen living in the UK

13. Elizabeth II became Queen in 1952 following the death of which monarch, her father?

- ☐ A. George V
- ☐ B. Edward VIII
- ☐ C. George VI
- ☐ D. Edward VII

14. The dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four, which gave English the words 'Big Brother' and 'thought police', was written by whom?

- ☐ A. Aldous Huxley
- ☐ B. Ray Bradbury
- ☐ C. George Orwell
- ☐ D. H. G. Wells

15. What is VAT?

- ☐ A. A tax added to the price of many goods and services
- ☐ B. A charge for using motorways
- ☐ C. A tax paid only by visitors to the UK
- ☐ D. A discount given to pensioners

16. Offa's Dyke, the great earthwork along the border between England and Wales, was built on the orders of King Offa of which Anglo-Saxon kingdom?

- ☐ A. Wessex
- ☐ B. Mercia
- ☐ C. Northumbria
- ☐ D. Kent

17. London's Tate Modern art gallery is housed in a converted building on the Thames that was originally used as what?

- ☐ A. A power station
- ☐ B. A railway station
- ☐ C. A prison
- ☐ D. A brewery

18. What is the Highway Code?

- ☐ A. A code used by traffic police to communicate by radio
- ☐ B. The price list for driving tests
- ☐ C. A guide containing the rules and advice for all road users in Great Britain
- ☐ D. A law that only applies to motorways

19. What was the name of the Stephensons' locomotive that won the Rainhill Trials of 1829, held to choose engines for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway?

- ☐ A. Puffing Billy
- ☐ B. Sans Pareil
- ☐ C. Locomotion
- ☐ D. Rocket

20. In Shakespeare's Macbeth, the title character becomes king of which country?

- ☐ A. England
- ☐ B. Scotland
- ☐ C. Denmark
- ☐ D. France

21. Money bills, which deal mainly with taxation and public spending, must begin their passage through Parliament in which House?

- ☐ A. The House of Lords
- ☐ B. The House of Commons
- ☐ C. The UK Supreme Court
- ☐ D. The Privy Council

22. In English professional football, what is the Premier League?

- ☐ A. A European cup competition for national teams
- ☐ B. The top division of the league system
- ☐ C. A knockout cup played only in London
- ☐ D. The name of England's national stadium

23. When you buy a home in England or Northern Ireland above a certain price, which tax may you have to pay on the purchase?

- ☐ A. Stamp Duty Land Tax
- ☐ B. VAT at the full standard rate
- ☐ C. Capital gains tax
- ☐ D. Corporation tax

24. Which body registers and regulates charities in England and Wales?

- ☐ A. The Charity Commission
- ☐ B. The Electoral Commission
- ☐ C. Companies House, with no separate regulator
- ☐ D. The local council in each area

Marking grid — Exam 24

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
✓/✗	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Score: _____ / 24 (18 or more = pass)

Answers — Exam 24

1. B (Clear her path and check that she is warm and has enough food)
Looking out for vulnerable neighbours, for example in severe weather, is part of participating in community life and being a good neighbour.

2. D (The Isle of Man)
The Isle of Man is a Crown Dependency, not an overseas territory. Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and Gibraltar are all British Overseas Territories.

3. B (Amy Johnson) and **D** (Helen Sharman)
Amy Johnson achieved worldwide fame in 1930 as the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia, and Helen Sharman was the first Briton to travel into space, flying to the Mir space station in 1991. Millicent Fawcett led the peaceful Suffragist campaign for women's votes, and Emily Davison was the suffragette who died at the Derby in 1913 — neither was a pioneer of flight.

4. B (Porridge) and **C** (Haggis)
Porridge, made from oats cooked in water or milk, has been a traditional Scottish breakfast for centuries, and haggis is Scotland's national dish, served with neeps and tatties. Welsh rarebit is a Welsh dish of cheese sauce on toast, and Bakewell tart takes its name from a town in Derbyshire.

5. B (False)
The Scottish Parliament has 129 members, known as MSPs, elected by voters in Scotland.

6. D (Lowestoft)
Ness Point at Lowestoft in Suffolk is the easternmost point of Great Britain, and the first place in the UK to see the sunrise.

7. D (The theatres)
In 1642 Parliament, dominated by Puritans who disapproved of stage plays, ordered the London theatres to close; they stayed shut throughout the Civil War and Commonwealth years.

8. A (True)
A first-foot visitor traditionally brings symbolic gifts — such as a piece of coal, bread, salt or whisky — meant to bring the household luck and plenty for the year ahead.

9. A (True)
It is an offence to tattoo anyone under 18, and parental consent makes no difference.

10. B (Nancy Astor)
Nancy Astor won a by-election in Plymouth in 1919 and became the first woman to sit as an MP. Constance Markievicz had been elected in 1918 but, as a Sinn Fein member, did not take her seat.

11. A (Alfred Hitchcock)
Alfred Hitchcock, born in London, became world-famous for suspense thrillers such as Psycho and The Birds.

12. D (A qualifying Commonwealth citizen living in the UK)
British, Irish and qualifying Commonwealth citizens living in the UK can register to vote in parliamentary elections.

13. C (George VI)
George VI died in February 1952 and was succeeded by his elder daughter, Elizabeth II, who was crowned the following year, in 1953.

14. C (George Orwell)
George Orwell wrote Nineteen Eighty-Four, published in 1949, as a warning about totalitarian rule and the abuse of power.

15. A (A tax added to the price of many goods and services)
VAT — Value Added Tax — is a tax added to the price of many goods and services bought in the UK.

16. B (Mercia)
Offa was king of Mercia, the powerful Midland kingdom, and the dyke that carries his name marked his kingdom's border with the Welsh.

17. A (A power station)
Tate Modern opened in the former Bankside Power Station, whose huge turbine hall is now the gallery's dramatic entrance space.

18. C (A guide containing the rules and advice for all road users in Great Britain)
The Highway Code is the official guide to the rules of the road for drivers, cyclists, pedestrians and other road users, and some of its rules are legal requirements.

19. D (Rocket)
The Rocket, built by George and Robert Stephenson, won the Rainhill Trials in 1829 and became the model for later steam locomotives on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

20. B (Scotland)
Macbeth is a Scottish king in Shakespeare's tragedy, driven by ambition and the witches' prophecies.

21. B (The House of Commons)
By convention, bills about taxation and spending start in the House of Commons, because its members are directly elected by the public.

22. B (The top division of the league system)
The Premier League sits at the top of English football, and its leading clubs also represent England in European competitions such as the Champions League.

23. A (Stamp Duty Land Tax)
Home buyers in England and Northern Ireland may pay Stamp Duty Land Tax on property purchases above the current threshold.

24. A (The Charity Commission)
The Charity Commission for England and Wales keeps the register of charities and regulates them, making sure they are run properly and for the public benefit.

Your score tracker

Log every paper you sit. Three papers in a row at 18 or more, in timed conditions, is a strong sign you are ready to book.

Exam	Date	Score / 24	Pass?	Weakest chapter
Exam 1			☐	
Exam 2			☐	
Exam 3			☐	
Exam 4			☐	
Exam 5			☐	
Exam 6			☐	
Exam 7			☐	
Exam 8			☐	
Exam 9			☐	
Exam 10			☐	
Exam 11			☐	
Exam 12			☐	
Exam 13			☐	
Exam 14			☐	
Exam 15			☐	
Exam 16			☐	
Exam 17			☐	
Exam 18			☐	
Exam 19			☐	
Exam 20			☐	
Exam 21			☐	
Exam 22			☐	
Exam 23			☐	
Exam 24			☐	

Good luck. When you are ready, book the real test on GOV.UK — it costs £50, you need to book at least 3 days ahead, and you must take the right ID. Everything in this book is drawn from the official handbook’s syllabus; CitizenReady is an independent study aid, not affiliated with the Home Office.