

Life in the UK Test Questions and Answers

All 811 practice questions, grouped by chapter, with the correct answer marked and explained.

The real test: 24 multiple-choice questions · 18 correct to pass (75%) · 45 minutes · some questions ask you to choose two answers

Want to be marked and timed? Free practice tests at www.practicecitizenship.com/uk/

Questions are original works testing facts published in Life in the UK: A Guide for New Residents (3rd edition), © Crown copyright 2013. Not affiliated with or endorsed by the Home Office.

Practice Citizenship is an independent study site and is not affiliated with any government.

The values and principles of the UK 21 questions

1. Which of these is a fundamental principle of British life?

- Mandatory voting
- A single state religion
- Compulsory military service

✓ **The rule of law**

The fundamental principles of British life include democracy and the rule of law. (The fundamental principles of British life)

2. Tolerance of what is named as a fundamental principle of British life?

✓ **Those with different faiths and beliefs**

- Those who refuse jury service
- Those who avoid paying tax
- Those who break the law

Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs is a fundamental principle of British life. (The fundamental principles of British life)

3. Which TWO are fundamental principles of British life? (choose two)

- Compulsory military service

✓ **Democracy**

- A single state religion

✓ **Individual liberty**

The fundamental principles of British life include democracy and the rule of law. (The fundamental principles of British life)

4. What does the handbook say British society has no place for?

✓ **Extremism or intolerance**

- Religious observance
- Trade unions
- Political disagreement

There is no place in British society for extremism or intolerance. (The fundamental principles of British life)

5. What do new citizens do about the fundamental values of the UK at the citizenship ceremony?

✓ **They pledge to uphold them**

- They choose which ones to accept
- They register them with the council
- They sit a further written test

At the citizenship ceremony new citizens pledge to uphold these values. (The fundamental principles of British life)

6. Which TWO are responsibilities of everyone living in the UK? (choose two)

✓ **Respect and obey the law**

Serve in the armed forces

✓ **Treat others with fairness**

Join a political party

Residents should respect and obey the law. (Responsibilities and freedoms)

7. Which of these does the UK offer in return for the responsibilities of residents?

Free housing

A guaranteed job

✓ **Freedom from unfair discrimination**

Exemption from taxation

The UK offers freedom of speech and freedom from unfair discrimination. (Responsibilities and freedoms)

8. Which right does the UK offer in relation to the courts?

A right to appeal any verdict twice

A right to choose your judge

A right to refuse jury service

✓ **A right to a fair trial**

The UK offers a right to a fair trial. (Responsibilities and freedoms)

9. Whose opinions are residents expected to respect?

✓ **Other people's, including their right to their own opinions**

Only the opinions of elected representatives

Only opinions held by a majority of people

Only opinions expressed openly in Parliament

Residents should respect the rights of others, including their right to their own opinions. (Responsibilities and freedoms)

10. What are residents expected to look after besides themselves and their family?

The national economy and the value of the pound

✓ **The area in which they live and the environment**

Their local church and its congregation

The interests of their employer and its business

Residents should look after the area in which they live and the environment. (Responsibilities and freedoms)

11. What level of English speaking and listening must applicants evidence?

A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference

C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference

✓ **B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference**

C2 of the Common European Framework of Reference

B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference is equivalent to ESOL Entry Level 3. (Becoming a permanent resident)

12. B1 is equivalent to which ESOL level?

Level 3

Entry Level 1

Level 2

✓ **Entry Level 3**

B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference is equivalent to ESOL Entry Level 3. (Becoming a permanent resident)

13. Which TWO must an applicant for settlement do? (choose two)

✓ **Provide evidence of English speaking and listening skills**

Join one of the major British political parties

Buy a property somewhere in the United Kingdom

✓ **Pass the Life in the UK test**

Applicants must pass the Life in the UK test. (Becoming a permanent resident)

14. What do successful applicants do at a citizenship ceremony?

✓ **Make a pledge to uphold the values of the UK**

Surrender their previous passport

Register with their local council

Sit a second written test

At a citizenship ceremony new citizens pledge to uphold the values of the UK. (Becoming a permanent resident)

15. How many questions are in the Life in the UK test?

30

20

✓ **24**

45

Candidates sitting together in one session each receive a different set of 24 questions. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

16. Which parts of the handbook are the questions based on?

Only the government chapter

Only the chapters after the introduction

✓ **All parts, including the introduction**

Only the history chapter

Questions are based on all parts of the handbook, including the introduction. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

17. What will you NOT be asked to remember?

✓ **Dates of birth or death**

The date of the Battle of Hastings

The capital cities of the UK

The names of the patron saints

You will not need to remember dates of birth or death. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

18. In which other languages can special arrangements be made to take the test?

Any language on request

French or German

Irish Gaelic or Cornish

✓ **Welsh or Scottish Gaelic**

The test is usually taken in English, although special arrangements can be made for Welsh or Scottish Gaelic. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

19. Where can you book the Life in the UK test?

✓ **Online only**

At any post office

At your local council

By telephone only

You can only book your test online. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

20. What must you take with you to the test?

Your copy of the official handbook

A recent passport photograph of yourself

Two references as to your character

✓ **Identification and proof of your address**

You need to take identification and proof of your address to the test. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

21. About how many registered test centres are there in the UK?

About 5

Over 300

✓ **Over 30**

Exactly 24

There are over 30 registered Life in the UK test centres in the UK. (Taking the Life in the UK test)

What is the UK? 14 questions

22. Which four countries make up the UK?

England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man

England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands

✓ **England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland**

The UK is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (The countries of the UK)

23. What is the official name of the country?

✓ **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The Commonwealth of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

The British Isles

Officially the country is named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (The countries of the UK)

24. Which countries does 'Great Britain' refer to?

✓ **England, Scotland and Wales**

The UK and the Crown dependencies

England and Wales only

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Great Britain refers only to England, Scotland and Wales. (The countries of the UK)

25. What is the status of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man?

They are counties of England

They are British overseas territories

They are part of Great Britain

✓ **They are Crown dependencies with their own governments**

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are Crown dependencies and are not part of the UK. (The countries of the UK)

26. Which of these is a British overseas territory?

The Republic of Ireland

The Isle of Man

Jersey

✓ **The Falkland Islands**

St Helena and the Falkland Islands are British overseas territories linked to the UK but not part of it. (The countries of the UK)

27. Where does the parliament that governs the UK sit?

✓ **Westminster**

Stormont

Holyrood

Cardiff Bay

The UK is governed by the parliament sitting in Westminster. (The countries of the UK)

28. Which TWO are Crown dependencies? (choose two)

✓ **The Channel Islands**

St Helena

✓ **The Isle of Man**

The Falkland Islands

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are Crown dependencies and are not part of the UK. (The countries of the UK)

29. What is the capital city of the UK?

Belfast

Cardiff

✓ **London**

Edinburgh

London is the capital city of the UK. (Capital cities and geography)

30. What is the capital city of Scotland?

Glasgow

✓ **Edinburgh**

Dundee

Aberdeen

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. (Capital cities and geography)

31. What is the capital city of Wales?

Newport

Bangor

Swansea

✓ **Cardiff**

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. (Capital cities and geography)

32. What is the capital city of Northern Ireland?

Dublin

Armagh

✓ **Belfast**

Londonderry

Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. (Capital cities and geography)

33. Where in Europe is the UK located?

In the south east

✓ **In the north west**

In the far north

In central Europe

The UK is located in the north west of Europe. (Capital cities and geography)

34. Between which two points is the longest distance on the UK mainland?

Land's End and Dover

John O'Groats and Cardiff

✓ **John O'Groats and Land's End**

Belfast and London

The longest distance on the mainland is from John O'Groats in Scotland to Land's End in England. (Capital cities and geography)

35. Approximately how long is the longest distance on the UK mainland?

✓ **About 870 miles**

About 400 miles

About 1,870 miles

About 250 miles

The distance from John O'Groats to Land's End is about 870 miles, approximately 1,400 kilometres. (Capital cities and geography)

A long and illustrious history 415 questions

36. What were the first people to live in Britain?

✓ **Hunter-gatherers**

Traders

Metalworkers

Farmers

The first people to live in Britain were hunter-gatherers in the Stone Age. (Early Britain)

37. About how long ago did Britain become permanently separated from the continent?

About 4,000 years ago

About 2,000 years ago

✓ **About 10,000 years ago**

About 6,000 years ago

About 10,000 years ago the Channel cut Britain off from the continent for good. (Early Britain)

38. How long ago did the first farmers arrive in Britain?

✓ **6,000 years ago**

4,000 years ago

2,000 years ago

10,000 years ago

The first farmers arrived in Britain 6,000 years ago. (Early Britain)

39. In which English county does Stonehenge stand?

Dorset

Suffolk

Orkney

✓ **Wiltshire**

Stonehenge in Wiltshire was probably a special gathering place for seasonal ceremonies. (Early Britain)

40. What was Stonehenge probably used for?

A royal burial ground

A trading post

✓ **Seasonal ceremonies**

A hill fort

Stonehenge in Wiltshire was probably a special gathering place for seasonal ceremonies. (Early Britain)

41. What is Skara Brae?

A Roman fort standing on Hadrian's Wall

An Iron Age hill fort in the county of Dorset

✓ **The best preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe**

A Bronze Age burial mound in Wiltshire

Skara Brae on Orkney is the best preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe. (Early Britain)

42. Where is Skara Brae?

Anglesey

✓ **Orkney**

Wiltshire

Dorset

Skara Brae on Orkney is the best preserved prehistoric village in northern Europe. (Early Britain)

43. What kind of homes did people live in during the Bronze Age?

Longhouses

Hill forts

✓ **Roundhouses**

Round barrows

Bronze Age homes were roundhouses, and the dead went into tombs called round barrows. (Early Britain)

44. What were Bronze Age tombs called?

Hill forts

Roundhouses

Cairns

✓ **Round barrows**

Bronze Age homes were roundhouses, and the dead went into tombs called round barrows. (Early Britain)

45. Which Iron Age hill fort does the handbook name?

✓ **Maiden Castle in Dorset**

Stonehenge in Wiltshire

Edinburgh Castle

The Tower of London

Maiden Castle in Dorset is an impressive Iron Age hill fort. (Early Britain)

46. Which language family did Iron Age people in Britain speak?

Latin

Germanic

Norse

✓ **Celtic**

The language of the Iron Age was part of the Celtic language family. (Early Britain)

47. What marks the beginning of British history?

The Roman invasion of AD 43

✓ **The first coins minted in Britain**

The building of Stonehenge

The arrival of the first farmers

The first coins to be minted in Britain were made in the Iron Age. (Early Britain)

48. Who led the first Roman invasion of Britain?

Boudicca

✓ **Julius Caesar**

The Emperor Claudius

The Emperor Hadrian

Julius Caesar led a Roman invasion of Britain in 55 BC, which was unsuccessful. (The Romans)

49. In which year did Julius Caesar invade Britain?

AD 43

✓ **55 BC**

AD 410

AD 122

Julius Caesar led a Roman invasion of Britain in 55 BC, which was unsuccessful. (The Romans)

50. Which emperor led the successful invasion of Britain?

✓ **Claudius**

Julius Caesar

Hadrian

Augustus

The Emperor Claudius led a new Roman invasion in AD 43. (The Romans)

51. In which year did the Romans successfully invade Britain?

55 BC

AD 410

AD 600

✓ **AD 43**

See "The Romans" in the official study guide.

52. Who was Boudicca?

A Pictish leader in Scotland

An Anglo-Saxon queen of Northumbria

✓ **The queen of the Iceni who fought the Romans**

A Roman emperor who invaded Britain

Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni in what is now eastern England and fought against the Romans. (The Romans)

53. Where is there a statue of Boudicca?

- In Trafalgar Square
- At the Tower of London
- At Hadrian's Wall

✓ **On Westminster Bridge in London**

There is a statue of Boudicca on Westminster Bridge in London. (The Romans)

54. Why did the Emperor Hadrian build a wall in the north of England?

✓ **To keep out the Picts**

- To protect a trade route
- To mark the edge of the Empire's farmland
- To defend against Viking raids

To keep the Picts out, the Emperor Hadrian walled the north of England. (The Romans)

55. Who were the Picts?

- A Roman legion stationed in Britain
- Tribes from northern Europe
- Early Christian missionaries

✓ **Ancestors of the Scottish people**

The Picts were the ancestors of the Scottish people. (The Romans)

56. Which TWO forts on Hadrian's Wall can still be seen? (choose two)

✓ **Housesteads**

✓ **Vindolanda**

- Sutton Hoo
- Maiden Castle

Hadrian's Wall included the forts of Housesteads and Vindolanda and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. (The Romans)

57. For how long did the Romans remain in Britain?

- 600 years
- ✓ **400 years**
- 43 years
- 100 years

The Romans remained in Britain for 400 years. (The Romans)

58. Which part of Britain did the Romans never conquer?

- Wales
- Cornwall
- ✓ **Scotland**
- Eastern England

Areas of what is now Scotland were never conquered by the Romans. (The Romans)

59. When did the first Christian communities appear in Britain?

After the Norman Conquest

During the Reformation

In 55 BC

✓ **During the 3rd and 4th centuries AD**

The first Christian communities began to appear in Britain during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. (The Romans)

60. In which year did the Roman army leave Britain?

AD 600

AD 43

✓ **AD 410**

AD 122

The Roman army left Britain in AD 410 and never returned. (The Anglo-Saxons)

61. Which three tribes invaded Britain after the Romans left?

The Normans, the Franks and the Jutes

The Danes, the Norwegians and the Swedes

The Picts, the Scots and the Celts

✓ **The Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons**

The Jutes, Angles and Saxons came to Britain after the Romans left. (The Anglo-Saxons)

62. Which modern language is based on the languages of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons?

Gaelic

✓ **English**

Latin

Welsh

The languages of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons are the basis of modern-day English. (The Anglo-Saxons)

63. By about which year were Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in Britain?

AD 410

AD 1066

✓ **AD 600**

AD 789

By about AD 600 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were established in Britain, mainly in what is now England. (The Anglo-Saxons)

64. What was found at Sutton Hoo?

A Roman fort with a bath house, barracks and a granary

✓ **The burial place of an Anglo-Saxon king, with treasure and armour in a ship**

A Viking longship burial on the coast of Scotland

A Bronze Age stone circle surrounded by round barrows

The Anglo-Saxon king at Sutton Hoo was buried with treasure and armour in a ship covered by a mound of earth. (The Anglo-Saxons)

65. In which modern county is Sutton Hoo?

Dorset

✓ **Suffolk**

Wiltshire

Kent

Sutton Hoo in modern Suffolk was the burial place of an Anglo-Saxon king. (The Anglo-Saxons)

66. Who became the patron saint of Ireland?

St Augustine

✓ **St Patrick**

St Columba

St Andrew

St Patrick became the patron saint of Ireland. (The Anglo-Saxons)

67. Who founded a monastery on the island of Iona?

St Patrick

✓ **St Columba**

St David

St Augustine

St Columba founded a monastery on the island of Iona. (The Anglo-Saxons)

68. Who became the first Archbishop of Canterbury?

St Columba

St Patrick

✓ **St Augustine**

St George

St Augustine became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. (The Anglo-Saxons)

69. Where did St Augustine spread Christianity?

In the north of Britain

In Scotland

✓ **In the south of Britain**

In Ireland

St Augustine led missionaries from Rome and spread Christianity in the south. (The Anglo-Saxons)

70. Which countries did the Vikings come from?

Sweden, Finland and Russia

Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands

✓ **Denmark, Norway and Sweden**

Norway, Iceland and Ireland

The Vikings came from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. (The Vikings)

71. In which year did the Vikings first visit Britain?

AD 410

AD 1066

AD 600

✓ **AD 789**

AD 789 brought the first Viking visit, raiding coastal towns for goods and slaves. (The Vikings)

72. Why did the Vikings first come to Britain?

✓ **To raid coastal towns and take goods and slaves**

To spread Christianity among the kingdoms

To trade wool and timber with the Anglo-Saxons

To settle peacefully as farmers in the east

AD 789 brought the first Viking visit, raiding coastal towns for goods and slaves. (The Vikings)

73. Which king united the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and defeated the Vikings?

Harold

Kenneth MacAlpin

Cnut

✓ **Alfred the Great**

Alfred the Great united England's Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and beat the Vikings. (The Vikings)

74. What was the area of Viking settlement in England called?

✓ **The Danelaw**

The Marches

The Pale

The Danelands

The Danelaw was the name for the eastern and northern area where many Viking invaders settled. (The Vikings)

75. Which TWO place names come from the Viking languages? (choose two)

✓ **Grimsby**

Winchester

Canterbury

✓ **Scunthorpe**

Place names such as Grimsby and Scunthorpe come from the Viking languages. (The Vikings)

76. Who was the first Danish king to rule what is now England?

William the Conqueror

✓ **Cnut**

Kenneth MacAlpin

Alfred the Great

The first Danish king to rule what is now England was Cnut, also called Canute. (The Vikings)

77. Which king did the people in the north unite under?

Alfred the Great
Robert the Bruce
Cnut

✓ **Kenneth MacAlpin**

In the north the threat of Viking attack encouraged the people to unite under one king, Kenneth MacAlpin. (The Vikings)

78. In which year was the Battle of Hastings?

1215
✓ **1066**
1485
1415

In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, the Saxon king of England, at the Battle of Hastings. (The Norman Conquest)

79. Who defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings?

Robert the Bruce
Cnut of Denmark
Alfred the Great

✓ **William, Duke of Normandy**

In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, the Saxon king of England, at the Battle of Hastings. (The Norman Conquest)

80. What happened to Harold at the Battle of Hastings?

He fled to Normandy
✓ **He was killed in the battle**
He agreed to share the throne
He was captured and imprisoned

Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings. (The Norman Conquest)

81. By what name is William, Duke of Normandy, known?

William the Great
William of Orange
✓ **William the Conqueror**
William the Lion

William became king of England and is known as William the Conqueror. (The Norman Conquest)

82. What was significant about the Norman Conquest?

It ended four centuries of Roman occupation
It brought Christianity to Britain for the first time
It united England and Scotland under one crown
✓ **It was the last successful foreign invasion of England**

The Norman Conquest was the last successful foreign invasion of England. (The Norman Conquest)

83. What commemorates the Battle of Hastings?

The Cenotaph

✓ **The Bayeux Tapestry**

Nelson's Column

The Domesday Book

The Battle of Hastings is commemorated in the Bayeux Tapestry, which can still be seen in France. (The Norman Conquest)

84. Where can the Bayeux Tapestry be seen today?

✓ **In France**

In London

In Edinburgh Castle

In Normandy Cathedral in Kent

The Battle of Hastings is commemorated in the Bayeux Tapestry, which can still be seen in France. (The Norman Conquest)

85. What was the Domesday Book?

A survey of the Scottish borders

The first English translation of the Bible

A record of Norman military victories

✓ **Lists of all the towns and villages of England**

The Domesday Book listed all the towns and villages of England, who lived there, who owned the land and what animals they owned. (The Norman Conquest)

86. Which language of the new ruling class influenced English after 1066?

Latin

Old Norse

Anglo-Saxon

✓ **Norman French**

English developed under the influence of Norman French, spoken by the new ruling class. (The Norman Conquest)

87. What did the Normans do about Scotland?

✓ **They took some border land but did not invade Scotland**

They conquered Scotland entirely

They made a treaty of union with Scotland

They left Scotland untouched

The Normans took over some land on the border between England and Scotland but did not invade Scotland. (The Norman Conquest)

88. Which statute annexed Wales to the Crown of England?

Magna Carta

The Act for the Government of Wales

✓ **The Statute of Rhuddlan**

The Act of Union

Wales was annexed to the Crown of England by Edward I's Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

89. In which year was the Statute of Rhuddlan introduced?

1485

1415

✓ **1284**

1314

Wales was annexed to the Crown of England by Edward I's Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

90. Which king introduced the Statute of Rhuddlan?

Henry V

Richard III

✓ **Edward I**

Henry VIII

Wales was annexed to the Crown of England by Edward I's Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

91. Which TWO castles were built to maintain English power in Wales? (choose two)

Windsor

✓ **Conwy**

✓ **Caernarvon**

Edinburgh

Huge castles including Conwy and Caernarvon were built to maintain English power in Wales. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

92. Who led the Scottish to victory at the Battle of Bannockburn?

William Wallace

Kenneth MacAlpin

✓ **Robert the Bruce**

Bonnie Prince Charlie

Bannockburn in 1314 saw Robert the Bruce lead the Scottish to victory over the English. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

93. In which year was the Battle of Bannockburn?

✓ **1314**

1066

1415

1284

Bannockburn in 1314 saw Robert the Bruce lead the Scottish to victory over the English. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

94. What was the area of Ireland ruled by the English around Dublin called?

The Danelaw

Ulster

✓ **The Pale**

The Marches

Around Dublin lay the Pale, English-ruled by 1200. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

95. What were the Crusades?

The long English wars against the Scottish kings

The Norman invasions of Wales and its borders

✓ **Wars in which European Christians fought for control of the Holy Land**

The wars fought between Lancaster and York

Knights joined the Crusades in numbers, European Christians fighting for the Holy Land. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

96. How long did the Hundred Years War actually last?

86 years

✓ **116 years**

150 years

100 years

The Hundred Years War with France actually lasted 116 years. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

97. Which king's outnumbered army won the Battle of Agincourt?

Richard III

Henry VII

Edward I

✓ **Henry V**

At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 King Henry V's vastly outnumbered English army defeated the French. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

98. In which year was the Battle of Agincourt?

1066

1485

✓ **1415**

1314

At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 King Henry V's vastly outnumbered English army defeated the French. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

99. When did the Middle Ages end, according to the handbook?

1215

✓ **1485**

1066

AD 476

A thousand years separate the end of the Roman Empire in AD 476 from 1485, the span of the Middle Ages. (The Middle Ages: war at home and abroad)

100. What was the Norman system of land ownership called?

The Danelaw

✓ **Feudalism**

The manorial charter

The clan system

The Normans used a system of land ownership known as feudalism. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

101. Under feudalism, what did the king give land to his lords in return for?

Loyalty to the Church

Payment of taxes

Service at court

✓ **Help in war**

Land came to lords from the king under feudalism, the return being help in war. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

102. What were most peasants under feudalism?

Gentry

Landowners

✓ **Serfs**

Freemen

Most peasants were serfs, who had a small area of their lord's land and had to work for their lord and could not move away. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

103. Who owned the land in the north of Scotland and in Ireland?

✓ **Members of the clans**

The gentry

The king directly

The Church

In the north of Scotland and in Ireland land was owned by members of the clans, which were prominent families. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

104. In which year did the Black Death come to Britain?

1066

1284

✓ **1348**

1485

In 1348 a disease, probably a form of plague, came to Britain and was known as the Black Death. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

105. What proportion of England's population died in the Black Death?

✓ **One third**

Two thirds

One tenth

One half

One third of the population of England died in the Black Death, and a similar proportion in Scotland and Wales. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

106. What did peasants begin to demand after the Black Death?

Their own coats of arms

✓ **Higher wages**

The right to vote

Freedom of religion

After the Black Death there were labour shortages and peasants began to demand higher wages. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

107. Which new social class of large landowners appeared after the Black Death?

The nobility

✓ **The gentry**

The clans

The serfs

New social classes appeared after the Black Death, including owners of large areas of land later called the gentry. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

108. What developed in the towns as their wealth grew?

A new nobility

The clan system

The feudal system

✓ **A strong middle class**

Growing wealth in the towns led to the development of a strong middle class. (Feudalism and the Black Death)

109. In which year was Magna Carta agreed?

✓ **1215**

1284

1689

1066

Magna Carta was agreed in 1215. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

110. Which king was forced to agree to Magna Carta?

✓ **King John**

King Henry V

King Edward I

King Richard III

King John was forced by his noblemen to agree to Magna Carta. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

111. What does Magna Carta mean?

- The Great Council
- The Common Law
- The Charter of Freedoms
- ✓ **The Great Charter**

Magna Carta means the Great Charter. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

112. What idea did Magna Carta establish?

- That all men could vote
- ✓ **That even the king was subject to the law**
- That Parliament could remove the king
- That the Church was above the law

Even the king answered to law: that was Magna Carta's idea. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

113. Which of these did Magna Carta restrict?

- The rights of the nobility
- The independence of judges
- ✓ **The king's power to collect taxes**
- The power of the House of Commons

Magna Carta guarded the nobility's rights and curbed the king's power over taxes and over making or changing law. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

114. Who sat in the House of Lords in the Middle Ages?

- ✓ **The nobility, great landowners and bishops**
- Elected representatives of the counties
- Judges and lawyers
- Knights and wealthy townspeople

The nobility, great landowners and bishops sat in the House of Lords. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

115. Who was elected to the House of Commons in the Middle Ages?

- All adult men living in the towns and cities
- The nobility, great landowners and bishops
- The clergy, sitting as a separate estate
- ✓ **Knights and wealthy people from towns and cities**

Election to the Commons went to knights and to wealthy townspeople. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

116. How many Houses, called Estates, did the Scottish Parliament have?

- Two
- ✓ **Three**
- Four
- One

The Scottish Parliament had three Houses called Estates: the lords, the commons and the clergy. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

117. Which THREE Estates made up the Scottish Parliament?

The king, the lords and the commons

✓ **The lords, the commons and the clergy**

The lords, the knights and the burghers

The nobility, the gentry and the serfs

The Scottish Parliament had three Houses called Estates: the lords, the commons and the clergy. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

118. How did English judges develop common law?

✓ **By precedence and tradition**

By act of Parliament

By royal decree

By codifying it in writing

In England judges developed common law by a process of precedence and tradition. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

119. What happened to laws in Scotland?

They were set by the clans

They were imposed by England

✓ **They were codified, that is, written down**

They were developed by precedence

In Scotland the laws were codified, that is, written down. (Magna Carta and the rise of Parliament)

120. Who wrote The Canterbury Tales?

✓ **Geoffrey Chaucer**

William Caxton

John Barbour

William Shakespeare

Geoffrey Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales, a collection of poems about a group of people going to Canterbury on a pilgrimage. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

121. What is The Canterbury Tales about?

The life and reign of William the Conqueror

✓ **A group of people telling stories on a pilgrimage to Canterbury**

The Wars of the Roses between York and Lancaster

The Battle of Bannockburn and Robert the Bruce

Geoffrey Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales, a collection of poems about a group of people going to Canterbury on a pilgrimage. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

122. Who was the first person in England to print books using a printing press?

Sir Christopher Wren

Geoffrey Chaucer

✓ **William Caxton**

John Barbour

William Caxton was the first person in England to print books using a printing press. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

123. Who wrote The Bruce, about the Battle of Bannockburn?

✓ **John Barbour**

Robert Burns

Geoffrey Chaucer

Sir Walter Scott

John Barbour wrote The Bruce about the Battle of Bannockburn in the Scots language. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

124. Which cathedral is famous for its stained glass?

Canterbury Cathedral

Salisbury Cathedral

✓ **York Minster**

Lincoln Cathedral

The stained glass in York Minster is a famous example. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

125. Which was a very important English export in the Middle Ages?

Cotton cloth

Coal

Steel

✓ **Wool**

English wool became a very important export in the Middle Ages. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

126. In which year did the Wars of the Roses begin?

1415

1485

1348

✓ **1455**

The Wars of the Roses began in 1455 as a civil war to decide who should be king of England. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

127. Which two houses fought the Wars of the Roses?

The House of Normandy and the House of Plantagenet

✓ **The House of Lancaster and the House of York**

The House of York and the House of Windsor

The House of Tudor and the House of Stuart

The Wars of the Roses was fought between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

128. What was the symbol of the House of Lancaster?

A white hart

A red dragon

A white rose

✓ **A red rose**

A red rose stood for Lancaster, a white rose for York. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

129. What was the symbol of the House of York?

✓ **A white rose**

A red dragon

A thistle

A red rose

A red rose stood for Lancaster, a white rose for York. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

130. Which battle ended the Wars of the Roses?

The Battle of Naseby

The Battle of Agincourt

The Battle of Bannockburn

✓ **The Battle of Bosworth Field**

The Wars of the Roses ended with the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

131. In which year was the Battle of Bosworth Field?

1066

1415

✓ **1485**

1455

The Wars of the Roses ended with the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

132. Which king was killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field?

Edward I

Henry V

Henry VII

✓ **Richard III**

King Richard III of the House of York was killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

133. Who became king after the Battle of Bosworth Field?

Richard III

Henry VIII

Edward VI

✓ **Henry VII**

Henry Tudor, leader of the House of Lancaster, became King Henry VII. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

134. Whom did Henry VII marry to unite the two families?

Mary Stuart

Catherine of Aragon

Anne Boleyn

✓ **Elizabeth of York**

Henry VII married Elizabeth of York, uniting the two families. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

135. What was the symbol of the House of Tudor?

A white rose alone, taken from York

✓ **A red rose with a white rose inside it**

A white rose with a red rose inside it

A red dragon on a green and white ground

Tudor's badge set a white rose inside a red one. (A distinct identity and the Wars of the Roses)

136. What is Henry VIII most famous for?

Uniting England and Scotland into one kingdom

✓ **Breaking away from the Church of Rome and marrying six times**

Defeating the Spanish Armada sent against England

Being forced by his noblemen to sign Magna Carta

Two things made Henry VIII famous: six marriages, and the break with the Church of Rome. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

137. Why did Henry VIII establish the Church of England?

✓ **Because the Pope refused to approve his divorce**

To end the Wars of the Roses

Because Parliament demanded it

To raise money for a war with France

Henry VIII established the Church of England when the Pope refused to approve his divorce. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

138. In the Church of England, who had the power to appoint bishops?

✓ **The king**

The Archbishop of Canterbury alone

The Pope

Parliament

In the Church of England the king, not the Pope, had the power to appoint bishops and order how people should worship. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

139. What was the Reformation?

The reform of Parliament and the franchise during the 19th century

✓ **A movement against the authority of the Pope and the practices of the Roman Catholic Church**

The union of the English and Scottish parliaments under one crown

The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire destroyed the city

Papal authority, and Roman Catholic ideas and practices, were what the Reformation set itself against. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

140. In which language did Protestants read the Bible?

Latin

Greek

✓ **Their own languages**

Hebrew

Protestants read the Bible in their own languages instead of in Latin. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

141. Which TWO were Protestant beliefs? (choose two)

Accepting the authority of the Pope

✓ **That a person's own relationship with God mattered most**

✓ **Reading the Bible in their own language**

Praying to saints at shrines

Protestants read the Bible in their own languages instead of in Latin. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

142. How was Wales formally united with England?

By the Act of Settlement

By the Treaty of Union

✓ **By the Act for the Government of Wales**

By the Statute of Rhuddlan

Wales became formally united with England during the reign of Henry VIII by the Act for the Government of Wales. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

143. During whose reign was Wales formally united with England?

Edward I

Elizabeth I

✓ **Henry VIII**

Henry VII

Wales became formally united with England during the reign of Henry VIII by the Act for the Government of Wales. (Henry VIII and the Reformation)

144. How many times did Henry VIII marry?

Three

Five

✓ **Six**

Four

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

145. Who was Henry VIII's first wife?

Jane Seymour

✓ **Catherine of Aragon**

Anne Boleyn

Catherine Parr

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

146. Which of Henry VIII's wives was the mother of Elizabeth I?

✓ **Anne Boleyn**

Catherine Howard

Catherine of Aragon

Jane Seymour

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

147. Which of Henry VIII's wives was the mother of Edward VI?

Anne of Cleves

Anne Boleyn

✓ **Jane Seymour**

Catherine of Aragon

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

148. Which of Henry VIII's wives was a Spanish princess?

Anne Boleyn

✓ **Catherine of Aragon**

Anne of Cleves

Catherine Parr

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

149. Which of Henry VIII's wives was a German princess?

Catherine Howard

Catherine of Aragon

✓ **Anne of Cleves**

Jane Seymour

Anne of Cleves was a German princess whom Henry VIII married for political reasons and divorced soon after. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

150. Which of Henry VIII's wives survived him?

Anne Boleyn

Catherine Howard

Jane Seymour

✓ **Catherine Parr**

Catherine Parr was a widow who married Henry VIII late in his life and survived him. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

151. Which TWO of Henry VIII's wives were executed? (choose two)

✓ **Catherine Howard**

Catherine Parr

Jane Seymour

✓ **Anne Boleyn**

The six wives of Henry VIII were Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

152. Where was Anne Boleyn executed?

At Windsor Castle

At Westminster Abbey

✓ **At the Tower of London**

At Hampton Court

Anne Boleyn was English and the mother of Elizabeth, and was executed at the Tower of London. (The six wives of Henry VIII)

153. Which book was written for use in the Church of England during Edward VI's reign?

The Bill of Rights

The Book of Homilies

✓ **The Book of Common Prayer**

The King James Bible

Edward VI was strongly Protestant and during his reign the Book of Common Prayer was written for use in the Church of England. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

154. At what age did Edward VI die?

25

35

✓ **15**

45

Just over six years of rule ended with Edward VI's death at 15. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

155. Which queen became known as 'Bloody Mary'?

Mary II

✓ **Mary I**

Mary, Queen of Scots

Elizabeth I

Mary was a devout Catholic who persecuted Protestants and became known as Bloody Mary. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

156. Why was Mary I called 'Bloody Mary'?

She dissolved the monasteries

✓ **She persecuted Protestants**

She led England into war with Spain

She executed her own husband

Mary was a devout Catholic who persecuted Protestants and became known as Bloody Mary. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

157. Who were Elizabeth I's parents?

Henry VII and Elizabeth of York

Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

Henry VIII and Jane Seymour

✓ **Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn**

Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

158. What did Elizabeth I re-establish?

✓ **The Church of England as the official Church**

The monasteries dissolved during her father's reign

The authority of the Pope over the English Church

The Book of Common Prayer written under Edward VI

*Elizabeth I was a Protestant who re-established the Church of England as the official Church in England.
(Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)*

159. In which year did the English defeat the Spanish Armada?

✓ **1588**

1666

1485

1605

In 1588 the English defeated the Spanish Armada, a large fleet of ships sent by Spain to conquer England and restore Catholicism. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

160. What was the Spanish Armada?

A treaty of peace agreed between England and Spain

The Spanish army that invaded Ireland in rebellion

✓ **A large fleet sent by Spain to conquer England and restore Catholicism**

A Spanish trading fleet working the Americas

In 1588 the English defeated the Spanish Armada, a large fleet of ships sent by Spain to conquer England and restore Catholicism. (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I)

161. In which year did the Scottish Parliament abolish the authority of the Pope?

1707

1588

✓ **1560**

1603

Papal authority in Scotland was abolished in 1560 by a mainly Protestant Scottish Parliament. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

162. How did the Church of Scotland differ from the Church of England?

It was led by the monarch

It had no elected leadership

It kept the authority of the Pope

✓ **It was not a state Church**

*Scotland's new Protestant Church had elected leadership and, unlike England's, no status as a state Church.
(The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)*

163. How old was Mary, Queen of Scots when she became queen?

✓ **Only a week old**

Sixteen years old

Six years old

Only a year old

A week old at her father's death, Mary, Queen of Scots became queen as an infant. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

164. Where was much of Mary, Queen of Scots' childhood spent?

The Netherlands

✓ **France**

Spain

England

Much of Mary, Queen of Scots' childhood was spent in France. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

165. To whom did Mary, Queen of Scots give her throne?

Her cousin Elizabeth I

✓ **Her son, James VI of Scotland**

The Scottish Parliament

Her husband

Mary, Queen of Scots gave her throne to her Protestant son, James VI of Scotland. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

166. How long was Mary, Queen of Scots kept a prisoner in England?

✓ **20 years**

30 years

5 years

10 years

Mary, Queen of Scots was Elizabeth I's cousin and was kept a prisoner for 20 years. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

167. What was Mary, Queen of Scots accused of before her execution?

Selling Scotland to Spain

✓ **Plotting against Elizabeth I**

Murdering her own son

Practising Catholicism in public

Mary, Queen of Scots was eventually executed, accused of plotting against Elizabeth I. (The Reformation in Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots)

168. Whose ship, the Golden Hind, was one of the first to sail around the world?

Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Captain James Cook

✓ **Sir Francis Drake**

Among the first ships to circumnavigate the world was Sir Francis Drake's Golden Hind. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

169. Where was William Shakespeare born?

London

Canterbury

✓ **Stratford-upon-Avon**

Worcester

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and was a playwright and actor. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

170. Which of these is a play by Shakespeare?

The Canterbury Tales

The Mousetrap

Paradise Lost

✓ **Macbeth**

Among Shakespeare's most famous plays: Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

171. Which TWO of these are plays by Shakespeare? (choose two)

✓ **Hamlet**

✓ **Romeo and Juliet**

Peter Grimes

The Pirates of Penzance

Among Shakespeare's most famous plays: Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

172. What is the Globe Theatre in London?

The London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company

The oldest surviving theatre building anywhere in Britain

✓ **A modern copy of the theatres where Shakespeare's plays were first performed**

The West End theatre where The Mousetrap has run since 1952

The playhouses Shakespeare's plays first appeared in are copied in London's modern Globe Theatre. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

173. Who succeeded Elizabeth I?

Charles I

✓ **James VI of Scotland**

Mary, Queen of Scots

Henry VIII

When Elizabeth I died in 1603 her heir was James VI of Scotland, who became King James I of England, Wales and Ireland. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

174. In which year did Elizabeth I die?

✓ **1603**

1625

1588

1649

When Elizabeth I died in 1603 her heir was James VI of Scotland, who became King James I of England, Wales and Ireland. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

175. What happened to Scotland when James VI became King James I of England?

✓ **It remained a separate country**

It became a republic

It was united with England

It was ruled by a governor

Scotland remained a separate country when James VI became King James I of England. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

176. What is the King James Version?

A collection of Shakespeare's plays

✓ **A translation of the Bible into English**

The Book of Common Prayer

The Bill of Rights

A new translation of the Bible into English during James I's reign is known as the King James Version or the Authorised Version. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

177. By what other name is the King James Version known?

✓ **The Authorised Version**

The Great Bible

The Protestant Bible

The Common Version

A new translation of the Bible into English during James I's reign is known as the King James Version or the Authorised Version. (Exploration, Shakespeare and James I)

178. Which title did Henry VIII take in relation to Ireland?

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

Protector of Ireland

✓ **King of Ireland**

Governor of the Pale

Henry VIII took the title King of Ireland. (Ireland under Elizabeth I and James I)

179. What were the Protestant settlements in Ulster known as?

✓ **Plantations**

The Pale

Boroughs

Estates

The settlements of Protestants in Ulster were known as plantations. (Ireland under Elizabeth I and James I)

180. Which province of Ireland were Protestants encouraged to settle?

Leinster

✓ **Ulster**

Connacht

Munster

Ulster, Ireland's northern province, was settled by Scottish and English Protestants at the English government's urging. (Ireland under Elizabeth I and James I)

181. Where did many of the new settlers in Ulster come from?

The Netherlands

Wales

Northern England

✓ **South-west Scotland**

Many of the new settlers in Ulster came from south-west Scotland. (Ireland under Elizabeth I and James I)

182. Who gave instructions to local leaders in Ireland?

✓ **The Lord Lieutenants in Dublin**

The Archbishop of Canterbury

The Pope

The English Parliament directly

Local leaders in Ireland were expected to follow the instructions of the Lord Lieutenants in Dublin. (Ireland under Elizabeth I and James I)

183. What was the Divine Right of Kings?

The right of the king to choose his own heir

The right of the king to appoint bishops himself

✓ **The idea that the king was directly appointed by God to rule**

The right of the king to levy taxes without consent

Divine Right of Kings — appointment to rule directly by God — was the belief of James I and Charles I. (The English Civil War)

184. For how long did Charles I rule without Parliament?

5 years

20 years

✓ **11 years**

2 years

Charles I ruled without Parliament at all for 11 years. (The English Civil War)

185. Which Church did Charles I try to impose a revised Prayer Book on?

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland

✓ **The Presbyterian Church in Scotland**

The Church in Wales

The Church of England

Charles I tried to impose a revised Prayer Book on the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, which led to serious unrest. (The English Civil War)

186. Who were the Puritans?

✓ **Protestants who wanted strict and simple religious doctrine and worship**

Supporters of the king in the Civil War

Catholics who opposed the Reformation

Members of the Church of Scotland's General Assembly

Strict, simple doctrine and worship was what the Puritans, a Protestant group, wanted. (The English Civil War)

187. What has no monarch done since Charles I tried to arrest five parliamentary leaders?

Appointed a Prime Minister

✓ **Set foot in the House of Commons**

Refused to grant royal assent

Dissolved Parliament

No monarch has set foot in the House of Commons since Charles I tried to arrest five parliamentary leaders. (The English Civil War)

188. In which year did the English Civil War begin?

1660

1649

1640

✓ **1642**

The English Civil War began in 1642. (The English Civil War)

189. What were supporters of the king called?

Puritans

Roundheads

Jacobites

✓ **Cavaliers**

Those who supported the king were called the Cavaliers and those who supported Parliament were called the Roundheads. (The English Civil War)

190. What were supporters of Parliament called?

Cavaliers

Tories

✓ **Roundheads**

Whigs

Those who supported the king were called the Cavaliers and those who supported Parliament were called the Roundheads. (The English Civil War)

191. At which TWO battles was the king's army defeated? (choose two)

Bosworth Field

Bannockburn

✓ **Naseby**

✓ **Marston Moor**

Marston Moor and Naseby were the battles that broke the king's army. (Cromwell and the English republic)

192. In which year was Charles I executed?

1646

✓ **1649**

1660

1642

Charles I was executed in 1649. (Cromwell and the English republic)

193. What was the English republic called?

✓ **The Commonwealth**

The Union

The Free State

The Protectorate

England declared itself a republic, called the Commonwealth, with no monarch. (Cromwell and the English republic)

194. What title was Oliver Cromwell given?

Prime Minister

Lord Chancellor

✓ **Lord Protector**

Lord Lieutenant

Lord Protector was Oliver Cromwell's title, and he held it until he died in 1658. (Cromwell and the English republic)

195. In which year did Oliver Cromwell die?

1660

✓ **1658**

1649

1666

Lord Protector was Oliver Cromwell's title, and he held it until he died in 1658. (Cromwell and the English republic)

196. For how long was Britain a republic?

✓ **11 years**

2 years

20 years

5 years

Britain was a republic for 11 years. (Cromwell and the English republic)

197. Where did Charles II famously hide after the Battle of Worcester?

In a cave in Scotland

In a church tower

✓ **In an oak tree**

On a fishing boat

Charles II escaped from Worcester, famously hiding in an oak tree, and eventually fled to Europe. (Cromwell and the English republic)

198. Who became Lord Protector after Oliver Cromwell?

Charles II

His son Henry

✓ **His son Richard**

General Monck

Cromwell's son Richard became Lord Protector but was not able to control the army or the government. (Cromwell and the English republic)

199. Why is Cromwell still a controversial figure in Ireland?

✓ **Because of the violence with which he established English authority**

Because he introduced the Ulster plantations

Because he abolished the Irish Parliament outright

Because he refused the crown when it was offered

Oliver Cromwell was sent to Ireland, where he established the authority of the English Parliament with such violence that he remains a controversial figure in Ireland today. (Cromwell and the English republic)

200. In which year was Charles II invited back to become king?

1666

✓ **1660**

1658

1649

Exile in the Netherlands ended for Charles II in May 1660, on Parliament's invitation. (The Restoration)

201. From which country did Charles II return from exile?

France

✓ **The Netherlands**

Spain

Scotland

Exile in the Netherlands ended for Charles II in May 1660, on Parliament's invitation. (The Restoration)

202. In which year was there a major outbreak of plague in London?

1666

1348

✓ **1665**

1679

In 1665 there was a major outbreak of plague in London. (The Restoration)

203. When did the great fire destroy much of London?

✓ **The year after the outbreak of plague**

Ten years after the outbreak of plague

The year Charles II returned from exile

The same year as the outbreak of plague

A great fire destroyed much of London the year after the plague, including many churches and St Paul's Cathedral. (The Restoration)

204. Who designed the new St Paul's Cathedral?

✓ **Sir Christopher Wren**

Inigo Jones

Sir Edwin Lutyens

Robert Adam

A great fire destroyed much of London the year after the plague, including many churches and St Paul's Cathedral. (The Restoration)

205. Who wrote a famous diary about the plague and the Great Fire?

Sir Isaac Newton

Sir Christopher Wren

Sir Edmund Halley

✓ **Samuel Pepys**

Samuel Pepys wrote about the plague and the great fire in a diary which is still read today. (The Restoration)

206. In which year did the Habeas Corpus Act become law?

1215

1689

1660

✓ **1679**

The Habeas Corpus Act became law in 1679. (The Restoration)

207. What does habeas corpus mean?

Every man has the vote

The king is subject to the law

✓ **You must present the person in court**

No taxation without representation

Habeas corpus is Latin for 'you must present the person in court'. (The Restoration)

208. What did the Habeas Corpus Act guarantee?

That trials would be held before a jury of twelve

That everyone had a right to vote

✓ **That no one could be held prisoner unlawfully**

That the king could not raise taxes

The Habeas Corpus Act guaranteed that no one could be held prisoner unlawfully and that every prisoner has a right to a court hearing. (The Restoration)

209. Which society was formed during Charles II's reign to promote natural knowledge?

The Royal Geographical Society

The Royal Academy

The Royal Institution

✓ **The Royal Society**

The Royal Society was formed during the reign of Charles II to promote natural knowledge. (The Restoration)

210. What is notable about the Royal Society?

It was founded by Sir Isaac Newton and Halley

✓ **It is the oldest surviving scientific society in the world**

It awards the Nobel Prize for scientific work

It is funded from the television licence fee

The Royal Society is the oldest surviving scientific society in the world. (The Restoration)

211. Who predicted the return of the comet now named after him?

Sir Bernard Lovell

Sir Isaac Newton

✓ **Sir Edmund Halley**

Samuel Pepys

Sir Edmund Halley successfully predicted the return of the comet now called Halley's Comet. (The Restoration)

212. Where was Isaac Newton born?

Scotland

✓ **Lincolnshire**

Cambridge

Lancashire

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire and his most famous published work was Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. (The Restoration)

213. What did Isaac Newton show in his most famous work?

The structure of DNA

✓ **How gravity applied to the whole universe**

That the earth goes round the sun

How to split the atom

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire and his most famous published work was Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. (The Restoration)

214. What else did Isaac Newton discover?

✓ **That white light is made up of the colours of the rainbow**

The law of the conservation of energy

The circulation of the blood around the body

The existence of radio waves in the atmosphere

Gravity acting across the whole universe was Newton's demonstration, and he also found white light to hold the rainbow's colours. (The Restoration)

215. Who became king when Charles II died in 1685?

✓ **His brother James**

William of Orange

His son Charles

His daughter Mary

Charles II died in 1685 and his Roman Catholic brother became King James II. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

216. What was James II's religion?

✓ **Roman Catholic**

Protestant

Presbyterian

Puritan

Charles II died in 1685 and his Roman Catholic brother became King James II. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

217. Whom was James II's elder daughter Mary married to?

✓ **William of Orange**

James VI of Scotland

George I

Charles II

Mary, the elder daughter of James II, had married her cousin William of Orange, Protestant ruler of the Netherlands. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

218. In which year did William of Orange invade England?

1690

✓ **1688**

1689

1685

In 1688 important Protestants in England asked William of Orange to invade England and proclaim himself king. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

219. What was the Glorious Revolution of 1688?

Scotland and England united their parliaments

Parliament abolished the monarchy

Charles II was restored to the throne

✓ **William of Orange became king without any fighting in England**

In 1688 important Protestants in England asked William of Orange to invade England and proclaim himself king. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

220. What did the Glorious Revolution guarantee?

- The independence of Scotland
- The right of every man to vote
- Freedom of the press

✓ The power of Parliament

The Glorious Revolution guaranteed the power of Parliament and ended the threat of a monarch ruling on his or her own. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

221. Where did William defeat James II in 1690?

- At Killiecrankie in Scotland
- At the Battle of Culloden

✓ At the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland

- At the Battle of Naseby

The Boyne, fought in Ireland in 1690, was where William beat James II. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

222. Which clan was late in taking the oath to William and was killed?

- The Stuarts of Appin
- The MacAlpins of Argyll

✓ The MacDonalds of Glencoe

- The Campbells of Glenorchy

The MacDonalds of Glencoe were late in taking the oath to accept William as king and were all killed. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

223. What were James II's supporters known as?

✓ Jacobites

- Whigs
- Cavaliers
- Roundheads

James II's supporters became known as Jacobites. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

224. Where was the armed rebellion in support of James defeated in Scotland?

✓ Killiecrankie

- Culloden
- Dunbar
- Bannockburn

An armed rebellion in support of James was quickly defeated at Killiecrankie. (A Catholic king and the Glorious Revolution)

225. In which year was the Bill of Rights?

- 1688
- ✓ 1689**
- 1679
- 1707

Parliament's rights, and the limits on the king, were set out in the 1689 Bill of Rights. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

226. What did the Bill of Rights confirm?

- The right of every adult man to vote
- The union of the English and Scottish crowns
- Freedom of religion for Roman Catholics

✓ The rights of Parliament and the limits of the king's power

Parliament's rights, and the limits on the king, were set out in the 1689 Bill of Rights. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

227. What did Parliament declare about the religion of the monarch?

- The monarch may hold any religion
- ✓ The king or queen must be a Protestant**
- The monarch must be a Catholic
- The monarch must belong to the Church of Scotland

Parliament's rights, and the limits on the king, were set out in the 1689 Bill of Rights. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

228. How often must a new Parliament be elected today?

- At least every seven years
- ✓ At least every five years**
- Every year
- At least every three years

A new Parliament had to be elected at least every three years, which later became seven years and is now five years. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

229. What were the two main groups in Parliament after the Glorious Revolution?

- The Cavaliers and the Roundheads
- The Liberals and the Conservatives
- The Puritans and the Jacobites

✓ The Whigs and the Tories

The two main groups in Parliament were known as the Whigs and the Tories. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

230. Which modern party is still sometimes referred to as the Tories?

✓ The Conservative Party

- The Labour Party
- The Liberal Democrats
- The Green Party

The modern Conservative Party is still sometimes referred to as the Tories. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

231. From which year could newspapers operate without a government licence?

1707

1689

✓ **1695**

1679

From 1695 newspapers were allowed to operate without a government licence. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

232. What were constituencies controlled by a single wealthy family called?

Close boroughs

Rotten boroughs

✓ **Pocket boroughs**

Free boroughs

Constituencies controlled by a single wealthy family were called pocket boroughs. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

233. What were constituencies with hardly any voters called?

✓ **Rotten boroughs**

Pocket boroughs

Empty boroughs

Small boroughs

Constituencies which had hardly any voters were called rotten boroughs. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

234. Who could vote after the Glorious Revolution?

Only members of the nobility and the bishops

All men, and women over the age of 30

All men over the age of 21, whatever their means

✓ **Only men who owned property of a certain value**

Men holding property of a certain value could vote; women could not vote at all. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

235. Which TWO were required of the monarch by the Bill of Rights? (choose two)

To live at Westminster while Parliament was sitting

To appoint ministers only from among the Tories

✓ **To ask Parliament each year to renew funding for the army and navy**

✓ **To be a Protestant**

Parliament's rights, and the limits on the king, were set out in the 1689 Bill of Rights. (The Bill of Rights and constitutional monarchy)

236. In which year was the Act of Union agreed?

1801

1689

✓ 1707

1714

1707 brought the Act of Union — Scotland calls it the Treaty of Union — and with it the Kingdom of Great Britain. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

237. What did the Act of Union of 1707 create?

✓ **The Kingdom of Great Britain**

The Kingdom of England and Wales

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

The Commonwealth

1707 brought the Act of Union — Scotland calls it the Treaty of Union — and with it the Kingdom of Great Britain. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

238. What is the Act of Union known as in Scotland?

The Declaration of Rights

The Act of Settlement

The Statute of Rhuddlan

✓ **The Treaty of Union**

1707 brought the Act of Union — Scotland calls it the Treaty of Union — and with it the Kingdom of Great Britain. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

239. Which THREE things did Scotland keep after the Act of Union?

Its own monarch, its flag and its navy

Its own parliament, its currency and its army

✓ **Its own legal and education systems and Presbyterian Church**

Its own taxes, its courts and its coinage

Scotland kept its own legal and education systems and Presbyterian Church after the Act of Union. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

240. Who were the Huguenots?

Catholic settlers in Ireland

Jewish refugees from Russia

German merchants in London

✓ **Protestant refugees from France**

Between 1680 and 1720 many refugees called Huguenots came from France. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

241. In which year did the first Jews since the Middle Ages settle in London?

1720

1680

1707

✓ **1656**

London received Britain's first Jewish settlers since the Middle Ages in 1656. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

242. Why was George I chosen as king in 1714?

He was elected by Parliament from several candidates

✓ **He was Queen Anne's nearest Protestant relative**

He was Charles II's legitimate heir

He was the son of Queen Anne

When Queen Anne died in 1714 Parliament chose George I to be the next king because he was her nearest Protestant relative. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

243. Who was the first man to be called Prime Minister?

William Pitt

The Duke of Wellington

✓ **Sir Robert Walpole**

Sir Christopher Wren

The first man to be called Prime Minister was Sir Robert Walpole, who was Prime Minister from 1721 to 1742. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

244. For which years was Sir Robert Walpole Prime Minister?

1707 to 1714

1689 to 1702

✓ **1721 to 1742**

1760 to 1783

The first man to be called Prime Minister was Sir Robert Walpole, who was Prime Minister from 1721 to 1742. (The Act of Union and the first Prime Minister)

245. By what name is Charles Edward Stuart known?

The Iron Duke

The Young Chevalier of York

The Bard

✓ **Bonnie Prince Charlie**

In 1745 Charles Edward Stuart, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, landed in Scotland to put a Stuart king back on the throne. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

246. Whose grandson was Bonnie Prince Charlie?

William III

George I

Charles II

✓ **James II**

Bonnie Prince Charlie was the grandson of James II. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

247. At which battle was Bonnie Prince Charlie defeated?

✓ **Culloden**

Killiecrankie

Naseby

Bannockburn

Culloden in 1746 was where George II's army beat Bonnie Prince Charlie. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

248. In which year was the Battle of Culloden?

1715

1745

✓ **1746**

1707

Culloden in 1746 was where George II's army beat Bonnie Prince Charlie. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

249. What were the Highland Clearances?

The removal of Jacobite supporters from Scotland

The eviction of English settlers from the highlands

The clearing of forests for shipbuilding

✓ **Landlords destroying small farms to make space for sheep and cattle**

Small farms called crofts were destroyed by Scottish landlords in the Highland Clearances, to clear space for large flocks of sheep and cattle. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

250. What were the small Scottish farms destroyed in the Clearances called?

Barrows

✓ **Crofts**

Allotments

Boroughs

Small farms called crofts were destroyed by Scottish landlords in the Highland Clearances, to clear space for large flocks of sheep and cattle. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

251. Who is known in Scotland as 'The Bard'?

Sir Walter Scott

Dylan Thomas

✓ **Robert Burns**

Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Burns was a Scottish poet known in Scotland as The Bard. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

252. What is Robert Burns' best-known work?

✓ **Auld Lang Syne**

The Bruce

Paradise Lost

The Daffodils

Robert Burns' best-known work is probably the song Auld Lang Syne. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

253. When is Auld Lang Syne traditionally sung?

At Christmas

✓ **At New Year**

On Burns Night

On St Andrew's Day

Auld Lang Syne is sung when people celebrate the New Year, called Hogmanay in Scotland. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

254. What is Hogmanay?

A Scottish harvest festival

Scotland's name for Bonfire Night

✓ **Scotland's name for 31 December**

A Highland dance festival

Auld Lang Syne is sung when people celebrate the New Year, called Hogmanay in Scotland. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

255. What was the Enlightenment?

The spread of Protestant ideas across Europe

The rapid development of industry in Britain

✓ **A period of new ideas about politics, philosophy and science**

The expansion of the British Empire

The Enlightenment was a period in the 18th century when new ideas about politics, philosophy and science were developed. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

256. Which Scottish thinker developed ideas about economics?

James Watt

✓ **Adam Smith**

Robert Burns

David Hume

Adam Smith developed ideas about economics which are still referred to today. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

257. Whose ideas about human nature continue to influence philosophers?

✓ **David Hume**

James Watt

Adam Smith

Sir Isaac Newton

David Hume's ideas about human nature continue to influence philosophers. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

258. Whose work on steam power helped the Industrial Revolution?

George Stephenson

✓ **James Watt**

Richard Arkwright

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Steam power, worked on by James Watt, sped the Industrial Revolution along. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

259. Which principle of the Enlightenment remains important in the UK today?

That only owners of property should have the vote

✓ **That everyone has the right to their own political and religious beliefs**

That the state should own the major industries

That the monarch should rule without Parliament

A central Enlightenment principle: political and religious belief belongs to the individual, and the state should not dictate it. (The rebellion of the clans and the Enlightenment)

260. What was the Industrial Revolution?

✓ **The rapid development of industry in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries**

The mechanisation of agriculture in the 20th century

The growth of the British Empire in the Victorian age

The expansion of the railways after 1945

Industry developed rapidly across Britain's 18th and 19th centuries — the Industrial Revolution. (The Industrial Revolution)

261. What was the biggest source of employment in Britain before the 18th century?

Mining

Manufacturing

✓ **Agriculture**

Shipbuilding

Agriculture employed more people than anything else in Britain before the 18th century. (The Industrial Revolution)

262. What were cottage industries?

Farms that spun their own wool alongside farming

✓ **Where people worked from home to produce goods such as cloth and lace**

Small factories built alongside the new canals

Village workshops owned and run by the gentry

Cloth, lace and similar goods made at home were the work of cottage industries. (The Industrial Revolution)

263. Which country was the first to industrialise on a large scale?

The United States

✓ **Britain**

Germany

France

Britain was the first country to industrialise on a large scale. (The Industrial Revolution)

264. Which TWO developments made the Industrial Revolution possible? (choose two)

✓ **The use of steam power**

The repeal of the Corn Laws

The building of the railways

✓ **The development of machinery**

Machinery and steam power together made the Industrial Revolution possible. (The Industrial Revolution)

265. What did the Bessemer process allow?

The generation of electricity

The spinning of cotton by machine

✓ **The mass production of steel**

The refining of coal gas

Steel mass-produced by the Bessemer process gave rise to shipbuilding and to the railways. (The Industrial Revolution)

266. Which industries did the Bessemer process lead to?

Textiles and lace-making

Coal mining and canal building

Banking and insurance

✓ **Shipbuilding and the railways**

Steel mass-produced by the Bessemer process gave rise to shipbuilding and to the railways. (The Industrial Revolution)

267. What is Richard Arkwright particularly remembered for?

Building the Great Western Railway out of London

Developing the Bessemer process for making steel

✓ **The efficient and profitable way he ran his factories**

Inventing the steam engine used in the mills

Efficient, profitable factory management is what Richard Arkwright is chiefly remembered for. (The Industrial Revolution)

268. What did Richard Arkwright originally train and work as?

An engineer

A miner

✓ **A barber**

A weaver

Richard Arkwright improved the original carding machine and developed horse-driven spinning mills. (The Industrial Revolution)

269. Why were canals built during the Industrial Revolution?

To carry passengers between cities

To supply drinking water to cities

✓ **To link factories to towns, cities and ports**

To drain farmland for crops

Canals connected the factories to towns, to cities and to the ports. (The Industrial Revolution)

270. What were working conditions like during the Industrial Revolution?

Well regulated by Parliament

Limited to ten hours a day by law

✓ **Very poor, with no laws to protect employees**

Better than in other countries

Working conditions during the Industrial Revolution were very poor and there were no laws to protect employees. (The Industrial Revolution)

271. Who mapped the coast of Australia?

Sir Francis Drake

Sir Francis Chichester

✓ **Captain James Cook**

Sir Walter Raleigh

Captain James Cook mapped the coast of Australia. (The Industrial Revolution)

272. Which company gained control of large parts of India?

✓ **The East India Company**

The Virginia Company

The Royal Africa Company

The Hudson's Bay Company

Large parts of India fell under the East India Company, first established for trade. (The Industrial Revolution)

273. Who set up the first formal anti-slavery groups in Britain?

The Chartists

The Church of England

✓ **The Quakers**

The Methodists

Quakers formed Britain's first formal anti-slavery groups in the late 1700s. (The slave trade and its abolition)

274. Which member of Parliament played an important part in abolishing the slave trade?

✓ **William Wilberforce**

William Beveridge

William Wordsworth

Sir Robert Walpole

William Wilberforce was an evangelical Christian and a member of Parliament who played an important part in changing the law. (The slave trade and its abolition)

275. In which year did it become illegal to trade slaves in British ships?

1789

1833

1846

✓ **1807**

Trading slaves in British ships, or out of British ports, was outlawed in 1807. (The slave trade and its abolition)

276. Which Act abolished slavery throughout the British Empire?

The Reform Act

The Habeas Corpus Act

✓ **The Emancipation Act**

The Bill of Rights

In 1833 the Emancipation Act abolished slavery throughout the British Empire. (The slave trade and its abolition)

277. In which year was slavery abolished throughout the British Empire?

1846

✓ **1833**

1807

1867

In 1833 the Emancipation Act abolished slavery throughout the British Empire. (The slave trade and its abolition)

278. Where did slaves primarily come from?

✓ **West Africa**

The Caribbean

East Africa

India

Slaves came primarily from West Africa and were taken to America and the Caribbean. (The slave trade and its abolition)

279. What did the Royal Navy do about slave ships from other countries?

Escorted them to British ports

Taxed their cargo

Refused them entry to British harbours

✓ **Stopped them, freed the slaves and punished the traders**

Slave ships of other countries were stopped by the Royal Navy, which freed those aboard and punished the traders. (The slave trade and its abolition)

280. Who was employed to replace the freed slaves after 1833?

✓ **2 million Indian and Chinese workers**

Irish and Scottish labourers

Freed slaves on paid contracts

Convicts transported from Britain

Freed slaves were replaced after 1833 by 2 million Indian and Chinese workers. (The slave trade and its abolition)

281. What phrase did the American colonists use to object to being taxed?

No king but the law and no lord but Parliament

✓ **No taxation without representation**

Rule Britannia over the seas and the colonies

Liberty or death for the thirteen colonies

*The American colonists argued there should be no taxation without representation in the British Parliament.
(The American War of Independence and war with France)*

282. In which year did thirteen American colonies declare independence?

1789

1783

1805

✓ **1776**

In 1776 thirteen American colonies declared their independence. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

283. In which year did Britain recognise American independence?

1789

✓ **1783**

1815

1776

Britain recognised the independence of the American colonies in 1783. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

284. Which battle did the British navy win in 1805?

✓ **The Battle of Trafalgar**

The Battle of Waterloo

The Battle of the Boyne

The Battle of Culloden

Britain's navy won the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 against combined French and Spanish fleets. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

285. Who commanded the British fleet at Trafalgar?

Captain James Cook

The Duke of Wellington

✓ **Admiral Nelson**

Sir Francis Drake

Command of the British fleet at Trafalgar belonged to Admiral Nelson, who died in the battle. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

286. What happened to Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar?

He was wounded but survived

✓ **He was killed in the battle**

He commanded from Portsmouth

He was taken prisoner

Command of the British fleet at Trafalgar belonged to Admiral Nelson, who died in the battle. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

287. Where is Nelson's Column?

Greenwich, London

✓ **Trafalgar Square, London**

Portsmouth Harbour

Whitehall, London

Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London, is a monument to Admiral Nelson. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

288. Where can Nelson's ship HMS Victory be visited?

✓ **Portsmouth**

Plymouth

Liverpool

Greenwich

Nelson's ship HMS Victory can be visited in Portsmouth. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

289. Who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo?

Sir Robert Walpole

✓ **The Duke of Wellington**

Admiral Nelson

George III

Waterloo in 1815 closed the French Wars, the Duke of Wellington defeating the Emperor Napoleon. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

290. In which year was the Battle of Waterloo?

1805

1783

1789

✓ **1815**

Waterloo in 1815 closed the French Wars, the Duke of Wellington defeating the Emperor Napoleon. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

291. By what nickname was the Duke of Wellington known?

✓ **The Iron Duke**

The Victor of Trafalgar

The Great Commoner

The Bard

The Duke of Wellington was known as the Iron Duke and later became Prime Minister. (The American War of Independence and war with France)

292. What did the Act of Union of 1800 create?

✓ **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**

The Irish Free State

The Kingdom of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Act of Union of 1800 created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (The Union Flag)

293. In which year did Ireland become unified with England, Scotland and Wales?

1922

1707

1800

✓ **1801**

Following the Act of Union of 1800, Ireland joined England, Scotland and Wales from 1801. (The Union Flag)

294. How many crosses make up the Union Flag?

✓ **Three**

Four

One

Two

The Union Flag is often called the Union Jack and is still the official flag of the UK. (The Union Flag)

295. What does the cross of St George look like?

A diagonal white cross on a blue ground

✓ **A red cross on a white ground**

A diagonal red cross on a white ground

A red dragon on a green ground

England's St George brings a red cross on white ground. (The Union Flag)

296. What does the cross of St Andrew look like?

✓ **A diagonal white cross on a blue ground**

A red cross on a white ground

A diagonal red cross on a white ground

A white cross on a red ground

Scotland's St Andrew brings a diagonal white cross on blue ground. (The Union Flag)

297. What does the cross of St Patrick look like?

A red cross on a white ground

A green cross on a white ground

✓ **A diagonal red cross on a white ground**

A diagonal white cross on a blue ground

Ireland's St Patrick brings a diagonal red cross on white ground. (The Union Flag)

298. Why is Wales not represented on the Union Flag?

Wales did not become part of the United Kingdom until 1801

Wales chose to keep its own dragon flag flying separately

The Welsh dragon was thought too difficult a shape to draw

✓ **Wales was already united with England when the first Union Flag was created**

Wales is absent from the Union Flag because the Principality had already joined England by 1606, when the first version was made. (The Union Flag)

299. In which year was the first Union Flag created?

1801

1800

1707

✓ **1606**

Wales is absent from the Union Flag because the Principality had already joined England by 1606, when the first version was made. (The Union Flag)

300. What does the official Welsh flag show?

A red cross

A daffodil

✓ **A Welsh dragon**

A white diagonal cross

There is an official Welsh flag which shows a Welsh dragon. (The Union Flag)

301. Which TWO crosses were combined to make the first Union Flag in 1606? (choose two)

✓ **The cross of St George**

The Welsh dragon

✓ **The cross of St Andrew**

The cross of St Patrick

Scotland's and England's flags were combined into the first Union Flag in 1606. (The Union Flag)

302. In which year did Queen Victoria become queen?

1851

1801

✓ **1837**

1901

Aged 18, Victoria took the throne of the UK in 1837. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

303. At what age did Queen Victoria become queen?

✓ **18**

21

16

25

Aged 18, Victoria took the throne of the UK in 1837. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

304. For roughly how long did Queen Victoria reign?

Almost 44 years

Almost 24 years

✓ **Almost 64 years**

Almost 74 years

Queen Victoria reigned until 1901, almost 64 years. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

305. What was the estimated population of the British Empire at its height?

More than 40 million

✓ **More than 400 million**

More than 100 million

More than 4 billion

The British Empire had an estimated population of more than 400 million people. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

306. How many British citizens left the country between 1853 and 1913?

About 40 million

About 1 million

✓ **As many as 13 million**

About 120,000

Emigration between 1853 and 1913 took as many as 13 million British citizens overseas. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

307. Roughly how many Russian and Polish Jews came to Britain between 1870 and 1914?

Around 13 million

Around 400,000

Around 1,200

✓ **Around 120,000**

Persecution drove around 120,000 Russian and Polish Jews to Britain between 1870 and 1914. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

308. Where did many Russian and Polish Jewish immigrants settle?

Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast

Cardiff, Swansea and Newport

Birmingham, Bristol and Plymouth

✓ **London's East End, Manchester and Leeds**

Many Russian and Polish Jews settled in London's East End and in Manchester and Leeds. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

309. Whom did Britain fight in the Boer War?

✓ **Settlers from the Netherlands in South Africa**

The French in Canada

The Ottoman Empire in Egypt

The Zulu kingdom in southern Africa

The Boer War of 1899 to 1902 was fought in South Africa against settlers from the Netherlands called the Boers. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

310. When was the Boer War fought?

1837 to 1901

1914 to 1918

1853 to 1856

✓ **1899 to 1902**

The Boer War of 1899 to 1902 was fought in South Africa against settlers from the Netherlands called the Boers. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

311. Which writer was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907?

✓ **Rudyard Kipling**

Harold Pinter

Sir William Golding

Seamus Heaney

Rudyard Kipling was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907. (The Victorian Age and the British Empire)

312. In which year were the Corn Laws repealed?

1851

1832

✓ **1846**

1847

The Corn Laws, which had prevented the import of cheap grain, were repealed in 1846. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

313. What had the Corn Laws prevented?

The import of cotton cloth

The sale of grain to Ireland

The export of British wool

✓ **The import of cheap grain**

The Corn Laws, which had prevented the import of cheap grain, were repealed in 1846. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

314. What did the 1847 law limit for women and children?

The industries they could work in

Their wages

✓ **Their working hours, to 10 per day**

The age at which they could start work

A legal cap of 10 hours a day on the work of women and children arrived in 1847. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

315. Who pioneered the railway engine?

James Watt

✓ **George and Robert Stephenson**

Richard Arkwright

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

George and Robert Stephenson, father and son, pioneered the railway engine. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

316. Which railway did Isambard Kingdom Brunel construct?

The London and Birmingham Railway

The Caledonian Railway

The Stockton and Darlington Railway

✓ **The Great Western Railway**

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was responsible for constructing the Great Western Railway, the first major railway built in Britain. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

317. Where does the Great Western Railway run from?

✓ **Paddington Station in London**

Bristol Temple Meads

King's Cross Station in London

Euston Station in London

From Paddington the Great Western Railway runs to Wales, the West Midlands and England's south west. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

318. Which bridge designed by Brunel spans the Avon Gorge?

✓ **The Clifton Suspension Bridge**

The Forth Bridge

The Menai Bridge

Tower Bridge

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was an engineer who built tunnels, bridges, railway lines and ships. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

319. What did the UK produce more than half of the world's supply of in the 19th century?

Ships, railways and machinery

Sugar, tobacco and tea

✓ **Iron, coal and cotton cloth**

Steel, wool and grain

Over half the world's iron, coal and cotton cloth came from the 19th-century UK. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

320. Where was the Great Exhibition of 1851 held?

At the Royal Albert Hall

At the Tower of London

In Trafalgar Square

✓ **In the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park**

Hyde Park held the Great Exhibition of 1851, staged inside the Crystal Palace — iron and glass on a huge scale. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

321. What was the Crystal Palace made of?

Concrete and glass

✓ **Iron and glass**

Brick and steel

Stone and timber

Hyde Park held the Great Exhibition of 1851, staged inside the Crystal Palace — iron and glass on a huge scale. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

322. Who did Britain fight against in the Crimean War?

✓ **Russia**

France

Turkey

The Boers

Russia was the enemy in the Crimean War of 1853 to 1856, with Britain alongside Turkey and France. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

323. When was the Crimean War?

✓ **1853 to 1856**

1846 to 1851

1899 to 1902

1914 to 1918

Russia was the enemy in the Crimean War of 1853 to 1856, with Britain alongside Turkey and France. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

324. What was notable about the media coverage of the Crimean War?

- It was the first war to be filmed for showing in cinemas
- It was the first war to be broadcast live on the radio
- It was the first war reported home to Britain by telegraph

✓ **It was the first war extensively covered by news stories and photographs**

News stories and photographs covered the Crimean War at length, a first for any conflict. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

325. Which medal did Queen Victoria introduce during the Crimean War?

✓ **The Victoria Cross**

- The Order of the Bath
- The George Cross
- The Distinguished Service Order

Queen Victoria introduced the Victoria Cross medal during the Crimean War, which honours acts of valour by soldiers. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

326. What does the Victoria Cross honour?

- Contributions to medicine
- ✓ **Acts of valour by soldiers**
- Service to the Crown
- Long service in the armed forces

Queen Victoria introduced the Victoria Cross medal during the Crimean War, which honours acts of valour by soldiers. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

327. Where was Florence Nightingale born?

- England
- Turkey
- ✓ **Italy**
- Germany

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy to English parents and trained as a nurse in Germany at the age of 31. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

328. What did Florence Nightingale establish in 1860?

✓ **The Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas' Hospital**

- The British Red Cross for wartime nursing
- The first military hospital in Turkey at Scutari
- The Royal College of Nursing for trained nurses

St Thomas' Hospital in London housed the Nightingale Training School for nurses, established in 1860. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

329. What is Florence Nightingale often regarded as?

The first woman MP

✓ **The founder of modern nursing**

The founder of the Victoria Cross

The first female doctor in Britain

Florence Nightingale is often regarded as the founder of modern nursing. (Victorian trade, industry and the Crimean War)

330. What happened in Ireland in the middle of the 19th century?

✓ **The potato crop failed and Ireland suffered a famine**

Ireland was granted Home Rule and its own parliament

Ireland was partitioned into North and South

The Irish Parliament in Dublin was abolished

In the middle of the 19th century the potato crop failed and Ireland suffered a famine. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

331. How many people died in the Irish famine?

Two million

A hundred thousand

✓ **A million**

Half a million

A million people died from disease and starvation in the Irish famine and another million and a half left Ireland. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

332. Which group favoured complete independence for Ireland?

✓ **The Fenians**

The suffragettes

The Home Rulers

The Chartists

The Fenians favoured complete independence for Ireland. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

333. Who advocated Home Rule for Ireland?

Clement Attlee

Emmeline Pankhurst

William Wilberforce

✓ **Charles Stuart Parnell**

Home Rule, argued for by Charles Stuart Parnell, would have given Ireland its own parliament inside the UK. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

334. What was Home Rule?

Complete independence for Ireland

Direct rule from Westminster

The partition of Ireland into two countries

✓ **Ireland remaining in the UK but having its own parliament**

Home Rule, argued for by Charles Stuart Parnell, would have given Ireland its own parliament inside the UK. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

335. What did the Reform Act of 1832 abolish?

✓ The pocket and rotten boroughs

The House of Lords' veto

The property requirement for voting

The Corn Laws

The Reform Act of 1832 greatly increased the number of people with the right to vote and abolished the old pocket and rotten boroughs. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

336. Who were the Chartists?

Members of the women's suffrage movement

Supporters of Irish Home Rule

✓ Campaigners who demanded the vote for the working classes

Anti-slavery campaigners

The Chartists were campaigners who presented petitions to Parliament demanding the vote for the working classes. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

337. What did the Reform Act of 1867 do?

Gave the vote to every man over the age of 21

Gave the vote and the right to stand to women over 30

Abolished the pocket boroughs and the rotten boroughs

✓ Created more urban seats and reduced the property requirement for voting

Urban seats multiplied and the property bar for voting came down under the Reform Act of 1867. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

338. Before 1870, what happened to a woman's property when she married?

It was held in trust for her children

✓ It automatically belonged to her husband

It was taxed at a higher rate

It remained entirely her own

Until 1870 a woman's earnings, property and money automatically belonged to her husband when she married. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

339. In which years did Acts of Parliament give wives the right to keep their own earnings?

1846 and 1847

1918 and 1928

1832 and 1867

✓ 1870 and 1882

Wives won the right to keep their earnings and property through Acts of 1870 and 1882. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

340. What were women who campaigned for the vote known as?

Abolitionists

Chartists

✓ **Suffragettes**

Fenians

Women who campaigned for the right to vote formed the women's suffrage movement and became known as suffragettes. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

341. Who founded the Women's Social and Political Union in 1903?

Margaret Thatcher

✓ **Emmeline Pankhurst**

Mary Peters

Florence Nightingale

In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst helped found the Women's Social and Political Union, the first group whose members were called suffragettes. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

342. Which TWO methods did the suffragettes use? (choose two)

Petitioning the monarch

Standing for Parliament

✓ **Chaining themselves to railings**

✓ **Going on hunger strike**

The suffragettes used civil disobedience, chained themselves to railings, smashed windows and committed arson, and many went on hunger strike. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

343. What happened in 1918 for women?

Women were given the right to equal pay in the workplace

Women were given the vote at 21, the same age as men

Women were allowed to keep their own earnings and property

✓ **Women over 30 were given voting rights and the right to stand for Parliament**

Voting rights and the right to stand for Parliament came to women over 30 in 1918. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

344. In which year did women get the right to vote at 21, the same as men?

1918

1882

1969

✓ **1928**

The voting age for women fell to 21 in 1928, matching men. (Ireland in the 19th century and the right to vote)

345. Whose assassination set off the chain of events leading to the First World War?

The Kaiser of Germany, Wilhelm II

The Tsar of Russia, Nicholas II

✓ **Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria**

The King of Serbia, Peter I

On 28 June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated. (The First World War)

346. On what date was Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?

11 November 1918

✓ **28 June 1914**

1 July 1916

4 August 1914

On 28 June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated. (The First World War)

347. When did the First World War take place?

1939 to 1945

✓ **1914 to 1918**

1899 to 1902

1853 to 1856

The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918. (The First World War)

348. Which alliance was Britain part of in the First World War?

The Triple Alliance

The Central Powers

The Axis powers

✓ **The Allied Powers**

Britain was part of the Allied Powers, which included France, Russia, Japan, Belgium and Serbia. (The First World War)

349. Which of these was one of the Central Powers?

The Kingdom of Belgium

The Russian Empire

✓ **The Austro-Hungarian Empire**

The French Republic

The Central Powers were mainly Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and later Bulgaria. (The First World War)

350. How many Indians fought on behalf of Britain in the First World War?

✓ **More than 1 million**

More than 2 million

About 40,000

About 100,000

More than a million Indians fought on behalf of Britain and around 40,000 were killed. (The First World War)

351. How many British casualties were there in the First World War?

About 40,000

About 60,000

More than 10 million

✓ **More than 2 million**

There were more than 2 million British casualties in the First World War. (The First World War)

352. How many British casualties were there on the first day of the Somme?

✓ **About 60,000**

About 600,000

About 40,000

About 6,000

About 60,000 British casualties fell on the first day alone of the Somme attack in July 1916. (The First World War)

353. In which month and year did the British attack on the Somme begin?

August 1914

✓ **July 1916**

November 1918

June 1914

About 60,000 British casualties fell on the first day alone of the Somme attack in July 1916. (The First World War)

354. At what time and on what date did the First World War end?

Midnight on 31 December 1918

Noon on 28 June 1919

✓ **11.00 am on 11 November 1918**

11.00 am on 11 November 1919

The First World War ended at 11.00 am on 11 November 1918 with victory for Britain and its allies. (The First World War)

355. Which TWO were introduced in Britain in the early 20th century? (choose two)

✓ **Free school meals**

The National Health Service

The welfare state

✓ **Old-age pensions**

The early 20th century saw financial help for the unemployed, old-age pensions and free school meals introduced. (The First World War)

356. What was the 1916 uprising against the British in Dublin called?

The Fenian Rising

The Home Rule Rebellion

✓ **The Easter Rising**

The Troubles

In 1916 there was an uprising against the British in Dublin known as the Easter Rising. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

357. In which year was the Easter Rising?

✓ **1916**

1921

1913

1922

In 1916 there was an uprising against the British in Dublin known as the Easter Rising. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

358. In which year did Ireland become two countries?

1921

✓ **1922**

1949

1916

A peace treaty in 1921 was followed by Ireland's division into two countries in 1922. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

359. How many counties in the north remained part of the UK?

Nine

✓ **Six**

Four

Twelve

Northern Ireland was the name kept by the six mainly Protestant northern counties that stayed British. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

360. What did the rest of Ireland become in 1922?

Northern Ireland

A British dominion

The Republic of Ireland

✓ **The Irish Free State**

The rest of Ireland became the Irish Free State and became a republic in 1949. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

361. In which year did the Irish Free State become a republic?

1969

✓ **1949**

1922

1921

The rest of Ireland became the Irish Free State and became a republic in 1949. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

362. What is the conflict in Northern Ireland often referred to as?

The Partition

✓ **The Troubles**

The Home Rule crisis

The Easter Rising

The Troubles is the usual name for the conflict between full Irish independence and loyalty to the British government. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

363. In which year did the world enter the Great Depression?

1922

✓ **1929**

1936

1939

Mass unemployment struck parts of the UK when the Great Depression began in 1929. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

364. Which traditional industry was badly affected by the 1930s depression?

Aviation

✓ **Shipbuilding**

Automobiles

Financial services

Traditional heavy industries such as shipbuilding were badly affected by the depression of the 1930s. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

365. What happened to car ownership between 1930 and 1939?

It rose from 2 million to 4 million

It stayed the same

✓ **It doubled from 1 million to 2 million**

It fell by half

Between 1930 and 1939 the number of cars owned doubled, from 1 million to 2 million. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

366. In which year did the BBC start radio broadcasts?

✓ **1922**

1936

1945

1929

The BBC started radio broadcasts in 1922. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

367. In which year did the BBC begin the world's first regular television service?

1953

1929

1922

✓ **1936**

The BBC began the world's first regular television service in 1936. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

368. Which economist published influential new theories between the wars?

David Hume

Adam Smith

✓ **John Maynard Keynes**

William Beveridge

The economist John Maynard Keynes published influential new theories of economics. (The partition of Ireland and the inter-war years)

369. In which year did Adolf Hitler come to power in Germany?

1939

✓ **1933**

1940

1929

Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933. (The Second World War)

370. What made Britain and France declare war in 1939?

✓ **Hitler's invasion of Poland**

The German invasion of the Soviet Union

The bombing of London

Hitler's occupation of Austria

Britain and France declared war to halt Hitler's aggression after he invaded Poland in 1939. (The Second World War)

371. Which countries were the Axis powers?

Germany, Poland and Italy

Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire

✓ **Germany, Italy and the Empire of Japan**

Germany, the Soviet Union and Italy

The Axis powers were fascist Germany and Italy and the Empire of Japan. (The Second World War)

372. Who became Prime Minister and Britain's war leader in 1940?

Clement Attlee

✓ **Winston Churchill**

Harold Macmillan

Neville Chamberlain

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister and Britain's war leader in 1940. (The Second World War)

373. How many men were rescued from the beaches around Dunkirk?

More than 3 million

About 60,000

✓ **More than 300,000**

More than 30,000

More than 300,000 men were rescued from the beaches around Dunkirk. (The Second World War)

374. Who helped the Navy rescue soldiers at Dunkirk?

✓ **Civilian volunteers in small pleasure and fishing boats**

The French navy

The Royal Air Force alone

Merchant ships from the United States

Many civilian volunteers in small pleasure and fishing boats helped the Navy at Dunkirk. (The Second World War)

375. Which phrase came from the evacuation of Dunkirk?

The few

The finest hour

The Blitz spirit

✓ **The Dunkirk spirit**

The evacuation of Dunkirk gave rise to the phrase 'the Dunkirk spirit'. (The Second World War)

376. What was the Battle of Britain?

A naval battle in the North Sea

✓ **The crucial aerial battle against the Germans in the summer of 1940**

A tank battle in North Africa

The defence of London against invasion by sea

Summer 1940 brought the decisive aerial battle with the Germans, won by the British and called the Battle of Britain. (The Second World War)

377. Which TWO planes were most important to the RAF in the Battle of Britain? (choose two)

The Lancaster

✓ **The Spitfire**

✓ **The Hurricane**

The Harrier

The Spitfire and the Hurricane were designed and built in Britain. (The Second World War)

378. What was the German bombing of British cities at night called?

The Battle of Britain

The Dunkirk evacuation

The Blitz spirit

✓ **The Blitz**

The German bombing of London and other British cities at night-time was called the Blitz. (The Second World War)

379. Which city was almost totally destroyed in the Blitz?

✓ **Coventry**

Sheffield

Norwich

Plymouth

Coventry was almost totally destroyed in the Blitz. (The Second World War)

380. What does the phrase ‘the Blitz spirit’ describe?

✓ **Britons pulling together in the face of adversity**

The rescue of soldiers from Dunkirk

The bravery of RAF pilots

The rebuilding of London after the war

Britons pulling together under adversity are still described by the phrase 'the Blitz spirit'. (The Second World War)

381. On what date did allied forces land in Normandy?

11 November 1918

8 May 1945

3 September 1939

✓ **6 June 1944**

On 6 June 1944 allied forces landed in Normandy, an event often referred to as D-Day. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

382. By what name is the Normandy landing often referred to?

✓ **D-Day**

The Dunkirk evacuation

The Battle of Britain

The Blitz

On 6 June 1944 allied forces landed in Normandy, an event often referred to as D-Day. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

383. When did the Allies comprehensively defeat Germany?

December 1941

August 1945

June 1944

✓ **May 1945**

The Allies comprehensively defeated Germany in May 1945. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

384. How did the war against Japan end?

Japan surrendered after the fall of Germany

✓ **The United States dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

Japan was invaded by allied forces

The Soviet Union defeated Japan in Manchuria

Atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended the war against Japan in August 1945. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

385. Which TWO events happened during the Second World War? (choose two)

The Great Exhibition

✓ **The evacuation of Dunkirk**

The Battle of Trafalgar

✓ **The Battle of Britain**

December 1941 brought the United States into the war, after Japan bombed its naval base at Pearl Harbour. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

386. Who led the scientists who were first to split the atom?

Sir Frank Whittle

✓ **Ernest Rutherford**

Alexander Fleming

Francis Crick

First to split the atom were scientists under New-Zealand-born Ernest Rutherford, at Manchester and later Cambridge. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

387. Who discovered penicillin?

Howard Florey

John Macleod

✓ **Alexander Fleming**

Ernst Chain

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928 while researching influenza. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

388. In which year did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?

1953

✓ **1928**

1945

1940

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928 while researching influenza. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

389. Which party won the 1945 General Election?

The Conservative Party

The Liberal Party

✓ **The Labour Party**

A coalition

Alexander Fleming won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1945. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

390. Who became Prime Minister in 1945?

Harold Macmillan

Winston Churchill

Aneurin Bevan

✓ **Clement Attlee**

In 1945 the British people elected a Labour government and Clement Attlee became Prime Minister. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

391. Which report outlined the welfare state?

✓ **The Beveridge Report**

The Butler Report

The Attlee Report

The Bevan Report

Clement Attlee promised to introduce the welfare state outlined in the Beveridge Report. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

392. Who led the establishment of the National Health Service in 1948?

William Beveridge

R A Butler

✓ **Aneurin Bevan**

Clement Attlee

Aneurin Bevan, as Minister for Health, brought the National Health Service into being in 1948. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

393. In which year was the National Health Service established?

1944

1945

1951

✓ **1948**

Aneurin Bevan, as Minister for Health, brought the National Health Service into being in 1948. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

394. Which TWO were nationalised by the post-war government? (choose two)

✓ **The coal mines**

The banks

The shipyards

✓ **The railways**

The post-war government nationalised the railways, coal mines and gas, water and electricity supplies. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

395. Which Act introduced free secondary education in England and Wales?

The National Insurance Act 1948

The Beveridge Act 1942

✓ **The Education Act 1944**

The Butler Reform Act 1947

The Education Act 1944, often called the Butler Act, introduced free secondary education in England and Wales. (Allied victory and post-war reform)

396. In which year was independence granted to India, Pakistan and Ceylon?

1948

✓ **1947**

1945

1951

Nine countries gained independence in 1947, Ceylon — today Sri Lanka — along with India and Pakistan. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

397. What is Ceylon now called?

Bangladesh

✓ **Sri Lanka**

Myanmar

Pakistan

Nine countries gained independence in 1947, Ceylon — today Sri Lanka — along with India and Pakistan. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

398. What was NATO set up to resist?

The spread of fascism across post-war Europe

The decolonisation of Africa and the Caribbean

✓ **The perceived threat of invasion by the Soviet Union and its allies**

The rearmament of Germany after the war

NATO, joined by the UK, allied nations against the perceived threat of Soviet invasion. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

399. Which Prime Minister made the ‘wind of change’ speech about decolonisation?

Margaret Thatcher

Winston Churchill

✓ **Harold Macmillan**

Clement Attlee

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was famous for his wind of change speech about decolonisation. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

400. In which year were people from the West Indies invited to come and work in the UK?

✓ **1948**

1968

1947

1951

In 1948 people from the West Indies were invited to come and work in the UK. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

401. Which workers were recruited in the West Indies?

Textile workers

Miners

✓ **Bus drivers**

Nurses

Bus drivers were recruited through centres opened in the West Indies. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

402. Where did textile and engineering firms send agents to find workers?

Uganda and Kenya

✓ **India and Pakistan**

The West Indies

Ireland and Poland

Agents went to India and Pakistan for workers, sent by engineering and textile firms of the Midlands and northern England. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

403. What was the 1960s known as?

The Roaring Twenties

✓ **The Swinging Sixties**

The Age of Austerity

The Dirty Thirties

The 1960s was a period of significant social change known as the Swinging Sixties. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

404. Which TWO were well-known pop groups of the 1960s? (choose two)

The Who

✓ **The Rolling Stones**

The Kinks

✓ **The Beatles**

The Beatles and The Rolling Stones were two well-known pop music groups of the 1960s. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

405. Which rights did new laws give women in the 1960s?

✓ **The right to equal pay**

The right to vote at 18

The right to stand for Parliament

The right to keep their own property

Parliament passed new laws giving women the right to equal pay and making it illegal for employers to discriminate against women because of their gender. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

406. Which supersonic airliner did Britain and France develop?

The Harrier

The Comet

The Spitfire

✓ **Concorde**

Britain and France developed the supersonic commercial airliner Concorde. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

407. How many people of Indian origin forced to leave Uganda did Britain admit?

2,800

280,000

128,000

✓ **28,000**

Expelled from Uganda, 28,000 people of Indian origin were admitted to Britain in the early 1970s. (Decolonisation, migration and the 1960s)

408. Who developed the television?

Sir Robert Watson-Watt

Sir Bernard Lovell

✓ **John Logie Baird**

Alan Turing

The television was developed by Scotsman John Logie Baird in the 1920s. (British inventions of the 20th century)

409. Between which two cities did John Logie Baird make the first television broadcast?

London and Birmingham

London and Manchester

Glasgow and Edinburgh

✓ **London and Glasgow**

In 1932 John Logie Baird made the first television broadcast between London and Glasgow. (British inventions of the 20th century)

410. Who developed radar?

John Logie Baird

Sir Frank Whittle

Sir Christopher Cockerell

✓ **Sir Robert Watson-Watt**

Radar was developed by Scotsman Sir Robert Watson-Watt, who proposed that enemy aircraft could be detected by radio waves. (British inventions of the 20th century)

411. In which year was the first successful radar test?

1928

1940

✓ **1935**

1932

The first successful radar test took place in 1935. (British inventions of the 20th century)

412. Where did Sir Bernard Lovell build his radio telescope?

Edinburgh

Greenwich in London

✓ **Jodrell Bank in Cheshire**

Cambridge University

Sir Bernard Lovell built the radio telescope at Jodrell Bank in Cheshire, which was for many years the biggest in the world. (British inventions of the 20th century)

413. Who invented the Turing machine?

Sir Peter Mansfield

✓ **Alan Turing**

James Goodfellow

Francis Crick

A Turing machine is a theoretical mathematical device invented by the British mathematician Alan Turing in the 1930s. (British inventions of the 20th century)

414. Who was the co-discoverer of insulin?

Alexander Fleming

Sir Ian Wilmut

Sir Robert Edwards

✓ **John Macleod**

The Scottish physician John Macleod was the co-discoverer of insulin, used to treat diabetes. (British inventions of the 20th century)

415. In which year was the structure of the DNA molecule discovered?

✓ **1953**

1928

1996

1969

DNA's structure came to light in 1953, from work at universities in London and Cambridge. (British inventions of the 20th century)

416. Which British scientist was awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of DNA?

Alexander Fleming

Ernest Rutherford

✓ **Francis Crick**

Alan Turing

Francis Crick, one of those awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of DNA, was British. (British inventions of the 20th century)

417. Who developed the jet engine?

Sir Christopher Cockerell

✓ **Sir Frank Whittle**

John Logie Baird

Sir Bernard Lovell

Sir Frank Whittle developed the jet engine here in the 1930s. (British inventions of the 20th century)

418. Who invented the hovercraft?

✓ **Sir Christopher Cockerell**

Sir Peter Mansfield

James Goodfellow

Sir Frank Whittle

Sir Christopher Cockerell invented the hovercraft in the 1950s. (British inventions of the 20th century)

419. In which year did Concorde first fly?

2003

1976

✓ **1969**

1935

Concorde first flew in 1969, began carrying passengers in 1976 and was retired from service in 2003. (British inventions of the 20th century)

420. In which year was Concorde retired from service?

1996

1990

✓ **2003**

1976

Concorde first flew in 1969, began carrying passengers in 1976 and was retired from service in 2003. (British inventions of the 20th century)

421. Which UK-designed aircraft can take off vertically?

The Hurricane

The Spitfire

✓ **The Harrier jump jet**

Concorde

The Harrier jump jet, an aircraft capable of taking off vertically, was designed and developed in the UK. (British inventions of the 20th century)

422. Who invented the cash-dispensing ATM?

Sir Peter Mansfield

Sir Tim Berners-Lee

✓ **James Goodfellow**

Alan Turing

In the 1960s James Goodfellow invented the cash-dispensing ATM, or cashpoint. (British inventions of the 20th century)

423. Where was the first cashpoint put into use?

Oldham

Cambridge

✓ **Enfield, north London**

Cheshire

Enfield in north London saw the first cashpoint installed, by Barclays Bank, in 1967. (British inventions of the 20th century)

424. Where was the world's first test-tube baby born?

Enfield, north London

✓ **Oldham, Lancashire**

Cambridge

Edinburgh

Oldham in Lancashire was the birthplace of the world's first test-tube baby, in 1978. (British inventions of the 20th century)

425. In which year was the world's first test-tube baby born?

1967

1990

1996

✓ **1978**

Oldham in Lancashire was the birthplace of the world's first test-tube baby, in 1978. (British inventions of the 20th century)

426. What was Dolly the sheep?

The first animal sent into space by Britain

✓ **The first mammal to be cloned**

The first animal born by IVF

The first sheep bred for wool in Scotland

Dolly the sheep, the first cloned mammal, came in 1996 from a team led by Sir Ian Wilmut and Keith Campbell. (British inventions of the 20th century)

427. Who co-invented the MRI scanner?

Sir Robert Edwards

✓ **Sir Peter Mansfield**

Sir Ian Wilmut

Francis Crick

Sir Peter Mansfield is the co-inventor of the MRI scanner. (British inventions of the 20th century)

428. Who invented the World Wide Web?

Alan Turing

James Goodfellow

Sir Bernard Lovell

✓ **Sir Tim Berners-Lee**

The inventor of the World Wide Web, Sir Tim Berners-Lee, is British. (British inventions of the 20th century)

429. On what date was information first successfully transferred via the web?

6 June 1978

1 January 1990

25 December 1996

✓ **25 December 1990**

Information was successfully transferred via the World Wide Web for the first time on 25 December 1990. (British inventions of the 20th century)

430. Who was Britain's first woman Prime Minister?

Emmeline Pankhurst

Theresa May

✓ **Margaret Thatcher**

Mary Peters

Margaret Thatcher was Britain's first woman Prime Minister and led the Conservative government from 1979 to 1990. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

431. For which years was Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister?

1951 to 1964

1997 to 2007

✓ **1979 to 1990**

1945 to 1951

Margaret Thatcher was Britain's first woman Prime Minister and led the Conservative government from 1979 to 1990. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

432. What was notable about Margaret Thatcher's time in office?

✓ **She was the longest-serving Prime Minister of the 20th century**

She was the first Prime Minister to be televised

She served three separate terms

She was never elected

Margaret Thatcher was the longest-serving Prime Minister of the 20th century. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

433. Which TWO did Margaret Thatcher's government do? (choose two)

✓ **Legal controls on trade union powers**

Establishing the National Health Service

Introducing a Scottish Parliament

✓ **Privatisation of nationalised industries**

Privatising nationalised industries restructured the economy under Margaret Thatcher, whose government also placed legal controls on union powers. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

434. Which country invaded the Falkland Islands in 1982?

✓ **Argentina**

Brazil

Spain

Chile

Argentina seized the Falkland Islands, a British overseas territory of the South Atlantic, in 1982. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

435. What happened after Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands?

The United Nations took control of the islands and their waters

The islands were granted independence from the UK

✓ **A naval taskforce was sent and military action led to the recovery of the islands**

The islands were ceded to Argentina under a treaty

Recovery of the Falklands followed military action by a naval taskforce sent from the UK. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

436. Who was Prime Minister after Margaret Thatcher?

Gordon Brown

✓ **John Major**

David Cameron

Tony Blair

Following Mrs Thatcher came John Major, who helped set the Northern Ireland peace process going. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

437. Which Prime Minister helped establish the Northern Ireland peace process?

Harold Macmillan

✓ **John Major**

Clement Attlee

Margaret Thatcher

Following Mrs Thatcher came John Major, who helped set the Northern Ireland peace process going. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

438. Which party led by Tony Blair was elected in 1997?

The Conservative Party

A coalition

The Liberal Democrats

✓ **The Labour Party**

In 1997 the Labour Party led by Tony Blair was elected and introduced a Scottish Parliament and a Welsh Assembly. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

439. Which TWO did the Blair government introduce? (choose two)

An English Assembly

A Northern Ireland Parliament

✓ **A Welsh Assembly**

✓ **A Scottish Parliament**

In 1997 the Labour Party led by Tony Blair was elected and introduced a Scottish Parliament and a Welsh Assembly. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

440. In which year was the Good Friday Agreement signed?

2007

✓ **1998**

1997

1999

The Good Friday Agreement was signed in 1998. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

441. Who took over as Prime Minister in 2007?

✓ **Gordon Brown**

Theresa May

David Cameron

Tony Blair

Gordon Brown took over as Prime Minister in 2007. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

442. What happened in the General Election of May 2010?

The Labour Party won a majority

The Conservatives won a large majority

The Liberal Democrats formed a government alone

✓ **No political party won an overall majority**

In May 2010 no political party won an overall majority in the General Election, for the first time since February 1974. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

443. Which parties formed the coalition government in 2010?

The Conservatives and the Scottish National Party

Labour and the Liberal Democrats

✓ **The Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats**

The Conservatives and Labour

The Conservative and Liberal Democrat parties formed a coalition in 2010 and David Cameron became Prime Minister. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

444. On what date was the referendum on EU membership held?

13 July 2016

31 January 2020

✓ **23 June 2016**

7 May 2015

The referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union was held on 23 June 2016. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

445. By what margin did the UK vote to leave the European Union?

✓ **51.9% to 48.1%**

48.1% to 51.9%

55% to 45%

60% to 40%

When the European Union formed in 1993 it absorbed the European Economic Community. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

446. On what date did the UK formally leave the European Union?

23 June 2016

24 July 2019

✓ **31 January 2020**

13 July 2016

The UK formally left the European Union on 31 January 2020. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

447. In which year was the European Economic Community formed?

✓ **1957**

2016

1993

1973

The European Economic Community was founded in 1957 by Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

448. Did the UK use the Euro currency?

Only in Northern Ireland

Yes, from 1993

Yes, from 2002

✓ **No**

See "The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit" in the official study guide.

449. When was the Northern Ireland Parliament suspended and direct rule introduced?

1969

✓ **1972**

1998

2002

Direct rule from the UK government followed the suspension of Northern Ireland's Parliament in 1972. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

450. About how many people lost their lives in the violence in Northern Ireland after 1969?

Some 30,000

Some 300,000

✓ **Some 3,000**

Some 300

Northern Irish violence after 1969 cost some 3,000 lives over the following decades. (The 1970s onwards, Thatcher, Blair and Brexit)

A modern, thriving society 166 questions

451. What share of the UK population has a parent or grandparent born outside the UK?

✓ **Nearly 10%**

Nearly 3%

Nearly 50%

Nearly 25%

Nearly 10% of the population of the UK has a parent or grandparent born outside the UK. (Population and diversity)

452. What was the UK population in 1901?

✓ **40 million**

8 million

50 million

20 million

The population of the UK was 40 million in 1901 and 50 million in 1951. (Population and diversity)

453. What was the UK population in 1851?

8 million

5 million

✓ **20 million**

40 million

The population of the UK was 8 million in 1801 and 20 million in 1851. (Population and diversity)

454. What was the UK population in 2017?

Just under 60 million

Just over 62 million

✓ **Just over 66 million**

57 million

The population of the UK was just over 66 million in 2017. (Population and diversity)

455. What proportion of the UK population lives in England?

64%

74%

94%

✓ **84%**

England makes up 84% of the total population of the UK. (Population and diversity)

456. What proportion of the UK population lives in Scotland?

Less than 3%

✓ **Just over 8%**

Around 5%

Around 15%

Wales makes up around 5% of the UK population and Scotland just over 8%. (Population and diversity)

457. What proportion of the UK population lives in Wales?

✓ **Around 5%**

Less than 3%

Around 10%

Just over 8%

Wales makes up around 5% of the UK population and Scotland just over 8%. (Population and diversity)

458. What proportion of the UK population lives in Northern Ireland?

- Around 5%
- Around 10%
- Just over 8%

✓ **Less than 3%**

Northern Ireland makes up less than 3% of the UK population. (Population and diversity)

459. Which TWO have played a part in UK population growth? (choose two)

- ✓ **Longer life expectancy**
- ✓ **Migration into the UK**

Falling emigration

A rising birth rate alone

Longer life expectancy, and arrivals from abroad, have both fed population growth. (Population and diversity)

460. Why are people in the UK living longer?

- A warmer climate over recent decades
- Lower levels of employment and less stress at work
- Reduced migration into the United Kingdom

✓ **Improved living standards and better health care**

People in the UK are living longer because of improved living standards and better health care. (Population and diversity)

461. On what grounds must men and women not be discriminated against?

- Their place of birth or their nationality
- ✓ **Their gender, or whether they are married**
- Their age, or the level of their income
- Their level of education and qualifications

Discrimination on grounds of gender, or of being married or unmarried, is barred by law for men and women alike. (An equal society)

462. What share of the workforce do women make up in Britain today?

- About three-quarters
- ✓ **About half**
- About a quarter
- About a tenth

Women in Britain today make up about half of the workforce. (An equal society)

463. On average, who leaves school with better qualifications?

- Boys
- ✓ **Girls**
- Neither — the results are equal
- It varies by region

On average, girls leave school with better qualifications than boys. (An equal society)

464. Who studies at university in greater numbers?

It has not been measured

More men than women

✓ **More women than men**

Equal numbers of men and women

More women than men study at university. (An equal society)

465. Which TWO equal rights do men and women have in the UK? (choose two)

✓ **To marry and divorce**

✓ **To own property**

To equal representation in Parliament

To claim the same pension age

Men and women have equal rights to work, own property, marry and divorce. (An equal society)

466. Who is responsible for the children of a married couple?

The father

The mother

Whichever parent has custody

✓ **Both parents equally**

If they are married, both parents are equally responsible for their children. (An equal society)

467. What proportion of people identified as Christian in the 2011 Census?

84%

✓ **59%**

4.8%

25%

In the 2011 Census 59% of people identified themselves as Christian. (Religion in the UK)

468. What proportion identified as Muslim in the 2011 Census?

1.5%

✓ **4.8%**

59%

0.8%

In the 2011 Census 4.8% identified as Muslim, 1.5% as Hindu, 0.8% as Sikh and less than 0.5% as Jewish or Buddhist. (Religion in the UK)

469. What proportion said they had no religion in the 2011 Census?

59%

✓ **25%**

10%

4.8%

In the 2011 census 25% of people said they had no religion. (Religion in the UK)

470. Which Church is officially established as the Church of the state?

- The Roman Catholic Church
- The Church of Scotland
- ✓ **The Church of England**
- The Methodist Church

The official Church of the state in England is the Church of England. (Religion in the UK)

471. Who is the head of the Church of England?

- The Archbishop of Canterbury
- The Moderator
- The Prime Minister
- ✓ **The monarch**

The monarch is the head of the Church of England. (Religion in the UK)

472. Who is the spiritual leader of the Church of England?

- ✓ **The Archbishop of Canterbury**
- The Moderator
- The monarch
- The Pope

Spiritual leadership of the Church of England belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Religion in the UK)

473. Since when has the Church of England existed?

- ✓ **Since the Reformation in the 1530s**
- Since the Act of Union in 1707
- Since the Restoration in 1660
- Since the Norman Conquest

Protestant, and dating from the Reformation of the 1530s: that is the Church of England. (Religion in the UK)

474. What is the Church of England called in Scotland and the United States?

- The Presbyterian Church
- ✓ **The Episcopal Church**
- The Church of Scotland
- The Anglican Church

Elsewhere the Church of England goes by Anglican, and in Scotland and the United States by Episcopal. (Religion in the UK)

475. Which Church is Presbyterian and governed by ministers and elders?

- The Roman Catholic Church
- The Episcopal Church
- The Church of England
- ✓ **The Church of Scotland**

Scotland's national Church, the Church of Scotland, is Presbyterian, run by ministers and elders. (Religion in the UK)

476. What kind of Church is the Church of Scotland?

Anglican

✓ **Presbyterian**

Methodist

Roman Catholic

Scotland's national Church, the Church of Scotland, is Presbyterian, run by ministers and elders. (Religion in the UK)

477. Who chairs the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland?

The Bishop of Edinburgh

The Archbishop

The First Minister

✓ **The Moderator**

A Moderator chairs the Church of Scotland's General Assembly, holding the post for one year. (Religion in the UK)

478. For how long is the Moderator appointed?

For life

Ten years

Five years

✓ **One year**

A Moderator chairs the Church of Scotland's General Assembly, holding the post for one year. (Religion in the UK)

479. Where is there no established Church?

✓ **In Wales and Northern Ireland**

In England and Scotland

In England and Wales

In Scotland and Northern Ireland

There is no established Church in Wales or Northern Ireland. (Religion in the UK)

480. Which is the biggest of the other denominations of Christianity in the UK?

Baptist

Quaker

✓ **Roman Catholic**

Methodist

The biggest of the other denominations of Christianity in the UK is Roman Catholic. (Religion in the UK)

481. Which TWO are Protestant Christian groups in the UK? (choose two)

Sikhs

✓ **Methodists**

Roman Catholics

✓ **Baptists**

Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists are other Protestant Christian groups here. (Religion in the UK)

482. Who is the patron saint of England?

St Patrick

✓ **St George**

St David

St Andrew

St George's Day, for England, is 23 April. (Patron saints)

483. Who is the patron saint of Scotland?

St Patrick

St George

St David

✓ **St Andrew**

St Andrew's Day, for Scotland, is 30 November. (Patron saints)

484. Who is the patron saint of Wales?

✓ **St David**

St Patrick

St George

St Andrew

St David's Day, for Wales, is 1 March. (Patron saints)

485. Who is the patron saint of Northern Ireland?

St David

✓ **St Patrick**

St George

St Andrew

St Patrick's Day, for Northern Ireland, is 17 March. (Patron saints)

486. On what date is St David's Day?

23 April

30 November

✓ **1 March**

17 March

St David's Day, for Wales, is 1 March. (Patron saints)

487. On what date is St Patrick's Day?

23 April

30 November

✓ **17 March**

1 March

St Patrick's Day, for Northern Ireland, is 17 March. (Patron saints)

488. On what date is St George's Day?

- 30 November
- 17 March
- 1 March

✓ **23 April**

St George's Day, for England, is 23 April. (Patron saints)

489. On what date is St Andrew's Day?

- 23 April
- ✓ **30 November**
- 17 March
- 1 March

St Andrew's Day, for Scotland, is 30 November. (Patron saints)

490. In which TWO countries of the UK is the patron saint's day an official holiday? (choose two)

- ✓ **Scotland**
- England
- Wales
- ✓ **Northern Ireland**

Official holiday status for the patron saint's day belongs to Northern Ireland and Scotland alone. (Patron saints)

491. Which flower is associated with England?

- The thistle
- ✓ **The rose**
- The daffodil
- The shamrock

The flower associated with England is the rose. (Patron saints)

492. Which flower is associated with Scotland?

- The shamrock
- The rose
- ✓ **The thistle**
- The daffodil

The flower associated with Scotland is the thistle. (Patron saints)

493. Which flower is associated with Wales?

- ✓ **The daffodil**
- The shamrock
- The rose
- The thistle

The flower associated with Wales is the daffodil. (Patron saints)

494. Which flower is associated with Northern Ireland?

✓ **The shamrock**

The daffodil

The rose

The thistle

The flower associated with Northern Ireland is the shamrock. (Patron saints)

495. On what date is Christmas Day?

✓ **25 December**

1 January

24 December

26 December

Christmas Day, 25 December, celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ and is a public holiday. (Christian festivals)

496. What does Christmas Day celebrate?

The death of Jesus Christ

The rising of Jesus Christ from the dead

✓ **The birth of Jesus Christ**

The coming of the Magi

Christmas Day, 25 December, celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ and is a public holiday. (Christian festivals)

497. What is the day after Christmas Day called?

Twelfth Night

Christmas Eve

New Year's Day

✓ **Boxing Day**

A public holiday follows Christmas Day: Boxing Day. (Christian festivals)

498. By what other name is Father Christmas known?

The Christmas Man

✓ **Santa Claus**

St Nicholas

Old Nick

Father Christmas is also known as Santa Claus. (Christian festivals)

499. When does Easter take place?

On a fixed date each year

In April or May

In February or March

✓ **In March or April**

Easter takes place in March or April. (Christian festivals)

500. What does Good Friday mark?

- The rising of Jesus Christ from the dead
- The beginning of Lent
- The birth of Jesus Christ

✓ **The death of Jesus Christ**

Good Friday marks Christ's death and Easter Sunday his rising from the dead. (Christian festivals)

501. What does Easter Sunday mark?

- The death of Jesus Christ upon the cross
- The end of the 40 days of Lent
- The birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem

✓ **The rising of Jesus Christ from the dead**

Good Friday marks Christ's death and Easter Sunday his rising from the dead. (Christian festivals)

502. Which TWO Easter days are public holidays? (choose two)

✓ **Easter Monday**

Easter Sunday

✓ **Good Friday**

Shrove Tuesday

Good Friday and Easter Monday are both public holidays. (Christian festivals)

503. How many days before Easter is Lent?

50

✓ **40**

20

30

The 40 days before Easter are known as Lent. (Christian festivals)

504. What is the day before Lent starts called?

- Good Friday
- Ash Wednesday
- Palm Sunday

✓ **Shrove Tuesday**

The day before Lent starts is called Shrove Tuesday, or Pancake Day. (Christian festivals)

505. By what other name is Shrove Tuesday known?

- Boxing Day
- Ash Wednesday
- ✓ **Pancake Day**
- Mothering Sunday

The day before Lent starts is called Shrove Tuesday, or Pancake Day. (Christian festivals)

506. On which day does Lent begin?

Good Friday

Shrove Tuesday

Palm Sunday

✓ **Ash Wednesday**

Ash Wednesday opens Lent, Christians receiving an ash cross on the forehead for death and sorrow for sin. (Christian festivals)

507. What do chocolate Easter eggs symbolise?

The gifts of the Magi

Sorrow for sin

The end of fasting

✓ **New life**

Chocolate Easter eggs are often given as presents at Easter as a symbol of new life. (Christian festivals)

508. Which festival is often called the Festival of Lights?

✓ **Diwali**

Eid al-Fitr

Vaisakhi

Hannukah

Diwali is often called the Festival of Lights and is celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs. (Other religious festivals)

509. When does Diwali normally fall?

On 14 April

✓ **In October or November**

In November or December

In March or April

Diwali normally falls in October or November and lasts for five days. (Other religious festivals)

510. For how many days does Diwali last?

Three

✓ **Five**

One

Eight

Diwali normally falls in October or November and lasts for five days. (Other religious festivals)

511. Which TWO faiths celebrate Diwali? (choose two)

✓ **Sikhs**

Muslims

✓ **Hindus**

Jews

Diwali is often called the Festival of Lights and is celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs. (Other religious festivals)

512. In which city is there a famous celebration of Diwali?

Birmingham

✓ **Leicester**

Bradford

London

There is a famous celebration of Diwali in Leicester. (Other religious festivals)

513. What does Hannukah remember?

The founding of the Khalsa

The end of a month of fasting

✓ **The Jews' struggle for religious freedom**

The victory of good over evil

Hannukah remembers the Jews' struggle for religious freedom. (Other religious festivals)

514. For how many days is Hannukah celebrated?

✓ **Eight**

Five

Forty

Three

Hannukah is in November or December and is celebrated for eight days. (Other religious festivals)

515. What is the stand of eight candles used at Hannukah called?

A khalsa

✓ **A menorah**

A gurdwara

A shamash

During Hannukah a candle is lit each day on a stand of eight candles called a menorah. (Other religious festivals)

516. What does Eid al-Fitr celebrate?

The founding of the Khalsa

The victory of good over evil

The willingness of Ibrahim to sacrifice his son

✓ **The end of Ramadan**

A month of Muslim fasting, Ramadan, is brought to a close by Eid al-Fitr. (Other religious festivals)

517. For how long do Muslims fast during Ramadan?

A week

Forty days

✓ **A month**

Three months

A month of Muslim fasting, Ramadan, is brought to a close by Eid al-Fitr. (Other religious festivals)

518. What does Eid ul Adha remember?

The birth of the prophet

✓ **That the prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice his son**

The end of Ramadan

The Jews' struggle for religious freedom

Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son at God's command is what Eid ul Adha recalls. (Other religious festivals)

519. What does Vaisakhi celebrate?

✓ **The founding of the Sikh community known as the Khalsa**

The victory of good over evil

The Jewish struggle for religious freedom

The end of Ramadan

The Khalsa's founding is celebrated by the Sikh festival Vaisakhi, also spelled Baisakhi. (Other religious festivals)

520. On what date is Vaisakhi celebrated?

5 November

31 October

✓ **14 April**

1 March

Vaisakhi is celebrated on 14 April each year with parades, dancing and singing. (Other religious festivals)

521. What is 31 December called in Scotland?

✓ **Hogmanay**

Twelfth Night

St Andrew's Night

Burns Night

Hogmanay is Scotland's name for 31 December, and 2 January is a public holiday there too. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

522. Which extra day is a public holiday in Scotland at New Year?

30 December

✓ **2 January**

3 January

31 December

Hogmanay is Scotland's name for 31 December, and 2 January is a public holiday there too. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

523. On what date is Valentine's Day?

✓ **14 February**

14 April

1 April

31 October

Valentine's Day is 14 February, when lovers exchange cards and gifts. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

524. On what date is April Fool's Day?

14 February

✓ **1 April**

5 November

1 May

April Fool's Day is 1 April, when people play jokes on each other until midday. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

525. Until what time do people play jokes on April Fool's Day?

Sunset

There is no time limit

✓ **Midday**

Midnight

April Fool's Day is 1 April, when people play jokes on each other until midday. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

526. When is Mothering Sunday?

The first Sunday in the month of May

The third Sunday in the month of June

✓ **The Sunday three weeks before Easter**

The Sunday immediately following Easter

Mothering Sunday, or Mother's Day, is the Sunday three weeks before Easter. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

527. When is Father's Day?

✓ **The third Sunday in June**

The first Sunday in June

The last Sunday in June

The Sunday three weeks before Easter

Father's Day is the third Sunday in June. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

528. On what date is Halloween?

✓ **31 October**

1 November

5 November

11 November

Halloween, 31 October, is an ancient festival with roots in the pagan festival to mark the beginning of winter. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

529. What are Halloween's roots?

A Christian festival honouring the dead

✓ **A pagan festival to mark the beginning of winter**

A Celtic harvest festival held in autumn

A Roman festival of light and lanterns

Halloween, 31 October, is an ancient festival with roots in the pagan festival to mark the beginning of winter. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

530. On what date is Bonfire Night?

11 November

✓ **5 November**

31 October

1 November

Bonfire Night is 5 November, when people in Great Britain set off fireworks. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

531. What is remembered on Bonfire Night, 5 November?

The end of the First World War in November 1918

The defeat of the Spanish Armada sent against England

The coronation of Queen Elizabeth I at Westminster

✓ **A failed plot by Guy Fawkes to kill the Protestant king in 1605**

In 1605 Guy Fawkes and fellow Catholics planned to bomb the Houses of Parliament and kill the Protestant king, and failed — the origin of Bonfire Night. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

532. On what date is Remembrance Day?

✓ **11 November**

1 January

31 October

5 November

Those who died fighting for the UK and its allies are commemorated on 11 November, Remembrance Day. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

533. What flower do people wear on Remembrance Day?

The thistle

The daffodil

✓ **The poppy**

The rose

The poppy worn is the red flower of First World War battlefields. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

534. How long is the silence at 11.00 am on Remembrance Day?

An eleven-minute silence

A five-minute silence

A one-minute silence

✓ **A two-minute silence**

Whitehall's Cenotaph receives wreaths, and a two-minute silence falls at 11.00 am. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

535. Where are wreaths laid on Remembrance Day?

✓ **At the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London**

At Westminster Abbey

At the Houses of Parliament

At the Tower of London

Whitehall's Cenotaph receives wreaths, and a two-minute silence falls at 11.00 am. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

536. When do bank holidays fall?

Only during the months of December and January

Only at Easter and at Christmas in each year

✓ **At the beginning of May, in late May or early June, and in August**

On each of the four patron saints' days in turn

Early May, late May or early June, and August: bank holidays, carrying no religious significance. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

537. Which additional public holiday does Northern Ireland have in July?

✓ **The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne**

Orange Day

The anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement

St Patrick's Day

July's Battle of the Boyne anniversary is an additional public holiday in Northern Ireland. (Other festivals and bank holidays)

538. How many times has the UK hosted the Olympic Games?

✓ **Three**

Once

Four

Two

Three Olympic Games have been hosted here: 1908, then 1948, then 2012. (Sport)

539. In which years has the UK hosted the Olympic Games?

1908, 1948 and 2016

1912, 1948 and 2012

✓ **1908, 1948 and 2012**

1948, 1966 and 2012

Three Olympic Games have been hosted here: 1908, then 1948, then 2012. (Sport)

540. Where was the main site for the 2012 Olympic Games?

Manchester

Cardiff

Wembley, north London

✓ **Stratford, East London**

Stratford in East London held the main site of the 2012 Games. (Sport)

541. Where did the British team finish in the 2012 Olympic medal table?

Fifth

Second

✓ **Third**

First

The British team finished third in the medal table at the 2012 Olympic Games. (Sport)

542. Whose work at Stoke Mandeville hospital led to the Paralympics?

Sir Roger Bannister

Dame Tanni Grey-Thompson

✓ **Dr Sir Ludwig Guttman**

Florence Nightingale

Dr Sir Ludwig Guttman, a German refugee working at Stoke Mandeville hospital in Buckinghamshire, is where the Paralympics began. (Sport)

543. Which is the UK's most popular sport?

Cricket

Tennis

Rugby

✓ **Football**

Most popular of British sports is football, its first professional clubs dating from the late 19th century. (Sport)

544. What is the most famous cricket competition?

The Open Championship

✓ **The Ashes**

The Super League

The Six Nations Championship

The most famous cricket competition is the Ashes, a series of Test matches played between England and Australia. (Sport)

545. Between which two countries is the Ashes played?

✓ **England and Australia**

England and India

England and the West Indies

England and South Africa

The most famous cricket competition is the Ashes, a series of Test matches played between England and Australia. (Sport)

546. When was England's only international football tournament victory?

✓ **The World Cup of 1966**

The World Cup of 1948

The European Championship of 1996

The World Cup of 2012

One international football trophy has come England's way: the 1966 World Cup, held here. (Sport)

547. Who captained the English football team that won the World Cup in 1966?

Sir Andy Murray

✓ **Bobby Moore**

Sir Jackie Stewart

Sir Ian Botham

Bobby Moore captained the English football team that won the World Cup in 1966. (Sport)

548. Which are the two types of rugby?

Test and county

✓ **Union and league**

League and super

Union and premier

Rugby originated in England in the early 19th century and has two types with different rules, union and league. (Sport)

549. Which countries compete in the Six Nations Championship?

✓ **England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Italy**

England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia and New Zealand

England, Wales, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal

England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, France and Italy

Union rugby's showpiece is the Six Nations, contested by Italy, France, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and England. (Sport)

550. Where is the Grand National held?

Newmarket in Suffolk

✓ **Aintree near Liverpool**

Ayr in Scotland

Royal Ascot

Three famous races: Royal Ascot; Ayr's Scottish Grand National; and Aintree's Grand National, near Liverpool. (Sport)

551. Where can the modern game of golf be traced back to?

✓ **15th century Scotland**

16th century Wales

19th century England

18th century Ireland

Golf in its modern form goes back to Scotland in the 15th century. (Sport)

552. Which place is known as the home of golf?

Leamington Spa

✓ **St Andrews**

Royal Ascot

Wimbledon

St Andrews in Scotland is known as the home of golf. (Sport)

553. What is notable about The Open Championship?

✓ **It is the only Major golf tournament held outside the United States**

It is always held at St Andrews

It is the only Major played on grass

It is the oldest golf tournament in the world

The Open Championship is the only Major golf tournament held outside the United States. (Sport)

554. Where was the first tennis club founded?

✓ **Leamington Spa**

Ascot

St Andrews

Wimbledon

Modern tennis evolved in England in the late 19th century and the first tennis club was founded in Leamington Spa in 1872. (Sport)

555. What is notable about The Wimbledon Championships?

It is the only Grand Slam event held outside the United States

It is the only Grand Slam event to be played on clay courts

It is the newest of the four Grand Slam events in the calendar

✓ **It is the oldest tennis tournament in the world and the only Grand Slam played on grass**

Oldest tennis tournament anywhere, and the sole Grand Slam on grass, is Wimbledon. (Sport)

556. Who was the first man in the world to run a mile in under four minutes?

Sir Mo Farah

Sir Chris Hoy

Sir Steve Redgrave

✓ **Sir Roger Bannister**

Under four minutes for the mile was first achieved by Sir Roger Bannister, in 1954. (Sport)

557. In which year did Sir Roger Bannister run a mile in under four minutes?

1948

1972

✓ **1954**

1966

Under four minutes for the mile was first achieved by Sir Roger Bannister, in 1954. (Sport)

558. What is the currency of the UK?

The pound and the Euro

The Euro

The shilling

✓ **The pound sterling**

The currency in the UK is the pound sterling, with the symbol £. (Money, languages and traditional food)

559. How many pence are there in a pound?

10

50

✓ **100**

20

There are 100 pence in a pound. (Money, languages and traditional food)

560. Which of these is a UK banknote denomination?

£100

✓ **£50**

£25

£2

See "Money, languages and traditional food" in the official study guide.

561. What is the position of Scottish and Northern Irish banknotes elsewhere in the UK?

✓ **Valid, though shops and businesses do not have to accept them**

Valid everywhere, and all shops must accept them

Valid only once exchanged at a bank

Valid only in the country that issued them

Shops and businesses do not have to accept Northern Irish and Scottish banknotes. (Money, languages and traditional food)

562. Which language, completely different from English, is spoken in Wales?

✓ **Welsh**

Cornish

Irish Gaelic

Gaelic

In Wales many people speak Welsh, a completely different language from English, taught in schools and universities. (Money, languages and traditional food)

563. Where in Scotland is Gaelic spoken?

✓ **In some parts of the Highlands and Islands**

In Edinburgh and Glasgow, but not elsewhere

Only in the Borders, next to England

Throughout Scotland, in every town and city

Parts of the Scottish Highlands and Islands speak Gaelic. (Money, languages and traditional food)

564. Which language do some people speak in Northern Ireland?

Scots Gaelic

Ulster Scots only

Welsh

✓ **Irish Gaelic**

In Northern Ireland some people speak Irish Gaelic. (Money, languages and traditional food)

565. What is a Yorkshire pudding?

A type of sausage

✓ **Batter that is baked in the oven**

A sweet dessert served with cream

A cake made with dried fruit

Yorkshire puddings are batter that is baked in the oven. (Money, languages and traditional food)

566. Which traditional food is associated with Wales?

✓ **Welsh cakes**

The Ulster fry

Haggis

Roast beef

Welsh cakes are a traditional Welsh snack made from flour, dried fruits and spices. (Money, languages and traditional food)

567. Which traditional food is associated with Scotland?

✓ **Haggis**

Fish and chips

The Ulster fry

Welsh cakes

Haggis is a traditional Scottish food, a sheep's stomach stuffed with offal, suet, onions and oatmeal. (Money, languages and traditional food)

568. What is haggis?

A snack made from flour, dried fruits and spices

A fried meal with bacon, eggs and sausage

✓ **A sheep's stomach stuffed with offal, suet, onions and oatmeal**

Batter baked in the oven

Haggis is a traditional Scottish food, a sheep's stomach stuffed with offal, suet, onions and oatmeal. (Money, languages and traditional food)

569. Which traditional food is associated with Northern Ireland?

✓ **The Ulster fry**

Roast beef

Welsh cakes

Haggis

Northern Ireland's Ulster fry combines bacon, eggs, sausage, black and white pudding, mushrooms, tomatoes, soda bread and potato bread. (Money, languages and traditional food)

570. Which traditional food is associated with England?

The Ulster fry

Haggis

✓ **Roast beef**

Welsh cakes

A traditional English food is roast beef, served with potatoes, vegetables and Yorkshire puddings. (Money, languages and traditional food)

571. How long is the Proms season?

- A two-week season
- A four-week season
- A twelve-week season

✓ **An eight-week season**

The Proms is an eight-week summer season of orchestral classical music organised by the BBC since 1927. (Arts, culture and leisure)

572. Which organisation has organised the Proms since 1927?

- The National Trust
- The Royal Albert Hall
- The Arts Council

✓ **The BBC**

The Proms is an eight-week summer season of orchestral classical music organised by the BBC since 1927. (Arts, culture and leisure)

573. Where was Handel born?

- Italy
- Austria
- England

✓ **Germany**

George Frederick Handel was German-born and became a British citizen in 1727. (Arts, culture and leisure)

574. In which year did Handel become a British citizen?

✓ **1727**

- 1927
- 1759
- 1685

George Frederick Handel was German-born and became a British citizen in 1727. (Arts, culture and leisure)

575. For which king did Handel write the Water Music?

- King James I
- King George VI
- King George II

✓ **King George I**

George I received Handel's Water Music; his son George II received the Music for the Royal Fireworks. (Arts, culture and leisure)

576. Which work by Gustav Holst is a suite themed around the planets?

✓ **The Planets**

- Façade
- Peter Grimes
- Messiah

Gustav Holst wrote The Planets and adapted Jupiter as the tune for I vow to thee my country. (Arts, culture and leisure)

577. Which piece is usually played at the Last Night of the Proms?

- Auld Lang Syne
- Messiah
- The Planets

✓ **Land of Hope and Glory**

Land of Hope and Glory — Elgar's March No 1 — is a Last Night of the Proms fixture. (Arts, culture and leisure)

578. Where was Sir Edward Elgar born?

- Scotland
- ✓ **Worcester**
- London
- Suffolk

Sir Edward Elgar was born in Worcester and is best known for the Pomp and Circumstance Marches. (Arts, culture and leisure)

579. Which composer was strongly influenced by traditional English folk music?

- Henry Purcell
- Sir William Walton
- Benjamin Britten
- ✓ **Ralph Vaughan Williams**

Ralph Vaughan Williams was strongly influenced by traditional English folk music. (Arts, culture and leisure)

580. Which festival did Benjamin Britten found?

- ✓ **The Aldeburgh festival**
- The Proms
- Glastonbury
- The Edinburgh Festival

Benjamin Britten founded the Aldeburgh festival in Suffolk. (Arts, culture and leisure)

581. By what name is London's West End also known?

- The Strand
- Theatre Row
- The Fringe
- ✓ **Theatreland**

London's West End is also known as Theatreland. (Arts, culture and leisure)

582. Which play has been running in the West End since 1952?

- ✓ **The Mousetrap**
- The Mikado
- The Phantom of the Opera
- Cats

Agatha Christie's murder-mystery The Mousetrap has held the West End since 1952. (Arts, culture and leisure)

583. Who wrote The Mousetrap?

Andrew Lloyd Webber

✓ **Dame Agatha Christie**

Harold Pinter

Sir Laurence Olivier

Agatha Christie's murder-mystery The Mousetrap has held the West End since 1952. (Arts, culture and leisure)

584. Which TWO comic operas did Gilbert and Sullivan write? (choose two)

Cats

✓ **The Pirates of Penzance**

Peter Grimes

✓ **HMS Pinafore**

Gilbert and Sullivan wrote comic operas including HMS Pinafore, The Pirates of Penzance and The Mikado. (Arts, culture and leisure)

585. Which of these did Andrew Lloyd Webber write the music for?

The Mikado

Billy Budd

✓ **The Phantom of the Opera**

The Mousetrap

Andrew Lloyd Webber wrote the music for shows including Cats and The Phantom of the Opera. (Arts, culture and leisure)

586. Which traditional pantomime character is a woman played by a man?

✓ **The Dame**

The Ugly Sister

The Principal Boy

The Fairy

One of the traditional characters in a pantomime is the Dame, a woman played by a man. (Arts, culture and leisure)

587. What is the biggest part of the Edinburgh Festival?

✓ **The Edinburgh Festival Fringe**

The National Eisteddfod

The Laurence Olivier Awards

The Proms

The biggest and most well-known part of the Edinburgh Festival is the Edinburgh Festival Fringe. (Arts, culture and leisure)

588. Which prize celebrates contemporary art?

The Man Booker Prize

The Brit Awards

The Mercury Prize

✓ **The Turner Prize**

The Turner Prize was established in 1984 and celebrates contemporary art. (Arts, culture and leisure)

589. In which year was the Turner Prize established?

✓ **1984**

1927

1952

1968

The Turner Prize was established in 1984 and celebrates contemporary art. (Arts, culture and leisure)

590. Since which year has the Man Booker Prize for Fiction been awarded?

1927

✓ **1968**

1984

1952

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction has been awarded since 1968. (Arts, culture and leisure)

591. What are the British equivalent of the Oscars?

The Turner Prize

The Brit Awards

✓ **The British Academy Film Awards**

The Laurence Olivier Awards

The British Academy Film Awards are hosted by BAFTA and are the British equivalent of the Oscars. (Arts, culture and leisure)

592. How many national parks are there in England, Wales and Scotland?

5

✓ **15**

10

20

There are 15 national parks in England, Wales and Scotland. (Arts, culture and leisure)

593. In which year was the National Trust founded?

1984

✓ **1895**

1927

1952

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by three volunteers. (Arts, culture and leisure)

594. Who founded the National Trust in 1895?

✓ **Three volunteers**

Two Members of Parliament

Six landowners

Four industrialists

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by three volunteers. (Arts, culture and leisure)

595. What is Big Ben?

- The clock tower that stands at Westminster Abbey
- The largest of the bells hanging in St Paul's Cathedral
- The Ferris wheel on the south bank of the River Thames

✓ **The nickname for the great bell of the clock at the Houses of Parliament**

Big Ben is properly the nickname of the great bell in the clock at London's Houses of Parliament. (Landmarks and places of interest)

596. What is the clock tower at the Houses of Parliament called?

✓ **Elizabeth Tower**

- St Stephen's Tower
- The Peace Tower
- Victoria Tower

Elizabeth Tower is the name given to the clock tower, honouring the 2012 Diamond Jubilee. (Landmarks and places of interest)

597. Why is the clock tower named Elizabeth Tower?

✓ **In honour of Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee in 2012**

- In honour of the coronation held in 1953
- After the Elizabeth Line across London
- After Queen Elizabeth I, who reigned to 1603

Elizabeth Tower is the name given to the clock tower, honouring the 2012 Diamond Jubilee. (Landmarks and places of interest)

598. Where is the Eden Project?

✓ **Cornwall**

- North Wales
- Devon
- The Lake District

Cornwall, in England's south west, is where the Eden Project stands. (Landmarks and places of interest)

599. What are the Eden Project's biomes like?

✓ **Giant greenhouses**

- Open-air gardens
- Glass towers
- Underground caverns

The biomes of the Eden Project are like giant greenhouses and house plants from all over the world. (Landmarks and places of interest)

600. Which organisation looks after Edinburgh Castle?

✓ **Historic Scotland**

- The National Trust for Scotland
- Historic England
- The National Trust

Edinburgh Castle is looked after by Historic Scotland and dates back to the early Middle Ages. (Landmarks and places of interest)

601. Where is the Giant's Causeway?

In Cornwall

✓ **On the north-east coast of Northern Ireland**

In North Wales

On the west coast of Scotland

The Giant's Causeway is located on the north-east coast of Northern Ireland. (Landmarks and places of interest)

602. What is the Giant's Causeway made of?

Granite boulders left by a glacier

✓ **Columns made from volcanic lava**

Cliffs of limestone worn by the sea

Pillars of sandstone cut by the weather

Columns of volcanic lava make up the Giant's Causeway, formed some 50 million years ago. (Landmarks and places of interest)

603. About how long ago was the Giant's Causeway formed?

About 5 million years ago

✓ **About 50 million years ago**

About 500,000 years ago

About 10,000 years ago

Columns of volcanic lava make up the Giant's Causeway, formed some 50 million years ago. (Landmarks and places of interest)

604. What is Loch Lomond?

The deepest loch in Scotland

A sea loch on the west coast

The largest lake in the Lake District

✓ **The largest expanse of fresh water in mainland Britain**

Loch Lomond is the largest expanse of fresh water in mainland Britain. (Landmarks and places of interest)

605. What is the London Eye?

A bridge carrying walkers across the Thames

✓ **A Ferris wheel on the southern bank of the Thames**

A viewing platform at the top of the Shard

An observatory standing at Greenwich

The London Eye is a Ferris wheel 443 feet tall on the southern bank of the River Thames. (Landmarks and places of interest)

606. Why was the London Eye originally built?

For the Great Exhibition

For Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee

For the 2012 Olympic Games

✓ **As part of the UK's celebration of the new millennium**

Millennium celebrations were the reason the London Eye was built. (Landmarks and places of interest)

607. Where is Snowdonia?

South Wales

Northern Ireland

✓ **North Wales**

The Scottish Highlands

Snowdonia is a national park in North Wales covering an area of 838 square miles. (Landmarks and places of interest)

608. Which is the highest mountain in Wales?

✓ **Snowdon**

Scafell Pike

Cadair Idris

Ben Nevis

Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. (Landmarks and places of interest)

609. Who first built the Tower of London?

Edward I

Sir Christopher Wren

Henry VIII

✓ **William the Conqueror**

William the Conqueror raised the Tower of London on taking the throne in 1066. (Landmarks and places of interest)

610. What are the Yeoman Warders at the Tower of London also known as?

Guardsmen

✓ **Beefeaters**

Wardens

Sentinels

Tours of the Tower of London are given by the Yeoman Warders, also known as Beefeaters. (Landmarks and places of interest)

611. What can people see at the Tower of London?

The Books of Remembrance

The Domesday Book

✓ **The Crown Jewels**

The Bayeux Tapestry

The Crown Jewels can be seen at the Tower of London. (Landmarks and places of interest)

612. Which is England's largest national park?

✓ **The Lake District**

Snowdonia

The Peak District

The Yorkshire Dales

The Lake District is England's largest national park, covering 885 square miles. (Landmarks and places of interest)

613. What is the biggest stretch of water in the Lake District?

✓ **Windermere**

Wastwater

Loch Lomond

Coniston Water

The biggest stretch of water in the Lake District is Windermere. (Landmarks and places of interest)

614. Which view did television viewers vote Britain's favourite in 2007?

Snowdon

Loch Lomond

Windermere

✓ **Wastwater**

In 2007 television viewers voted Wastwater as Britain's favourite view. (Landmarks and places of interest)

615. Since when has Westminster Abbey been the coronation church?

1215

1485

✓ **1066**

1660

Coronations have taken place at Westminster Abbey since 1066, and many monarchs are buried there. (Landmarks and places of interest)

616. What is Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey?

✓ **Where some of the best-known poets are buried or commemorated**

A reading room devoted to English poetry

The place where the Poet Laureate is appointed

The site of the annual Laurence Olivier Awards

Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey holds the graves and memorials of many of the best-known poets. (Landmarks and places of interest)

The UK government, the law and your role 195 questions

617. What is democracy?

✓ **A system of government where the whole adult population gets a say**

A system in which the monarch appoints the government

A system in which only property owners vote

A system of government by appointed officials

Under democracy the whole adult population has a say in government. (The development of British democracy)

618. What does the franchise mean?

✓ **The number of people who had the right to vote**

The system of secret ballots

The right to stand for Parliament

The payment of MPs

The franchise means the number of people who had the right to vote. (The development of British democracy)

619. How many changes did the Chartists campaign for?

✓ **Six**

Ten

Four

Three

In the 1830s and 1840s the Chartists campaigned for six changes. (The development of British democracy)

620. Which TWO were among the Chartists' demands? (choose two)

✓ **For MPs to be paid**

Votes for women

A written constitution

✓ **Secret ballots**

The Chartists wanted all regions to be equal in the electoral system and secret ballots. (The development of British democracy)

621. By which year had most of the Chartists' reforms been adopted?

✓ **1918**

1928

1969

1867

By 1918 most of the Chartists' reforms had been adopted. (The development of British democracy)

622. In 1918, which women were given the vote?

✓ **Women over 30**

Women over 18

Women over 21

All adult women

In 1918 the voting franchise was extended to women over 30. (The development of British democracy)

623. In which year were men and women over 21 given the vote?

✓ **1928**

1969

1832

1918

In 1928 the franchise was extended to men and women over 21. (The development of British democracy)

624. In which year was the voting age reduced to 18?

1928

1918

✓ 1969

1979

Men and women alike could vote from 18 once the age was lowered in 1969. (The development of British democracy)

625. Who could vote at the turn of the 19th century?

All men over 21, whatever property they held

Only members of the nobility and the bishops

✓ Men over 21 who owned a certain amount of property

All men, and all women over the age of 30

At the turn of the 19th century only men over 21 who owned a certain amount of property could vote. (The development of British democracy)

626. What is a constitution?

A written list of citizens' rights only

✓ A set of principles by which a country is governed

The body of laws passed by Parliament

The rules governing elections

A country is governed by a set of principles, and that set is its constitution. (The British constitution)

627. How is the British constitution described?

Codified

✓ Unwritten

Federal

Republican

The British constitution is not written down in any single document and is therefore described as unwritten. (The British constitution)

628. Why is the British constitution described as unwritten?

It was destroyed in the Great Fire of London

It exists only as spoken convention

It has never been recorded in law

✓ It is not written down in any single document

The British constitution is not written down in any single document and is therefore described as unwritten. (The British constitution)

629. Why has the UK never adopted a single constitutional document?

✓ It has never had a revolution leading permanently to a new system of government

The devolved governments have never been able to agree upon one

The monarch has refused to give assent to any such document

Parliament has repeatedly voted against having one

No revolution here has ever permanently replaced the system of government, as happened in France or America. (The British constitution)

630. Which TWO are main parts of government in the UK? (choose two)

✓ **The judiciary**

The trade unions

The Church of England

✓ **The civil service**

The main parts of government in the UK are the monarchy, Parliament, the Prime Minister, the cabinet, the judiciary, the police, the civil service and local government. (The British constitution)

631. What is the judiciary?

Local government

✓ **The courts**

The civil service

The police

The main parts of government in the UK are the monarchy, Parliament, the Prime Minister, the cabinet, the judiciary, the police, the civil service and local government. (The British constitution)

632. Which advantage do supporters of an unwritten constitution give?

It is cheaper to maintain than a written one

It prevents devolution to Scotland and Wales

✓ **It allows for more flexibility and better government**

It gives the monarch more power than otherwise

Some people believe there should be a single constitutional document, while others believe an unwritten constitution allows for more flexibility and better government. (The British constitution)

633. What does it mean that the UK is a constitutional monarchy?

The monarch may veto any Act of Parliament

The monarch appoints the government of their own choosing

The monarch rules according to a written constitution

✓ **The monarch does not rule but appoints the government the people have chosen**

Under constitutional monarchy the king or queen appoints, rather than rules: the government is the one voters chose. (The monarchy)

634. Whom does the monarch invite to become Prime Minister?

The leader chosen by the House of Lords

The leader of the party with the most votes nationally

The Speaker of the House of Commons

✓ **The leader of the party with the largest number of MPs, or of a coalition**

An invitation to become Prime Minister goes to whoever leads the party holding most MPs, or leads a coalition. (The monarchy)

635. What can the monarch do in meetings with the Prime Minister?

Appoint ministers directly

✓ **Advise, warn and encourage**

Direct government policy

Veto cabinet decisions

Advising, warning and encouraging are open to the monarch in regular meetings with the Prime Minister. (The monarchy)

636. Who makes decisions on government policies?

The monarch, advised by the Privy Council

The civil service, headed by its ministers

The House of Lords, checking the Commons

✓ **The Prime Minister and cabinet**

Decisions on government policies are made by the Prime Minister and cabinet. (The monarchy)

637. What does the monarch do at the opening of each new parliamentary session?

Appoints the members of the cabinet

Presents the budget for the year ahead

✓ **Makes a speech summarising the government's policies for the year ahead**

Swears in the newly elected members of Parliament

The monarch opens the new parliamentary session each year with a speech summarising the government's policies for the year ahead. (The monarchy)

638. In whose name are all Acts of Parliament made?

The Prime Minister's

Parliament's

The Speaker's

✓ **The monarch's**

All Acts of Parliament are made in the monarch's name. (The monarchy)

639. Which TWO are ceremonial roles of the monarch? (choose two)

Choosing the cabinet

Setting the level of income tax

✓ **Receiving foreign ambassadors and high commissioners**

✓ **Opening the new parliamentary session**

The monarch opens the new parliamentary session each year with a speech summarising the government's policies for the year ahead. (The monarchy)

640. What do new citizens do at the citizenship ceremony?

Take a further written test

Sign the electoral register

Renounce their previous citizenship

✓ **Swear or affirm loyalty to the monarch**

New citizens swear or affirm loyalty to the monarch as part of the citizenship ceremony. (The monarchy)

641. What is the alternative to an oath of allegiance for new citizens?

A written declaration to the Home Office

✓ **An affirmation of allegiance**

A pledge to the Prime Minister

A signed undertaking to obey the law

New citizens make either an oath of allegiance or an affirmation of allegiance. (The monarchy)

642. What does each parliamentary constituency elect?

✓ **One member of Parliament**

One peer

Two members of Parliament

One councillor

The UK is divided into parliamentary constituencies, and voters in each elect their member of Parliament in a General Election. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

643. Which chamber is regarded as the more important, and why?

The House of Lords, because it can overrule the Commons

✓ **The House of Commons, because its members are democratically elected**

Neither — they have equal status

The House of Lords, because its members are more experienced

All of the elected MPs form the House of Commons. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

644. What are members of the House of Lords known as?

MSPs

MPs

MLAs

✓ **Peers**

Members of the House of Lords are known as peers and are not elected by the people. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

645. Do peers represent a constituency?

Only bishops do

Yes, a large regional constituency

✓ **No**

Yes, the same constituencies as MPs

Peers do not represent a constituency. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

646. What were all peers until 1958?

✓ **Hereditary, senior judges, or bishops of the Church of England**

Nominated by an independent Appointments Commission

Elected by the other peers of the realm

Appointed for life by the Prime Minister

Until 1958 all peers were hereditary, or senior judges, or bishops of the Church of England. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

647. What are peers whose title cannot be inherited by their children called?

Crossbench peers

Lords Spiritual

✓ **Life peers**

Hereditary peers

Nomination of peers for their lifetime alone — life peers — has been the Prime Minister's power since 1958. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

648. Who appoints life peers?

The House of Lords itself

The House of Commons by a vote

✓ **The monarch, on the advice of the Prime Minister**

The Appointments Commission alone

Appointment of life peers is made by the monarch, advised by the Prime Minister. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

649. What happened to hereditary peers in 1999?

They gained the right to sit in the Commons

✓ **They lost the automatic right to attend the House of Lords**

They were all removed from the House of Lords

They were replaced by life peers

Automatic attendance ended for hereditary peers in 1999, and they now elect a handful to speak for them. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

650. Who nominates non-party peers?

✓ **An independent Appointments Commission**

The Speaker of the House of Commons

The Prime Minister of the day

The monarch, acting on her own initiative

Non-party peers are nominated by an independent Appointments Commission. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

651. Which TWO are responsibilities of an MP? (choose two)

Appointing government ministers

✓ **Helping to create new laws**

✓ **Representing everyone in their constituency**

Nominating life peers

An MP's work: representing everyone in the constituency, helping make laws, scrutinising and commenting on government, and debating national questions. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

652. What is the House of Lords' role in relation to laws?

- It has no role in making laws
- It sets the legislative timetable
- It must approve every law before the Commons votes

✓ **It can suggest amendments and checks laws passed by the Commons**

The House of Lords can suggest amendments or propose new laws and checks laws passed by the House of Commons. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

653. How often does the House of Commons use its powers to overrule the Lords?

- Only during a coalition
- Never

✓ **Not often**

- At every session

Powers to overrule the Lords exist in the Commons but see little use. (The House of Commons and the House of Lords)

654. Who chairs debates in the House of Commons?

✓ **The Speaker**

- The Leader of the House
- The Prime Minister
- The Lord Chancellor

Debates in the House of Commons are chaired by the Speaker, who is the chief officer of the House of Commons. (The Speaker and elections)

655. Is the Speaker a member of a political party?

- Yes, always the governing party

✓ **No, the Speaker is neutral**

- Only in the House of Lords
- Yes, but only in constituency matters

Party allegiance is set aside by the Speaker, who nonetheless remains an MP. (The Speaker and elections)

656. How is the Speaker chosen?

- By the Prime Minister
- By the House of Lords
- By the monarch

✓ **By other MPs in a secret ballot**

The Speaker is chosen by other MPs in a secret ballot. (The Speaker and elections)

657. Which TWO does the Speaker do? (choose two)

✓ **Keep order during political debates**

- Choose the members of the cabinet

✓ **Represent Parliament on ceremonial occasions**

- Vote on every division in the Commons

The Speaker keeps order during political debates and makes sure the rules are followed. (The Speaker and elections)

658. How often must a General Election be held?

Every year

✓ **At least every five years**

At least every three years

At least every four years

A General Election, at which MPs are chosen, comes at least once every five years. (The Speaker and elections)

659. What is a by-election?

✓ **A fresh election in a constituency where the MP has died or resigned**

A local council election

An election held in a devolved administration

A second round of voting where no candidate has a majority

If an MP dies or resigns there will be a fresh election in his or her constituency, called a by-election. (The Speaker and elections)

660. What is the UK electoral system for MPs called?

✓ **First past the post**

The alternative vote

Proportional representation

The single transferable vote

MPs are elected through a system called first past the post. (The Speaker and elections)

661. Under first past the post, who is elected in each constituency?

The candidate chosen by the party leader

✓ **The candidate who gets the most votes**

The two candidates with the most votes

The candidate who gets more than half the votes

Under first past the post the candidate who gets the most votes in each constituency is elected. (The Speaker and elections)

662. What happens if no party wins a majority at a General Election?

A second election is held immediately

The largest party governs automatically

The monarch chooses the government

✓ **Two parties may join together to form a coalition**

A General Election, at which MPs are chosen, comes at least once every five years. (The Speaker and elections)

663. What is a local 'surgery'?

A committee of the House of Commons

A medical service provided by the local authority

A meeting of the local party branch

✓ **A session where constituents can talk to their representative in person**

Local surgeries are held regularly by many MPs, MSPs and Assembly members, so constituents can talk to them face to face. (The Speaker and elections)

664. Who is the Prime Minister?

✓ **The leader of the political party in power**

The leader of the largest party in the House of Lords

The MP with the longest service

The Speaker of the House of Commons

The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party in power. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

665. What is the official home of the Prime Minister?

The Palace of Westminster

✓ **10 Downing Street**

Buckingham Palace

Chequers

10 Downing Street, in central London, is the Prime Minister's official home. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

666. What is the Prime Minister's country house called?

Sandringham

10 Downing Street

✓ **Chequers**

Balmoral

The Prime Minister has a country house outside London called Chequers. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

667. About how many senior MPs does the Prime Minister appoint as ministers in charge of departments?

About 10

✓ **About 20**

About 100

About 50

Cabinet membership is the Prime Minister's to appoint, along with many senior public appointments. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

668. Who is responsible for the economy?

The Foreign Secretary

The Home Secretary

The Prime Minister

✓ **The Chancellor of the Exchequer**

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is responsible for the economy. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

669. Who is responsible for crime, policing and immigration?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

✓ **The Home Secretary**

The Foreign Secretary

The Lord Chancellor

The Home Secretary is responsible for crime, policing and immigration. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

670. Who is responsible for managing relationships with foreign countries?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Home Secretary

The Prime Minister

✓ **The Foreign Secretary**

The Foreign Secretary is responsible for managing relationships with foreign countries. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

671. What are other ministers in charge of departments called?

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

Shadow ministers

Ministers of State

✓ **Secretaries of State**

Other ministers are called Secretaries of State and are responsible for subjects such as education, health and defence. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

672. How often does the cabinet usually meet?

✓ **Weekly**

Monthly

Daily

Once a session

Meeting weekly as a committee, the cabinet takes the important decisions on government policy. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

673. Which party is called the opposition?

✓ **The second-largest party in the House of Commons**

The party with the fewest MPs

The largest party in the House of Lords

Any party not in government

Opposition is what the Commons' second-largest party is called. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

674. What takes place every week while Parliament is sitting?

The State Opening of Parliament

A cabinet meeting in public

✓ **Prime Minister's Questions**

A vote of confidence

Prime Minister's Questions takes place every week while Parliament is sitting. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

675. What is the shadow cabinet?

A select committee of the House of Lords

✓ **Senior opposition MPs appointed to challenge the government**

The junior ministers serving in each department

The group of independent MPs in the Commons

The leader of the opposition appoints senior opposition MPs to be shadow ministers, who form the shadow cabinet. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

676. Which TWO are roles of the shadow cabinet? (choose two)

Appointing life peers

✓ **Putting forward alternative policies**

✓ **Challenging the government**

Approving the budget

The role of the shadow cabinet is to challenge the government and put forward alternative policies. (The Prime Minister, the cabinet and the opposition)

677. From what age can a person stand for election as an MP?

16

25

21

✓ **18**

Anyone aged 18 or over can stand for election as an MP. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

678. Which of these is a major political party in the UK?

The CBI

Greenpeace

✓ **The Liberal Democrats**

Liberty

The major political parties are the Conservative Party, the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats, and parties representing Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish interests. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

679. What are MPs who represent none of the main parties called?

Crossbenchers

✓ **Independents**

Backbenchers

Shadow ministers

MPs who do not represent any of the main political parties are called independents. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

680. What do pressure and lobby groups do?

Stand candidates at General Elections

Appoint life peers

Deliver public services

✓ **Try to influence government policy**

Pressure and lobby groups are organisations which try to influence government policy. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

681. What does the CBI represent?

Environmental campaigners

Trade union members

Human rights campaigners

✓ **The views of British business**

The CBI, the Confederation of British Industry, represents the views of British business. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

682. Which organisation campaigns on human rights?

✓ **Liberty**

Greenpeace

The National Trust

The CBI

Greenpeace campaigns on the environment and Liberty campaigns on human rights. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

683. Which organisation campaigns on the environment?

The CBI

The Appointments Commission

✓ **Greenpeace**

Liberty

Greenpeace campaigns on the environment and Liberty campaigns on human rights. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

684. How are civil servants chosen?

By the monarch

✓ **On merit**

By political appointment

By election

Civil servants are accountable to ministers, are chosen on merit and are politically neutral. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

685. Which TWO are core values of the civil service? (choose two)

Loyalty to the governing party

✓ **Impartiality**

✓ **Integrity**

Seniority

The core values of the civil service are integrity, honesty, objectivity and impartiality. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

686. How are local authority services funded?

Entirely by council tax raised locally

By the devolved administrations of the UK

By charitable donations and local fundraising

✓ **By funding from central government and by local taxes**

Local authorities are funded by money from central government and by local taxes. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

687. What is the usual role of a mayor appointed by a local authority?

Leader of the largest party

Chair of the county council

✓ **Ceremonial leader of the council**

Chief executive of the council

A mayor appointed by a local authority is usually its ceremonial head. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

688. How many local authorities does London have?

43

23

✓ **33**

13

Democratically elected councils — commonly called local authorities — govern the towns, cities and rural areas. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

689. When are local elections for councillors usually held?

- Every four years in June
- In October every year
- Every five years

✓ **In May every year**

Councillor elections come round each May in most local authority areas. (Parties, pressure groups, the civil service and local government)

690. Since which year has there been a Welsh Assembly and a Scottish Parliament?

- 1997
- 2011
- ✓ **1999**
- 1998

There has been a Welsh Assembly and a Scottish Parliament since 1999. (Devolved administrations)

691. In the official handbook, what is the Welsh devolved body called?

- The Welsh Grand Committee
- ✓ **The National Assembly for Wales**
- The Welsh Executive
- The Council of Wales

In the handbook the Welsh body is the National Assembly for Wales, meeting in the Senedd in Cardiff Bay. (Devolved administrations)

692. How many members does the National Assembly for Wales have?

- ✓ **60**
- 129
- 108
- 33

The National Assembly for Wales has 60 Assembly members, known as AMs. (Devolved administrations)

693. What are members of the National Assembly for Wales known as?

- MLAs
- MPs
- MSPs
- ✓ **AMs**

The National Assembly for Wales has 60 Assembly members, known as AMs. (Devolved administrations)

694. How many members does the Scottish Parliament have?

- 60
- 108
- ✓ **129**
- 650

There are 129 members of the Scottish Parliament, known as MSPs, elected by a form of proportional representation. (Devolved administrations)

695. What are members of the Scottish Parliament known as?

MPs

✓ **MSPs**

AMs

MLAs

There are 129 members of the Scottish Parliament, known as MSPs, elected by a form of proportional representation. (Devolved administrations)

696. Where does the Scottish Parliament sit?

Cardiff

Glasgow

Belfast

✓ **Edinburgh**

The Scottish Parliament was formed in 1999 and sits in Edinburgh. (Devolved administrations)

697. How many members does the Northern Ireland Assembly have?

60

129

650

✓ **108**

The Northern Ireland Assembly has 108 elected members, known as MLAs, members of the Legislative Assembly. (Devolved administrations)

698. What are members of the Northern Ireland Assembly known as?

AMs

MPs

✓ **MLAs**

MSPs

The Northern Ireland Assembly has 108 elected members, known as MLAs, members of the Legislative Assembly. (Devolved administrations)

699. Which TWO areas remain under central UK government control? (choose two)

✓ **Defence**

✓ **Foreign affairs**

Education

Health

Policy and laws governing defence, foreign affairs, immigration, taxation and social security remain under central UK government control. (Devolved administrations)

700. Which of these is controlled by the devolved administrations?

Social security

✓ **Education**

Immigration

Defence

The Scottish Parliament can legislate on civil and criminal law, health, education, planning and additional tax-raising powers. (Devolved administrations)

701. In how many areas can the National Assembly for Wales make laws?

- 31
- 12
- 60
- ✓ **21**

The National Assembly for Wales has the power to make laws for Wales in 21 areas. (Devolved administrations)

702. Since which year has the Welsh Assembly been able to pass laws without the agreement of the UK Parliament?

- 1997
- ✓ **2011**
- 1998
- 1999

Westminster's agreement has not been needed for Welsh laws on those topics since 2011. (Devolved administrations)

703. When was the Northern Ireland Parliament established, and when abolished?

✓ **Established in 1922, abolished in 1972**

Established in 1969, abolished in 1998

Established in 1998, abolished in 2002

Established in 1921, abolished in 1969

A Northern Ireland Parliament was established in 1922 but was abolished in 1972. (Devolved administrations)

704. In which year did the Troubles break out?

- 1922
- 1998
- 1972
- ✓ **1969**

The Troubles broke out in 1969. (Devolved administrations)

705. By what other name is the Belfast Agreement known?

The Downing Street Declaration

The Anglo-Irish Agreement

✓ **The Good Friday Agreement**

The Stormont Agreement

1998's Belfast Agreement — the Good Friday Agreement — was shortly followed by the Northern Ireland Assembly. (Devolved administrations)

706. Which system are members of the devolved bodies elected by?

- First past the post
- Appointment by the monarch
- The single-member plurality system
- ✓ **A form of proportional representation**

There are 129 members of the Scottish Parliament, known as MSPs, elected by a form of proportional representation. (Devolved administrations)

707. What power does the UK government have over the devolved assemblies?

✓ **It can suspend them**

It can appoint their members

It has no power over them

It can dissolve them permanently

The UK government has the power to suspend all devolved assemblies. (Devolved administrations)

708. Since which year has the UK had a fully democratic voting system?

1832

1918

1969

✓ **1928**

The UK has had a fully democratic voting system since 1928. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

709. In which year was the present voting age of 18 set?

✓ **1969**

1928

1918

1979

The present voting age of 18 was set in 1969. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

710. Who can vote in all UK public elections?

Only citizens who were born in the United Kingdom

Any resident of the UK aged 18 or over, whatever their citizenship

Only citizens who own property in the United Kingdom

✓ **Adult citizens of the UK, and resident citizens of the Commonwealth and Ireland**

All public elections are open to adult UK citizens, and to resident citizens of Ireland and the Commonwealth. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

711. What must you be on to vote in a parliamentary or local election?

The census

The National Register of Electors

The council tax register

✓ **The electoral register**

Your name must appear on the electoral register before you can vote in a parliamentary or local election. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

712. When is the electoral register updated each year?

✓ **In September or October**

In April or May

In January

In July

The electoral register is updated every year in September or October. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

713. Which system of registration operates in Northern Ireland?

✓ Individual registration

Automatic registration

Household registration

Postal registration

In Northern Ireland a system called individual registration operates, and all those entitled to vote must complete their own registration form. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

714. What are polling stations called in Scotland?

✓ Polling places

Voting halls

Election centres

Polling booths

People vote at places called polling stations, or polling places in Scotland. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

715. What hours is the polling station open on election day?

✓ From 7.00 am until 10.00 pm

From 7.00 am until 9.00 pm

From 8.00 am until 8.00 pm

From 9.00 am until 9.00 pm

On election day the polling station is open from 7.00 am until 10.00 pm. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

716. What must you show at a polling station in Northern Ireland?

Your passport

Proof of address only

Your poll card only

✓ Photographic identification

In Northern Ireland you have to show photographic identification at the polling station. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

717. What can you do if it is difficult to get to a polling station?

Vote by telephone

Ask a family member to vote for you

Vote online

✓ Register for a postal ballot

If it is difficult to get to a polling station you can register for a postal ballot. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

718. Which TWO groups cannot stand for public office? (choose two)

✓ **Members of the armed forces**

Commonwealth citizens resident in the UK

People aged over 70

✓ **Civil servants**

Members of the armed forces, civil servants and people found guilty of certain criminal offences cannot stand for public office. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

719. What may members of the House of Lords not stand for election to?

The Scottish Parliament

A local council

✓ **The House of Commons**

Any public office

Members of the armed forces, civil servants and people found guilty of certain criminal offences cannot stand for public office. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

720. What are the official reports of proceedings in Parliament called?

The Gazette

The Journal

The Record

✓ **Hansard**

Television carries proceedings in Parliament, and Hansard is the official printed report. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

721. What does it mean that the UK has a free press?

Newspapers may not be sued for libel

Newspapers receive no advertising revenue

✓ **What is written in newspapers is free from government control**

Newspapers are distributed free of charge

The UK has a free press, which means that what is written in newspapers is free from government control. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

722. What does the law require of radio and television coverage of political parties?

✓ **It must be balanced, giving equal time to rival viewpoints**

It must be approved by the Speaker

It must favour the governing party

It must exclude parties with fewer than ten MPs

Balance is required by law of radio and television coverage of the parties, rival viewpoints receiving equal time. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

723. How much does it cost to listen to debates from the public galleries at Westminster?

You must buy a ticket in advance

✓ **Nothing — entrance is free**

It is free only for UK citizens

A small charge per person

Galleries in both Houses at the Palace of Westminster are open to the public free of charge. (Voting, standing for office and visiting Parliament)

724. What is the Commonwealth?

A trading bloc made of former British colonies

✓ **An association of countries working together towards shared goals**

A court that protects human rights in Europe

A military alliance of European countries

Countries supporting one another towards shared aims in development and democracy make up the Commonwealth. (The UK and international institutions)

725. How many member states does the Commonwealth currently have?

15

47

✓ **54**

190

The Commonwealth currently has 54 member states. (The UK and international institutions)

726. Who is the ceremonial head of the Commonwealth?

The Prime Minister

✓ **The monarch**

A rotating head of state

The Secretary-General

The monarch is the ceremonial head of the Commonwealth. (The UK and international institutions)

727. What power does the Commonwealth have over its members?

✓ **No power over its members, although it can suspend membership**

It can make laws that bind all of its members

It can impose economic sanctions upon a member

It can deploy peacekeeping forces to a member

Empire membership lies behind most Commonwealth states, though a few that were never part of it have joined. (The UK and international institutions)

728. Which THREE core values is the Commonwealth based on?

✓ **Democracy, good government and the rule of law**

Democracy, free trade and defence

Peace, order and good government

Liberty, equality and fraternity

Democracy, the rule of law and good government are the Commonwealth's core values. (The UK and international institutions)

729. How many member countries does the Council of Europe have?

190

54

15

✓ 47

The Council of Europe has 47 member countries, including the UK. (The UK and international institutions)

730. What is the Council of Europe responsible for?

Making laws for its member countries

✓ The protection and promotion of human rights

Managing the Euro currency

Coordinating European defence

The Council of Europe is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in its member countries. (The UK and international institutions)

731. Which is the best-known convention drawn up by the Council of Europe?

✓ The European Convention on Human Rights

The Treaty of Rome

The Geneva Convention

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The best-known convention of the Council of Europe is the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. (The UK and international institutions)

732. How many countries are members of the United Nations?

✓ More than 190

More than 90

Exactly 47

Exactly 54

The United Nations has more than 190 countries as members. (The UK and international institutions)

733. Why was the United Nations set up?

To coordinate the defence of its members

To protect human rights in Europe

✓ To prevent war and promote international peace and security

To promote free trade between nations

Preventing war and promoting international peace and security were the aims behind founding the United Nations after the Second World War. (The UK and international institutions)

734. How many members are there on the UN Security Council?

5

47

190

✓ 15

There are 15 members on the UN Security Council. (The UK and international institutions)

735. How many permanent members does the UN Security Council have, including the UK?

✓ **Five**

Ten

Three

Fifteen

The UK is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council. (The UK and international institutions)

736. What is NATO?

The body responsible for protecting human rights in Europe

An association made up of former British colonies

The peacekeeping arm of the United Nations Security Council

✓ **A group of European and North American countries that help each other if attacked**

European and North American countries pledged to come to one another's aid if attacked make up NATO. (The UK and international institutions)

737. What is civil law used for?

To appoint judges to the courts of the UK

To prosecute the most serious criminal offences

To make changes to the British constitution

✓ **To settle disputes between individuals or groups**

Civil law is used to settle disputes between individuals or groups. (Criminal and civil law)

738. Who usually investigates crimes?

✓ **The police or another authority such as a council**

The Crown Prosecution Service alone

The courts

Local councillors

Crimes fall under criminal law and are normally investigated by police, or by another authority such as a council. (Criminal and civil law)

739. Is it legal to carry a knife for self-defence in the UK?

Only in Northern Ireland, not elsewhere

Yes, with a permit issued by the police

✓ **No, carrying a weapon of any kind is a criminal offence**

Yes, provided the blade is short enough

Carrying any weapon at all is a criminal offence, self-defence being no excuse. (Criminal and civil law)

740. Which of these is an example of criminal law?

A dispute between a landlord and tenant

✓ **Carrying a weapon**

A dispute over faulty goods

A dispute over unpaid wages

Carrying any weapon at all is a criminal offence, self-defence being no excuse. (Criminal and civil law)

741. Which of these is an example of civil law?

✓ **Housing law**

Carrying a weapon

Racial crime

Selling drugs

Repairs, eviction and similar landlord and tenant disputes fall under housing law. (Criminal and civil law)

742. Which TWO are examples of civil law? (choose two)

Smoking in enclosed public places

✓ **Consumer rights**

Racial crime

✓ **Employment law**

Consumer rights cases include disputes about faulty goods or services. (Criminal and civil law)

743. At what age is it legal to be sold tobacco products?

16

21

✓ **18**

17

It is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18. (Criminal and civil law)

744. Where is it against the law to smoke tobacco products?

✓ **In nearly every enclosed public place**

Only on public transport

Only in workplaces

Only in restaurants and pubs

Smoking tobacco is unlawful in nearly any enclosed public place here. (Criminal and civil law)

745. At what age can a person be sold alcohol?

16

17

21

✓ **18**

It is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18. (Criminal and civil law)

746. What is the one exception for people aged 16 or over and alcohol?

✓ **They can drink alcohol with a meal in a hotel or restaurant**

They can buy beer in a supermarket

They can drink at home unsupervised

They can buy alcohol on licensed premises

With a meal in a hotel or restaurant, alcohol may be drunk from the age of 16. (Criminal and civil law)

747. What can the police do in an alcohol-free zone?

Close nearby licensed premises

✓ **Confiscate alcohol or move young people on**

Arrest anyone carrying alcohol

Issue a criminal record

Some places have alcohol-free zones where you cannot drink in public. (Criminal and civil law)

748. What kind of law covers unfair dismissal?

Consumer rights

Criminal law

Housing law

✓ **Employment law**

Wages, unfair dismissal and workplace discrimination are the stuff of employment law cases. (Criminal and civil law)

749. Which THREE things is the job of the police in the UK?

Keep the peace, make laws, and enforce them

Protect life and property, prosecute offenders, and pass sentence

✓ **Protect life and property, prevent disturbances, and prevent and detect crime**

Prevent crime, decide verdicts, and run the prisons

Three police duties: protecting life and property; preventing disturbances; preventing and detecting crime. (The police and their duties)

750. What is preventing disturbances also known as?

Public order duty

Community policing

✓ **Keeping the peace**

Detecting crime

Preventing disturbances is also known as keeping the peace. (The police and their duties)

751. Who heads each separate police force?

A Police and Crime Commissioner

✓ **A Chief Constable**

The Home Secretary

A magistrate

Separate forces, each under its own Chief Constable, are how the police are organised. (The police and their duties)

752. Who appoints the local chief constable?

The local council

The Home Secretary

The Chief Inspector of Constabulary

✓ **The Police and Crime Commissioner**

Police and Crime Commissioners appoint the local Chief Constable. (The police and their duties)

753. When were Police and Crime Commissioners first elected?

November 2010

✓ **November 2012**

May 2015

May 2012

In November 2012 the public first elected Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales. (The police and their duties)

754. Which TWO do Police and Crime Commissioners do? (choose two)

Decide criminal verdicts

✓ **Appoint the local Chief Constable**

✓ **Set local police priorities**

Investigate serious crimes

Police and Crime Commissioners set local police priorities and the local policing budget. (The police and their duties)

755. Which of these must a police officer not do?

Question a witness

Arrest a suspect

✓ **Make a false statement**

Give evidence in court

Officers are bound by the law too — no misuse of authority, no false statement, no rudeness or abuse, no racial discrimination. (The police and their duties)

756. What happens to police officers who are corrupt or misuse their authority?

They are suspended without pay

They are transferred to another force

✓ **They are severely punished**

They are given further training

Officers are bound by the law too — no misuse of authority, no false statement, no rudeness or abuse, no racial discrimination. (The police and their duties)

757. What do police community support officers usually do?

Set the local policing budget and the local priorities

✓ **Patrol the streets, work with the public and support officers at crime scenes**

Head a police force in the role of Chief Constable

Decide whether a suspect should be charged with an offence

Street patrol, work with the public, and support at crime scenes and major events are the usual duties of police community support officers. (The police and their duties)

758. What will happen if you are arrested and taken to a police station?

✓ **You will be told the reason for your arrest and be able to seek legal advice**

You will be charged before you may speak to anyone

You will be held for 48 hours before any questioning

You must answer every question put to you at once

On arrest at a station you must be told why, and may seek legal advice. (The police and their duties)

759. How can anyone make a complaint about the police?

Only through a solicitor acting on your behalf

✓ **By going to a police station or writing to the Chief Constable**

Only through your own member of Parliament

Only by writing to the Home Secretary

A complaint about the police may be made at any station, or in writing to the force's Chief Constable. (The police and their duties)

760. What are judges together called?

The magistracy

✓ **The judiciary**

The bar

The bench

Interpreting law, and keeping trials fair, is the work of judges — the judiciary. (The courts)

761. What are judges responsible for?

Making the new laws that Parliament approves

✓ **Interpreting the law and ensuring trials are conducted fairly**

Investigating crimes reported to the police

Prosecuting criminal cases in the Crown Court

Interpreting law, and keeping trials fair, is the work of judges — the judiciary. (The courts)

762. Where are most minor criminal cases dealt with in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?

A County Court

A Justice of the Peace Court

✓ **A Magistrates' Court**

A Crown Court

Minor crime goes to a Magistrates' Court in Northern Ireland, England and Wales. (The courts)

763. Where do minor criminal offences go in Scotland?

A Sheriff Court

✓ **A Justice of the Peace Court**

A Magistrates' Court

A High Court

A Justice of the Peace Court takes minor criminal offences in Scotland. (The courts)

764. Are magistrates in England, Wales and Scotland paid?

Yes, they are salaried

Only in Scotland

✓ **No, they usually work unpaid**

They receive a daily fee

Magistrates and Justices of the Peace are members of the local community and usually work unpaid without legal qualifications. (The courts)

765. Where are serious offences tried in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?

The High Court, before a judge and jury

A County Court, before a judge sitting alone

A Magistrates' Court, before three magistrates

✓ **A Crown Court, before a judge and jury**

Judge and jury in a Crown Court try serious offences in Northern Ireland, England and Wales. (The courts)

766. Where are serious cases heard in Scotland?

A County Court

A Crown Court

A Magistrates' Court

✓ **A Sheriff Court**

Scotland's serious cases go to a Sheriff Court, before a sheriff alone or a sheriff with a jury. (The courts)

767. Where are the most serious cases in Scotland, such as murder, heard?

A Sheriff Court

✓ **A High Court, with a judge and jury**

A Justice of the Peace Court

The Court of Session

Murder and the gravest Scottish cases go to a High Court, before a judge sitting with a jury. (The courts)

768. How many members does a jury have in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?

8

10

✓ **12**

15

Judge and jury in a Crown Court try serious offences in Northern Ireland, England and Wales. (The courts)

769. How many members does a jury have in Scotland?

10

12

✓ **15**

8

Scotland's serious cases go to a Sheriff Court, before a sheriff alone or a sheriff with a jury. (The courts)

770. Which TWO conditions can lead to being asked to do jury service? (choose two)

✓ **Being randomly selected**

Owning property

Holding a British passport

✓ **Being on the electoral register**

Members of the public drawn at random from the local electoral register make up a jury. (The courts)

771. Which third verdict is possible in Scotland?

- Not proceeded
- No case
- Undecided
- ✓ **Not proven**

In Scotland a third verdict of not proven is also possible. (The courts)

772. Who decides the penalty if a jury finds a defendant guilty?

- ✓ **The judge**
- The magistrates
- The Crown Prosecution Service
- The jury

On a guilty verdict from the jury, the penalty is the judge's to set. (The courts)

773. Where is an accused person aged 10 to 17 normally heard in England and Wales?

- ✓ **A Youth Court**
- A Crown Court
- A County Court
- A Magistrates' Court

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland an accused person aged 10 to 17 is normally heard in a Youth Court. (The courts)

774. What cannot be published about a young person accused in a Youth Court?

- The verdict
- ✓ **Their name or photographs**
- The name of the court
- The charge against them

Youth Courts exclude the public, and neither the accused young person's name nor their photograph may be published. (The courts)

775. Which system does Scotland use for children who have committed an offence?

- Youth conferencing
- The Youth Court
- ✓ **The Children's Hearings System**
- The Justice of the Peace Court

Children and young people who have offended are dealt with in Scotland through the Children's Hearings System. (The courts)

776. What do County Courts deal with?

- Appeals from the Crown Court
- ✓ **A wide range of civil disputes**
- Serious criminal offences
- Youth offending

County Courts deal with civil disputes including money owed, personal injury, family matters, breaches of contract and divorce. (The courts)

777. Where are more serious civil cases dealt with in Scotland?

The High Court, before a judge and jury

The Sheriff Court, before a sheriff

✓ **The Court of Session in Edinburgh**

A County Court, before a single judge

Bigger civil claims reach the High Court in Northern Ireland, England and Wales, and Edinburgh's Court of Session in Scotland. (The courts)

778. What is the small claims limit in England and Wales?

Less than £3,000

Less than £25,000

Less than £5,000

✓ **Less than £10,000**

Small claims cover under £10,000 in England and Wales, and under £3,000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. (The courts)

779. What is the small claims limit in Scotland and Northern Ireland?

Less than £10,000

Less than £1,000

Less than £5,000

✓ **Less than £3,000**

Small claims cover under £10,000 in England and Wales, and under £3,000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. (The courts)

780. What are solicitors?

Members of the local community who decide verdicts

Judges in the County Court

Officials who prosecute criminal cases

✓ **Trained lawyers who advise on legal matters and represent clients in court**

Advising on legal matters, acting for clients and appearing for them in court is the work of solicitors, who are trained lawyers. (The courts)

781. In which THREE documents do British rights have their roots?

Magna Carta, the Act of Union and the Human Rights Act

The Quebec Act, Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights, the Reform Act and the Human Rights Act

✓ **Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act and the Bill of Rights**

Three roots for British rights: Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and 1689's Bill of Rights. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

782. In which year did the UK sign the European Convention on Human Rights?

1998

1948

1689

✓ **1950**

The UK was one of the first countries to sign the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

783. Which of these is a principle in the European Convention on Human Rights?

The right to stand for Parliament

✓ **Prohibition of torture**

The right to own property

The right to free healthcare

Principles in the European Convention on Human Rights include the right to life and prohibition of torture. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

784. Which TWO are principles in the European Convention on Human Rights? (choose two)

The right to a free education

✓ **The right to a fair trial**

✓ **Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

The right to vote at 18

The European Convention on Human Rights includes the right to a fair trial and freedom of thought, conscience and religion. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

785. Which Act incorporated the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law?

The Habeas Corpus Act 1679

The Equality Act 2010

The Bill of Rights 1689

✓ **The Human Rights Act 1998**

UK law absorbed the European Convention on Human Rights through the Human Rights Act 1998. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

786. On which grounds do UK laws prevent unfair treatment?

Sex and race, but no other characteristic

Religion and belief, but no other characteristic

Age and disability, but no other characteristic

✓ **Age, disability, sex, race, religion, sexuality and marital status**

Unfair treatment is barred on grounds of sex, age, disability, race, religion or belief, sexuality, marital status, and pregnancy and maternity. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

787. Who can be prosecuted for domestic violence in the UK?

Only married partners, and not those who live together

Only where the violence causes serious physical injury

Only men, and not women who are violent to a partner

✓ Anyone violent towards their partner, whether married or living together

Anyone who is violent towards their partner, whether a man or a woman, married or living together, can be prosecuted. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

788. What are safe places for people facing domestic violence called?

Safe houses

Havens

Sanctuaries

✓ Refuges or shelters

Safe places for people facing domestic violence are called refuges or shelters. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

789. Is female genital mutilation legal in the UK?

Only where it is carried out abroad rather than here

Only where it is carried out with the consent of both parents

✓ No, and taking a girl or woman abroad for it is also a criminal offence

Yes, where it is performed with medical consent

Practising female genital mutilation or taking a girl or woman abroad for it is a criminal offence. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

790. What is the difference between an arranged and a forced marriage?

There is no legal difference

A forced marriage is arranged by the families; an arranged marriage is not

An arranged marriage is illegal; a forced marriage is not

✓ In an arranged marriage both parties agree; in a forced marriage they do not consent

Where both parties agree to it, an arranged marriage is acceptable here. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

791. When were Forced Marriage Protection Orders introduced in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?

2007

✓ 2008

2011

1998

England, Wales and Northern Ireland gained Forced Marriage Protection Orders in 2008. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

792. What can happen to someone who breaches a Forced Marriage Protection Order?

✓ They can be jailed for up to two years for contempt of court

They receive a fine, but no other penalty

They can be jailed for up to five years

They are given a formal warning by the court

Breaching such an order can mean up to two years in jail for contempt of court. (Fundamental principles and equal opportunities)

793. Which government department collects taxes?

✓ HM Revenue & Customs

The Treasury

The Department for Work and Pensions

The Home Office

HM Revenue & Customs is the government department that collects taxes. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

794. What is the system called where an employer deducts income tax from your pay?

PAYG

Self-assessment

National Insurance

✓ Pay As You Earn

The system by which employers take the right amount of income tax from employment income is called Pay As You Earn. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

795. How do self-employed people pay their income tax?

Through Pay As You Earn

Through the DVLA

Through National Insurance

✓ Through self-assessment

Self-assessment, with a tax return to complete, is how the self-employed pay their own tax. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

796. What do National Insurance Contributions pay for?

Education, policing and the fire service

Local authority services such as refuse collection

✓ State benefits and services such as the state pension and the NHS

Roads, the armed forces and foreign affairs

State benefits and services — the NHS, the state retirement pension — are funded from National Insurance Contributions. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

797. When are young people in the UK sent a National Insurance number?

✓ **Just before their 16th birthday**

Just before their 18th birthday

When they register to vote

When they start their first job

Shortly before a young person's 16th birthday a National Insurance number arrives. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

798. What happens if you do not pay enough National Insurance Contributions?

Your rate of income tax increases to make up the difference

You are fined by HM Revenue & Customs for the shortfall

✓ **You cannot receive certain contributory benefits or a full state pension**

You lose your National Insurance number altogether

Fall short on contributions and certain contributory benefits go: a full state retirement pension, or Jobseeker's Allowance. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

799. What is the minimum age to drive a car in the UK?

✓ **17**

18

16

21

Seventeen is the minimum age for driving a car or motor cycle here, and a licence is required. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

800. What is the minimum age to ride a moped in the UK?

17

18

15

✓ **16**

Riding a moped starts at 16. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

801. Until what age can drivers use their driving licence before renewing every three years?

80

65

75

✓ **70**

A licence runs to age 70, then needs renewing every three years. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

802. What must a newly qualified driver display in Northern Ireland?

✓ **An 'R' plate**

A green plate

A 'P' plate

An 'L' plate

Northern Ireland requires an R plate from a newly qualified driver for the first year after passing. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

803. For how long may a licence from another country be used in the UK?

- Up to 3 months
- Indefinitely
- Up to 24 months

✓ **Up to 12 months**

A licence from another country may be used in the UK for up to 12 months. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

804. Where must a resident's vehicle be registered?

- The local authority for the area you live in
- HM Revenue & Customs, with your tax record

✓ **The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency**

- The Home Office, with your immigration record

Residents must register a car or motor cycle with the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

805. When must a vehicle be taken for an MOT test every year?

- When it is over one year old
- When it is over ten years old
- When it is over five years old

✓ **When it is over three years old**

If a vehicle is over three years old it must be taken for an MOT test every year. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

806. Which TWO are shared values and responsibilities in the UK? (choose two)

- Serving in the armed forces

✓ **Treating others with fairness**

- Joining a political party

✓ **Respecting and preserving the environment**

Shared values and responsibilities include obeying and respecting the law and treating others with fairness. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

807. What is the minimum age to be a school governor?

- 16
- 21
- ✓ **18**
- 25

School governors must be 18 or over when elected or appointed, with no limit at the other end. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

808. Is there an upper age limit for school governors?

Yes, 65

Yes, 75

Yes, 70

✓ **No**

School governors must be 18 or over when elected or appointed, with no limit at the other end. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

809. Which THREE are the key roles of school governors?

Teaching, marking and reporting

✓ **Setting strategic direction, ensuring accountability, and monitoring performance**

Hiring staff, setting fees and admitting pupils

Inspecting schools, setting the curriculum and awarding grades

School governors have three key roles: setting the strategic direction of the school, ensuring accountability, and monitoring and evaluating school performance. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

810. What can you volunteer as with the police?

A Police and Crime Commissioner

A Chief Constable

✓ **A special constable**

A police community support officer

Volunteering with the police can mean becoming a special constable, or a lay representative. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)

811. About how long does giving blood take?

✓ **About an hour**

A whole day

About three hours

About ten minutes

Giving blood only takes about an hour to do. (Taxation, driving and your role in the community)