



Answers to learners' activities

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Section 1: What is citizenship?

1.1 – *Citizenship and society: An overview*

Answers to 'Living in the UK' quiz questions, pp. 10–11:

1. c
2. b and c
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. c
13.
 1. B or E
 2. G
 3. B or E
 4. A
 5. F
 6. D
 7. C

1.5 – *Exploring beliefs, values and opinions*

Answers to picture matching exercise, p. 25:

- A. 8
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 5
- E. 2
- F. 6
- G. 7
- H. 10
- I. 3
- J. 12
- K. 11
- L. 9

Section 2: Parliament and the electoral system

2.1 – The Houses of Parliament

Answers to exercise 1, p. 35:

Constituency	A geographical area represented by one MP.
MP	Member of Parliament.
Minister	An MP with some special responsibility.
General election	A time when everyone in the country chooses the government.
.	
Vote	To choose who you want to be your MP.
Political party	A group of people with similar political beliefs, for example Labour or Conservative.

Answers to exercise 2, p. 35:

1. House of Commons, House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. 659.
4. 529.
5. 72.
6. No.
7. The one with the most votes.
8. It is a system where the person with the most votes wins.

2.2 – The role of the MP: Using reference material; reporting and discussing information

Answers to picture matching exercise, p. 37–8:

- A Tony Blair
- B Charles Kennedy
- C Diane Abbott
- D Michael Howard
- E David Blunkett
- F Ruth Kelly

2.6 – Asking an MP for help: Case studies 3

Answers to 'Asking for help in writing' paragraph plan exercise, p. 55:

Salutation	Dear Mr Davies
Introduction	I am a refugee...
Background information	I rent a small room...
What happened	I contacted the council...
More detail	In addition to these problems...
Your feelings	I feel very insecure now...
What you want	I would like the council...
Close	I look forward to receiving...

2.7 – Quiz: How much do you know about MPs?

Answers to quiz, p. 59–60:

1. False. Member of Parliament.
2. True.
3. False. It depend what the issue is. An MP can ask government ministers questions, speak about issues in the House of Commons and consider and propose new laws.
4. True.
5. True.
6. False. Anyone who is a British citizen, or a citizen of another Commonwealth country or the Irish Republic, may stand as a candidate at an election provided he or she is aged 21 or over and is not disqualified in any way, for example, by being an undischarged bankrupt, having a criminal record, being a member of the House of Lords, a judge, plus other categories.
7. False. He is also an MP.
8. False. There are 646 MPs.
9. False. MPs are from different political parties.
10. True.

Section 3: Geography and history

3.5 – Finding out about the suffragettes

The corrected facts, p. 89:

1. Emmeline was born in Manchester, not America.
2. She married a doctor.
3. She was sent to prison six times.
4. Emily Davison died from her injuries.
5. Women got the vote after World War I, not World War II.

3.6 – Finding out about kings and queens

Answers to reading exercise, p. 92:

1. Albert.
2. Germany.
3. Sixty-three years.
4. An exhibition centre.
5. William IV.
6. Resentment.
7. Cousins.
8. Nine.

Answers to picture exercise, pp. 93–5:

- A Henry VIII
- B George III
- C William I (the Conqueror)
- D Elizabeth I
- E Victoria
- F James I
- G Charles I

Section 4: The United Kingdom as a diverse society

4.1 – Diversity now

Answers to picture matching exercise, pp. 113–4:

Sheet A:

1. Mariella Frostrup (Norway)
2. Lenny Henry (Jamaica)
3. Vanessa Mae (Singapore)
4. Michael Portillo (Spain)
5. Oona King (Hungary)
6. Shami Ahmed (Pakistan)

Sheet B:

1. Tracy Emin (Turkey)
2. Linford Christie (Jamaica)
3. Baroness Scotland (Dominica)
4. Paul Boateng (Ghana)
5. Meera Syal (India)
6. David Baddiel (Germany)

4.2 – A diverse history

Answers to immigration table, p. 117:

- 1100s Merchants from **Netherlands** and **Germany** arrive in **England** as settlers.
- 1200s **Armenian** merchants settle in Plymouth and London.
- 1300s Edward III invites clothworkers of all lands to **England**.
- 1500s Black trumpeter at Henry VII's court. Queen Mary marries Philip of **Spain** – beginning of **Spanish** presence in **England**.
Dutch and **French** Protestants arrive.
- 1600s Asians brought to **England** as servants. Jews readmitted by Cromwell.
About 100,000 Huguenots (**French** protestants) arrive.
- 1700s Refugees from **French** revolution. First records of **Chinese** sailors in London.
- 1800s Famine in **Ireland** brings hundreds of thousands to **Britain**. Thousands of Jews flee to **Britain** from **Russia** and **Poland**
- 1900s **Spanish** Civil War brings refugees. Refugees from Nazi **Germany**.
Immigration from the Commonwealth. Government encourages immigration from **Ireland**, West Indies (for example **Jamaica**), South Asia (for example **India**) and **Cyprus**.
Asians are expelled from **Kenya** and **Uganda** – many settle in **Britain**.
Vietnamese refugees arrive in **Britain**.

Section 5: The United Kingdom in Europe, the Commonwealth and the United Nations

5.1 – The United Nations, the Commonwealth and the European Union: Quiz

Answers to quiz, p. 133:

1. c (Queen Elizabeth II)
2. b (1945)
3. a (53)
4. c (10)
5. b (New York)
6. a (Ombudsman)
7. c (6 months)
8. b (The UK)

(Teachers will need to update Q&A every six months!)

5.2 – The European Union: Flags and countries

Answers to exercise, p. 135:

- 1957 Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg.
 1973 Ireland, Denmark, UK.
 1981 Greece.
 1986 Portugal, Spain.
 1995 Austria, Sweden, Finland.
 2004 Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Cyprus.

Answers to exercise, p. 137:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Britain has been a member since: | 1973. |
| Main reason for joining: | Political reasons. |
| Other reasons for joining: | Trade and economic reasons. |
| Advantages of membership: | Huge market of 350 million customers; import wide range of goods – more choice; free trade arrangements simplify trading. |
| Britain's main trading partners now: | European Union countries. |

5.3 – History of the Commonwealth

Answers to questions, p. 139:

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a

Answers to vocabulary exercise, p. 141:

- Paragraph 1: a
 Paragraph 2: c
 Paragraph 3: b
 Paragraph 4: c
 Paragraph 4: a

5.4 – History of the Commonwealth

Answers to questions, p. 145:

1. 1931.
2. 53.
3. (See list).
4. (See list).
5. Queen Elizabeth II.
6. Commonwealth Games.
7. New Zealand.
8. 1.8 billion.

9. The Commonwealth can take action against them, for example, economic sanctions and suspending their membership.
- 10.No.

Section 6: Human rights

6.1 – Human rights legislation

Answers to Human Rights Act exercise, p. 155

2	3	4	5
xi	vi	iii	vii
6	7	8	9
ix	i	x	ii
10	11	12	14
iv	v	xii	viii

*(Please note: there are no Articles 1, or 13 in Schedule 1 of the HRA 1998. In the Convention, *Article 1, Obligation to Respect Human Rights*, is not a right but an obligation to secure the jurisdiction to the rights and freedoms as defined in Section 1 of the Convention. *Article 13* is the *Right to Effective Remedy*. The Act itself provides the remedy.)

6.3 – Flowers from Kenya

Answers to reading comprehension questions, p. 165:

1. Kenya.
2. £1.50 a day in Kenyan shillings.
3. Flowers sprayed with chemicals, but no protective clothing.
4. Skin rashes/gynaecological complaints.
5. Became blind in one eye/can't work.
6. Protective clothing.
7. Kenyan Flower Council.
8. Try to monitor the situation/do inspections.
9. Yes.
- 10.Learners' opinions.

Section 7: Working in the United Kingdom

7.1 – What's your job?

Answers to picture matching exercise on p. 173:

1. Teacher
2. Secretary
3. Sales assistant
4. Dentist
5. Farmer
6. Hairdresser
7. Mechanic
8. Chef
9. Waiter/waitress
10. Firefighter

7.3 – Reading and questioning a wage slip

Answers to exercises:

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1. Gross pay
2. NI number
3. Tax code
4. Pension
5. Net pay
6. Pension contribution
7. Deductions
8. National Insurance
9. Tax
10. Employee number

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1. 461L
2. £4.50
3. Part time (20 hours)
4. £90
5. For a week (20 x £4.50)
6. £15.65
7. It is correct

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1. Multiply
 2. Subtract
 3. Divide
 4. Add
- In the first wage slip, the amount before deductions is wrong.
 - In the second wage slip, the tax must be wrong.

