

Life in the UK Test 651 Practice Questions

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About the test

Checked against gov.uk on 13 August 2026. Fees and rules change - confirm anything that costs money before you act on it.

The format

24 questions in up to **45 minutes**. You need **75% or more** to pass - gov.uk publishes the percentage, not a score, and 75% of 24 is 18, so six wrong is still a pass. The fee is **£50**, and it did not rise in the April 2026 fee change even though most others did.

Questions come only from the official handbook

You will not be asked about anything outside it. The 651 questions in this PDF cover the same ground, written in our own words.

If you fail

There is no waiting period. gov.uk carried a "wait 7 days" line until 2022 and then removed it; the current wording is that you can rebook as many times as you need and pay each time. What does limit you is booking notice - gov.uk says book at least 3 days ahead. Sites still telling you to wait a week are quoting a page that stopped saying that four years ago.

If you pass

The pass does not expire. The "2 years" people quote belongs to the English language qualification, a separate requirement. If you passed for settlement, it still counts when you apply for citizenship - you do not sit it twice.

How to use this PDF

The answer is printed under each question, so cover it with a card or a finger on the first pass. Reading the explanations is worth more than re-reading the questions: most failures are dates, numbers and names, and those are exactly what does not stick from one read-through.

More at www.lifeinuktest2026.uk - practise online free, take a timed mock test, or read the study guide. Study hints are available in ten languages. Individual questions are also explained in short videos at youtube.com/@lifeinuktestuk.

Chapter 1: The Values and Principles of the UK

44 questions

1. Which of the following is a fundamental principle of the UK?

- A. The right to remain silent at all times
- B. Freedom of speech
- C. The right to carry weapons
- D. Compulsory religious worship

Answer: B - Freedom of speech

Freedom of speech is one of the fundamental principles of the UK. People have the right to express their opinions openly.

2. What does freedom of speech mean in the UK?

- A. You can say anything without any consequences
- B. You can express your opinions openly, but not incite hatred
- C. Only British citizens can speak freely
- D. Freedom of speech only applies in Parliament

Answer: B - You can express your opinions openly, but not incite hatred

Freedom of speech in the UK means people can express opinions openly, but speech that incites hatred or violence is not permitted.

3. Which Act incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law?

- A. The Freedom Act 2000
- B. The Equality Act 2010
- C. The Human Rights Act 1998
- D. The Civil Rights Act 1965

Answer: C - The Human Rights Act 1998

The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, protecting freedom of thought and belief.

4. TRUE or FALSE: The media in the UK is free to report on matters of public interest.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only with government approval
- D. Only during elections

Answer: A - TRUE

TRUE. The UK has a free press, which is considered essential to a healthy democracy.

5. Which of the following is NOT protected by freedom of speech in the UK?

- A. Criticising the government
- B. Peaceful protest
- C. Inciting hatred against a group
- D. Expressing unpopular opinions

Answer: C - Inciting hatred against a group

While freedom of speech protects the right to express opinions and protest peacefully, it does not protect speech that incites hatred or violence.

6. What is expected of everyone living in the UK regarding other people?

- A. To convert to the majority religion
- B. To treat others with tolerance and respect
- C. To avoid all contact with people of different cultures
- D. To follow only British customs

Answer: B - To treat others with tolerance and respect

Everyone in the UK is expected to treat others with tolerance and respect, regardless of background.

7. Which law protects people from discrimination in the UK?

- A. The Tolerance Act 2005
- B. The Equality Act 2010
- C. The Diversity Act 2015
- D. The Human Rights Act 1998

Answer: B - The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society.

8. Which of the following is a protected characteristic under UK law?

- A. Political opinion
- B. Income level
- C. Sexual orientation
- D. Occupation

Answer: C - Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation is one of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, along with age, disability, race, religion, sex, and others.

9. TRUE or FALSE: In the UK, people are expected to respect the rights of others to hold different beliefs.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only in the workplace
- D. Only in public places

Answer: A - TRUE

TRUE. Tolerance and mutual respect are fundamental values in the UK, meaning people should respect others' rights to different beliefs.

10. What does the UK celebrate through events, festivals and community activities?

- A. Only Christian traditions
- B. Its military history
- C. Its diversity
- D. Only national holidays

Answer: C - Its diversity

The UK celebrates its diversity through events, festivals, and community activities throughout the year.

11. What does the 'rule of law' mean in the UK?

- A. The monarch makes all the laws
- B. Laws apply equally to everyone
- C. Only judges can interpret the law
- D. The police are above the law

Answer: B - Laws apply equally to everyone

The rule of law means that laws apply equally to all people, regardless of their wealth, status, or position.

12. If you are accused of a crime in the UK, what are you presumed to be?

- A. Guilty until proven innocent
- B. Innocent until proven guilty
- C. Neither guilty nor innocent
- D. Guilty if arrested

Answer: B - Innocent until proven guilty

In the UK, you are presumed innocent until proven guilty. This is a fundamental principle of the justice system.

13. Who is subject to UK law?

- A. Only UK citizens
- B. Everyone except Members of Parliament
- C. Everyone, including politicians and police
- D. Only people born in the UK

Answer: C - Everyone, including politicians and police

In the UK, no one is above the law — this includes the government, politicians, police, and all citizens.

14. What right does everyone accused of a crime have?

- A. The right to a secret trial
- B. The right to choose their judge
- C. The right to a fair trial
- D. The right to avoid punishment

Answer: C - The right to a fair trial

Everyone accused of a crime in the UK has the right to a fair trial, including legal representation.

15. TRUE or FALSE: In the UK, wealthy people are treated differently by the law.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only in civil cases
- D. Only in criminal cases

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. The rule of law in the UK means that laws apply equally to everyone, regardless of wealth or status.

16. What type of democracy is the UK?

- A. Presidential democracy
- B. Parliamentary democracy
- C. Direct democracy
- D. Federal democracy

Answer: B - Parliamentary democracy

The UK is a parliamentary democracy, where people elect representatives (MPs) to the House of Commons.

17. At what age can you vote in UK general elections?

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

Answer: C - 18

You must be 18 or over to vote in UK general elections.

18. Which of the following is a way to participate in UK democracy?

- A. Refusing to pay taxes
- B. Contacting your local MP
- C. Ignoring local elections
- D. Avoiding jury service

Answer: B - Contacting your local MP

Contacting your local MP is one of many ways to participate in democracy, along with voting, signing petitions, and volunteering.

19. Who can vote in UK general elections?

- A. Only people born in the UK
- B. UK, Commonwealth, and Irish citizens aged 18+
- C. All residents of the UK
- D. Only English-speaking citizens

Answer: B - UK, Commonwealth, and Irish citizens aged 18+

UK citizens, qualifying Commonwealth citizens, and Irish citizens aged 18 and over can vote in general elections.

20. What does ILR stand for?

- A. International Living Rights
- B. Indefinite Leave to Remain
- C. Immigration and Legal Residency
- D. Indefinite Licence to Reside

Answer: B - Indefinite Leave to Remain

ILR stands for Indefinite Leave to Remain, which is also known as settlement.

21. How many years must you normally live in the UK to qualify for ILR?

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 10 years

Answer: B - 5 years

You normally need to have lived in the UK for a continuous period of 5 years on a qualifying visa to apply for ILR.

22. What test must you pass to qualify for ILR?

- A. An English literature exam
- B. A driving test
- C. The Life in the UK test
- D. A medical examination

Answer: C - The Life in the UK test

You must pass the Life in the UK test to qualify for ILR. The test covers British life, history, and values.

23. What may happen if you leave the UK for more than two consecutive years after getting ILR?

- A. Nothing, ILR is permanent
- B. You may lose your ILR status
- C. You automatically get citizenship
- D. Your visa is renewed

Answer: B - You may lose your ILR status

If you leave the UK for more than two consecutive years, you may lose your ILR status.

24. How long must you hold ILR before applying for British citizenship?

- A. 6 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 24 months
- D. 36 months

Answer: B - 12 months

You must have held ILR for at least 12 months before applying for British citizenship.

25. TRUE or FALSE: You must give up your original citizenship to become British.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only for some countries
- D. Only if you hold ILR

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. Dual nationality is permitted in the UK — you do not have to give up your original citizenship.

26. How many years of residence are usually required for naturalisation if married to a British citizen?

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 7 years

Answer: B - 3 years

If married to a British citizen, you need 3 years of residence instead of the usual 5 years.

27. Which of the following is a benefit of British citizenship?

- A. Free healthcare abroad
- B. The right to vote in all UK elections
- C. Exemption from UK laws
- D. Free university education

Answer: B - The right to vote in all UK elections

British citizenship gives you the right to vote in all UK elections, hold a British passport, and live permanently in the UK.

28. What must you do at a citizenship ceremony?

- A. Take a driving test
- B. Make an oath of allegiance to the Crown
- C. Pay a final fee
- D. Pass an English exam

Answer: B - Make an oath of allegiance to the Crown

At a citizenship ceremony, you must make an oath of allegiance (or affirmation) to the Crown and a pledge to the United Kingdom.

29. Where are citizenship ceremonies usually held?

- A. At Buckingham Palace
- B. At your local council
- C. At the Home Office
- D. At a court

Answer: B - At your local council

Citizenship ceremonies are usually held at your local council and conducted by a registrar.

30. What document do you receive at the end of the citizenship ceremony?

- A. A British passport
- B. A certificate of British citizenship
- C. A national insurance card
- D. A driving licence

Answer: B - A certificate of British citizenship

You receive a certificate of British citizenship, which you should keep safe and need for your passport application.

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

- A. 20
- B. 24
- C. 30
- D. 40

Answer: B - 24

The Life in the UK test consists of 24 questions.

32. What percentage of questions must you get correct to pass the Life in the UK test?

- A. 50%
- B. 60%
- C. 75%
- D. 80%

Answer: C - 75%

You need to answer at least 75% of the questions correctly (18 out of 24) to pass.

33. How long do you have to complete the Life in the UK test?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 45 minutes
- C. 60 minutes
- D. 90 minutes

Answer: B - 45 minutes

You have 45 minutes to complete the Life in the UK test.

34. How long must you wait before retaking the Life in the UK test if you fail?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 3 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 14 days

Answer: C - 7 days

If you fail the test, you must wait at least 7 days before retaking it.

35. Which TWO statements are true about freedom of speech in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. People have the right to express their opinions openly, even if others disagree.
- B. All forms of speech are permitted, regardless of their content.
- C. It is considered one of the fundamental principles underpinning British society.
- D. It only applies to opinions that are popular or widely accepted by the public.

Answer: A, C - People have the right to express their opinions openly, even if others disagree.; It is considered one of the fundamental principles underpinning British society.

Freedom of speech allows individuals to express their opinions openly, even if unpopular, and is a core principle of British society. However, it does not permit speech that incites hatred or violence.

36. Which TWO statements are true regarding freedom of thought in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. Citizens are free to hold any beliefs they choose, whether religious or secular.
- B. The government has the authority to guide citizens' personal beliefs.
- C. This principle is enshrined in the Human Rights Act 1998.
- D. It primarily protects only religious beliefs, not secular ones.

Answer: A, C - Citizens are free to hold any beliefs they choose, whether religious or secular.; This principle is enshrined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Freedom of thought protects both religious and secular beliefs, ensuring the government cannot dictate what citizens think. This right is legally enshrined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

37. Which TWO activities are protected under the principles of freedom of speech and thought in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. Protesting peacefully.
- B. Campaigning for changes to existing laws.
- C. Censoring media reports that are critical of the government.
- D. Restricting public criticism of government policies.

Answer: A, B - Protesting peacefully.; Campaigning for changes to existing laws.

Freedom of speech and thought includes the right to protest peacefully and to campaign for legal changes. It also allows citizens to criticise the government and ensures a free press.

38. Which TWO statements accurately describe the UK's approach to diversity? (choose TWO)

- A. The UK is a diverse society where various backgrounds and beliefs coexist.
- B. Citizens are expected to show respect only to those who share their cultural background.
- C. Tolerance and mutual respect are considered fundamental values.
- D. Diversity is a minor aspect, with uniformity being the main goal.

Answer: A, C - The UK is a diverse society where various backgrounds and beliefs coexist.; Tolerance and mutual respect are considered fundamental values.

The UK is defined by its diverse society, where people from different backgrounds live together. Tolerance and mutual respect are fundamental values that enable this diversity to thrive.

39. Which TWO statements are true about practising beliefs and diversity in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. People are free to practise different religions and hold various beliefs.
- B. Citizens are encouraged to adopt the customs of the majority culture.
- C. The UK celebrates its diversity through various events and activities.
- D. Respecting others' beliefs is a personal choice, not an expectation.

Answer: A, C - People are free to practise different religions and hold various beliefs.; The UK celebrates its diversity through various events and activities.

In the UK, individuals are free to hold and practise their own beliefs, and this diversity is actively celebrated through events. However, this freedom comes with the expectation of respecting others' rights to their own beliefs.

40. Under UK law, freedom of speech is an absolute right, meaning all forms of expression, including those inciting hatred, are permitted.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that while freedom of speech is valued, it comes with responsibilities and speech that incites hatred or violence is not permitted under UK law.

41. The Human Rights Act 1998 ensures that the government cannot dictate citizens' beliefs, incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states this principle is enshrined in the Human Rights Act 1998, which incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights.

42. In the UK, the media is heavily regulated and requires government approval before reporting on matters of public interest.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that the media in the UK is free to report on matters of public interest, which contradicts the idea of heavy regulation and government approval.

43. Tolerance and mutual respect are considered fundamental values that enable the UK's diverse society to function effectively.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that tolerance and mutual respect are fundamental values that allow this diverse society to function.

44. While people can hold different beliefs in the UK, they are not expected to respect the rights of others to do the same.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph clearly states that people are expected to respect the rights of others to practise different religions and hold different beliefs.

Chapter 2: What is the UK?

28 questions

45. How many countries make up the United Kingdom?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Answer: C - Four

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

46. What is the capital city of Wales?

- A. Swansea
- B. Cardiff
- C. Newport
- D. Bangor

Answer: B - Cardiff

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.

47. What is the capital city of Scotland?

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

Answer: C - Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, though Glasgow is its largest city.

48. In which year were England and Scotland united by the Act of Union?

- A. 1536
- B. 1707
- C. 1801
- D. 1922

Answer: B - 1707

England and Scotland were united by the Act of Union in 1707.

49. What is the capital city of Northern Ireland?

- A. Dublin
- B. Belfast
- C. Derry
- D. Lisburn

Answer: B - Belfast

Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

50. What is the full official name of the UK?

- A. The Kingdom of Great Britain
- B. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- C. The British Isles
- D. The Commonwealth of Great Britain

Answer: B - The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The full official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

51. Which of the following is a Crown Dependency?

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

Answer: B - The Isle of Man

The Crown Dependencies are the Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey) and the Isle of Man.

52. TRUE or FALSE: The Crown Dependencies are part of the United Kingdom.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only Jersey is part of the UK
- D. Only in matters of defence

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. The Crown Dependencies are self-governing dependencies of the Crown, but they are not part of the United Kingdom.

53. Where are the Channel Islands located?

- A. In the North Sea
- B. In the English Channel
- C. In the Irish Sea
- D. In the Atlantic Ocean

Answer: B - In the English Channel

The Channel Islands are located in the English Channel, close to the coast of France.

54. Which two islands form the Channel Islands?

- A. Man and Wight
- B. Jersey and Guernsey
- C. Orkney and Shetland
- D. Anglesey and Skye

Answer: B - Jersey and Guernsey

The Channel Islands consist of Jersey and Guernsey (and their smaller associated islands).

55. What does 'Great Britain' refer to?

- A. England and Wales only
- B. England, Scotland, and Wales
- C. The United Kingdom
- D. All the British Isles

Answer: B - England, Scotland, and Wales

Great Britain refers to the island containing England, Scotland, and Wales. It does not include Northern Ireland.

56. What is the difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom?

- A. There is no difference
- B. The UK includes Northern Ireland; Great Britain does not
- C. Great Britain includes Ireland
- D. The UK is larger than Great Britain by one country

Answer: B - The UK includes Northern Ireland; Great Britain does not

The United Kingdom includes Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) plus Northern Ireland. Great Britain does not include Northern Ireland.

57. What does the term 'British Isles' refer to?

- A. England and Wales
- B. Great Britain and Ireland plus smaller islands
- C. Only the four countries of the UK
- D. The UK and its overseas territories

Answer: B - Great Britain and Ireland plus smaller islands

The British Isles is a geographical term for the group of islands including Great Britain, Ireland, and many smaller islands.

58. Which country is NOT part of Great Britain?

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

Answer: C - Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is not part of Great Britain. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, and Wales only.

59. People from the UK are commonly known as what?

- A. English
- B. European
- C. British
- D. Anglo-Saxon

Answer: C - British

People from the UK are commonly called 'British' and hold British passports.

60. Where is the UK located?

- A. Southern Europe
- B. North-west Europe
- C. Central Europe
- D. Eastern Europe

Answer: B - North-west Europe

The UK is located in north-west Europe.

61. Approximately how large is the UK?

- A. 100,000 sq km
- B. 243,000 sq km
- C. 500,000 sq km
- D. 1,000,000 sq km

Answer: B - 243,000 sq km

The UK covers approximately 243,000 square kilometres.

62. Which body of water separates England from France?

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

Answer: C - The English Channel

The English Channel separates England from France. The Channel Tunnel runs beneath it.

63. In which year did the Channel Tunnel open?

- A.** 1986
- B.** 1990
- C.** 1994
- D.** 2000

Answer: C - 1994

The Channel Tunnel opened in 1994, connecting England to France by rail beneath the English Channel.

64. What is the largest city in the UK by population?

- A.** Birmingham
- B.** Manchester
- C.** Edinburgh
- D.** London

Answer: D - London

London is the largest city in the UK with a population of about 9 million.

65. What is the approximate population of the UK?

- A.** 50 million
- B.** 60 million
- C.** 67 million
- D.** 80 million

Answer: C - 67 million

The population of the UK is approximately 67 million people.

66. Which country within the UK has the largest population?

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

Answer: C - England

England has the largest population at about 56 million out of the UK's approximately 67 million.

67. TRUE or FALSE: The UK is an ethnically diverse country.

- A.** TRUE
- B.** FALSE
- C.** Only in London
- D.** Only since 2000

Answer: A - TRUE

TRUE. The UK is an ethnically diverse country with significant communities from many different backgrounds.

68. What is an important demographic trend in the UK?

- A.** Population is decreasing
- B.** The population is getting younger
- C.** The population is ageing
- D.** Immigration has stopped

Answer: C - The population is ageing

The UK has an ageing population, with about 18% of people aged 65 or over.

69. Which TWO statements about the countries of the United Kingdom are correct? (choose TWO)

- A.** England is the largest country within the UK by both its population and geographical area.
- B.** Each of the four countries in the UK shares a unified cultural identity and traditions.
- C.** London is the capital city for both England and the entire United Kingdom.
- D.** The United Kingdom is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Republic of Ireland.

Answer: A, C - England is the largest country within the UK by both its population and geographical area.; London is the capital city for both England and the entire United Kingdom.

The paragraph states England is the largest country by population and area, and London is the capital of both England and the UK.

70. Which TWO statements correctly identify capital cities or largest cities within the UK? (choose TWO)

- A.** Scotland's capital city is Edinburgh, and its largest city is Glasgow.
- B.** Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, but it is not its largest city.
- C.** Northern Ireland's capital city is Belfast.
- D.** Glasgow is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

Answer: A, C - Scotland's capital city is Edinburgh, and its largest city is Glasgow.; Northern Ireland's capital city is Belfast.

The paragraph explicitly states Edinburgh is Scotland's capital and Glasgow its largest city, and Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital.

71. The United Kingdom consists of three countries: England, Scotland, and Wales.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

72. Cardiff is both the capital and the largest city in Wales.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that Wales has its capital in Cardiff, which is also its largest city.

Chapter 3: A Long and Illustrious History

255 questions

73. What is one of the oldest known settlements in Britain?

- A. Stonehenge
- B. Skara Brae
- C. Hadrian's Wall
- D. The Tower of London

Answer: B - Skara Brae

Skara Brae on Orkney, off the north coast of Scotland, is one of the oldest known settlements, dating back about 5,000 years.

74. What is Stonehenge?

- A. A Roman fort
- B. A medieval castle
- C. A prehistoric monument
- D. A Viking settlement

Answer: C - A prehistoric monument

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, built during the Stone Age/Bronze Age period.

75. What language family did Iron Age people in Britain speak?

- A. Latin
- B. Germanic
- C. Celtic
- D. Norse

Answer: C - Celtic

The Iron Age people of Britain spoke languages from the Celtic language family.

76. When did the Bronze Age begin in Britain?

- A. About 4,000 BC
- B. About 2,000 BC
- C. About 800 BC
- D. About 500 BC

Answer: B - About 2,000 BC

The Bronze Age began around 2,000 BC when people learned to make tools from bronze.

77. Where is Skara Brae located?

- A. In Wales
- B. In southern England
- C. On Orkney, off the coast of Scotland
- D. In Northern Ireland

Answer: C - On Orkney, off the coast of Scotland

Skara Brae is located on Orkney, off the north coast of Scotland.

78. When did Julius Caesar first attempt to invade Britain?

- A. 55 BC
- B. AD 43
- C. AD 122
- D. AD 410

Answer: A - 55 BC

Julius Caesar led a Roman invasion of Britain in 55 BC, but it was not successful.

79. Under which emperor did the Romans successfully conquer Britain?

- A. Julius Caesar
- B. Nero
- C. Claudius
- D. Hadrian

Answer: C - Claudius

The Romans conquered Britain in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius.

80. Why was Hadrian's Wall built?

- A. To mark the border with Wales
- B. To keep out the northern tribes
- C. To protect London
- D. To celebrate a Roman victory

Answer: B - To keep out the northern tribes

Hadrian's Wall was built to keep out the northern tribes (Picts and Scots) that the Romans could not defeat.

81. When did the Romans leave Britain?

- A. 55 BC
- B. AD 43
- C. AD 122
- D. AD 410

Answer: D - AD 410

The Romans left Britain in AD 410 to defend other parts of the Roman Empire.

82. What was the Roman name for London?

- A. Britannia
- B. Londinium
- C. Camulodunum
- D. Aquae Sulis

Answer: B - Londinium

The Romans called London 'Londinium', and it became an important trading centre.

83. In which year was Hadrian's Wall started?

- A. 55 BC
- B. AD 43
- C. AD 122
- D. AD 410

Answer: C - AD 122

Hadrian's Wall was built starting in AD 122, running from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne.

84. Which peoples invaded Britain after the Romans left?

- A. The Vikings
- B. The Normans
- C. The Jutes, Angles and Saxons
- D. The French

Answer: C - The Jutes, Angles and Saxons

After the Romans left, the Jutes, Angles and Saxons invaded from northern Europe.

85. Where did the name 'England' come from?

- A. The word 'English'
- B. The Angles (Angle-land)
- C. The Saxons
- D. The Romans

Answer: B - The Angles (Angle-land)

The name 'England' comes from the Angles — 'Angle-land'.

86. Which of the following was an Anglo-Saxon kingdom?

- A. Normandy
- B. Wessex
- C. Gaul
- D. Britannia

Answer: B - Wessex

Wessex was one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, along with Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia.

87. Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

- A. Southern Europe
- B. Northern Europe (modern Denmark and Germany)
- C. North Africa
- D. The Middle East

Answer: B - Northern Europe (modern Denmark and Germany)

The Anglo-Saxons came from northern Europe — the Jutes from modern Denmark, the Angles and Saxons from modern Germany.

88. TRUE or FALSE: The Anglo-Saxons were Christian when they first arrived in Britain.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only the Jutes were Christian
- D. Only the Angles were Christian

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. The Anglo-Saxons were initially pagan and gradually converted to Christianity.

89. Where did the Vikings come from?

- A. France and Spain
- B. Denmark and Norway
- C. Germany and Poland
- D. Italy and Greece

Answer: B - Denmark and Norway

The Vikings came from Denmark and Norway.

90. What was the Danelaw?

- A. A Viking legal code
- B. The area of England settled by Vikings
- C. A peace treaty
- D. A type of Viking ship

Answer: B - The area of England settled by Vikings

The Danelaw was the area of eastern and northern England where the Vikings settled.

91. Which king fought against the Vikings and is the only English king called 'the Great'?

- A. King Harold
- B. King Athelstan
- C. King Alfred
- D. King Canute

Answer: C - King Alfred

King Alfred the Great of Wessex fought against the Vikings and is the only English king called 'the Great'.

92. Who was the first king of all England?

- A. Alfred the Great
- B. Athelstan
- C. William the Conqueror
- D. Harold II

Answer: B - Athelstan

Athelstan, Alfred the Great's grandson, became the first king of all England.

93. What did the Vikings first attack when they raided Britain?

- A. Castles
- B. Monasteries
- C. Farms
- D. Roman forts

Answer: B - Monasteries

The Vikings attacked monasteries along the coast, stealing treasure and taking captives.

94. Who was sent to re-establish Christianity in England in AD 597?

- A. St Patrick
- B. St Augustine
- C. St George
- D. St Andrew

Answer: B - St Augustine

Pope Gregory sent St Augustine to England in AD 597 to re-establish Christianity.

95. What position did St Augustine hold?

- A. Bishop of London
- B. First Archbishop of Canterbury
- C. Pope
- D. Abbot of Westminster

Answer: B - First Archbishop of Canterbury

St Augustine became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

96. Who wrote 'A History of the English Church and People'?

- A. King Alfred
- B. St Augustine
- C. The Venerable Bede
- D. Geoffrey Chaucer

Answer: C - The Venerable Bede

The Venerable Bede, a monk from Northumbria, wrote this important early historical work.

97. Where was the Sutton Hoo treasure discovered?

- A.** In Kent
- B.** In Suffolk
- C.** In Orkney
- D.** In Northumbria

Answer: B - In Suffolk

The Sutton Hoo treasure was discovered in Suffolk, revealing the wealth of Anglo-Saxon kings.

98. What is Beowulf?

- A.** A Viking king
- B.** An Anglo-Saxon epic poem
- C.** A Roman road
- D.** A medieval castle

Answer: B - An Anglo-Saxon epic poem

Beowulf is an Anglo-Saxon epic poem, one of the great cultural achievements of the period.

99. In which year was the Battle of Hastings?

- A.** 1016
- B.** 1066
- C.** 1086
- D.** 1215

Answer: B - 1066

The Battle of Hastings took place in 1066.

100. Who was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England?

- A.** Alfred the Great
- B.** Athelstan
- C.** Harold II
- D.** Edward the Confessor

Answer: C - Harold II

Harold II was the last Anglo-Saxon king, killed at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

101. What was the Domesday Book?

- A.** A religious text
- B.** A book of laws
- C.** A survey of land and property in England
- D.** A history of the Norman kings

Answer: C - A survey of land and property in England

The Domesday Book, ordered by William the Conqueror in 1086, was a detailed survey of all land and property in England.

102. Where did William the Conqueror come from?

- A.** Denmark
- B.** Norway
- C.** Normandy (northern France)
- D.** Scotland

Answer: C - Normandy (northern France)

William was the Duke of Normandy, in what is now northern France.

103. Which famous building did the Normans build in London?

- A. Buckingham Palace
- B. The Houses of Parliament
- C. The Tower of London
- D. St Paul's Cathedral

Answer: C - The Tower of London

The Normans built the Tower of London, among many other castles across England.

104. What system did William the Conqueror introduce to England?

- A. Democracy
- B. The feudal system
- C. The jury system
- D. The parliamentary system

Answer: B - The feudal system

William introduced the feudal system, where the king owned all land and granted it to followers in return for military service.

105. Under the feudal system, who owned all the land?

- A. The Church
- B. The barons
- C. The king
- D. The peasants

Answer: C - The king

Under the feudal system, the king owned all the land and granted it to his followers.

106. What was the purpose of the Domesday Book?

- A. To record religious laws
- B. To record land ownership and calculate taxes
- C. To list all the kings of England
- D. To record the laws of the land

Answer: B - To record land ownership and calculate taxes

The Domesday Book recorded details of land ownership and was used to calculate taxes.

107. In which year was the Domesday Book completed?

- A. 1066
- B. 1086
- C. 1215
- D. 1348

Answer: B - 1086

The Domesday Book was completed in 1086, ordered by William the Conqueror.

108. What did peasants (serfs) receive in exchange for their labour under the feudal system?

- A. Wages
- B. The right to farm small plots of land
- C. Freedom to travel
- D. Education

Answer: B - The right to farm small plots of land

Under the feudal system, peasants were allowed to farm small plots of land in exchange for their labour.

109. TRUE or FALSE: The Domesday Book still survives today.

- A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE**
- C. Only copies survive**
- D. It was destroyed in a fire**

Answer: A - TRUE

TRUE. The Domesday Book is one of the most important historical documents in England and still survives.

110. In which year was the Magna Carta signed?

- A. 1066**
- B. 1215**
- C. 1348**
- D. 1485**

Answer: B - 1215

The Magna Carta was signed in 1215.

111. Which king was forced to sign the Magna Carta?

- A. King Henry II**
- B. King Richard I**
- C. King John**
- D. King Edward I**

Answer: C - King John

King John was forced by his barons to sign the Magna Carta at Runnymede in 1215.

112. What key principle did the Magna Carta establish?

- A. That the Church was supreme**
- B. That the king was subject to the law**
- C. That only nobles could own land**
- D. That Parliament must approve all laws**

Answer: B - That the king was subject to the law

The Magna Carta established the principle that even the king was subject to the law.

113. Where was the Magna Carta signed?

- A. London**
- B. Canterbury**
- C. Runnymede**
- D. Oxford**

Answer: C - Runnymede

The Magna Carta was signed at Runnymede, near Windsor.

114. What does 'Magna Carta' mean?

- A. Royal Decree**
- B. Great Charter**
- C. King's Law**
- D. Noble Agreement**

Answer: B - Great Charter

Magna Carta means 'Great Charter'.

115. Who called the first Parliament that included ordinary people?

- A. King John
- B. Simon de Montfort
- C. William the Conqueror
- D. King Edward I

Answer: B - Simon de Montfort

Simon de Montfort called the first representative Parliament in 1264.

116. What are the two Houses of Parliament?

- A. The House of Kings and the House of Queens
- B. The House of Lords and the House of Commons
- C. The Upper House and the Lower House
- D. The House of Nobles and the House of Clergy

Answer: B - The House of Lords and the House of Commons

Parliament developed into the House of Lords (nobles/bishops) and the House of Commons (commoners).

117. Why did the king need Parliament?

- A. To declare war
- B. To approve taxes
- C. To appoint judges
- D. To choose bishops

Answer: B - To approve taxes

The king needed Parliament's approval to raise taxes.

118. In which year was the first representative Parliament called?

- A. 1215
- B. 1264
- C. 1348
- D. 1381

Answer: B - 1264

Simon de Montfort called the first representative Parliament in 1264.

119. TRUE or FALSE: The first Parliament only included nobles and bishops.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only bishops
- D. Only nobles

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. Simon de Montfort's Parliament of 1264 was notable because it included ordinary people, not just nobles and bishops.

120. In which year did the Black Death arrive in England?

- A. 1215
- B. 1264
- C. 1348
- D. 1381

Answer: C - 1348

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348.

121. Approximately what proportion of England's population died from the Black Death?

- A. One-tenth
- B. One-quarter
- C. One-third
- D. One-half

Answer: C - One-third

The Black Death killed about one-third of the population of England.

122. What effect did the Black Death have on the feudal system?

- A. It strengthened it
- B. It began to break it down
- C. It had no effect
- D. It replaced it with democracy

Answer: B - It began to break it down

The Black Death began to break down the feudal system as surviving workers could demand higher wages.

123. How was the Black Death spread?

- A. Through contaminated water
- B. By fleas on rats
- C. Through the air
- D. By contact with infected animals

Answer: B - By fleas on rats

The Black Death was carried by fleas on rats.

124. What happened to wages after the Black Death?

- A. They decreased
- B. They stayed the same
- C. They increased because workers were scarce
- D. They were abolished

Answer: C - They increased because workers were scarce

With so many workers dead, survivors could demand higher wages as labour became scarce.

125. What triggered the Peasants' Revolt of 1381?

- A. A new land tax
- B. A new poll tax
- C. The Black Death
- D. A foreign invasion

Answer: B - A new poll tax

The Peasants' Revolt was triggered by the introduction of a new poll tax.

126. Who led the Peasants' Revolt?

- A. Simon de Montfort
- B. Oliver Cromwell
- C. Wat Tyler
- D. Robin Hood

Answer: C - Wat Tyler

The Peasants' Revolt was led by Wat Tyler and John Ball.

127. Which king met the rebels during the Peasants' Revolt?

- A.** Henry II
- B.** Edward III
- C.** Richard II
- D.** Henry V

Answer: C - Richard II

The young King Richard II met the rebels at Smithfield in London.

128. What happened after the Peasants' Revolt?

- A.** All demands were met
- B.** The king broke his promises and leaders were executed
- C.** A new Parliament was formed
- D.** The feudal system was abolished

Answer: B - The king broke his promises and leaders were executed

Richard II broke his promises after the peasants dispersed, and the leaders were executed.

129. How long did the Hundred Years War last?

- A.** From 1215 to 1315
- B.** From 1337 to 1453
- C.** From 1381 to 1485
- D.** From 1455 to 1555

Answer: B - From 1337 to 1453

The Hundred Years War lasted from 1337 to 1453.

130. At which battle did Henry V defeat a much larger French army?

- A.** Crécy
- B.** Hastings
- C.** Agincourt
- D.** Bosworth Field

Answer: C - Agincourt

Henry V defeated a much larger French army at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.

131. What were the Wars of the Roses?

- A.** Wars between England and France
- B.** A civil war between Lancaster and York
- C.** Wars between England and Scotland
- D.** A peasant uprising

Answer: B - A civil war between Lancaster and York

The Wars of the Roses were a civil war between the House of Lancaster and the House of York.

132. Which battle ended the Wars of the Roses?

- A.** Agincourt
- B.** Hastings
- C.** Bosworth Field
- D.** Crécy

Answer: C - Bosworth Field

The Wars of the Roses ended at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

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

- A.** A white rose
- B.** A red rose
- C.** A lion
- D.** A dragon

Answer: B - A red rose

The House of Lancaster's symbol was a red rose; the House of York's was a white rose.

134. Who defeated the English at the Battle of Bannockburn?

- A.** William Wallace
- B.** Robert the Bruce
- C.** Edward I
- D.** Henry V

Answer: B - Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce defeated the English at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

135. In which year was the Battle of Bannockburn?

- A.** 1215
- B.** 1284
- C.** 1314
- D.** 1381

Answer: C - 1314

The Battle of Bannockburn took place in 1314.

136. Which English king conquered Wales?

- A.** William the Conqueror
- B.** Henry II
- C.** Edward I
- D.** Henry V

Answer: C - Edward I

Edward I of England conquered Wales in 1284.

137. What did Edward I build across Wales to control the population?

- A.** Churches
- B.** Roads
- C.** Castles
- D.** Universities

Answer: C - Castles

Edward I built a series of impressive castles across Wales, including Caernarfon, Conwy, and Harlech.

138. Who was the first Tudor king?

- A.** Henry V
- B.** Henry VII
- C.** Henry VIII
- D.** Richard III

Answer: B - Henry VII

Henry VII (Henry Tudor) was the first Tudor monarch, taking the throne in 1485.

139. What is the Tudor rose?

- A.** A red rose
- B.** A white rose
- C.** A combination of red and white roses
- D.** A golden rose

Answer: C - A combination of red and white roses

The Tudor rose combined the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York.

140. Who did Henry VII marry to unite the houses of Lancaster and York?

- A.** Catherine of Aragon
- B.** Anne Boleyn
- C.** Elizabeth of York
- D.** Mary Queen of Scots

Answer: C - Elizabeth of York

Henry VII married Elizabeth of York to unite the warring houses.

141. How did Henry VII become king?

- A.** He inherited the throne
- B.** He defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field
- C.** He was elected by Parliament
- D.** He married into the royal family

Answer: B - He defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field

Henry VII became king by defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

142. How many wives did Henry VIII have?

- A.** Four
- B.** Five
- C.** Six
- D.** Seven

Answer: C - Six

Henry VIII had six wives.

143. Why did Henry VIII break away from the Roman Catholic Church?

- A.** He disagreed with Catholic teachings
- B.** The Pope refused to grant him a divorce
- C.** He wanted to become Pope
- D.** Parliament forced him to

Answer: B - The Pope refused to grant him a divorce

Henry VIII broke from Rome because the Pope refused to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

144. In which year did Henry VIII declare himself head of the Church of England?

- A.** 1485
- B.** 1509
- C.** 1534
- D.** 1547

Answer: C - 1534

Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church of England in 1534.

145. What was the dissolution of the monasteries?

- A. Building new monasteries
- B. Henry VIII seizing the wealth and lands of Catholic monasteries
- C. Converting monasteries to churches
- D. Closing monasteries due to plague

Answer: B - Henry VIII seizing the wealth and lands of Catholic monasteries

The dissolution of the monasteries was Henry VIII's seizure of the wealth and lands of Catholic monasteries.

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

- A. Catherine of Aragon
- B. Anne Boleyn
- C. Jane Seymour
- D. Catherine Parr

Answer: B - Anne Boleyn

Anne Boleyn was the mother of Elizabeth I. She was Henry VIII's second wife and was executed.

147. What is the English Reformation?

- A. A political revolution
- B. The break from the Roman Catholic Church and creation of the Church of England
- C. A reform of Parliament
- D. A change in the legal system

Answer: B - The break from the Roman Catholic Church and creation of the Church of England

The English Reformation was the break from the Roman Catholic Church, with Henry VIII declaring himself head of the Church of England.

148. How old was Edward VI when he became king?

- A. Six
- B. Nine
- C. Twelve
- D. Fifteen

Answer: B - Nine

Edward VI became king at the age of nine in 1547.

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

- A. She fought many wars
- B. She had Protestants burned at the stake
- C. She executed her husband
- D. She caused a famine

Answer: B - She had Protestants burned at the stake

Mary I earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary' because she had nearly 300 Protestants burned at the stake.

150. What religion was Edward VI?

- A. Catholic
- B. Protestant
- C. He had no religion
- D. Orthodox

Answer: B - Protestant

Edward VI was a strong Protestant who made the Church of England more firmly Protestant.

151. Who did Mary I marry?

- A.** Henry VIII
- B.** Philip II of Spain
- C.** James VI of Scotland
- D.** The Duke of Normandy

Answer: B - Philip II of Spain

Mary I married Philip II of Spain.

152. What book was introduced during Edward VI's reign?

- A.** The King James Bible
- B.** The Book of Common Prayer
- C.** The Magna Carta
- D.** The Domesday Book

Answer: B - The Book of Common Prayer

The Book of Common Prayer was introduced during Edward VI's reign.

153. When did Elizabeth I become queen?

- A.** 1534
- B.** 1547
- C.** 1558
- D.** 1603

Answer: C - 1558

Elizabeth I became queen in 1558 and reigned until 1603.

154. What was the Spanish Armada?

- A.** A Spanish trading company
- B.** A fleet of ships sent to invade England in 1588
- C.** A peace treaty with Spain
- D.** A Spanish colony in America

Answer: B - A fleet of ships sent to invade England in 1588

The Spanish Armada was a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain to invade England in 1588.

155. Who was the first Englishman to sail around the world?

- A.** Walter Raleigh
- B.** Francis Drake
- C.** James Cook
- D.** Christopher Columbus

Answer: B - Francis Drake

Sir Francis Drake became the first Englishman to sail around the world.

156. Why was Elizabeth I called the 'Virgin Queen'?

- A.** She was very religious
- B.** She never married
- C.** She was the first queen
- D.** She was very young when crowned

Answer: B - She never married

Elizabeth I was called the 'Virgin Queen' because she never married.

157. Which famous playwright wrote during Elizabeth I's reign?

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Geoffrey Chaucer
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. Jane Austen

Answer: C - William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare wrote his plays during the Elizabethan era.

158. In which year was the Spanish Armada defeated?

- A. 1534
- B. 1558
- C. 1588
- D. 1603

Answer: C - 1588

The Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588.

159. Who led the Protestant Reformation in Scotland?

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Martin Luther
- C. John Knox
- D. John Calvin

Answer: C - John Knox

John Knox led the Protestant Reformation in Scotland.

160. What is the Kirk?

- A. A Scottish castle
- B. The Presbyterian Church of Scotland
- C. A Scottish Parliament
- D. A type of Scottish law

Answer: B - The Presbyterian Church of Scotland

The Kirk is the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, established in 1560.

161. What happened to Mary, Queen of Scots?

- A. She became Queen of England
- B. She was imprisoned and then executed by Elizabeth I
- C. She returned to France
- D. She converted to Protestantism

Answer: B - She was imprisoned and then executed by Elizabeth I

Mary was imprisoned by Elizabeth I for 19 years and executed in 1587.

162. In which year was Mary, Queen of Scots executed?

- A. 1560
- B. 1567
- C. 1587
- D. 1603

Answer: C - 1587

Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587.

163. Who became king of Scotland when Mary abdicated?

- A. John Knox
- B. James VI
- C. Charles I
- D. Henry VIII

Answer: B - James VI

Mary's infant son became James VI of Scotland when she abdicated in 1567.

164. Who became king of England when Elizabeth I died?

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Charles I
- C. James VI of Scotland (James I of England)
- D. Oliver Cromwell

Answer: C - James VI of Scotland (James I of England)

James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603, uniting the crowns.

165. What important book was published in 1611?

- A. The Book of Common Prayer
- B. The King James Bible
- C. The Magna Carta
- D. Shakespeare's First Folio

Answer: B - The King James Bible

The King James Bible was published in 1611 and is one of the most influential books in English.

166. What did the 'divine right of kings' mean?

- A. Kings were chosen by Parliament
- B. The monarch's authority came directly from God
- C. Kings had to obey the Church
- D. Kings were elected by the people

Answer: B - The monarch's authority came directly from God

The divine right of kings meant that the monarch's authority came directly from God.

167. TRUE or FALSE: When James became king of both countries, England and Scotland merged into one country.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. Only their parliaments merged
- D. Only their armies merged

Answer: B - FALSE

FALSE. Although James united the crowns, England and Scotland remained separate countries with their own parliaments.

168. What was the Gunpowder Plot?

- A. A plan to invade France
- B. A plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament
- C. A plan to assassinate the Pope
- D. A plan to start a civil war

Answer: B - A plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament

The Gunpowder Plot was a plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.

169. Who is the most famous conspirator of the Gunpowder Plot?

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Robert Catesby
- C. Guy Fawkes
- D. Wat Tyler

Answer: C - Guy Fawkes

Guy Fawkes is the most famous conspirator, found guarding gunpowder beneath Parliament.

170. When is Bonfire Night celebrated?

- A. 1 January
- B. 14 February
- C. 5 November
- D. 25 December

Answer: C - 5 November

Bonfire Night is celebrated on 5 November to mark the failure of the Gunpowder Plot.

171. In which year was the Gunpowder Plot?

- A. 1588
- B. 1603
- C. 1605
- D. 1642

Answer: C - 1605

The Gunpowder Plot took place in 1605.

172. What were the two sides in the English Civil War?

- A. English and French
- B. Royalists (Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (Roundheads)
- C. Catholics and Protestants
- D. Nobles and peasants

Answer: B - Royalists (Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (Roundheads)

The English Civil War was between Royalists (Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (Roundheads).

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

- A. 1605
- B. 1625
- C. 1642
- D. 1649

Answer: C - 1642

The English Civil War broke out in 1642.

174. What happened to Charles I?

- A. He fled to France
- B. He was tried and executed in 1649
- C. He abdicated
- D. He won the Civil War

Answer: B - He was tried and executed in 1649

Charles I was tried for treason and executed in 1649.

175. Who led the Parliamentary forces?

- A. Guy Fawkes
- B. Robert Catesby
- C. Oliver Cromwell
- D. John Knox

Answer: C - Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell led the Parliamentary forces to victory.

176. What was the 'Personal Rule'?

- A. When Parliament ruled without a king
- B. When Charles I ruled without Parliament for 11 years
- C. When Cromwell was Lord Protector
- D. When the Church governed England

Answer: B - When Charles I ruled without Parliament for 11 years

The 'Personal Rule' was the period from 1629 when Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled alone for 11 years.

177. What was England called after the execution of Charles I?

- A. The Kingdom of England
- B. The Commonwealth
- C. The Republic of Britain
- D. The Protectorate

Answer: B - The Commonwealth

After Charles I's execution, England became a republic known as the Commonwealth.

178. What title did Oliver Cromwell take in 1653?

- A. King
- B. Lord Protector
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Lord Chancellor

Answer: B - Lord Protector

Cromwell took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

179. What did Cromwell ban as a strict Puritan?

- A. Farming
- B. Theatre and Christmas celebrations
- C. Trade with Europe
- D. The Church of England

Answer: B - Theatre and Christmas celebrations

Cromwell was a strict Puritan who banned theatre and Christmas celebrations.

180. What happened in Ireland under Cromwell?

- A. Ireland gained independence
- B. Cromwell's forces massacred thousands at Drogheda and Wexford
- C. Ireland became Protestant
- D. A peace treaty was signed

Answer: B - Cromwell's forces massacred thousands at Drogheda and Wexford

Cromwell brutally suppressed Ireland, with massacres at Drogheda and Wexford.

181. Who succeeded Cromwell after his death?

- A.** Charles II
- B.** His son Richard
- C.** Parliament
- D.** The army

Answer: B - His son Richard

Cromwell's son Richard briefly succeeded him but was unable to maintain power.

182. What was the Restoration?

- A.** The rebuilding of London
- B.** The return of Charles II as king in 1660
- C.** The restoration of the Catholic Church
- D.** The rebuilding of Parliament

Answer: B - The return of Charles II as king in 1660

The Restoration was the return of Charles II as king in 1660.

183. What was the Great Plague?

- A.** A disease that killed about 100,000 people in London in 1665
- B.** A fire that destroyed London
- C.** A war between England and France
- D.** A famine in Ireland

Answer: A - A disease that killed about 100,000 people in London in 1665

The Great Plague of 1665 killed about 100,000 people in London.

184. In which year was the Great Fire of London?

- A.** 1660
- B.** 1665
- C.** 1666
- D.** 1688

Answer: C - 1666

The Great Fire of London occurred in 1666.

185. Who designed the new St Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire?

- A.** Isaac Newton
- B.** Sir Christopher Wren
- C.** Robert Hooke
- D.** Samuel Pepys

Answer: B - Sir Christopher Wren

Sir Christopher Wren designed the new St Paul's Cathedral and many other churches.

186. What organisation was founded during Charles II's reign to promote science?

- A.** The British Museum
- B.** The Royal Society
- C.** The Royal Academy
- D.** The National Trust

Answer: B - The Royal Society

The Royal Society was founded during Charles II's reign to promote scientific discovery.

187. What was the Glorious Revolution?

- A.** A violent civil war
- B.** The bloodless transfer of power from James II to William and Mary in 1688
- C.** The execution of a king
- D.** A peasant uprising

Answer: B - The bloodless transfer of power from James II to William and Mary in 1688

The Glorious Revolution was the bloodless transfer of power from James II to William and Mary in 1688.

188. Why was James II unpopular?

- A.** He raised taxes
- B.** He was Catholic and people feared he would restore Catholicism
- C.** He started a war with France
- D.** He dissolved Parliament

Answer: B - He was Catholic and people feared he would restore Catholicism

James II was unpopular because he was Catholic and people feared he would restore Catholicism.

189. Who replaced James II as monarch?

- A.** Charles II
- B.** Oliver Cromwell
- C.** William III and Mary II
- D.** Queen Anne

Answer: C - William III and Mary II

William III and Mary II became joint monarchs after the Glorious Revolution.

190. What key principle did the Glorious Revolution establish?

- A.** The divine right of kings
- B.** That Parliament had supreme authority
- C.** That the Church ruled England
- D.** That the army chose the king

Answer: B - That Parliament had supreme authority

The Glorious Revolution established that Parliament, not the monarch, had supreme authority.

191. In which year was the Bill of Rights passed?

- A.** 1660
- B.** 1688
- C.** 1689
- D.** 1707

Answer: C - 1689

The Bill of Rights was passed in 1689.

192. What did the Bill of Rights limit?

- A.** The power of Parliament
- B.** The power of the monarch
- C.** The power of the Church
- D.** The power of the army

Answer: B - The power of the monarch

The Bill of Rights limited the power of the monarch and set out the rights of Parliament.

193. According to the Bill of Rights, what must the monarch be?

- A. Catholic
- B. Protestant
- C. Elected
- D. Born in England

Answer: B - Protestant

The Bill of Rights established that the monarch must be Protestant.

194. Which later document was influenced by the Bill of Rights 1689?

- A. The Magna Carta
- B. The Domesday Book
- C. The US Bill of Rights
- D. The Treaty of Union

Answer: C - The US Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights 1689 influenced later documents such as the US Bill of Rights.

195. Who is generally considered the first British Prime Minister?

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Robert Walpole
- C. William Pitt
- D. Duke of Wellington

Answer: B - Robert Walpole

Sir Robert Walpole is generally considered the first British Prime Minister, serving from 1721 to 1742.

196. Which royal house succeeded the Stuarts?

- A. Tudor
- B. York
- C. Hanover
- D. Windsor

Answer: C - Hanover

The House of Hanover succeeded the Stuarts when George I became king in 1714.

197. Why did George I rely on his ministers?

- A. He was too old
- B. He spoke little English
- C. He was often ill
- D. He preferred to live abroad

Answer: B - He spoke little English

George I spoke little English and relied heavily on his ministers to govern.

198. What did the Act of Union 1707 create?

- A. The United Kingdom
- B. The Kingdom of Great Britain
- C. The British Empire
- D. The Commonwealth

Answer: B - The Kingdom of Great Britain

The Act of Union 1707 joined England and Scotland to create the Kingdom of Great Britain.

199. What happened to the Scottish Parliament after 1707?

- A.** It gained more power
- B.** It was abolished
- C.** It moved to London
- D.** It became advisory only

Answer: B - It was abolished

The Scottish Parliament was abolished after the Act of Union 1707.

200. What did Scotland keep after the Act of Union?

- A.** Its own monarch
- B.** Its own army
- C.** Its own legal and education systems
- D.** Its own currency

Answer: C - Its own legal and education systems

Scotland kept its own legal and education systems and its own Presbyterian Church.

201. Who led the Jacobite rising of 1745?

- A.** Robert the Bruce
- B.** William Wallace
- C.** Bonnie Prince Charlie
- D.** James II

Answer: C - Bonnie Prince Charlie

Bonnie Prince Charlie (Charles Edward Stuart) led the Jacobite rising of 1745.

202. What was the last battle fought on British soil?

- A.** Bosworth Field
- B.** Bannockburn
- C.** Culloden
- D.** Hastings

Answer: C - Culloden

The Battle of Culloden in 1746 was the last battle fought on British soil.

203. What were the Highland Clearances?

- A.** Military campaigns in Scotland
- B.** The forced removal of Highlanders from their land
- C.** The building of roads in Scotland
- D.** The destruction of Scottish castles

Answer: B - The forced removal of Highlanders from their land

The Highland Clearances were the forced removal of Scottish Highlanders from their land.

204. Who wrote 'The Wealth of Nations'?

- A.** David Hume
- B.** Adam Smith
- C.** Robert Burns
- D.** James Watt

Answer: B - Adam Smith

Adam Smith wrote 'The Wealth of Nations' in 1776.

205. What did James Watt improve?

- A. The printing press
- B. The steam engine
- C. The spinning jenny
- D. The telegraph

Answer: B - The steam engine

James Watt improved the steam engine, a key invention of the Industrial Revolution.

206. Who is Scotland's national poet?

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Robert Burns
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. John Keats

Answer: B - Robert Burns

Robert Burns is Scotland's national poet.

207. What was the Enlightenment?

- A. A religious movement
- B. An intellectual movement emphasising reason and science
- C. A political party
- D. An artistic style

Answer: B - An intellectual movement emphasising reason and science

The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement that emphasised reason, science, and individual rights.

208. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. Britain
- D. The United States

Answer: C - Britain

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 18th century.

209. Who invented the spinning jenny?

- A. James Watt
- B. Richard Arkwright
- C. James Hargreaves
- D. Robert Burns

Answer: C - James Hargreaves

James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny.

210. What was a major social effect of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. People moved from cities to the countryside
- B. People moved from the countryside to cities
- C. Population decreased
- D. Agriculture became more important

Answer: B - People moved from the countryside to cities

The Industrial Revolution caused massive migration from the countryside to growing industrial cities.

211. Who improved the steam engine?

- A. Richard Arkwright
- B. James Hargreaves
- C. James Watt
- D. George Stephenson

Answer: C - James Watt

James Watt improved the steam engine, which was a key invention of the Industrial Revolution.

212. Who led the campaign in Parliament to abolish the slave trade?

- A. Robert Walpole
- B. William Wilberforce
- C. William Pitt
- D. Edmund Burke

Answer: B - William Wilberforce

William Wilberforce led the campaign in Parliament to abolish the slave trade.

213. In which year was the slave trade abolished?

- A. 1776
- B. 1807
- C. 1833
- D. 1865

Answer: B - 1807

The slave trade was abolished in 1807.

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

- A. 1807
- B. 1833
- C. 1865
- D. 1918

Answer: B - 1833

Slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1833.

215. What was the 'Middle Passage'?

- A. A trade route through the Mediterranean
- B. The journey of enslaved people across the Atlantic
- C. A passage through Parliament
- D. A route through the English Channel

Answer: B - The journey of enslaved people across the Atlantic

The Middle Passage was the terrible journey of enslaved people across the Atlantic.

216. What was the main grievance of the American colonists?

- A. Religious persecution
- B. Taxation without representation
- C. Forced military service
- D. Land disputes

Answer: B - Taxation without representation

The main grievance was 'no taxation without representation' — taxes imposed without representation in Parliament.

217. In which year did the American colonies declare independence?

- A.** 1707
- B.** 1745
- C.** 1776
- D.** 1783

Answer: C - 1776

The American colonies declared independence in 1776.

218. When did Britain recognise American independence?

- A.** 1776
- B.** 1783
- C.** 1807
- D.** 1833

Answer: B - 1783

Britain recognised American independence in 1783.

219. Who defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar?

- A.** Duke of Wellington
- B.** Admiral Lord Nelson
- C.** Sir Francis Drake
- D.** Robert Walpole

Answer: B - Admiral Lord Nelson

Admiral Lord Nelson defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

220. Who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo?

- A.** Admiral Nelson
- B.** The Duke of Wellington
- C.** Robert Walpole
- D.** Oliver Cromwell

Answer: B - The Duke of Wellington

The Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

221. Who is considered the founder of modern nursing?

- A.** Mary Seacole
- B.** Florence Nightingale
- C.** Queen Victoria
- D.** Elizabeth Fry

Answer: B - Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale is considered the founder of modern nursing for her work during the Crimean War.

222. In which year was the Battle of Trafalgar?

- A.** 1783
- B.** 1805
- C.** 1815
- D.** 1853

Answer: B - 1805

The Battle of Trafalgar was fought in 1805.

223. What is Trafalgar Square named after?

- A. A French city
- B. Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar
- C. The Duke of Wellington
- D. A peace treaty

Answer: B - Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar

Trafalgar Square is named after Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

224. At its height, approximately how much of the world's land did the British Empire cover?

- A. One-tenth
- B. One-quarter
- C. One-third
- D. One-half

Answer: B - One-quarter

At its height, the British Empire covered about a quarter of the world's land surface.

225. Which of these was NOT a territory of the British Empire?

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. Brazil
- D. Australia

Answer: C - Brazil

Brazil was a Portuguese colony, not part of the British Empire.

226. How long did Queen Victoria reign?

- A. From 1801 to 1865
- B. From 1837 to 1901
- C. From 1851 to 1914
- D. From 1860 to 1920

Answer: B - From 1837 to 1901

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.

227. What did the Factory Acts do?

- A. Built new factories
- B. Improved working conditions and limited child labour
- C. Closed all factories
- D. Moved factories to the countryside

Answer: B - Improved working conditions and limited child labour

The Factory Acts improved working conditions and limited child labour.

228. What was the Great Exhibition of 1851?

- A. A military parade
- B. An exhibition of industrial achievements held in the Crystal Palace
- C. A royal wedding
- D. A scientific conference

Answer: B - An exhibition of industrial achievements held in the Crystal Palace

The Great Exhibition of 1851 was held in the Crystal Palace in London to showcase industrial achievements.

229. What did the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 do?

- A.** Reformed the Church
- B.** Extended the right to vote to more men
- C.** Reformed the legal system
- D.** Reformed education

Answer: B - Extended the right to vote to more men

The Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 extended the right to vote to more men.

230. What caused the Irish famine in the 1840s?

- A.** A war with England
- B.** The failure of the potato crop
- C.** A drought
- D.** An earthquake

Answer: B - The failure of the potato crop

The Irish famine was caused by the failure of the potato crop due to disease.

231. Approximately how many people died in the Irish famine?

- A.** 100,000
- B.** 500,000
- C.** 1 million
- D.** 5 million

Answer: C - 1 million

About one million people died in the Irish famine.

232. What was Home Rule?

- A.** Rule by the monarch alone
- B.** The right of Ireland to govern its own affairs
- C.** Rule by the House of Lords
- D.** Military rule

Answer: B - The right of Ireland to govern its own affairs

Home Rule was the campaign for Ireland's right to govern its own affairs.

233. What did the Act of Union 1801 create?

- A.** The Kingdom of Great Britain
- B.** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- C.** The British Empire
- D.** The Commonwealth

Answer: B - The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

The Act of Union 1801 created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

234. When was the secret ballot introduced?

- A.** 1832
- B.** 1867
- C.** 1872
- D.** 1884

Answer: C - 1872

The secret ballot was introduced in 1872.

235. What did the Chartists campaign for?

- A. Independence from France
- B. Democratic reforms including votes for all men
- C. The abolition of slavery
- D. Religious freedom

Answer: B - Democratic reforms including votes for all men

The Chartists campaigned for democratic reforms including votes for all men and secret ballots.

236. Which Reform Act first gave the vote to working-class men in towns?

- A. 1832
- B. 1867
- C. 1872
- D. 1884

Answer: B - 1867

The 1867 Reform Act extended the vote to many working-class men in towns.

237. When were old age pensions first introduced in Britain?

- A. 1870
- B. 1908
- C. 1911
- D. 1945

Answer: B - 1908

Old age pensions were introduced in 1908.

238. What did the National Insurance Act of 1911 provide?

- A. Free education
- B. Health and unemployment insurance for workers
- C. Votes for women
- D. Housing for the poor

Answer: B - Health and unemployment insurance for workers

The National Insurance Act of 1911 provided health and unemployment insurance for workers.

239. When did World War I take place?

- A. 1900-1905
- B. 1914-1918
- C. 1939-1945
- D. 1950-1953

Answer: B - 1914-1918

World War I lasted from 1914 to 1918.

240. On what date is Remembrance Day?

- A. 1 January
- B. 5 November
- C. 11 November
- D. 25 December

Answer: C - 11 November

Remembrance Day is on 11 November, the date the armistice was signed in 1918.

241. What do people wear on Remembrance Day?

- A. White roses
- B. Poppies
- C. Crosses
- D. Ribbons

Answer: B - Poppies

People wear poppies on Remembrance Day to remember those who died in wars.

242. What was the Western Front?

- A. A political movement
- B. The main area of trench warfare in France and Belgium
- C. A naval battle
- D. A peace conference

Answer: B - The main area of trench warfare in France and Belgium

The Western Front was the main area of trench warfare in France and Belgium during World War I.

243. What was the Easter Rising?

- A. A religious festival
- B. An armed rebellion against British rule in Dublin in 1916
- C. A peace conference
- D. A general election

Answer: B - An armed rebellion against British rule in Dublin in 1916

The Easter Rising was an armed rebellion against British rule in Dublin in 1916.

244. In which year was Ireland partitioned?

- A. 1916
- B. 1918
- C. 1922
- D. 1945

Answer: C - 1922

Ireland was partitioned in 1922.

245. How many counties make up Northern Ireland?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 26

Answer: B - 6

Northern Ireland consists of 6 counties.

246. What became of the 26 southern counties of Ireland?

- A. They became Northern Ireland
- B. They became the Irish Free State (later Republic of Ireland)
- C. They remained part of the UK
- D. They became a British colony

Answer: B - They became the Irish Free State (later Republic of Ireland)

The 26 southern counties became the Irish Free State, later the Republic of Ireland.

247. What was the Jarrow March?

- A.** A military parade
- B.** A march by 200 unemployed men from Jarrow to London in 1936
- C.** A victory celebration
- D.** A religious procession

Answer: B - A march by 200 unemployed men from Jarrow to London in 1936

The Jarrow March of 1936 was when 200 unemployed men walked from Jarrow to London to protest mass unemployment.

248. What caused mass unemployment in the 1930s?

- A.** World War I
- B.** The Great Depression
- C.** The partition of Ireland
- D.** The Industrial Revolution

Answer: B - The Great Depression

The Great Depression of the 1930s caused mass unemployment in Britain.

249. Who was the British Prime Minister during most of World War II?

- A.** Neville Chamberlain
- B.** Winston Churchill
- C.** Clement Attlee
- D.** Anthony Eden

Answer: B - Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940 and led Britain through most of World War II.

250. What was the Blitz?

- A.** A type of aircraft
- B.** The sustained bombing of British cities by Germany
- C.** A military strategy
- D.** A peace treaty

Answer: B - The sustained bombing of British cities by Germany

The Blitz was the sustained bombing of British cities by the German air force.

251. What was the Battle of Britain?

- A.** A naval battle
- B.** A crucial air battle where the RAF defended Britain against German attacks
- C.** A land battle in France
- D.** A battle in North Africa

Answer: B - A crucial air battle where the RAF defended Britain against German attacks

The Battle of Britain was a crucial air battle in 1940 where the RAF defended Britain against German air attacks.

252. When is VE Day?

- A.** 11 November
- B.** 8 May
- C.** 6 June
- D.** 2 September

Answer: B - 8 May

VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) is 8 May 1945.

253. When did World War II begin?

- A. 1914
- B. 1936
- C. 1939
- D. 1941

Answer: C - 1939

World War II began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.

254. Who led the Suffragettes?

- A. Millicent Fawcett
- B. Emmeline Pankhurst
- C. Florence Nightingale
- D. Queen Victoria

Answer: B - Emmeline Pankhurst

Emmeline Pankhurst led the Suffragettes.

255. In which year did women first get the right to vote in the UK?

- A. 1901
- B. 1918
- C. 1928
- D. 1945

Answer: B - 1918

In 1918, women over 30 who met property qualifications were first given the right to vote.

256. In which year did women get equal voting rights with men?

- A. 1918
- B. 1928
- C. 1945
- D. 1969

Answer: B - 1928

In 1928, women were given the right to vote on the same terms as men.

257. What was the difference between Suffragists and Suffragettes?

- A. Suffragists were men, Suffragettes were women
- B. Suffragists used peaceful methods, Suffragettes used militant tactics
- C. They were the same movement
- D. Suffragists wanted votes for all, Suffragettes only for women

Answer: B - Suffragists used peaceful methods, Suffragettes used militant tactics

Suffragists (led by Fawcett) used peaceful methods; Suffragettes (led by Pankhurst) used militant tactics.

258. Who established the National Health Service (NHS)?

- A. Winston Churchill
- B. Clement Attlee
- C. Aneurin (Nye) Bevan
- D. William Beveridge

Answer: C - Aneurin (Nye) Bevan

The NHS was established in 1948 by Aneurin (Nye) Bevan, the Health Minister.

259. In which year was the NHS established?

- A. 1942
- B. 1945
- C. 1948
- D. 1951

Answer: C - 1948

The NHS was established in 1948.

260. Who wrote the Beveridge Report?

- A. Clement Attlee
- B. Aneurin Bevan
- C. Sir William Beveridge
- D. Winston Churchill

Answer: C - Sir William Beveridge

The Beveridge Report was written by Sir William Beveridge in 1942.

261. What were the 'five giant evils' identified in the Beveridge Report?

- A. War, famine, plague, poverty, crime
- B. Want, disease, ignorance, squalor, idleness
- C. Hunger, cold, darkness, fear, loneliness
- D. Poverty, inequality, injustice, corruption, tyranny

Answer: B - Want, disease, ignorance, squalor, idleness

The five giant evils were want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness.

262. What was the HMT Empire Windrush?

- A. A warship
- B. A ship that brought Caribbean migrants to Britain in 1948
- C. A trading vessel
- D. A passenger liner to Australia

Answer: B - A ship that brought Caribbean migrants to Britain in 1948

The HMT Empire Windrush brought one of the first large groups of Caribbean migrants to Britain in 1948.

263. Why did people from Commonwealth countries come to Britain after WWII?

- A. To escape war
- B. Britain needed workers to help rebuild the country
- C. They were forced to come
- D. For education

Answer: B - Britain needed workers to help rebuild the country

People from Commonwealth countries came because Britain needed workers to help rebuild after the war.

264. What did the Race Relations Acts make illegal?

- A. Immigration
- B. Racial discrimination
- C. Trade unions
- D. Political protests

Answer: B - Racial discrimination

The Race Relations Acts of 1965 and 1968 made racial discrimination illegal.

265. In which year was the death penalty abolished in Britain?

- A.** 1945
- B.** 1960
- C.** 1965
- D.** 1970

Answer: C - 1965

The death penalty was abolished in Britain in 1965.

266. What did the Equal Pay Act of 1970 do?

- A.** Gave women the vote
- B.** Required equal pay for equal work
- C.** Abolished slavery
- D.** Created the NHS

Answer: B - Required equal pay for equal work

The Equal Pay Act of 1970 required equal pay for equal work regardless of gender.

267. Which famous band was part of the 'British Invasion' of pop music?

- A.** The Beach Boys
- B.** The Beatles
- C.** The Eagles
- D.** ABBA

Answer: B - The Beatles

The Beatles were a key part of the British pop music revolution of the 1960s.

268. Who was Britain's first female Prime Minister?

- A.** Queen Victoria
- B.** Margaret Thatcher
- C.** Theresa May
- D.** Emmeline Pankhurst

Answer: B - Margaret Thatcher

Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first female Prime Minister in 1979.

269. What was the 'Winter of Discontent'?

- A.** A very cold winter
- B.** A period of widespread strikes in 1978-79
- C.** A military conflict
- D.** An economic boom

Answer: B - A period of widespread strikes in 1978-79

The 'Winter of Discontent' (1978-79) was a period of widespread strikes by public sector workers.

270. What was the Falklands War?

- A.** A war with France
- B.** A conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands in 1982
- C.** A civil war in Northern Ireland
- D.** A trade dispute with the EU

Answer: B - A conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands in 1982

The Falklands War was a conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

271. What were 'The Troubles'?

- A. A period of economic difficulty
- B. A long period of conflict in Northern Ireland
- C. A series of natural disasters
- D. A political scandal

Answer: B - A long period of conflict in Northern Ireland

The Troubles was a long period of conflict in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s to the late 1990s.

272. What was the Good Friday Agreement?

- A. A trade deal
- B. A peace agreement signed in 1998 to end The Troubles
- C. A military alliance
- D. An education reform

Answer: B - A peace agreement signed in 1998 to end The Troubles

The Good Friday Agreement was signed in 1998, bringing an end to most of the violence in Northern Ireland.

273. What did unionists in Northern Ireland want?

- A. To join the Republic of Ireland
- B. Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK
- C. Independence for Northern Ireland
- D. To join the European Union

Answer: B - Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK

Unionists wanted Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom.

274. Approximately how many people were killed during The Troubles?

- A. 300
- B. 3,000
- C. 30,000
- D. 300,000

Answer: B - 3,000

Over 3,000 people were killed during The Troubles.

275. When was the Scottish Parliament established?

- A. 1997
- B. 1998
- C. 1999
- D. 2000

Answer: C - 1999

The Scottish Parliament was established in 1999.

276. What is the Welsh Parliament called?

- A. The Welsh Council
- B. Senedd Cymru
- C. The Welsh Congress
- D. Dáil Éireann

Answer: B - Senedd Cymru

The Welsh Parliament is called Senedd Cymru (the Senedd). It was formerly the National Assembly for Wales, renamed in 2020.

277. What does devolution mean?

- A.** Full independence
- B.** Transfer of some powers from Westminster to devolved parliaments
- C.** The abolition of Parliament
- D.** A type of election

Answer: B - Transfer of some powers from Westminster to devolved parliaments

Devolution means the transfer of some powers from the UK Parliament at Westminster to devolved parliaments.

278. Which country of the UK does NOT have a devolved parliament?

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

Answer: D - England

England does not have its own devolved parliament.

279. Who invented the World Wide Web?

- A.** Bill Gates
- B.** Steve Jobs
- C.** Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- D.** Alan Turing

Answer: C - Sir Tim Berners-Lee

Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989.

280. Who discovered penicillin?

- A.** Alexander Graham Bell
- B.** Alexander Fleming
- C.** Francis Crick
- D.** John Logie Baird

Answer: B - Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

281. Who demonstrated the first working television?

- A.** Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- B.** Alexander Fleming
- C.** John Logie Baird
- D.** Alan Turing

Answer: C - John Logie Baird

John Logie Baird demonstrated the first working television in 1925.

282. What is Alan Turing famous for?

- A.** Inventing the telephone
- B.** Breaking the Enigma code and pioneering computer science
- C.** Discovering penicillin
- D.** Inventing the jet engine

Answer: B - Breaking the Enigma code and pioneering computer science

Alan Turing broke the Enigma code during WWII and is considered a pioneer of computer science.

283. Who is credited with inventing the telephone?

- A. John Logie Baird
- B. Sir Christopher Cockerell
- C. Alexander Graham Bell
- D. Sir Frank Whittle

Answer: C - Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell, born in Scotland, is credited with inventing the telephone.

284. Which TWO statements are true about the first people to live in Britain? (choose TWO)

- A. They were hunter-gatherers.
- B. They established large, permanent cities across the land.
- C. They built impressive monuments like Stonehenge.
- D. They arrived after Britain had separated from the continent.

Answer: A, C - They were hunter-gatherers.; They built impressive monuments like Stonehenge.

The paragraph states that the first people were hunter-gatherers and that they built monuments such as Stonehenge.

285. Which TWO statements are true about the people of Britain during the Iron Age? (choose TWO)

- A. They resided in hill forts.
- B. They mainly crafted their tools and weapons from bronze.
- C. Their spoken language was part of the Celtic family.
- D. They were governed by a unified monarchy.

Answer: A, C - They resided in hill forts.; Their spoken language was part of the Celtic family.

The paragraph states that during the Iron Age, people lived in hill forts and spoke a language from the Celtic family.

286. Which TWO significant contributions did the Romans make to Britain? (choose TWO)

- A. They introduced a comprehensive system of law.
- B. They governed Britain for a period of less than 100 years.
- C. They built extensive roads and public buildings.
- D. They achieved their conquest of Britain under Julius Caesar.

Answer: A, C - They introduced a comprehensive system of law.; They built extensive roads and public buildings.

The paragraph states that the Romans built roads, public buildings, and a system of law in Britain.

287. Which TWO statements are true about Hadrian's Wall? (choose TWO)

- A. Its primary purpose was to defend against northern tribes.
- B. It was primarily constructed to improve Roman trade routes.
- C. It extended from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne.
- D. It was built to mark the northern boundary of Roman rule in Scotland.

Answer: A, C - Its primary purpose was to defend against northern tribes.; It extended from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne.

The paragraph states that Hadrian's Wall was built to keep out northern tribes and that it ran from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne.

288. Which TWO statements describe the situation in Britain when the Romans left? (choose TWO)

- A. Many inhabitants had adopted Christianity.
- B. The Roman army continued to provide protection for Britain.
- C. The country became vulnerable to external invasions.
- D. The Latin language was entirely discarded by the local population.

Answer: A, C - Many inhabitants had adopted Christianity.; The country became vulnerable to external invasions.

The paragraph states that by the time the Romans left, many people had adopted Christianity, and Britain became vulnerable to invasion.

289. Which TWO statements are true about the tribes who invaded and settled in Britain after the Romans left? (choose TWO)

- A. They were collectively known as the Anglo-Saxons.
- B. Their primary origins were in modern-day France and Spain.
- C. They came from regions that are now part of modern Germany and Denmark.
- D. They were the indigenous people of Britain returning to their homeland.

Answer: A, C - They were collectively known as the Anglo-Saxons.; They came from regions that are now part of modern Germany and Denmark.

The paragraph states that these tribes were collectively known as the Anglo-Saxons and that they came from areas of modern Germany and Denmark.

290. Which TWO significant developments occurred during the Anglo-Saxon period in England? (choose TWO)

- A. The establishment of a unified kingdom across Britain.
- B. The development of the English language.
- C. The creation of a legal system.
- D. Their continuous practice of paganism.

Answer: B, C - The development of the English language.; The creation of a legal system.

The Anglo-Saxon period saw the development of the English language and the creation of a legal system, as explicitly stated in the paragraph.

291. Which TWO statements accurately describe the Vikings' activities and origins in Britain? (choose TWO)

- A. They primarily engaged in peaceful trading with British kingdoms.
- B. They originated from Denmark and Norway.
- C. They established settlements in the east and north of England.
- D. Their raids were mainly directed at inland farming communities.

Answer: B, C - They originated from Denmark and Norway.; They established settlements in the east and north of England.

The Vikings came from Denmark and Norway, and they settled in Britain, particularly in the east and north of England, in the area known as the Danelaw.

292. Which TWO statements are true about King Alfred the Great? (choose TWO)

- A. He was the first king to unite all of England.
- B. He is the only English monarch to be known as 'the Great'.
- C. He promoted education and established a legal code.
- D. He completely expelled the Vikings from Britain.

Answer: B, C - He is the only English monarch to be known as 'the Great'.; He promoted education and established a legal code.

King Alfred the Great is the only English king to be called 'the Great', and he is also remembered for promoting education and establishing a legal code.

293. Which TWO statements are true regarding the re-establishment of Christianity in Anglo-Saxon England? (choose TWO)

- A. Christianity had remained a dominant religion in Britain since Roman times.
- B. St Augustine was sent by Pope Gregory to re-establish the faith.
- C. Monasteries grew to become important centres of learning and culture.
- D. Anglo-Saxon kings immediately adopted Christianity upon their arrival.

Answer: B, C - St Augustine was sent by Pope Gregory to re-establish the faith.; Monasteries grew to become important centres of learning and culture.

Pope Gregory sent St Augustine to re-establish Christianity in England, and monasteries became important centres of learning and culture during this period.

294. Which TWO cultural achievements are associated with the Anglo-Saxon period? (choose TWO)

- A. The creation of the epic poem Beowulf.
- B. The discovery of the Sutton Hoo treasure in Scotland.
- C. The writing of 'A History of the English Church and People' by the Venerable Bede.
- D. The development of advanced printing presses for mass production of books.

Answer: A, C - The creation of the epic poem Beowulf.; The writing of 'A History of the English Church and People' by the Venerable Bede.

The epic poem Beowulf was created during the Anglo-Saxon period, and the Venerable Bede wrote 'A History of the English Church and People', an early historical work about Britain.

295. Which TWO statements are true about the events of 1066? (choose TWO)

- A. The English king Harold II was victorious at the Battle of Hastings.
- B. William, Duke of Normandy, became King of England.
- C. The Battle of Hastings took place in 1066.
- D. The invasion was led by a Scottish king.

Answer: B, C - William, Duke of Normandy, became King of England.; The Battle of Hastings took place in 1066.

In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, defeated King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings and subsequently became King of England.

296. Which TWO of the following statements are true about William the Conqueror's reign? (choose TWO)

- A. He introduced the feudal system to England.
- B. The Norman Conquest was the first foreign invasion of England.
- C. He ordered the creation of the Domesday Book in 1086.
- D. The Domesday Book primarily documented military service provided by his followers.

Answer: A, C - He introduced the feudal system to England.; He ordered the creation of the Domesday Book in 1086.

William the Conqueror introduced the feudal system and commissioned the Domesday Book in 1086, which was a survey of land and property.

297. Which TWO statements accurately describe aspects of Norman influence in England? (choose TWO)

- A. Norman French became the language spoken by all people in England.
- B. The Normans constructed many castles and grand cathedrals.
- C. Norman French was adopted by the court and ruling class.
- D. The Normans primarily focused on rebuilding existing Anglo-Saxon structures.

Answer: B, C - The Normans constructed many castles and grand cathedrals.; Norman French was adopted by the court and ruling class.

The Normans built numerous castles and cathedrals, and Norman French became the language used by the court and ruling class.

298. Which TWO statements correctly describe the structure of the feudal system in England? (choose TWO)

- A. The king was the ultimate owner of all land.
- B. Knights directly provided military service to the king for their land.
- C. Peasants farmed small plots of land in exchange for labour and a share of their produce.
- D. Barons and lords were responsible for farming the king's personal estates.

Answer: A, C - The king was the ultimate owner of all land.; Peasants farmed small plots of land in exchange for labour and a share of their produce.

Under the feudal system, the king owned all the land, and peasants worked small plots in return for labour and a share of their crops.

299. Which TWO facts are true about the Domesday Book? (choose TWO)

- A. It was primarily a record of military strategies and alliances.
- B. It was used by William the Conqueror to assess taxes.
- C. It documented land ownership, value, and population across England.
- D. The original document was lost during the medieval period.

Answer: B, C - It was used by William the Conqueror to assess taxes.; It documented land ownership, value, and population across England.

The Domesday Book was ordered by William the Conqueror to calculate taxes and recorded detailed information about land ownership, value, and population.

300. Which TWO statements about the Magna Carta are correct according to the text? (choose TWO)

- A. King John willingly signed the document in 1215.
- B. It was signed at Runnymede, near Windsor.
- C. It established the idea that the king was not above the law.
- D. The barons sought to grant the king more power through this charter.

Answer: B, C - It was signed at Runnymede, near Windsor.; It established the idea that the king was not above the law.

The Magna Carta was signed by King John in 1215 at Runnymede, establishing the principle that even the king was subject to the law.

301. Which TWO principles are associated with the Magna Carta, as described in the paragraph? (choose TWO)

- A. It ensured all people, regardless of status, had equal rights.
- B. It limited the power of the monarch.
- C. It introduced the concept of a fair trial.
- D. It was the first document in history to explicitly define universal human rights.

Answer: B, C - It limited the power of the monarch.; It introduced the concept of a fair trial.

The Magna Carta limited the power of the king and included key principles such as the right to a fair trial.

302. Which TWO statements accurately describe the early English Parliament's development? (choose TWO)

- A. Simon de Montfort convened the first Parliament that included people beyond nobles and bishops.
- B. The initial Parliament was solely composed of the nobility and high-ranking clergy.
- C. By the conclusion of the 13th century, Parliament had evolved into an established institution with two distinct chambers.
- D. The two-chamber structure was a feature of the very first Parliament called in 1264.

Answer: A, C - Simon de Montfort convened the first Parliament that included people beyond nobles and bishops.; By the conclusion of the 13th century, Parliament had evolved into an established institution with two distinct chambers.

Simon de Montfort's Parliament in 1264 was notable for including ordinary people, and by the end of the 13th century, Parliament had become a two-chamber institution.

303. Which TWO statements accurately describe the structure and powers of the developing English Parliament? (choose TWO)

- A. The House of Lords was composed of nobles and bishops.
- B. The monarch could levy taxes independently, without parliamentary consent.
- C. The king required Parliament's approval to introduce new taxes.
- D. The House of Commons primarily represented the interests of the nobility.

Answer: A, C - The House of Lords was composed of nobles and bishops.; The king required Parliament's approval to introduce new taxes.

The House of Lords was specifically for nobles and bishops, and the king's ability to raise taxes was dependent on Parliament's approval.

304. Which TWO statements accurately describe the arrival and impact of the Black Death in England? (choose TWO)

- A. The plague reached England in 1348.
- B. It was primarily spread through airborne transmission between people.
- C. The disease was carried by fleas found on rats.
- D. The death toll was limited to a small percentage of the population.

Answer: A, C - The plague reached England in 1348.; The disease was carried by fleas found on rats.

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348 and was transmitted by fleas on rats, causing widespread devastation.

305. Which TWO social and economic changes resulted from the Black Death in England? (choose TWO)

- A. The feudal system started to decline.
- B. Peasants found their freedom and power diminished.
- C. Workers who survived were able to negotiate for higher wages.
- D. Labour became abundant and less valuable.

Answer: A, C - The feudal system started to decline.; Workers who survived were able to negotiate for higher wages.

The Black Death led to the breakdown of the feudal system and allowed surviving workers to demand higher wages due to labour scarcity.

306. The earliest known settlement in Britain, Skara Brae, is located in Wiltshire.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Skara Brae is on Orkney, off the north coast of Scotland, while Stonehenge is in Wiltshire.

307. During the Iron Age, the inhabitants of Britain were organised into tribal groups and resided in hill forts.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that 'During the Iron Age, the people of Britain lived in hill forts and were organised into tribal groups'.

308. Julius Caesar successfully conquered Britain for the Romans in 55 BC.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Julius Caesar's invasion in 55 BC 'was not successful' and the Romans did not conquer Britain until AD 43.

309. Hadrian's Wall was built across northern England, stretching from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph confirms that Hadrian's Wall 'ran from the Solway Firth to the River Tyne'.

310. When the Romans departed Britain in AD 410, the island remained well-protected by its own established army.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that when the Romans left, 'Britain was no longer protected by the Roman army and became vulnerable to invasion by other groups', implying it was not well-protected.

311. The tribes who invaded Britain after the Romans left, including the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, are collectively referred to as the Anglo-Saxons.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons 'became known collectively as the Anglo-Saxons'.

312. The Anglo-Saxons were Christian upon their arrival in England.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that the Anglo-Saxons were initially pagan but gradually converted to Christianity.

313. The Vikings primarily settled in the southern regions of England, establishing the Danelaw.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that the Vikings settled particularly in the east and north of England, in an area known as the Danelaw.

314. King Alfred the Great is recognized for promoting education and establishing a legal code.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that Alfred is remembered for promoting education and establishing a legal code.

315. In AD 697, St Augustine was sent by Pope Gregory to re-establish Christianity in England.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Pope Gregory sent St Augustine in AD 597, not AD 697.

316. The Venerable Bede, a monk from Northumbria, authored 'A History of the English Church and People'.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that The Venerable Bede wrote 'A History of the English Church and People'.

317. The Battle of Hastings in 1066 saw King Harold II defeat William, Duke of Normandy.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that William, Duke of Normandy, defeated the English king Harold II at the Battle of Hastings.

318. William the Conqueror ordered the creation of the Domesday Book in 1066.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The Domesday Book was ordered in 1086, not 1066.

319. Norman French became the language of the court and the ruling class after the Norman Conquest.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that Norman French became the language of the court and the ruling class, while ordinary people continued to speak English.

320. Under the feudal system, peasants (serfs) owned the small plots of land they farmed.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that knights allowed peasants to farm small plots in exchange for labour and a share of their crops, meaning they did not own the land.

321. The Domesday Book, completed in 1086, was used to calculate taxes and is still considered an important historical document.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that the Domesday Book was used to calculate taxes and is one of the most important historical documents in England, still surviving today.

322. King John willingly signed the Magna Carta in 1215 to address his barons' concerns about his rule.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that King John was 'forced by his barons' to sign the Magna Carta, indicating he did not do so willingly.

323. The Magna Carta introduced the principle that no free man could be imprisoned without lawful judgement.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that key principles included 'the idea that no free man could be imprisoned without lawful judgement'.

324. By the beginning of the 13th century, Parliament had become an established institution with two chambers.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Parliament became an established institution with two chambers 'By the end of the 13th century,' not the beginning.

325. The king required Parliament's approval before he could raise taxes.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph clearly states, 'The king needed Parliament's approval to raise taxes.'

326. The Black Death, which arrived in England in 1348, killed approximately two-thirds of the country's population.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that the Black Death killed 'about one-third of the population of England,' not two-thirds.

327. Following the Black Death, the feudal system in England began to break down as peasants gained more freedom.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states, 'The feudal system began to break down as peasants gained more freedom and power.'

Chapter 4: A Modern, Thriving Society

170 questions

328. Approximately what proportion of the UK population was born outside the UK?

- A. About 5%
- B. About 14%
- C. About 25%
- D. About 40%

Answer: B - About 14%

About 14% of the UK population were born outside the UK, reflecting how diverse the population has become.

329. Which country of the UK has the largest population?

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

Answer: D - England

England has the largest population of the four countries of the UK.

330. Approximately what percentage of the UK population were born outside the UK?

- A. 5%
- B. 14%
- C. 25%
- D. 40%

Answer: B - 14%

About 14% of the UK population were born outside the UK.

331. What are the largest ethnic minority groups in the UK?

- A. African Caribbean
- B. South Asian
- C. Chinese
- D. Eastern European

Answer: B - South Asian

The largest ethnic minority groups in the UK are of South Asian origin.

332. What is the capital of Wales?

- A. Swansea
- B. Cardiff
- C. Newport
- D. Bangor

Answer: B - Cardiff

The capital of Wales is Cardiff.

333. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?

- A. Dublin
- B. Belfast
- C. Derry
- D. Lisburn

Answer: B - Belfast

The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

334. Which of these is a Crown Dependency?

- A. Gibraltar
- B. Jersey
- C. Bermuda
- D. Falkland Islands

Answer: B - Jersey

Jersey is a Crown Dependency (along with Guernsey and the Isle of Man).

335. Are the Crown Dependencies part of the UK?

- A. Yes
- B. No, they are self-governing dependencies of the Crown
- C. They are part of England
- D. They are overseas territories

Answer: B - No, they are self-governing dependencies of the Crown

The Crown Dependencies are not part of the UK but are self-governing dependencies of the Crown.

336. What is the official language of the UK?

- A. Welsh
- B. English
- C. Scottish Gaelic
- D. French

Answer: B - English

English is the official language of the UK.

337. In which country does Welsh have equal legal status with English?

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

Answer: C - Wales

Welsh has equal legal status with English in Wales.

338. Where is Scottish Gaelic mainly spoken?

- A. In Edinburgh
- B. In the Highlands and Islands
- C. In Glasgow
- D. Throughout Scotland

Answer: B - In the Highlands and Islands

Scottish Gaelic is mainly spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

339. What is Scots?

- A.** A foreign language
- B.** A dialect spoken in Scotland and parts of Northern Ireland
- C.** The same as Scottish Gaelic
- D.** An extinct language

Answer: B - A dialect spoken in Scotland and parts of Northern Ireland

Scots is a dialect spoken in Scotland and parts of Northern Ireland.

340. Who is the head of the Church of England?

- A.** The Prime Minister
- B.** The Archbishop of Canterbury
- C.** The monarch
- D.** The Pope

Answer: C - The monarch

The monarch is the head (Supreme Governor) of the Church of England.

341. Who is the spiritual leader of the Church of England?

- A.** The monarch
- B.** The Archbishop of Canterbury
- C.** The Pope
- D.** The Archbishop of York

Answer: B - The Archbishop of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the spiritual leader of the Church of England.

342. Is the Church of England Catholic or Protestant?

- A.** Catholic
- B.** Protestant
- C.** Orthodox
- D.** Neither

Answer: B - Protestant

The Church of England is a Protestant church.

343. Is there an established church in Wales?

- A.** Yes, the Church of England
- B.** Yes, the Church in Wales
- C.** No, the Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920
- D.** Yes, the Catholic Church

Answer: C - No, the Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920

There is no established church in Wales — the Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920.

344. What type of church is the Church of Scotland?

- A.** Catholic
- B.** Anglican
- C.** Presbyterian
- D.** Methodist

Answer: C - Presbyterian

The Church of Scotland is a Presbyterian church.

345. How is the Church of Scotland governed?

- A.** By bishops
- B.** By ministers and elders
- C.** By the monarch
- D.** By the Pope

Answer: B - By ministers and elders

The Church of Scotland is governed by ministers and elders, not bishops.

346. What is another name for the Quakers?

- A.** The Methodists
- B.** The Society of Friends
- C.** The Baptists
- D.** The Presbyterians

Answer: B - The Society of Friends

The Quakers are also known as the Society of Friends.

347. After Christianity, what is the largest religion in the UK?

- A.** Hinduism
- B.** Islam
- C.** Sikhism
- D.** Judaism

Answer: B - Islam

Islam is the second largest religion in the UK after Christianity.

348. What is a gurdwara?

- A.** A Muslim place of worship
- B.** A Hindu temple
- C.** A Sikh place of worship
- D.** A Buddhist monastery

Answer: C - A Sikh place of worship

A gurdwara is a Sikh place of worship.

349. What is a synagogue?

- A.** A Christian church
- B.** A Muslim mosque
- C.** A Jewish place of worship
- D.** A Hindu temple

Answer: C - A Jewish place of worship

A synagogue is a Jewish place of worship.

350. Which of these is NOT one of the main religions practised in the UK?

- A.** Islam
- B.** Hinduism
- C.** Shintoism
- D.** Sikhism

Answer: C - Shintoism

Shintoism is not one of the main religions practised in the UK.

351. Is it legal to discriminate against someone because of their religion in the UK?

- A. Yes
- B. No, it is illegal
- C. Only in certain circumstances
- D. Only in the workplace

Answer: B - No, it is illegal

It is illegal to discriminate against someone because of their religion or belief in the UK.

352. Do people in the UK have the right to have no religion?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only if they were not baptised
- D. Only with government permission

Answer: B - Yes

Everyone in the UK has the right to choose their religion or to have no religion at all.

353. What protects religious freedom in the UK?

- A. The Church of England
- B. The law
- C. The monarchy
- D. The United Nations

Answer: B - The law

Religious freedom in the UK is protected by law.

354. When is St George's Day?

- A. 1 March
- B. 17 March
- C. 23 April
- D. 30 November

Answer: C - 23 April

St George's Day is celebrated on 23 April.

355. Who is the patron saint of Scotland?

- A. St George
- B. St Andrew
- C. St David
- D. St Patrick

Answer: B - St Andrew

St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland.

356. When is St David's Day?

- A. 1 March
- B. 17 March
- C. 23 April
- D. 30 November

Answer: A - 1 March

St David's Day is celebrated on 1 March.

357. What do people traditionally wear on St David's Day?

- A.** A shamrock
- B.** A poppy
- C.** A daffodil or leek
- D.** A rose

Answer: C - A daffodil or leek

On St David's Day, people in Wales may wear a daffodil or a leek.

358. What is the St George's Cross?

- A.** A blue cross on a white background
- B.** A red cross on a white background
- C.** A white cross on a blue background
- D.** A diagonal red cross

Answer: B - A red cross on a white background

The St George's Cross is a red cross on a white background.

359. Who is the patron saint of Northern Ireland?

- A.** St George
- B.** St Andrew
- C.** St David
- D.** St Patrick

Answer: D - St Patrick

St Patrick is the patron saint of Northern Ireland.

360. What does Christmas celebrate?

- A.** The resurrection of Jesus
- B.** The birth of Jesus Christ
- C.** The last supper
- D.** The ascension

Answer: B - The birth of Jesus Christ

Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ.

361. What does Easter celebrate?

- A.** The birth of Jesus
- B.** The resurrection of Jesus Christ
- C.** The crucifixion
- D.** Christmas

Answer: B - The resurrection of Jesus Christ

Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

362. What is Diwali?

- A.** A Muslim festival
- B.** A Hindu and Sikh festival of lights
- C.** A Christian festival
- D.** A Jewish festival

Answer: B - A Hindu and Sikh festival of lights

Diwali is a Hindu and Sikh festival of lights.

363. What is Vaisakhi?

- A.** A Hindu festival
- B.** A Muslim festival
- C.** A Sikh new year festival
- D.** A Buddhist festival

Answer: C - A Sikh new year festival

Vaisakhi is a Sikh new year festival.

364. Which of these are Muslim festivals?

- A.** Diwali and Vaisakhi
- B.** Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha
- C.** Hannukah and Passover
- D.** Christmas and Easter

Answer: B - Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha

Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are Muslim festivals.

365. When is Bonfire Night?

- A.** 31 October
- B.** 5 November
- C.** 11 November
- D.** 25 December

Answer: B - 5 November

Bonfire Night is celebrated on 5 November.

366. What does Bonfire Night commemorate?

- A.** The end of World War I
- B.** The failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605
- C.** The Great Fire of London
- D.** The Battle of Trafalgar

Answer: B - The failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605

Bonfire Night commemorates the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

367. What is Hogmanay?

- A.** A Welsh festival
- B.** The Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve
- C.** A religious holiday
- D.** A harvest festival

Answer: B - The Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve

Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve.

368. Who wrote 'Auld Lang Syne'?

- A.** William Shakespeare
- B.** Robert Burns
- C.** William Wordsworth
- D.** Charles Dickens

Answer: B - Robert Burns

Robert Burns wrote 'Auld Lang Syne', traditionally sung at New Year.

369. What does the Notting Hill Carnival celebrate?

- A. English culture
- B. Caribbean culture
- C. Scottish culture
- D. Welsh culture

Answer: B - Caribbean culture

The Notting Hill Carnival celebrates Caribbean culture.

370. What is Boxing Day?

- A. The day before Christmas
- B. 26 December, the day after Christmas Day
- C. 1 January
- D. The last day of the year

Answer: B - 26 December, the day after Christmas Day

Boxing Day is 26 December, the day after Christmas Day.

371. What happens on bank holidays?

- A. Only banks are closed
- B. Most businesses and schools are closed
- C. Everyone must stay at home
- D. Only government offices close

Answer: B - Most businesses and schools are closed

On bank holidays, most businesses and schools are closed.

372. Do all countries of the UK have the same bank holidays?

- A. Yes, exactly the same
- B. No, Scotland and Northern Ireland have some additional ones
- C. No, England has more
- D. Only England has bank holidays

Answer: B - No, Scotland and Northern Ireland have some additional ones

Scotland and Northern Ireland have some additional bank holidays.

373. What is the most popular sport in the UK?

- A. Cricket
- B. Rugby
- C. Football
- D. Tennis

Answer: C - Football

Football is the UK's most popular sport.

374. What is the oldest football competition in the world?

- A. The Premier League
- B. The FA Cup
- C. The World Cup
- D. The Champions League

Answer: B - The FA Cup

The FA Cup is the oldest football competition in the world, first played in 1871.

375. Do the four UK countries have separate football teams?

- A. No, there is one UK team
- B. Yes, each has its own national team
- C. Only England and Scotland
- D. Only for the World Cup

Answer: B - Yes, each has its own national team

England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland each have their own national football teams.

376. When was the FA Cup first played?

- A. 1851
- B. 1871
- C. 1901
- D. 1921

Answer: B - 1871

The FA Cup was first played in 1871.

377. Where did cricket originate?

- A. Australia
- B. India
- C. England
- D. South Africa

Answer: C - England

Cricket originated in England.

378. What is The Ashes?

- A. A football competition
- B. A cricket competition between England and Australia
- C. A rugby tournament
- D. A tennis championship

Answer: B - A cricket competition between England and Australia

The Ashes is a famous cricket competition between England and Australia.

379. How long can a Test cricket match last?

- A. One day
- B. Two days
- C. Three days
- D. Up to five days

Answer: D - Up to five days

A Test cricket match can last up to five days.

380. Where did rugby originate?

- A. London
- B. Edinburgh
- C. Rugby School in Warwickshire
- D. Cardiff

Answer: C - Rugby School in Warwickshire

Rugby originated at Rugby School in Warwickshire.

381. How many players are in a Rugby Union team?

- A. 11
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: C - 15

A Rugby Union team has 15 players.

382. What is the Six Nations Championship?

- A. A football tournament
- B. An annual rugby union competition
- C. A cricket series
- D. A tennis tournament

Answer: B - An annual rugby union competition

The Six Nations Championship is an annual rugby union competition.

383. In which UK country is rugby considered the national sport?

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

Answer: C - Wales

Rugby is particularly popular in Wales, where it is considered the national sport.

384. Where is the Wimbledon tennis tournament held?

- A. Manchester
- B. Edinburgh
- C. The All England Club in London
- D. Birmingham

Answer: C - The All England Club in London

Wimbledon is held at the All England Club in south-west London.

385. What is special about Wimbledon compared to other Grand Slams?

- A. It is the newest
- B. It is the only one played on grass courts
- C. It is the longest
- D. It has the most players

Answer: B - It is the only one played on grass courts

Wimbledon is the only Grand Slam tournament played on grass courts.

386. When was the first Wimbledon Championship held?

- A. 1851
- B. 1871
- C. 1877
- D. 1901

Answer: C - 1877

The first Wimbledon Championship was held in 1877.

387. Where is the Grand National held?

- A. Epsom
- B. Ascot
- C. Aintree near Liverpool
- D. Cheltenham

Answer: C - Aintree near Liverpool

The Grand National is held at Aintree near Liverpool.

388. Where is the Derby horse race held?

- A. Aintree
- B. Ascot
- C. Epsom
- D. Newmarket

Answer: C - Epsom

The Derby is held at Epsom.

389. What is horse racing sometimes called?

- A. The people's sport
- B. The sport of kings
- C. The national pastime
- D. The gentleman's game

Answer: B - The sport of kings

Horse racing is sometimes called 'the sport of kings'.

390. Where did golf originate?

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

Answer: B - Scotland

Golf originated in Scotland.

391. What is St Andrews known as?

- A. The home of cricket
- B. The home of golf
- C. The home of rugby
- D. The home of tennis

Answer: B - The home of golf

St Andrews in Scotland is known as the 'home of golf'.

392. What is the Boat Race?

- A. A sailing competition
- B. An annual rowing race between Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames
- C. A motor boat race
- D. A swimming competition

Answer: B - An annual rowing race between Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames

The Boat Race is an annual rowing race between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the Thames.

393. Where is the British Grand Prix held?

- A.** Brands Hatch
- B.** Silverstone
- C.** Donington
- D.** Goodwood

Answer: B - Silverstone

The British Grand Prix is held at Silverstone.

394. Who was the first person to run a mile in under four minutes?

- A.** Sir Mo Farah
- B.** Sir Roger Bannister
- C.** Sir Bobby Moore
- D.** Sir Ian Botham

Answer: B - Sir Roger Bannister

Sir Roger Bannister was the first person to run a mile in under four minutes in 1954.

395. Who captained England when they won the 1966 World Cup?

- A.** David Beckham
- B.** Sir Bobby Moore
- C.** Sir Bobby Charlton
- D.** Gary Lineker

Answer: B - Sir Bobby Moore

Sir Bobby Moore captained England when they won the World Cup in 1966.

396. In which year did England win the football World Cup?

- A.** 1958
- B.** 1962
- C.** 1966
- D.** 1970

Answer: C - 1966

England won the football World Cup in 1966.

397. Who won two Olympic gold medals in athletics in 2004?

- A.** Sir Mo Farah
- B.** Dame Kelly Holmes
- C.** Jessica Ennis-Hill
- D.** Sir Roger Bannister

Answer: B - Dame Kelly Holmes

Dame Kelly Holmes won two Olympic gold medals in athletics in 2004.

398. Which British tennis player won Wimbledon?

- A.** Tim Henman
- B.** Sir Andy Murray
- C.** Fred Perry
- D.** Virginia Wade

Answer: B - Sir Andy Murray

Sir Andy Murray won Wimbledon.

399. Who composed 'Land of Hope and Glory'?

- A.** Handel
- B.** Purcell
- C.** Elgar
- D.** Britten

Answer: C - Elgar

Edward Elgar composed 'Land of Hope and Glory' (from the Pomp and Circumstance Marches).

400. Where are the Proms held?

- A.** Wembley Stadium
- B.** The Royal Albert Hall
- C.** The Barbican
- D.** The O2 Arena

Answer: B - The Royal Albert Hall

The Proms are held at the Royal Albert Hall in London.

401. Who composed the 'Messiah'?

- A.** Elgar
- B.** Purcell
- C.** Handel
- D.** Britten

Answer: C - Handel

George Frideric Handel composed the 'Messiah'.

402. What are the Proms?

- A.** A theatre festival
- B.** An annual season of orchestral classical music
- C.** A pop music festival
- D.** A dance competition

Answer: B - An annual season of orchestral classical music

The Proms are an annual eight-week summer season of orchestral classical music.

403. Who is the most famous playwright in the English language?

- A.** Charles Dickens
- B.** William Shakespeare
- C.** Oscar Wilde
- D.** George Bernard Shaw

Answer: B - William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is the most famous playwright in the English language.

404. What is the Globe Theatre?

- A.** A modern cinema
- B.** A reconstruction of Shakespeare's original theatre
- C.** A concert hall
- D.** A museum

Answer: B - A reconstruction of Shakespeare's original theatre

The Globe Theatre in London is a reconstruction of Shakespeare's original theatre.

405. What is pantomime?

- A.** A type of opera
- B.** A traditional form of British theatre usually performed at Christmas
- C.** A type of dance
- D.** A silent performance

Answer: B - A traditional form of British theatre usually performed at Christmas

Pantomime is a traditional form of British theatre, usually performed at Christmas.

406. Which area of London is famous for its theatres?

- A.** The City
- B.** The West End
- C.** Canary Wharf
- D.** Soho

Answer: B - The West End

London's West End is famous for its theatres and musicals.

407. Who is the Turner Prize named after?

- A.** Tina Turner
- B.** JMW Turner
- C.** Thomas Turner
- D.** Alan Turner

Answer: B - JMW Turner

The Turner Prize is named after the landscape painter JMW Turner.

408. Who were famous British landscape painters?

- A.** Gainsborough and Reynolds
- B.** Constable and Turner
- C.** Moore and Hepworth
- D.** Freud and Hirst

Answer: B - Constable and Turner

John Constable and JMW Turner are famous British landscape painters.

409. Who were famous British sculptors?

- A.** Constable and Turner
- B.** Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth
- C.** Gainsborough and Reynolds
- D.** Freud and Hirst

Answer: B - Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth

Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth were famous British sculptors.

410. Where is the Tate Modern?

- A.** Edinburgh
- B.** Cardiff
- C.** London
- D.** Manchester

Answer: C - London

The Tate Modern is in London.

411. Who designed St Paul's Cathedral?

- A. Augustus Pugin
- B. Sir Christopher Wren
- C. Robert Adam
- D. Sir Edwin Lutyens

Answer: B - Sir Christopher Wren

St Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

412. Who designed the Cenotaph in Whitehall?

- A. Sir Christopher Wren
- B. Robert Adam
- C. Sir Edwin Lutyens
- D. Norman Foster

Answer: C - Sir Edwin Lutyens

Sir Edwin Lutyens designed the Cenotaph war memorial in Whitehall.

413. Who rebuilt the Houses of Parliament in the 19th century?

- A. Wren and Adam
- B. Barry and Pugin
- C. Lutyens and Foster
- D. Rogers and Hadid

Answer: B - Barry and Pugin

The Houses of Parliament were rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin.

414. Which of these is a famous modern London building?

- A. York Minster
- B. The Cenotaph
- C. The Gherkin
- D. St Paul's Cathedral

Answer: C - The Gherkin

The Gherkin is a famous modern London building.

415. Who wrote 'Pride and Prejudice'?

- A. Charlotte Brontë
- B. Jane Austen
- C. George Eliot
- D. Virginia Woolf

Answer: B - Jane Austen

Jane Austen wrote 'Pride and Prejudice'.

416. Who wrote 'Oliver Twist'?

- A. Thomas Hardy
- B. Jane Austen
- C. Charles Dickens
- D. JRR Tolkien

Answer: C - Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens wrote 'Oliver Twist'.

417. Who wrote 'Jane Eyre'?

- A.** Jane Austen
- B.** Emily Brontë
- C.** Charlotte Brontë
- D.** Anne Brontë

Answer: C - Charlotte Brontë

Charlotte Brontë wrote 'Jane Eyre'.

418. Who wrote 'Wuthering Heights'?

- A.** Charlotte Brontë
- B.** Emily Brontë
- C.** Anne Brontë
- D.** Jane Austen

Answer: B - Emily Brontë

Emily Brontë wrote 'Wuthering Heights'.

419. Who wrote the Harry Potter series?

- A.** JRR Tolkien
- B.** Ian Fleming
- C.** JK Rowling
- D.** Roald Dahl

Answer: C - JK Rowling

JK Rowling wrote the Harry Potter series.

420. Who created the character James Bond?

- A.** JK Rowling
- B.** Ian Fleming
- C.** Arthur Conan Doyle
- D.** Agatha Christie

Answer: B - Ian Fleming

Ian Fleming created the James Bond character.

421. Who wrote 'The Lord of the Rings'?

- A.** CS Lewis
- B.** JRR Tolkien
- C.** JK Rowling
- D.** Ian Fleming

Answer: B - JRR Tolkien

JRR Tolkien wrote 'The Lord of the Rings'.

422. Who wrote 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud'?

- A.** Lord Byron
- B.** William Wordsworth
- C.** John Keats
- D.** William Blake

Answer: B - William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth wrote 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' (also known as 'Daffodils').

423. Who wrote the words to 'Jerusalem'?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. Lord Byron
- C. William Blake
- D. John Keats

Answer: C - William Blake

William Blake wrote the words to 'Jerusalem'.

424. Which poets wrote about their experiences in the First World War?

- A. Byron and Shelley
- B. Wordsworth and Blake
- C. Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon
- D. Tennyson and Browning

Answer: C - Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon

Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon wrote poetry about their experiences in the First World War.

425. Who wrote 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'?

- A. William Blake
- B. Robert Browning
- C. Alfred Lord Tennyson
- D. Wilfred Owen

Answer: C - Alfred Lord Tennyson

Alfred Lord Tennyson wrote 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'.

426. What is the Poet Laureate?

- A. The best-selling poet
- B. A poet appointed by the monarch for national occasions
- C. A poetry competition winner
- D. The oldest living poet

Answer: B - A poet appointed by the monarch for national occasions

The Poet Laureate is a poet appointed by the monarch to write poems for national occasions.

427. What does BAFTA stand for?

- A. British Association of Film and Theatre Arts
- B. British Academy of Film and Television Arts
- C. British Awards for Film and Television Achievement
- D. British Academy of Fine and Theatrical Arts

Answer: B - British Academy of Film and Television Arts

BAFTA stands for the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

428. Who was a famous British thriller film director?

- A. Charlie Chaplin
- B. Alfred Hitchcock
- C. Ridley Scott
- D. Guy Ritchie

Answer: B - Alfred Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock was a famous British film director known for thriller films.

429. What is the Edinburgh Festival Fringe?

- A.** A music festival
- B.** The world's largest arts festival
- C.** A film festival
- D.** A food festival

Answer: B - The world's largest arts festival

The Edinburgh Festival Fringe is the world's largest arts festival.

430. Which of these is a famous British comedy show?

- A.** Friends
- B.** Seinfeld
- C.** Monty Python's Flying Circus
- D.** The Simpsons

Answer: C - Monty Python's Flying Circus

Monty Python's Flying Circus is a famous British comedy show.

431. Where are the Royal Botanic Gardens?

- A.** Edinburgh
- B.** Kew
- C.** Oxford
- D.** Cambridge

Answer: B - Kew

The Royal Botanic Gardens are at Kew.

432. What is the Chelsea Flower Show?

- A.** A cooking competition
- B.** A famous annual gardening event
- C.** A fashion show
- D.** A music festival

Answer: B - A famous annual gardening event

The Chelsea Flower Show is one of the most famous gardening events in the world.

433. Which of these is a famous British chef?

- A.** Wolfgang Puck
- B.** Gordon Ramsay
- C.** Julia Child
- D.** Emeril Lagasse

Answer: B - Gordon Ramsay

Gordon Ramsay is a famous British chef.

434. Which of these is a traditional British food?

- A.** Pizza
- B.** Sushi
- C.** Fish and chips
- D.** Tacos

Answer: C - Fish and chips

Fish and chips is a traditional British food.

435. How is the BBC funded?

- A. By advertising
- B. By the television licence fee
- C. By the government directly
- D. By subscription

Answer: B - By the television licence fee

The BBC is funded by the television licence fee.

436. When was the BBC founded?

- A. 1912
- B. 1922
- C. 1932
- D. 1942

Answer: B - 1922

The BBC was founded in 1922.

437. What is the BBC World Service?

- A. A TV channel
- B. A radio and media service that broadcasts in many languages
- C. A newspaper
- D. A streaming service

Answer: B - A radio and media service that broadcasts in many languages

The BBC World Service broadcasts in many languages around the world.

438. Who is famous for presenting nature documentaries?

- A. Gordon Ramsay
- B. Sir David Attenborough
- C. Jeremy Clarkson
- D. Bear Grylls

Answer: B - Sir David Attenborough

Sir David Attenborough is famous for presenting nature documentaries.

439. What is a pub?

- A. A private members' club
- B. A public house where people socialise, eat and drink
- C. A government building
- D. A type of restaurant

Answer: B - A public house where people socialise, eat and drink

A pub (public house) is a place where people go to socialise, eat, and drink.

440. Is volunteering common in the UK?

- A. No, it is rare
- B. Yes, many people volunteer for charities and community groups
- C. Only retired people volunteer
- D. Only students volunteer

Answer: B - Yes, many people volunteer for charities and community groups

Volunteering is an important part of British life.

441. When was the National Lottery introduced?

- A. 1984
- B. 1990
- C. 1994
- D. 2000

Answer: C - 1994

The National Lottery was introduced in 1994.

442. What is the minimum age for gambling in the UK?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

Answer: B - 18

People must be 18 or over to gamble in the UK.

443. What does the National Lottery raise money for?

- A. The government
- B. Charity and good causes
- C. Private companies
- D. The military

Answer: B - Charity and good causes

The National Lottery raises money for charity and good causes.

444. Who built the Tower of London?

- A. Henry VIII
- B. William the Conqueror
- C. Richard the Lionheart
- D. Edward I

Answer: B - William the Conqueror

The Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror.

445. What is Big Ben?

- A. A clock tower
- B. The great bell in the Elizabeth Tower at the Houses of Parliament
- C. A statue
- D. A bridge

Answer: B - The great bell in the Elizabeth Tower at the Houses of Parliament

Big Ben is the nickname for the great bell in the Elizabeth Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

446. What is Buckingham Palace?

- A. The Prime Minister's residence
- B. The official London residence of the monarch
- C. A museum
- D. The Houses of Parliament

Answer: B - The official London residence of the monarch

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the monarch.

447. How old is Stonehenge approximately?

- A. 1,000 years
- B. 2,000 years
- C. 5,000 years
- D. 10,000 years

Answer: C - 5,000 years

Stonehenge dates back about 5,000 years.

448. What is special about Windsor Castle?

- A. It is the newest castle
- B. It is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world
- C. It is the smallest castle
- D. It is in Scotland

Answer: B - It is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world.

449. Who created the Angel of the North?

- A. Henry Moore
- B. Barbara Hepworth
- C. Antony Gormley
- D. Damien Hirst

Answer: C - Antony Gormley

The Angel of the North is a large steel sculpture by Antony Gormley.

450. Where is Edinburgh Castle?

- A. On the banks of the River Forth
- B. On Castle Rock in the centre of Edinburgh
- C. On the shores of Loch Ness
- D. In the Highlands

Answer: B - On Castle Rock in the centre of Edinburgh

Edinburgh Castle sits on Castle Rock in the centre of Edinburgh.

451. What is the highest mountain in the UK?

- A. Snowdon
- B. Scafell Pike
- C. Ben Nevis
- D. Slieve Donard

Answer: C - Ben Nevis

Ben Nevis in the Scottish Highlands is the highest mountain in the UK.

452. What does the Royal Mile connect?

- A. Two bridges
- B. Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse
- C. Two churches
- D. Two parks

Answer: B - Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse

The Royal Mile connects Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

453. What is the highest mountain in Wales?

- A.** Ben Nevis
- B.** Scafell Pike
- C.** Snowdon
- D.** Slieve Donard

Answer: C - Snowdon

Snowdon (Yr Wyddfa) is the highest mountain in Wales.

454. Who built Caernarfon Castle?

- A.** William the Conqueror
- B.** Henry VIII
- C.** Edward I
- D.** Richard I

Answer: C - Edward I

Caernarfon Castle was built by Edward I.

455. What ceremony takes place at Caernarfon Castle?

- A.** The coronation
- B.** The investiture of the Prince of Wales
- C.** The opening of Parliament
- D.** The State Opening

Answer: B - The investiture of the Prince of Wales

The investiture of the Prince of Wales takes place at Caernarfon Castle.

456. What is the Giant's Causeway?

- A.** A bridge
- B.** A UNESCO World Heritage Site made of basalt columns
- C.** A castle
- D.** A mountain range

Answer: B - A UNESCO World Heritage Site made of basalt columns

The Giant's Causeway is a UNESCO World Heritage Site made up of about 40,000 basalt columns.

457. Where is the Giant's Causeway?

- A.** County Down
- B.** The north Antrim coast
- C.** Belfast
- D.** Londonderry

Answer: B - The north Antrim coast

The Giant's Causeway is on the north Antrim coast.

458. Which mountains inspired CS Lewis's 'The Chronicles of Narnia'?

- A.** The Highlands
- B.** The Mourne Mountains
- C.** The Brecon Beacons
- D.** Snowdonia

Answer: B - The Mourne Mountains

The Mourne Mountains in County Down inspired CS Lewis's 'The Chronicles of Narnia'.

459. How many national parks does the UK have?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

Answer: C - 15

The UK has 15 national parks.

460. What is the National Trust?

- A. A government department
- B. A charity that preserves historic houses, gardens and countryside
- C. A bank
- D. A political party

Answer: B - A charity that preserves historic houses, gardens and countryside

The National Trust is a charity that preserves historic houses, gardens, and countryside for the public.

461. Which of these is a national park in the UK?

- A. Hyde Park
- B. The Lake District
- C. Regent's Park
- D. St James's Park

Answer: B - The Lake District

The Lake District is a national park in the UK.

462. Which TWO statements about the UK's population are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. The UK's population exceeds 67 million people.
- B. Wales has the second-largest population among the four countries.
- C. Approximately 14% of the UK's residents were born outside the UK.
- D. The population is predominantly homogeneous with little ethnic diversity.

Answer: A, C - The UK's population exceeds 67 million people.; Approximately 14% of the UK's residents were born outside the UK.

The paragraph states the UK has over 67 million people and that about 14% of the population were born outside the UK.

463. Which TWO statements accurately describe aspects of UK society? (choose TWO)

- A. The UK is recognized as a multicultural society.
- B. The largest ethnic minority groups in the UK are of African origin.
- C. Census data indicates a decrease in the proportion of the population identifying as White British.
- D. People from only a few specific backgrounds have settled in Britain.

Answer: A, C - The UK is recognized as a multicultural society.; Census data indicates a decrease in the proportion of the population identifying as White British.

The paragraph explicitly states the UK is a multicultural society and that census data shows a decrease in the proportion of the population identifying as White British.

464. Which TWO facts are true about the countries making up the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. England is the largest country within the UK.
- B. Each country within the UK shares an identical culture and traditions.
- C. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.
- D. Belfast is the capital of Scotland.

Answer: A, C - England is the largest country within the UK.; Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.

The paragraph states that England is the largest country and that Cardiff is the capital of Wales.

465. Which TWO statements correctly describe the relationship between the UK and its territories? (choose TWO)

- A. The Crown Dependencies are considered part of the United Kingdom.
- B. The UK is responsible for the defence and foreign affairs of its overseas territories.
- C. Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man are examples of Crown Dependencies.
- D. Overseas territories like Gibraltar have no form of self-government.

Answer: B, C - The UK is responsible for the defence and foreign affairs of its overseas territories.; Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man are examples of Crown Dependencies.

The paragraph specifies that the UK is responsible for the defence and foreign affairs of its overseas territories, and lists Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man as Crown Dependencies.

466. Which TWO statements about languages in the UK are accurate? (choose TWO)

- A. English is the only language with official status in any part of the UK.
- B. Welsh is spoken in Wales and holds equal legal status with English in that country.
- C. Scottish Gaelic is primarily spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland.
- D. Irish Gaelic is spoken by some people in Northern Ireland.

Answer: B, D - Welsh is spoken in Wales and holds equal legal status with English in that country.; Irish Gaelic is spoken by some people in Northern Ireland.

The paragraph states that Welsh has equal legal status with English in Wales and that Irish Gaelic is spoken by some people in Northern Ireland.

467. Which TWO facts are true regarding religion in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. The monarch serves as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
- B. Islam is currently the largest religion in the UK.
- C. The Church of England is the established church in England.
- D. The spiritual leader of the Church of England is the Prime Minister.

Answer: A, C - The monarch serves as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.; The Church of England is the established church in England.

The paragraph states that the monarch is the head of the Church of England (Supreme Governor) and that the Church of England is the established church in England.

468. Which TWO statements about churches in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. The Church in Wales ceased to be an established church in 1920.
- B. The Church of Scotland is directly governed by the state.
- C. Northern Ireland does not have an official state church.
- D. Wales currently maintains an established national church.

Answer: A, C - The Church in Wales ceased to be an established church in 1920.; Northern Ireland does not have an official state church.

The paragraph explicitly states that the Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920 and that there is no established church in Northern Ireland.

469. Which TWO facts are true about Christian churches and denominations in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. The Church of Scotland is led by ministers and elders.
- B. Roman Catholics are not listed as a Christian denomination in the UK.
- C. Quakers are identified as a Christian denomination within the UK.
- D. The Church of Scotland's governance structure is similar to the Church of England's, involving bishops.

Answer: A, C - The Church of Scotland is led by ministers and elders.; Quakers are identified as a Christian denomination within the UK.

The paragraph states that the Church of Scotland is governed by ministers and elders, and lists Quakers as one of the Christian denominations in the UK.

470. Which TWO statements about religious diversity in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Muslims constitute the largest non-Christian religious group in the UK.
- B. Buddhism is the most common religion in the UK after Christianity.
- C. Gurdwaras are places of worship found in various UK towns and cities.
- D. Only churches and mosques are mentioned as places of worship for different faiths across the UK.

Answer: A, C - Muslims constitute the largest non-Christian religious group in the UK.; Gurdwaras are places of worship found in various UK towns and cities.

The paragraph explicitly states that Muslims are the largest non-Christian religious group and that gurdwaras are among the places of worship found in the UK.

471. Which TWO statements about religious freedom in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. It is against the law to discriminate against someone because of their religion or belief.
- B. The right to choose one's religion is protected by law, but not the right to have no religion.
- C. The UK legal system protects an individual's right to choose their religion or to have no religion.
- D. Religious discrimination is discouraged but not explicitly illegal in the UK.

Answer: A, C - It is against the law to discriminate against someone because of their religion or belief.; The UK legal system protects an individual's right to choose their religion or to have no religion.

The paragraph clearly states that it is illegal to discriminate based on religion or belief, and that the right to choose a religion or no religion is protected by law.

472. Which TWO statements about national days and patron saints in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. St Andrew's Day, on 30 November, is observed as a bank holiday in Scotland.
- B. St George's Day is a bank holiday throughout the entire UK.
- C. St David is the patron saint of Wales, with his day celebrated on 1 March.
- D. Northern Ireland's patron saint, St Patrick, is celebrated on 23 April.

Answer: A, C - St Andrew's Day, on 30 November, is observed as a bank holiday in Scotland.; St David is the patron saint of Wales, with his day celebrated on 1 March.

The paragraph states that St Andrew's Day on 30 November is a bank holiday in Scotland, and that St David is the patron saint of Wales, celebrated on 1 March.

473. Which TWO traditions are associated with national days in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. People in Wales might wear a daffodil or a leek on St David's Day.
- B. St George's Day is the most widely celebrated national day in the UK.
- C. Wearing shamrocks is a common practice on St Patrick's Day.
- D. On St Andrew's Day, people commonly fly the St George's Cross flag.

Answer: A, C - People in Wales might wear a daffodil or a leek on St David's Day.; Wearing shamrocks is a common practice on St Patrick's Day.

The paragraph states that people in Wales may wear a daffodil or leek on St David's Day, and that people often wear shamrocks on St Patrick's Day.

474. Which TWO statements about Christian festivals in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Christmas is celebrated on 25 December.
- B. Easter is considered the most important Christian festival.
- C. Good Friday and Easter Monday are public holidays.
- D. Christmas celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Answer: A, C - Christmas is celebrated on 25 December.; Good Friday and Easter Monday are public holidays.

Christmas is celebrated on 25 December and Easter includes Good Friday and Easter Monday as public holidays. The paragraph states Christmas is the most important Christian festival and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ.

475. Which TWO statements about religious festivals in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Diwali is a festival of lights celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs.
- B. Hannukah is a Sikh new year festival.
- C. Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are Muslim festivals.
- D. Vaisakhi is a Hindu festival of lights.

Answer: A, C - Diwali is a festival of lights celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs.; Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are Muslim festivals.

The paragraph states that Diwali is a Hindu and Sikh festival of lights, and Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are Muslim festivals.

476. Which TWO statements about UK traditions are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Bonfire Night commemorates the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605.
- B. Hogmanay is celebrated on 5 November.
- C. Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve.
- D. Bonfire Night is famous for street parties and singing 'Auld Lang Syne'.

Answer: A, C - Bonfire Night commemorates the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605.; Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve.

Bonfire Night commemorates the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, and Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve.

477. Which TWO statements about UK traditions and events are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Remembrance Day is observed on 11 November.
- B. Halloween is celebrated on 14 February.
- C. The Notting Hill Carnival celebrates Caribbean culture.
- D. The Notting Hill Carnival commemorates those who died in wars.

Answer: A, C - Remembrance Day is observed on 11 November.; The Notting Hill Carnival celebrates Caribbean culture.

Remembrance Day is on 11 November to commemorate those who died in wars. The Notting Hill Carnival celebrates Caribbean culture.

478. Which TWO statements about bank holidays in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Bank holidays are public holidays when most businesses and schools are closed.
- B. Only England and Wales have bank holidays.
- C. Christmas Day and Boxing Day are bank holidays.
- D. The UK has only three bank holidays each year.

Answer: A, C - Bank holidays are public holidays when most businesses and schools are closed.; Christmas Day and Boxing Day are bank holidays.

Bank holidays are public holidays where most businesses and schools are closed. Christmas Day and Boxing Day are explicitly listed as bank holidays.

479. Which TWO statements about football in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Football is the most popular sport in the UK.
- B. The rules of modern football were first codified in the 20th century.
- C. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland each have their own national football teams.
- D. The UK competes as a single team in international football competitions.

Answer: A, C - Football is the most popular sport in the UK.; England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland each have their own national football teams.

Football is the UK's most popular sport. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland each have their own national football teams and compete separately.

480. Approximately 14% of the UK's population were born within the UK.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that about 14% of the population were born outside the UK, not within.

481. According to census data, the proportion of the population identifying as White British has decreased over time.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that 'Census data shows that the proportion of the population identifying as White British has decreased'.

482. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, one of the four countries making up the UK.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph confirms that 'Wales's capital is Cardiff'.

483. Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man are considered integral parts of the United Kingdom.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph explicitly states that 'The Crown Dependencies (Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man) are not part of the UK'.

484. Scottish Gaelic is primarily spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland, rather than the Highlands and Islands.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Scottish Gaelic is spoken 'particularly the Highlands and Islands', not primarily the Lowlands.

485. The monarch serves as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, which is a Protestant church.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that 'The monarch is the head of the Church of England (the 'Supreme Governor')' and 'The Church of England is a Protestant church'.

486. The Church in Wales was disestablished at the beginning of the 20th century, in 1902.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920, not 1902.

487. The Church of Scotland, unlike the Church of England, is governed by ministers and elders rather than bishops.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that the Church of Scotland is not governed by bishops but by ministers and elders.

488. Among non-Christian religions in the UK, Hinduism is the largest group, followed by Islam.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that Muslims make up the largest non-Christian religious group.

489. It is against the law in the UK to discriminate against someone because of their religion or belief.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states, 'It is illegal to discriminate against someone because of their religion or belief.'

490. St Andrew's Day, celebrated on 30 November, is observed as a bank holiday throughout the entire United Kingdom.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that St Andrew's Day is a bank holiday specifically in Scotland, not across the entire UK.

491. In Wales, people may wear a daffodil or a leek to celebrate St David's Day.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

True. The handbook states that on St David's Day, people in Wales may wear a daffodil or a leek.

492. Only Easter Monday is recognised as a public holiday in connection with the Easter festival.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that both Good Friday and Easter Monday are public holidays.

493. Diwali, a festival of lights, is celebrated by both Hindu and Sikh communities in the UK.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that Diwali is a 'Hindu and Sikh festival of lights' celebrated in the UK.

494. Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration for New Year's Day, observed on 1 January.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph specifies that Hogmanay is the Scottish celebration of New Year's Eve (31 December), not New Year's Day.

495. The Notting Hill Carnival, a major street festival celebrating Caribbean culture, takes place in London every September.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that the Notting Hill Carnival is held in London every August, not September.

496. All bank holidays listed for the UK apply uniformly across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland without any regional variations.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that 'Scotland and Northern Ireland have some additional bank holidays,' implying regional variations, not uniformity.

497. Football is the UK's most popular sport, with its modern rules first codified during the 19th century.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The paragraph confirms that football is the UK's most popular sport and that the rules were first codified in the 19th century.

Chapter 5: The UK Government, the Law and Your Role

154 questions

498. Does the UK have a written constitution?

- A. Yes, a single document
- B. No, it is made up of laws, common law and conventions
- C. Yes, the Magna Carta
- D. Yes, the Bill of Rights

Answer: B - No, it is made up of laws, common law and conventions
The UK does not have a single written constitution.

499. When was the Magna Carta signed?

- A. 1066
- B. 1215
- C. 1689
- D. 1998

Answer: B - 1215
The Magna Carta was signed in 1215.

500. What did the Magna Carta establish?

- A. The right to vote
- B. That even the king was subject to the law
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. The right to trial by jury

Answer: B - That even the king was subject to the law
The Magna Carta established the principle that even the king was subject to the law.

501. When was the Bill of Rights passed?

- A. 1215
- B. 1689
- C. 1776
- D. 1998

Answer: B - 1689
The Bill of Rights was passed in 1689.

502. What type of government does the UK have?

- A. A republic
- B. A constitutional monarchy
- C. An absolute monarchy
- D. A federal state

Answer: B - A constitutional monarchy
The UK is a constitutional monarchy.

503. Who is the current monarch of the UK?

- A. Queen Elizabeth II
- B. King Charles III
- C. King William V
- D. Queen Anne

Answer: B - King Charles III
The current monarch is King Charles III.

504. What is Royal Assent?

- A.** The monarch's approval of new laws
- B.** The monarch's speech at Christmas
- C.** The opening of Parliament
- D.** A royal wedding

Answer: A - The monarch's approval of new laws

Royal Assent is the monarch's approval that makes a bill into law.

505. Where does the coronation take place?

- A.** Buckingham Palace
- B.** Westminster Abbey
- C.** St Paul's Cathedral
- D.** Windsor Castle

Answer: B - Westminster Abbey

The coronation takes place at Westminster Abbey.

506. What is the national anthem of the UK?

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

Answer: B - God Save the King

The national anthem of the UK is 'God Save the King'.

507. Do Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own anthems?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes, they have their own anthems used at some events
- C.** Only Scotland
- D.** Only Wales

Answer: B - Yes, they have their own anthems used at some events

Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland have their own anthems used at some events.

508. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?

- A.** 100
- B.** 350
- C.** 650
- D.** 1,000

Answer: C - 650

There are 650 Members of Parliament in the House of Commons.

509. What does each MP represent?

- A.** A county
- B.** A constituency
- C.** A city
- D.** A region

Answer: B - A constituency

Each MP represents a constituency.

510. Which party usually forms the government?

- A. The oldest party
- B. The party with the most MPs
- C. The party with the most members
- D. The party chosen by the monarch

Answer: B - The party with the most MPs

The political party with the most MPs usually forms the government.

511. Are members of the House of Lords elected?

- A. Yes, by the public
- B. No, they are appointed or inherit their position
- C. Yes, by MPs
- D. Yes, by local councils

Answer: B - No, they are appointed or inherit their position

Members of the House of Lords are not elected — they are appointed or inherit their position.

512. Can the House of Lords block bills from the Commons indefinitely?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only financial bills
- D. Only in wartime

Answer: B - No

The House of Lords cannot block bills from the Commons indefinitely.

513. Who appoints members of the Cabinet?

- A. The monarch
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The Speaker
- D. The House of Lords

Answer: B - The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister appoints members of the Cabinet.

514. Where does the Prime Minister live?

- A. Buckingham Palace
- B. 10 Downing Street
- C. The Houses of Parliament
- D. Windsor Castle

Answer: B - 10 Downing Street

The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street.

515. What is Chequers?

- A. The PM's London office
- B. The PM's country residence
- C. A government department
- D. The monarch's residence

Answer: B - The PM's country residence

Chequers is the Prime Minister's country residence.

516. How often does the Cabinet usually meet?

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. Monthly
- D. Twice a year

Answer: B - Weekly

The Cabinet usually meets weekly.

517. What is the role of the Speaker?

- A. To lead the government
- B. To chair debates in the House of Commons
- C. To represent the monarch
- D. To lead the opposition

Answer: B - To chair debates in the House of Commons

The Speaker chairs debates in the House of Commons.

518. Is the Speaker politically neutral?

- A. No, they support the government
- B. Yes, the Speaker must be politically neutral
- C. Only during elections
- D. Only on certain issues

Answer: B - Yes, the Speaker must be politically neutral

The Speaker must be politically neutral.

519. How often must general elections be held?

- A. Every 2 years
- B. Every 3 years
- C. At least every 5 years
- D. Every 7 years

Answer: C - At least every 5 years

General elections must be held at least every five years.

520. What voting system does the UK use for general elections?

- A. Proportional representation
- B. First past the post
- C. Single transferable vote
- D. Alternative vote

Answer: B - First past the post

The UK uses a 'first past the post' system for general elections.

521. What is the minimum voting age in the UK?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

Answer: B - 18

You must be 18 or over to vote in the UK.

522. Is voting compulsory in the UK?

- A.** Yes
- B.** No, but it is an important civic duty
- C.** Only in general elections
- D.** Only for citizens

Answer: B - No, but it is an important civic duty

Voting is not compulsory in the UK, but it is an important civic duty.

523. What must you be registered on to vote?

- A.** The census
- B.** The electoral register
- C.** The council tax register
- D.** The NHS register

Answer: B - The electoral register

You must be registered on the electoral register to vote.

524. What are the three main UK-wide political parties?

- A.** Conservative, Labour, SNP
- B.** Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrats
- C.** Labour, Liberal Democrats, Green
- D.** Conservative, UKIP, Labour

Answer: B - Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrats

The three main UK-wide political parties are Conservative, Labour, and Liberal Democrats.

525. What is the SNP?

- A.** A Northern Irish party
- B.** The Scottish National Party
- C.** A Welsh party
- D.** A UK-wide party

Answer: B - The Scottish National Party

The SNP is the Scottish National Party.

526. What is Plaid Cymru?

- A.** A Scottish party
- B.** A Welsh political party
- C.** A Northern Irish party
- D.** An English party

Answer: B - A Welsh political party

Plaid Cymru is a Welsh political party.

527. Where is the Scottish Parliament?

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

Answer: B - Edinburgh

The Scottish Parliament is in Edinburgh.

528. In which city does the Senedd, the Welsh Parliament, sit?

- A.** Swansea
- B.** Cardiff
- C.** Newport
- D.** Bangor

Answer: B - Cardiff

The Senedd (Welsh Parliament) sits in Cardiff and has powers over areas such as education, health and the environment.

529. Where is the Northern Ireland Assembly?

- A.** Belfast City Hall
- B.** Stormont in Belfast
- C.** Londonderry
- D.** Newry

Answer: B - Stormont in Belfast

The Northern Ireland Assembly is at Stormont in Belfast.

530. Does England have its own devolved parliament?

- A.** Yes
- B.** No
- C.** Only for London
- D.** Only for some regions

Answer: B - No

England does not have its own devolved parliament.

531. Which of these is NOT a devolved matter?

- A.** Education
- B.** Health
- C.** Defence
- D.** Transport

Answer: C - Defence

Defence remains the responsibility of the UK government, not devolved governments.

532. What services do local councils provide?

- A.** Defence and foreign affairs
- B.** Education, roads, refuse collection and libraries
- C.** Immigration control
- D.** National taxation

Answer: B - Education, roads, refuse collection and libraries

Local councils provide services such as education, roads, refuse collection, and libraries.

533. What is council tax?

- A.** A national income tax
- B.** A local tax that helps pay for local services
- C.** A tax on businesses only
- D.** A tax on imports

Answer: B - A local tax that helps pay for local services

Council tax is a local tax that helps pay for local services.

534. How many countries are in the Commonwealth?

- A. 27
- B. 42
- C. 56
- D. 72

Answer: C - 56

The Commonwealth has 56 member countries.

535. Who is the head of the Commonwealth?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The monarch
- C. The Secretary-General
- D. The President

Answer: B - The monarch

The monarch is the head of the Commonwealth.

536. How often are the Commonwealth Games held?

- A. Every year
- B. Every 2 years
- C. Every 4 years
- D. Every 6 years

Answer: C - Every 4 years

The Commonwealth Games are held every four years.

537. Is the UK a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only as an observer
- D. It was removed in 2000

Answer: B - Yes

The UK is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

538. When was the United Nations set up?

- A. After the First World War
- B. After the Second World War
- C. In 1900
- D. In 1960

Answer: B - After the Second World War

The United Nations was set up after the Second World War.

539. When was NATO established?

- A. 1939
- B. 1945
- C. 1949
- D. 1955

Answer: C - 1949

NATO was established in 1949.

540. Is the UK a member of NATO?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes, a founding member
- C.** Only an observer
- D.** It left in 2020

Answer: B - Yes, a founding member

The UK is a founding member of NATO.

541. What does NATO's collective defence mean?

- A.** Members share military equipment
- B.** An attack on one member is an attack on all
- C.** Members must spend the same on defence
- D.** Members share intelligence only

Answer: B - An attack on one member is an attack on all

NATO's collective defence means an attack on one member is considered an attack on all.

542. How many legal systems does the UK have?

- A.** One
- B.** Two
- C.** Three
- D.** Four

Answer: C - Three

The UK has three separate legal systems.

543. What type of legal system does Scotland have?

- A.** Common law only
- B.** A mixed system of common law and civil law
- C.** Civil law only
- D.** Religious law

Answer: B - A mixed system of common law and civil law

Scotland has a mixed legal system that includes elements of both common law and civil law.

544. What does criminal law deal with?

- A.** Disputes between neighbours
- B.** Crimes such as theft, assault and murder
- C.** Business contracts
- D.** Immigration

Answer: B - Crimes such as theft, assault and murder

Criminal law deals with crimes such as theft, assault, and murder.

545. Who decides whether to prosecute in England and Wales?

- A.** The police
- B.** The Crown Prosecution Service
- C.** The judge
- D.** The jury

Answer: B - The Crown Prosecution Service

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decides whether to prosecute in England and Wales.

546. Who is responsible for prosecuting crimes in Scotland?

- A. The CPS
- B. The Procurator Fiscal
- C. The police
- D. The Sheriff

Answer: B - The Procurator Fiscal

The Procurator Fiscal is responsible for prosecuting crimes in Scotland.

547. Are the police independent of the government?

- A. No, they are controlled by the PM
- B. Yes, the police service is independent
- C. Only in Scotland
- D. Only in England

Answer: B - Yes, the police service is independent

The police service is independent of the government.

548. Can police officers be members of political parties?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only senior officers
- D. Only off duty

Answer: B - No

Police officers must not be members of political parties.

549. What is the highest court in the UK?

- A. The Crown Court
- B. The Supreme Court
- C. The High Court
- D. The Magistrates' Court

Answer: B - The Supreme Court

The highest court in the UK is the Supreme Court.

550. Where are minor criminal cases heard in England and Wales?

- A. The Crown Court
- B. The Supreme Court
- C. Magistrates' Courts
- D. The High Court

Answer: C - Magistrates' Courts

Minor criminal cases are heard in Magistrates' Courts.

551. What is the highest criminal court in Scotland?

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The High Court of Justiciary
- C. The Court of Session
- D. The Sheriff Court

Answer: B - The High Court of Justiciary

The highest criminal court in Scotland is the High Court of Justiciary.

552. How many people are on a jury in England and Wales?

- A.** 6
- B.** 10
- C.** 12
- D.** 15

Answer: C - 12

In England and Wales, a jury has 12 members.

553. How many people are on a jury in Scotland?

- A.** 10
- B.** 12
- C.** 15
- D.** 18

Answer: C - 15

In Scotland, a jury has 15 members.

554. Is jury service compulsory?

- A.** No, it is voluntary
- B.** Yes, it is a civic duty and legally required
- C.** Only for lawyers
- D.** Only for over-65s

Answer: B - Yes, it is a civic duty and legally required

Jury service is a civic duty and you are legally required to attend if called.

555. At what age can you drive a car in the UK?

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

Answer: B - 17

You must be 17 to drive a car in the UK.

556. At what age can you buy alcohol in the UK?

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

Answer: C - 18

You must be 18 to buy alcohol in the UK.

557. At what age can you buy cigarettes in the UK?

- A.** 14
- B.** 16
- C.** 18
- D.** 21

Answer: B - 16

You must be 16 to buy cigarettes in the UK.

558. Is it legal to carry a knife in a public place?

- A.** Yes, if it is small
- B.** No, it is illegal
- C.** Only for work purposes
- D.** Only if you are over 18

Answer: B - No, it is illegal

It is illegal to carry a weapon such as a knife in a public place.

559. Is drink-driving legal in the UK?

- A.** Yes, if you are careful
- B.** No, it is a serious criminal offence
- C.** Only on private roads
- D.** Only at weekends

Answer: B - No, it is a serious criminal offence

Drink-driving is a serious criminal offence in the UK.

560. When was the Human Rights Act passed?

- A.** 1988
- B.** 1998
- C.** 2005
- D.** 2010

Answer: B - 1998

The Human Rights Act was passed in 1998.

561. What does the Equality Act 2010 protect against?

- A.** Only racial discrimination
- B.** Discrimination based on age, disability, race, sex and other characteristics
- C.** Only gender discrimination
- D.** Only religious discrimination

Answer: B - Discrimination based on age, disability, race, sex and other characteristics

The Equality Act 2010 protects against discrimination based on multiple characteristics.

562. Which of these is a right protected by the Human Rights Act?

- A.** The right to own a car
- B.** The right to a fair trial
- C.** The right to free healthcare
- D.** The right to a job

Answer: B - The right to a fair trial

The right to a fair trial is protected by the Human Rights Act.

563. Is domestic violence a crime in the UK?

- A.** Only if physical
- B.** Yes, it is a crime
- C.** Only between married couples
- D.** No

Answer: B - Yes, it is a crime

Domestic violence is a crime in the UK.

564. Is forced marriage legal in the UK?

- A. Yes
- B. No, it is a criminal offence
- C. Only with parental consent
- D. Only for over-18s

Answer: B - No, it is a criminal offence

Forced marriage is illegal in the UK — it is a criminal offence.

565. Who can be a victim of domestic violence?

- A. Only women
- B. Only married people
- C. Both men and women
- D. Only children

Answer: C - Both men and women

Both men and women can be victims of domestic violence.

566. Is female genital mutilation (FGM) legal in the UK?

- A. Yes, with consent
- B. No, it is a serious criminal offence
- C. Only for cultural reasons
- D. Only for adults

Answer: B - No, it is a serious criminal offence

FGM is illegal in the UK — it is a serious criminal offence.

567. Is it legal to take a girl abroad for FGM?

- A. Yes
- B. No, it is illegal
- C. Only with parental consent
- D. Only to certain countries

Answer: B - No, it is illegal

It is illegal to take a girl abroad for FGM.

568. Do people in the UK have freedom of speech?

- A. No
- B. Yes, it is a fundamental right
- C. Only politicians
- D. Only in Parliament

Answer: B - Yes, it is a fundamental right

Freedom of speech is a fundamental right in the UK.

569. Is it legal to incite racial hatred in the UK?

- A. Yes
- B. No, it is a criminal offence
- C. Only in private
- D. Only online

Answer: B - No, it is a criminal offence

It is a criminal offence to incite racial hatred in the UK.

570. Do newspapers in the UK have to be politically neutral?

- A.** Yes, all media must be neutral
- B.** No, newspapers are free to express political opinions
- C.** Only during elections
- D.** Only state-owned newspapers

Answer: B - No, newspapers are free to express political opinions

Newspapers in the UK are free to express political opinions. However, broadcasters like the BBC are expected to be impartial.

571. Is the BBC expected to be politically impartial?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes
- C.** Only during elections
- D.** Only on TV

Answer: B - Yes

The BBC is expected to be politically impartial.

572. Is peaceful protest legal in the UK?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes, as long as it is peaceful and lawful
- C.** Only with government permission
- D.** Only in London

Answer: B - Yes, as long as it is peaceful and lawful

The right to peaceful protest is protected in the UK.

573. Is a person presumed innocent until proven guilty?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes
- C.** Only for minor crimes
- D.** Only UK citizens

Answer: B - Yes

Everyone accused of a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

574. What is the standard of proof in criminal cases?

- A.** On the balance of probabilities
- B.** Beyond reasonable doubt
- C.** Absolute certainty
- D.** Majority opinion

Answer: B - Beyond reasonable doubt

In criminal cases, the prosecution must prove guilt 'beyond reasonable doubt'.

575. What is legal aid?

- A.** Free legal advice for everyone
- B.** Financial help for those who cannot afford a lawyer
- C.** A type of insurance
- D.** A government department

Answer: B - Financial help for those who cannot afford a lawyer

Legal aid provides financial help for those who cannot afford a lawyer.

576. Do workers have the right to join a trade union?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only in the public sector
- D. Only full-time workers

Answer: B - Yes

Workers in the UK have the right to join a trade union.

577. What does the TUC stand for?

- A. The Trade Union Committee
- B. The Trades Union Congress
- C. The Trade Union Council
- D. The Trades Union Commission

Answer: B - The Trades Union Congress

TUC stands for the Trades Union Congress.

578. Can trade unions take strike action?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, but legal rules must be followed
- C. Only with government permission
- D. Only in emergencies

Answer: B - Yes, but legal rules must be followed

Trade unions can take industrial action but legal rules must be followed.

579. What is one way to get involved in your community?

- A. Avoid your neighbours
- B. Volunteer with local charities
- C. Stay at home
- D. Only pay taxes

Answer: B - Volunteer with local charities

Volunteering with local charities is one way to get involved in your community.

580. What is a neighbourhood watch scheme?

- A. A TV programme
- B. A community scheme to help prevent crime
- C. A type of insurance
- D. A government department

Answer: B - A community scheme to help prevent crime

A neighbourhood watch scheme is a community scheme to help prevent crime.

581. How many signatures does an e-petition need to be considered for debate in Parliament?

- A. 10,000
- B. 50,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 500,000

Answer: C - 100,000

Petitions with over 100,000 signatures are considered for debate in Parliament.

582. Can you contact your local MP about issues that concern you?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only during elections
- D. Only by letter

Answer: B - Yes

You can contact your local MP or councillor about issues that concern you.

583. What is a school governor?

- A. A teacher
- B. A volunteer who helps manage a school
- C. A government inspector
- D. A headteacher

Answer: B - A volunteer who helps manage a school

A school governor is a volunteer who helps manage a school.

584. Can anyone stand for election in the UK?

- A. No, only party members
- B. Yes, any eligible citizen can stand
- C. Only lawyers
- D. Only people over 30

Answer: B - Yes, any eligible citizen can stand

Any eligible citizen can stand for election in the UK.

585. Which of the following is an example of volunteering in your local community?

- A. Paying your taxes
- B. Helping at a local school or becoming a school governor
- C. Shopping at local businesses
- D. Watching the news

Answer: B - Helping at a local school or becoming a school governor

Helping at a local school or becoming a school governor is an example of volunteering in your community. Other examples include joining a neighbourhood watch scheme or volunteering with local charities.

586. What ways can you participate in democracy besides voting?

- A. There are no other ways
- B. Join a political party, contact your MP, sign petitions
- C. Only through social media
- D. Only by protesting

Answer: B - Join a political party, contact your MP, sign petitions

You can join a political party, contact your MP, or sign petitions.

587. What is the purpose of volunteering?

- A. To earn money
- B. To help build stronger communities
- C. To get a job
- D. To avoid taxes

Answer: B - To help build stronger communities

Volunteering helps build stronger communities.

588. Can you join a neighbourhood watch scheme?

- A.** No, only police can
- B.** Yes, anyone can join
- C.** Only homeowners
- D.** Only over-65s

Answer: B - Yes, anyone can join

Anyone can join a neighbourhood watch scheme.

589. What should you do if you have a dispute with a neighbour?

- A.** Call the police immediately
- B.** Try to resolve it through discussion first
- C.** Ignore them
- D.** Move house

Answer: B - Try to resolve it through discussion first

If you have a dispute with a neighbour, try to resolve it through discussion first.

590. What is a mediation service?

- A.** A legal court
- B.** A service that helps people resolve disputes without going to court
- C.** A type of insurance
- D.** A government department

Answer: B - A service that helps people resolve disputes without going to court

A mediation service helps people resolve disputes without going to court.

591. Who can help with noise complaints?

- A.** Only the police
- B.** The local council
- C.** Only a lawyer
- D.** The NHS

Answer: B - The local council

Local councils can help with noise complaints.

592. What does being a good neighbour include?

- A.** Playing loud music
- B.** Being considerate about noise and keeping your property tidy
- C.** Ignoring your neighbours
- D.** Having parties every weekend

Answer: B - Being considerate about noise and keeping your property tidy

Being a good neighbour includes being considerate about noise and keeping your property tidy.

593. Is being a good neighbour important in the UK?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes, it is an important part of community life
- C.** Only in cities
- D.** Only in villages

Answer: B - Yes, it is an important part of community life

Being a good neighbour is an important part of community life in the UK.

594. What is anti-social behaviour?

- A. Being friendly
- B. Behaviour that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others
- C. Playing sports
- D. Going to work

Answer: B - Behaviour that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others

Anti-social behaviour is behaviour that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others.

595. What is fly-tipping?

- A. Recycling waste
- B. Illegally dumping waste
- C. Composting
- D. Burning rubbish

Answer: B - Illegally dumping waste

Fly-tipping is illegally dumping waste, and it is a criminal offence.

596. Are households expected to recycle in the UK?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only in cities
- D. Only if they want to

Answer: B - Yes

Households in the UK are expected to recycle waste.

597. What are National Parks?

- A. Theme parks
- B. Protected areas of countryside
- C. City parks
- D. Car parks

Answer: B - Protected areas of countryside

National Parks are protected areas of countryside.

598. How can you help protect the environment?

- A. Drive more
- B. Use more plastic
- C. Recycle, reduce energy use, and use public transport
- D. Burn waste

Answer: C - Recycle, reduce energy use, and use public transport

You can help by recycling, reducing energy use, and using public transport.

599. Is fly-tipping a criminal offence?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only for businesses
- D. Only in the countryside

Answer: B - Yes

Fly-tipping is a criminal offence.

600. What does AONB stand for?

- A.** Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- B.** Association of National Boundaries
- C.** Area of Natural Biodiversity
- D.** Association of Nature Bodies

Answer: A - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

AONB stands for Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

601. What materials can typically be recycled?

- A.** Only paper
- B.** Paper, glass, plastic and metal
- C.** Only glass
- D.** Nothing

Answer: B - Paper, glass, plastic and metal

Most councils provide recycling for paper, glass, plastic, and metal.

602. Has the UK committed to reducing carbon emissions?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes
- C.** Only in England
- D.** Only for businesses

Answer: B - Yes

The UK has committed to reducing carbon emissions and tackling climate change.

603. What should you do when you move to the UK for healthcare?

- A.** Go to A&E
- B.** Register with a local GP
- C.** Call 999
- D.** Buy private insurance

Answer: B - Register with a local GP

You should register with a local GP for healthcare.

604. What number should you call in a medical emergency?

- A.** 111
- B.** 999
- C.** 101
- D.** 112

Answer: B - 999

In a medical emergency, call 999.

605. What is NHS 111?

- A.** An emergency service
- B.** A non-emergency medical advice line
- C.** A hospital
- D.** A pharmacy

Answer: B - A non-emergency medical advice line

NHS 111 is a non-emergency medical advice line.

606. At what age is education compulsory in the UK?

- A. 5 to 16
- B. 5 to 18
- C. 6 to 16
- D. 4 to 18

Answer: B - 5 to 18

Education is compulsory for children aged 5 to 18.

607. What does PAYE stand for?

- A. Pay All Your Earnings
- B. Pay As You Earn
- C. Personal Annual Yearly Earnings
- D. Public Annual Yield Estimate

Answer: B - Pay As You Earn

PAYE stands for Pay As You Earn.

608. Is car insurance a legal requirement in the UK?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only for new cars
- D. Only in cities

Answer: B - Yes

Car insurance is a legal requirement in the UK.

609. What is an MOT?

- A. A type of car insurance
- B. A test to check a vehicle meets safety and environmental standards
- C. A driving test
- D. A type of road tax

Answer: B - A test to check a vehicle meets safety and environmental standards

An MOT is a test to check a vehicle meets safety and environmental standards.

610. At what age does a car need an MOT?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 5 years

Answer: C - 3 years

Cars need an MOT when they are over 3 years old.

611. What do you need to open a bank account?

- A. Only your name
- B. Proof of identity and proof of address
- C. A job
- D. A UK passport

Answer: B - Proof of identity and proof of address

You usually need proof of identity and proof of address to open a bank account.

612. What is HMRC?

- A. A hospital
- B. His Majesty's Revenue and Customs — the tax authority
- C. A bank
- D. A police force

Answer: B - His Majesty's Revenue and Customs — the tax authority

HMRC is His Majesty's Revenue and Customs, the UK tax authority.

613. What does the Consumer Rights Act 2015 protect?

- A. Workers' rights
- B. Your right to a refund, repair or replacement for faulty goods
- C. Voting rights
- D. Housing rights

Answer: B - Your right to a refund, repair or replacement for faulty goods

The Consumer Rights Act 2015 protects your right to a refund, repair, or replacement for faulty goods.

614. What can serve as proof of address?

- A. A social media profile
- B. A utility bill or council tax bill
- C. A library card
- D. A bus pass

Answer: B - A utility bill or council tax bill

Utility bills or council tax bills can serve as proof of address.

615. Do self-employed people need to register with HMRC?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only if earning over £100,000
- D. Only after 5 years

Answer: B - Yes

Self-employed people must register with HMRC.

616. What is A&E?

- A. A TV channel
- B. Accident and Emergency department at a hospital
- C. An insurance company
- D. A government department

Answer: B - Accident and Emergency department at a hospital

A&E stands for Accident and Emergency department at a hospital.

617. What number is for non-emergency police matters?

- A. 999
- B. 111
- C. 101
- D. 112

Answer: C - 101

For non-emergency police matters, call 101.

618. Must you have a valid driving licence to drive?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes
- C.** Only on motorways
- D.** Only for lorries

Answer: B - Yes

You must have a valid driving licence to drive in the UK.

619. What tax do most employees pay?

- A.** Only council tax
- B.** Income tax and National Insurance
- C.** Only VAT
- D.** No tax

Answer: B - Income tax and National Insurance

Most employees pay income tax and National Insurance.

620. Can you get a refund for faulty goods?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes, under the Consumer Rights Act 2015
- C.** Only within 24 hours
- D.** Only for expensive items

Answer: B - Yes, under the Consumer Rights Act 2015

You have the right to a refund for faulty goods under the Consumer Rights Act 2015.

621. What is a self-assessment tax return?

- A.** A medical form
- B.** A form to declare income and calculate tax owed
- C.** A driving test
- D.** A school report

Answer: B - A form to declare income and calculate tax owed

A self-assessment tax return is a form to declare income and calculate tax owed.

622. Is education free in state schools?

- A.** No
- B.** Yes
- C.** Only for UK citizens
- D.** Only primary school

Answer: B - Yes

Education in state schools is free.

623. What should you do if you need to see a doctor but it is not an emergency?

- A.** Call 999
- B.** Call NHS 111 or visit your GP
- C.** Go to A&E
- D.** Call the police

Answer: B - Call NHS 111 or visit your GP

For non-emergency medical needs, call NHS 111 or visit your GP.

624. What is National Insurance?

- A. Car insurance
- B. A tax that funds state benefits and the NHS
- C. Home insurance
- D. Travel insurance

Answer: B - A tax that funds state benefits and the NHS

National Insurance is a tax that funds state benefits and the NHS.

625. Do you need to register your children at a school?

- A. No
- B. Yes, education is compulsory
- C. Only for secondary school
- D. Only if they are over 7

Answer: B - Yes, education is compulsory

You should register your children at a local school — education is compulsory.

626. What is council tax used for?

- A. National defence
- B. Local services such as rubbish collection and libraries
- C. The NHS
- D. Schools only

Answer: B - Local services such as rubbish collection and libraries

Council tax pays for local services such as rubbish collection and libraries.

627. What should you do if you witness a crime?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Call 999 or report it to the police
- C. Post about it online
- D. Handle it yourself

Answer: B - Call 999 or report it to the police

If you witness a crime, call 999 or report it to the police.

628. Which TWO elements contribute to the UK's constitution? (choose TWO)

- A. Laws passed by Parliament (statute law)
- B. A single, comprehensive written document
- C. Legal principles developed by judges (common law)
- D. Royal proclamations from the monarch

Answer: A, C - Laws passed by Parliament (statute law); Legal principles developed by judges (common law)

The paragraph states that the UK's constitution is made up of laws passed by Parliament (statute law) and common law, which is developed by judges through court cases.

629. Which TWO principles were established or confirmed by the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights? (choose TWO)

- A. The monarch's powers were limited.
- B. All citizens were granted the right to vote.
- C. Even the king was subject to the law.
- D. The UK adopted a fully written constitution.

Answer: A, C - The monarch's powers were limited.; Even the king was subject to the law.

The Magna Carta established the principle that even the king was subject to the law, and the Bill of Rights confirmed the rights of Parliament and limited the powers of the monarch.

630. Which TWO statements accurately describe the role of the monarch in the UK? (choose TWO)

- A. The monarch is the head of state.
- B. The monarch actively governs the country.
- C. The monarch opens each new session of Parliament.
- D. The monarch appoints all Members of Parliament.

Answer: A, C - The monarch is the head of state.; The monarch opens each new session of Parliament.

The paragraph states that the monarch is the head of state and opens each new session of Parliament, but does not rule the country and their powers are largely ceremonial.

631. Which TWO roles or duties are performed by the monarch? (choose TWO)

- A. Leading military operations.
- B. Representing the UK abroad.
- C. Being the head of the Church of England.
- D. Appointing the Prime Minister.

Answer: B, C - Representing the UK abroad.; Being the head of the Church of England.

The paragraph states that the monarch has ceremonial duties including representing the UK abroad and is also the head of the Church of England.

632. Which TWO statements about the UK's national anthem are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Its title changes depending on the monarch's gender.
- B. Only the full version of the anthem is ever sung.
- C. It is played at important national occasions.
- D. It is the only anthem used for any event across the entire UK.

Answer: A, C - Its title changes depending on the monarch's gender.; It is played at important national occasions.

The national anthem is 'God Save the King' or 'God Save the Queen' depending on the monarch's gender, and it is played at important national occasions.

633. Which TWO responsibilities belong to the House of Commons or its Members of Parliament (MPs)? (choose TWO)

- A. Examining and approving new laws.
- B. Appointing all judges to the Supreme Court.
- C. Questioning government ministers.
- D. Directly electing the monarch.

Answer: A, C - Examining and approving new laws.; Questioning government ministers.

The House of Commons is responsible for examining and approving new laws, and MPs debate issues and question government ministers.

634. Which TWO statements about the House of Lords are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. Members are elected by the public for fixed terms.
- B. It includes bishops of the Church of England.
- C. It can indefinitely block bills passed by the House of Commons.
- D. Some members inherit their position.

Answer: B, D - It includes bishops of the Church of England.; Some members inherit their position.

The House of Lords includes bishops of the Church of England and some members, known as hereditary peers, inherit their position.

635. Which TWO of the following statements about the Prime Minister are true? (choose TWO)

- A. The Prime Minister is elected directly by the public to lead the country.
- B. The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street in London.
- C. The Prime Minister's official country residence is called Buckingham Palace.
- D. Chequers serves as the Prime Minister's country residence.

Answer: B, D - The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street in London.; Chequers serves as the Prime Minister's country residence.

The Prime Minister lives and works at 10 Downing Street in London and their country residence is Chequers.

636. Which TWO statements correctly describe the Speaker of the House of Commons? (choose TWO)

- A. The Speaker is appointed by the monarch to oversee Parliament.
- B. The Speaker chairs debates in the House of Commons.
- C. The Speaker must be politically neutral.
- D. The Speaker votes on all legislative matters to represent their constituency.

Answer: B, C - The Speaker chairs debates in the House of Commons.; The Speaker must be politically neutral.

The Speaker chairs debates in the House of Commons and must remain politically neutral.

637. Which TWO statements about UK general elections are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. General elections are held every four years without exception.
- B. The UK uses a 'first past the post' system.
- C. Only UK citizens are eligible to vote in general elections.
- D. General elections are held at least every five years.

Answer: B, D - The UK uses a 'first past the post' system.; General elections are held at least every five years.

General elections in the UK are held at least every five years and use the 'first past the post' system.

638. Which TWO statements about voting in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. All eligible citizens are legally required to vote in general elections.
- B. You can register to vote online.
- C. You can only vote in person at a designated polling station.
- D. Voting is not compulsory in the UK.

Answer: B, D - You can register to vote online.; Voting is not compulsory in the UK.

In the UK, voting is not compulsory, and citizens can register to vote online.

639. Which TWO statements about political parties in the UK are correct? (choose TWO)

- A. The Scottish National Party (SNP) is a major party throughout the entire UK.
- B. The Conservative Party is one of the main political parties in the UK.
- C. Plaid Cymru is a prominent party in Northern Ireland.
- D. The leader of the second largest party in the House of Commons is known as the Leader of the Opposition.

Answer: B, D - The Conservative Party is one of the main political parties in the UK.; The leader of the second largest party in the House of Commons is known as the Leader of the Opposition.

The Conservative Party is one of the main political parties in the UK, and the leader of the second largest party in the House of Commons is designated as the Leader of the Opposition.

640. The UK possesses a single, codified written constitution, much like many other countries.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

The UK does not have a single written constitution; instead, its constitution is made up of laws passed by Parliament, common law, and conventions.

641. The Bill of Rights, established in 1689, confirmed the rights of Parliament and placed limits on the monarch's powers.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The Bill of Rights of 1689 did indeed confirm the rights of Parliament and limited the powers of the monarch.

642. The monarch in the UK holds significant political power and actively governs the country.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

In the UK, the monarch is the head of state but does not rule the country, and their powers are largely ceremonial.

643. The monarch is the head of both the Church of England and the Commonwealth.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The monarch is indeed the head of the Church of England and the head of the Commonwealth.

644. Only the UK national anthem is ever used at international sporting events involving Wales, Scotland, or Northern Ireland.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: B - False

Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland also have their own anthems that are used at some events, such as international rugby and football matches.

645. The House of Commons is composed of 650 Members of Parliament, with each MP elected to represent a specific constituency.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A - True

The House of Commons is made up of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs), each elected to represent a constituency.

646. The House of Lords possesses the authority to indefinitely block any legislation passed by the House of Commons.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The House of Lords can examine and suggest amendments to bills, but it cannot block them indefinitely.

647. Chequers serves as the official country residence for the Prime Minister.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that Chequers is the PM's country residence.

648. The Speaker of the House of Commons is directly elected by the public during a general election.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The Speaker is an MP who is elected by other MPs, not by the public in a general election.

649. General elections in the UK are conducted using a 'first past the post' system.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph explicitly states that the UK uses a 'first past the post' system.

650. Voting is a compulsory civic duty for all eligible citizens in the UK.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: B - False

The paragraph states that voting is not compulsory in the UK, although it is an important civic duty.

651. The Leader of the Opposition is the leader of the second largest political party in the House of Commons.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Answer: A - True

The paragraph states that 'The leader of the second largest party in the Commons is the Leader of the Opposition'.

Good luck

That is all 651 questions. If this helped, the same material is online at **www.lifeinuktest2026.uk** - free, no sign-up, with timed mock tests that mark themselves and study hints in ten languages.

There is also a short video for individual questions on YouTube - **youtube.com/@lifeinuktestuk** - one a day, about 20 seconds each. Useful for the dates and numbers that will not stick.

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