



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 d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. 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. 40.
6. No.
7. The one with the most votes.
8. It is a system where the person with the most votes in the election 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 Ming Campbell
- C Diane Abbott
- D David Cameron
- 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:

1. False. Member of Parliament.
2. True.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False. Anyone who is a British citizen, or a citizen of another Commonwealth country or the Irish Republic, and is over 21, may stand as a candidate at an election. However, they must prove that they are not disqualified in any way, for example, by being an undischarged bankrupt, by having a criminal record, by being a member of the House of Lords, a judge, plus some other categories.
6. False. The Prime Minister is also an MP.
7. False. There are 646 MPs in the House of Commons.
8. True.

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

Answers to Quiz, p. 60

1. False. Assembly Member.
2. False. The National Assembly Building is in Cardiff.
3. True.
4. False. You can go to the Assembly Building, but you could arrange an appointment in the AM surgery in your constituency.
5. True. The Assembly Building was opened on 1 March 2006 by her majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
6. False. There are elections every four years.
7. False. The National Assembly for Wales can make new laws that are effective in Wales.
8. False. You can visit the Assembly Building. Visit www.wales.gov.uk to find out more information about arranging group visits.

2.8 – Special Cabinet posts in Parliament and in the Assembly

Answers to task sheet, pp. 64–5

Person	Missing word(s)
A. Tony Blair	Cabinet / government
B. Rhodri Morgan	Assembly
C. Jane Davidson	Skills
D. Margaret Beckett	-
E. Edwina Hart	Live
F. John Reid	Police
G. Peter Hain	Parliament
H. Gordon Brown	Tax(ation) / spent
I. Carwyn Jones	-
J. Brian Gibbons	

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, queens and princes

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 Owain Glyndwr

- H Charles I
- I Prince Charles (Prince of Wales)

Section 4: The United Kingdom as a diverse society

4.1 – Diversity now

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

Sheet A:

1. Shirley Bassey (Nigeria)
2. Lenny Henry (Jamaica)
3. Vanessa Mae (Singapore)
4. Michael Portillo (Spain)
5. Oona King (America)
6. Shami Ahmed (Pakistan)

Sheet B:

1. Tracy Emin (Turkey)
2. Colin Jackson (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**.

4.3 – Welsh in everyday life

Answers to exercise, p. 119:

Ysgol	School
Ysbyty	Hospital
Neuadd y dref	Town hall
Coleg	College
Siopau	Shops
Gorsaf heddlu	Police station
Gorsaf	Station
Canolfan hamdden	Leisure centre
Toiledau	Toilets
Archfarchnad	Supermarket

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. a (Germany)

(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.
2007	Romania, Bulgaria

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.

7.4 – Contract of employment

Answers to wage slip exercise, p. 183:

<i>Basic pay</i>	<i>Monthly hours</i>	<i>Amount</i>
£164 per week	160	£656
<i>Overtime</i>		
£6.10 per hour	2	£12.20
<i>Gross pay</i>		£668.20
<i>Income tax</i>		£69.32
<i>NI</i>		£34.46
<i>Net pay</i>		£564.42

7.5 – Understanding minimum wage law

Answers to questions, p. 187:

1. 29p an hour.
2. He had just come from Africa.
3. From 29p to 96p (67p).
4. By £3.54.
5. He complained to an organisation.

Section 8: Health

8.1 – Children's health

Answers to 'Right or wrong?' quiz, p. 201:

1. Right.
2. Right. It is essential that anyone, especially babies and children, who has whooping cough sees a doctor immediately.
3. Wrong. You should stay at home until most of the spots have gone or for a week at least.
4. Wrong. White spots appear inside the mouth, but turn to red when outside the body.
5. Right. Babies born to mothers who have had rubella when pregnant can be born deaf, blind and brain damaged.
6. Wrong. They spread through head to head contact. They jump and actually prefer clean hair.
7. Wrong. Measles can cause deafness and brain damage.
8. Wrong. Scratching a scab can cause scarring.
9. Wrong. You can be immunised against measles, mumps and whooping cough. It is advisable to point out the concerns people have over certain immunisations, especially the combined MMR jab. Any parent who wishes to know more should be directed to their GP for advice.
10. Right. It starts behind the ear and runs to the jawbone.

Section 9: Housing

9.1 – Accommodation

Answers to matching exercise, p. 221:

Hostel	A lot of people (often young people) living together.
Temporary accommodation	Where people live for a short time.
Single room	One person living in one room.
Double room	Two people sharing a room.
Hotel	For holidays or for a short time.

9.3 – Types of accommodation

Answers to questions in exercise, p. 228:

1. E.
2. B, C, D, H. A and E may pay rent, or may be using a different system.
3. F and G.
4. A, D and probably E.
5. C and D.

C is a tenant. D is a lodger.

Freehold means owning the building and the land.

Section 10: Education

10.2 – The National Curriculum and options

Answers to 'True or false?' exercise, p. 251:

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. True

Section 12: Knowing the law

12.1 – Legal vocabulary: People and places

Answers to exercise, p. 301:

1. b
2. f
3. e
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. g

12.2 – The law courts: Reading text

Answers to Task sheet 2 exercise, p. 304:

- A County
- B Magistrates
- C Jury
- D Crown
- E Judge
- F Jury

12.4 – Drugs and the law

Answers to True/False exercise on Task sheet 1, p. 311:

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False

12.5 – Drugs Web search task

Answers to exercise on p. 315:

1. Class A – heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, amphetamines, methodone.
Class B – amphetamines (speed) and barbiturates.
Class C – cannabis, anabolic steroids and benzodiazepines.
2. Life imprisonment and a fine.
3. 7 years in prison and a fine.
4. 5 years in prison and a fine.
5. 14 years in prison and a fine.
6. 1971