

A HELPER SHEET FOR THE LIFE IN THE UK TEST

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INTRODUCTION

This note summarises essential information for the Life In the UK test. Passing this test is a requirement to obtain the British Citizenship. The content of this document is an extension of the personal notes kindly shared by Simon Ellersgaard in [1] using information found on the official study guide [2]. The additional information results from practising the training material found on the website <https://lifeintheuktestweb.co.uk/exams>.

1. THE UK AND "FRIENDS"

- (1) United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, & Wales) and Northern Ireland.
- (2) Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have parliaments with devolved powers.
- (3) Crown dependencies: Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Isle of Wight is in England...)
- (4) Overseas Territories: St Helena and Falkland Islands.
- (5) Commonwealth: 52 member states, organisation has no power over members but can suspend membership, members include Canada, Singapore, Australia.

2. A LONG AND ILLUSTRIOUS HISTORY

2.1. Early Britain.

- (1) 10,000 years ago: Stone age Britain
 - Hunter-gatherers from South East Europe
 - Came when Britain was fused with the continent.
 - Prehistoric village: Shara Brae
- (2) 6,000 years ago: First farmers, Stonehenge located in Wiltshire
- (3) 4,000 years ago: Bronze age, dead buried in round barrows
- (4) 2,500 years ago: Iron age, first coins
- (5) Romans
 - 55 BC failed invasion by Caesar
 - 43 AD successful invasion by Claudius, lasted till 410 AD. Scotland never conquered
 - First Christian communities. Romans left to defend other parts of empire
 - Hadrian's wall kept out the Picts (Scots). 2× forts: Vindolanda and Housesteads.
- (6) Beginning of Anglo-saxon era. Year 600: Invasion from Northern tribes, Jutes, Angles and Saxons in what is known as England. Wales, Scotland preserved independence.
 - Anglo-Saxons were converted to Christianity by missionaries: St Patrick (Ireland), St Augustine sent from Rome and 1st archbishop of Canterbury
 - Anglo-Saxon is basis for modern day English language.

Date: October 21, 2020.

- (7) Brief Viking invasion in year 789: Anglo-Saxon kings continue to dominate England but partial (east/north) invasion by Vikings from Norway and Denmark in 789. Danish king (Canute) ruled only briefly. Anglo-saxons unite under King Alfred the Great and defeat Vikings
- (8) The Normans and year 1066: Norman conquest by William the Conqueror (from Normandy), mainly England. Norman French influenced English language.
 - Final conquest
 - Battle of Hastings: English army lost, King Harold died. Documented in the Bayeux Tapestry
 - William ordered a survey of England (the Domesday book)
 - William built Tower of London

2.2. Middle Ages.

- (1) Up to 1485: middle ages. Constant period of war.
- (2) England fought with Wales and Scotland and Ireland. They also fought abroad in the crusades. Battles include battle vs Scotland: victory of Scottish king Robert the Bruce in battle of Bannockburn. Scotland remains unconquered in that era.
- (3) The 100 Years War (116 years) vs France, where England eventually won in Bataille d'Agincourt, 1415. Stayed in France but left 1450s.
- (4) 1348: Black death (plague) which killed 1/3 of population
- (5) 1215: First hint of a parliament. Magna Carta developed (aka the Great Charter), in which the King's powers were limited. Defines terms of the King's rule. He now had to consult with the nobility before taking key decisions. Lords: great landowners, nobility, bishops. Commons: knights and wealthy people from town and cities, subject to elections. Similar structure arose in Scotland. First legal system (judges) ruling independently from the rulers based on precedence.
- (6) ≈ 1400 : assertion of national identity through English as a new unified language: Anglo-Saxon (peasants) fused with Norman-French (nobility) to form English. Canterbury tales printed by Caxton and 1st book printed in English. Canterbury tales are a collection of poems (focused on pilgrims) written by Geoffrey Chaucer.
- (7) An important trading nation: ppl come to England to work, e.g. glass from Italy, weavers from France, engineers from Germany and Dutch hydraulic engineers
- (8) 1455: Civil war (of the roses) Lancaster (red) and York (white). Henry Tudor won (red) in Battle of Bosworth but cross marriage (now allies).

2.3. The Tudors.

- (1) Henry VII limited the powers of the nobility, reverses effect of Magna Carta, more power concentration for the King
- (2) Henry VIII (1491-1547)
 - Henry had six wives including 1st wife, Catherine of Aragon, 2nd wife Anne de Boleyn famously executed in Tower of London. Married Anne de Cleves for political reasons.
 - broke away from Catholic Church in Rome to get a divorce Catherine of Aragon as she could not have any child, creation of Church of England. Church of Scotland remains separate and is Presbyterian.
 - Same time: reformation/Protestantism on the continent
 - Wales reunited with England under Henry VIII
 - Ireland fought over attempts to impose Protestantism

- (3) Bloody Mary: Henry's son Edward (from 3rd wife) died early. Edward's half-sister "Bloody" Mary (from 1st wife) took over. She was Catholic and persecuted Protestants. She also died early.
- (4) Elizabeth I (from 2nd wife Ann de Boleyn) came to power and most popular Monarch of English history
 - she was protestant and made peace / restored church of England
 - she defeated in 1588 the Spanish Armada who came to impose Catholicism (commander Sir Francis Drake lead the battle)
 - Catholic Mary queen of Scots fled after she was accused of murdering her husband. Her cousin Elizabeth I didn't trust her motives and locked her up in Tower of London for 20 years + execution.
 - under her reign, first English settlers in Eastern coast of America
- (5) King James (1603-1626) (from the Stuart house)
 - the Plantations: when Elizabeth died her cousin from Scotland king James VI became king James I of England. King James bible. In Catholic Ireland, England was in control by now. Irish people opposed Protestantism. English government encouraged Protestants to settle in Ulster (Northern Ireland), taking over land from Catholics. "Plantations". James organized several such plantations - seed for Irish conflict.
 - the Authorised Version: King James achievement includes first bible translated in English which democratised Bible
- (6) King James and son Charles I vs the Parliament, the Civil War:
 - these monarches managed parliament poorly. Believe in absolute power of the King. Charles ruled without them for 11 years. He tried to impose a prayer book on Presbyterian church in Scotland leading to Scotland invading England. Charles asked Parliament for help, but the Puritan members said no. Tension in Ireland too: another rebellion by Roman Catholics. Parliament now demanded control of British army. Charles entered parliament (last monarch to do so) to arrest Puritan members but they had fled \Rightarrow Civil war broke out in 1642.
 - the Cavaliers (supporters of Charle I) vs the Roundheads (Parliament)
- (7) Advent of the Republic, 1649: King Charles lost and was executed. England became a Republic (Commonwealth). General Oliver Cromwell went to Ireland to defeat royalist army / establish parliamentary rule. Very bloody. In Scotland Charles son (Charles II) was proclaimed king. Started invasion of England. Cromwell beat him and Charles II fled to Europe (hiding in oak tree). Cromwell now ruled as Lord Protector till his death.
- (8) Restoration time: Charles II back in 1660, friend of parliament. Habeas Corpus act in 1679 (right to court hearing). Formed Royal society. Isaac Newton. Great fire in London destroyed St Paul's cathedral, rebuilt by Christopher Wren.
- (9) Brother James II takes succession of the throne and loves Catholicism but Parliament does not... hence tension with parliament.
- (10) Glorious Revolution: William to the rescue of the Protestants
 - James II's daughter Mary married to Protestant William of Orange (Netherlands) William asked by protestants in England to invade.
 - Led to Glorious Revolution / no fighting / restoring parliament.
 - William faced some resistance esp in Scotland but ultimately won: James II went to France. He briefly invaded Ireland with French army but was defeated. Also some

support for James in Scotland. But William of Orange forced clans to take oath. All accepted except the Glencoe Clan who then got massacred (1692)

2.4. A Global Power.

- (1) Under William and Mary "constitutional monarchy", 1689 to 1702
 - 1689: Bill of Rights / limits king's powers.
 - 1695: newspapers allowed to operate without government license.
 - Two party system
- (2) Queen Anne and the Act of Union of 1707: daughter of William and Mary had no surviving children which created uncertainty for succession \Rightarrow Act of Union agreed in 1707 creating Kingdom of Great Britain (Ireland excluded and still separate country). Scotland, although no longer independent, got to keep Presbyterian church.
- (3) George I. Anne's nearest protestant relative, German George I, became king. Bad command of English, so he had to rely on a Prime minister (Walpole - the first!).
- (4) George II (George I's son) had to deal with clan rebellion in Scotland. Clans supported to put back a Stuart back on the throne called Bonnie Prince Charlie. But Clans lost. After that, Highland Clearance wherein small farms destroyed to make way for sheep and cattle. Many Scottish left for North America. Robert Burns (1759-96) famous Scottish poet - Auld Lang Syne (sang during New Year's Eve in the UK)
- (5) Enlightenment: Adam Smith - economics, David Hume - Philosophy, James Watt - steam engine
- (6) Industrial revolution - from farm to factory. 18th century, Arkwright - factory owner, known for carding (spinning yarn) machine. Poor working conditions. Captain Cook mapped Australia. Britain trades all over the world. From India to North America.
- (7) Slave trade help Britain prosper in the colonies
 - not allowed in UK
 - British ships took West Africans to America and Caribbean under horrible conditions
 - 1807, Wilberforce helped making slave trading illegal
 - 1833, Emancipation Act abolishes slavery throughout British Empire.
- (8) US war of independence. Tired of UK imposing tax on colonies. 1776 13 American colonies declared independence. Colonies eventually defeated British army and Britain recognised independence in 1783.
- (9) War vs Napoleon, France
 - 1805, British navy won Battle of Trafalgar vs French-Spanish alliance but Lord Nelson died
 - 1815 war ended with Battle of Waterloo (Napoleon out, Duke of Wellington in). This so-called Iron Duke later became PM.
- (10) Act of Union of 1800 seals unification of Ireland with GB: UK and GB and Ireland. Union Jack = English + Irish + Scottish flags, no Welsh flag because it was already united with England by Henry VIII.
- (11) 1837 Queen Victoria came to power at age of 18
 - ruled for 64 years
 - British Empire expanded, India, Australia, large parts of Africa
 - 400 million people total
 - emigration encouraged 13M emigrated from UK
 - working conditions improved

- railways build throughout Empire. Brunel was an engineer who build Great Western Railway
 - Free trade, no taxes
 - Britain produced half of world's iron, coal, cotton
 - 1851 Great Exhibition in Hyde Park's Crystal Palace
- (12) Crimean War. 1853-1856. Britain + Turkey + France against Russia. First conflict to be covered by the media. Florence Nightingale (founder of modern nursing) helped wounded soldiers in Turkey.
- (13) Ireland and 19th century. Poor. Great potato famine one year led to 1M people dead from starvation and disease. Immigration to US and England. Irish nationalism grew.
- (14) Voting:
- Reform acts (1832, 1867) gave more people the right to vote.
 - 1870s saw women's right to keep property after marriage.
 - Emmeline Pankhurst famous suffragette. 1889: set up Women's League. 1918: women over 30 could vote. 1928: women over 21 could vote, same age as men. (note: in 1969, age is lowered to 18 for both genders)
- (15) Boer War in South Africa 1899-1902 ... people started questioned the future of the Empire.

2.5. 20th Century.

- (1) Early 20th century life good / elements of welfare state such as free school meals.
- (2) 1914 Archduke of Austria assassinated. Led to WW1 (14-18) together with nationalism in European states. Allied: UK, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Italy, Romania, US. Also British Empire by and large. Against: Central Powers: Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria. 2 million died. Allies won 11AM 11 Nov 1918.
- (3) Partition of Ireland:
- 1913 Britain promised Home Rule to Ireland (to the dismay of Northern protestants), more autonomy
 - due to WW1 this got postponed (to the dismay of Irish nationalist)
 - 1916: Easter rising. Leaders executed under military law. Then guerrilla war against British army
 - 1921 peace treaty, 1922 Ireland became two countries.
 - Republic of Ireland in 1949.
 - The *troubles* began in Northern Ireland in the 1960s, as a continued disagreement over NI unionist/loyalist tendencies towards the UK. Ended in Good Friday agreement in 1998.
- (4) Interwar period. Great depression, but some industries such as automobile / aviation ok. BBC radio started in 1922. TV in 1936.
- (5) WWII
- Hitler to power in 1933, largely due to fines imposed on Germany from Allies after WW1.
 - Hitler first invaded Poland in 1939. Britain and France declared war.
 - Allies: UK, France, Poland, Australia, NZ, Canada, SA vs Fascists: Germany, Italy, Japan
 - Hitler invaded Belgium Netherlands, moved into France.
 - 1940 Churchill became PM.

- 1940 Dunkirk evacuation of 300k men from France.
- Blitz over London.
- Japan defeated UK in Singapore.
- 1941: Germany attempted invasion of Soviet Union.
- 1941: Japan bombed Pearl Harbour Hawaii. US got involved.
- Gradually Allies gained control. End of war May 1945.
- August 45: US nuked Japan.

2.6. Since 1945.

- (1) 1945 Attlee becomes PM, social progress
 - Clement Attlee became Labour PM. Created the NHS
 - William Beveridge founder of modern welfare state: Liberal MP behind 1942 report Social Insurance and Allied Services.
 - Richard Butler and free 2ndary education: Conservative MP behind the 1944 Education Act which introduced free secondary education in England and Wales.
- (2) 1947: Independence granted to 9× countries: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, ...
- (3) 1949: Joined NATO to resist Soviet Union.
- (4) Dylan Thomas. Welsh poet behind Under Milk Wood and Do Not Go Gentle. Performed on BBC.
- (5) Migration: after WW2 people from Ireland and West Indies came to help rebuild Britain. 1950s + 25 years: workers from West Indies, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh came to help.
- (6) 1960s: swinging 60s, social reform, divorce and abortion legalized. Equal rights for women in workplace. Supersonic concorde airline with France. Some restrictions to immigration.
- (7) 1970s: recession, inflation, unstable currency. Unions too powerful - hurting UK? Serious unrest in Northern Ireland. Mary Peters Olympic gold medallist who promoted sports in Northern Ireland.
- (8) 1973: UK joins the European Economic Community (EEC) initially created in Treaty of Rome on 25/03/1957 as precursor of the EU.
- (9) 1979-1997: Conservative governments. First Thatcher (> 11 years), then Major (> 6 years). Former: deregulation, privatisation, curb trade unions, Falkland war in 1982. Latter: helped Northern Ireland peace process.
- (10) Roald Dahl: children's author. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory etc.
- (11) 1997-2007: Labour PM Tony Blair. Introduced Scottish parliament and Welsh assembly. Good Friday agreement in Northern Ireland. War in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- (12) 2007-2010: Gordon Brown (L).
- (13) 2010-2016: David Cameron (C). Coalition government with Lib Dem. First since 1974.
- (14) 2016-2019: Theresa May (C). Then Boris Johnson.

2.7. Inventions and scientific discoveries. See table 1.

3. A MODERN, THRIVING SOCIETY

3.1. The UK today.

- Population 2010: 62 Mill UK. Ageing population.
- About 84% of the population lives in England
- About 10% of the population has a parent or a grand-parent born abroad

3.2. Religion.

- (1) 59% Christian, 4.8% Muslim, 1.5% Hindu, 0.8% Sikh, 0.5% Jew/Buddhist
- (2) Monarch head of church of England, protestant (since 1530s). Spiritual head: Archbishop of Canterbury (monarch has right to select, but usually done by PM)
- (3) Scotland has its own church: Presbyterian church. NO established church of Wales and NI.
- (4) Saint days for Christians
 - 1 March: St David (Wales)
 - 17 March: St Patrick (NI)
 - 23 April: St George Day (England)
 - 30 November: St Andrew Day (Scotland)
- (5) Good friday: day when Jesus died
- (6) Easter takes place in March or April
- (7) Lent is period 40 days before Easter, starts on Ash Wednesday. Day before Ash starts is pancake days (Shrove tuesday)
- (8) Diwali - Festival of Lights, October or November, 5 days, famous in Leicester, celebrated by Hindus and Sihks
- (9) Hannukah - Jews struggle for religious freedom, 8 days (8 candles, Menorah).
- (10) Muslims: Eid al-Fitr celebrates End of Ramadans Eid ul Adha celebrates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Isaac to God.
- (11) Misc: Hogmanay 31st of Dec is a big holiday in Scotland, bigger than xmas.

3.3. Customs and traditions.

- Mother's day: Sunday 3 weeks before Easter
- Father's day: third Sunday in June.
- Bonfire Night: 5th November. 1605 Catholic attempted bombing of Parliament (Guy Fawkes lead)
- Remembrance Day: 11th November. WW1 ended 11/11 1918 at 11AM.
- New Year's Eve: ppl in the UK sing Auld Lang Syne (Robert Burn, Scottish poet)

3.4. Sport.

- (1) Cricket: Ashes = test match between England and Australia. Up to 5 days match.
- (2) Football: Most popular. Clubs since 19th century. English Premier League. Clubs against other clubs from other countries: UEFA Champions League. Nations against nations: FIFA and UEFA European Championship.
- (3) Rugby: clubs since 19th century. Six Nations Championship. Super League.
- (4) Horse racing: Royal Ascot. Grand National (Aintree near Liverpool + Ayr in Scotland).
- (5) Golf: Open Championship, St Andrew home town of golf
- (6) Tennis: started 19th century. Wimbledon most famous. Only Grand Slam event played on grass.
- (7) Water sports: Sir Francis Chichester first to sail around the world. Annual Oxbridge rowing race.
- (8) Motor: Annual Formula 1 Grand Prix in Britain. Winners: Hill, Hamilton, Button.
- (9) Ski: 5× ski centres in Scotland.
- (10) Noted celebrities:
 - Roger Bannister (runner, first sub-4-min mile in 1952)
 - Jackie Stewart (formula 1 1960s)
 - Bobby Moore (football 1966)

- Francis Chichester (sailing, solo world round WITH stops 1966-67), followed by Sir Robin Knox-Johnston (WITHOUT stopping) 2y later
- Mary Peters (pentathlon 1972)
- Ian Botham (cricket 1980s)
- Torvill and Dean (ice skating 1980s)
- Steve Redgrave (rowing 1980s)
- Baroness Grey-Thompson (Paralympian racer 1980s)
- Dame Kelly Holmes (runs 2004, twice Olympic gold medals)
- Ellen MacArthur (sails, fastest solo circumnavigation in 2005)
- Chris Hoy (cyclist olympians 2000s)
- David Weir (paralympian marathonian)
- Bradley Wiggins (cyclist 2000s)
- Mo Farah (distance runner olympian 2000s)
- Ennis-Hill (heptathlon 2000s)
- Andy Murray (tennis 2000s)
- Ellie Simmonds (paralympian swimmer 2008)

3.5. Arts and Culture.

Music.

- (1) Proms 8 Weeks BBC since 1927.
- (2) Festivals: Glastonbury. Isle of Wight Festival. The V Festival. In Wales: National Eisteddfod.
- (3) Brit Awards covers wide range of categories (best solo artistc, etc), whereas Mercury Prize is an alternative for best album in UK
- (4) Noted celebrities in table 2

Theatre.

- (1) West End: The Mousetrap (murder mystery by Agatha Christie) since 1952.
- (2) Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas: HMS Pinafore, The Pirates, The Mikado
- (3) Pantomime at X-mas: based on fairy stories
- (4) Edinburgh festival called the Fringe: theatre and comedy
- (5) The Laurence Olivier awards (London), Laurence Olivier is an actor famous for his roles in Shakespeare plays in the 20th century.

Art.

- (1) Turner Prize: est. 1984 for contemporary art. Hirst and Wright previous winners.
- (2) Noted celebrities:
 - Thomas Gainsborough (Portrait painter)
 - David Allen (Scottish portrait)
 - Joseph Turner (Modern landscape, From Turner prize)
 - John Constable (Landscape)
 - John Lavery (Irish portrait painter)
 - Henry Moore (Sculptor)
 - John Petts (Stained Glass)
 - David Hockney (Pop artist)

Architecture.

- (1) Architecture

- Sir Edwin Lutyens: New Delhi government. Whitehall cenotaph (memorial),
 - Lord Rogers: gherkin,
 - Zaha Hadid: queen of the curve.
- (2) Garden design: Capability Brown, Gertrude Jekyll
- (3) Chelsea Flower Show

Litterature.

- (1) Ancient poems: Beowulf, Canterbury Tales
- (2) Poets: Lord Byron, William Wordsworth who wrote lots of texts inspired by nature incl. "the Daffodils", William Blake, Wilfred Owen
- (3) Booker Prize Fiction award: from its inception, only novels written by Commonwealth, Irish, and South African (and later Zimbabwean) citizens were eligible to receive the prize; in 2014 it was widened to any English-language novel, a change that proved controversial. Famous winning authors include: Ian McEwan, Hilary Mantel, Julian Barnes

Cinema.

- British cinema thrived in the 1930s, Charlie Chaplin, Hitchcock
- Famous directors includes David Lean (Brief Encounter, Lawrence of Arabia), Hugh Hudson (Chariots of Fire)

Leisure.

- (1) Gardening. Each country has a flower as symbol: Rose for England, Dafodill for Wales, Shamrock for Ireland and Thistle for Scotland
- (2) Gambling $\geq 18y$
- (3) National lottery $\geq 16y$
- (4) Pubs $\geq 16y$ if accompanied by adults else $\geq 18y$, pubs open on sunday at 12 pm (not 11 am)
- (5) Place of interest:
- National Trust created in 1895, more than 62k volunteers
 - Snowdonia is in Wales
 - Crathes Castle famous landmark in Scotland
 - 15 national parks

Misc.

- TV license free for $\geq 75y$, TV licence 50 pct discount for blind ppl
- Driving license: after 70y old must sit for exam every 3y, minimum age is 17y

4. THE UK GOVERNMENT, THE LAW AND YOUR ROLE

4.1. **Government.** Government = {Prime minisister} + {the Cabinet made of 20 ministers chosen amongst MPs}.

4.2. **Parliaments.**

4.2.1. *Central parliament.*

- (1) General elections every 5y, "first past the post" ie who gets most votes wins it all
- (2) Speaker elected in a **secret** ballot by MPs
- (3) House of Lords include Bishops
- (4) General election is every 5y (Wales parliament every 4y)
- (5) PM takes questions every week

- (6) Parliament Proceedings published in the Hansard
- (7) House of parliament in Westminster built in the 19th century.

4.2.2. *Devolved administrations.*

- Parliaments: devolved powers since 1997. Some power of central government delegated to Wales, NI and Scotland through General Assemblies since 1997.
- NI: parliament established in 1922 but abolished in 1972 because of the Troubles. Assembly formed in 1998 after Good Friday agreement. Suspended several times but not since 2007.
- Election every 5y except Wales where it is every 4y
- The devolved parliaments are elected according to some form of Proportional Representation (not first past the post)
- cf summary table 5

4.2.3. *Electoral Register.*

- ER updated in September or October in England, Scotland and Wales... in Northern Ireland, things are a bit different.
- Before election, citizen receives poll card
- Northern Ireland exception: uses a system called **Individual Registration** where citizens proactively complete their own registration form and renew only if situation changes.

4.3. **Judiciaries.**

4.3.1. *Civil vs criminal law.*

- Criminal law: applies to crimes, investigated by Police or Council, punished by courts
- Civil: settle disputes between individuals or groups

4.3.2. *Courts.*

- (1) Verdicts EWN: guilty or not guilty
- (2) Verdicts Scotland: guilty, not guilty, not proven
- (3) Civil courts small claims: 10000 (EW), 3000 (SN)
- (4) cf summary tables 3 and 4
- (5) Jury: $\geq 18y$ selected randomly from Electoral Register (ER)
- (6) Youth crime: in EWN, in the Youth Court, the case is heard by 3 specially trained magistrates or a district judge.

4.4. **Protection charities.**

- Protection of children: NSPCC
- Homeless: Crisis, Shelter
- Animals: PDSA

4.5. **UK and international institutions.**

- Commonwealth: 52× members, no power over members but can suspend membership
- UN Security Council: 15× members to recommend action when there are international crisis
- NATO
- Council of Europe: 47× members, promote human rights, no power to make laws but draws up conventions and charters (European Convention on Human Rights)

REFERENCES

- [1] Simon Ellersgaard, *The Life in the UK test - a field guide*, working paper available on <https://github.com/SEllersgaard/LifeInTheUK>, 2020.
- [2] Henry Dillon and Alastair Smith, *Life in the UK Test: Study Guide 2019*, Red Squirrel Publishing, 2018.

1

APPENDIX A. POPULATION GROWTH

These days England represent 84 pct of the total population of 62m inhabitants.

Population growth in the UK	Year Population
1600	4 million
1700	5 million
1801	8 million
1851	20 million
1901	40 million
1951	50 million
1998	57 million
2005	60 million
2010	62 million

APPENDIX B. TABLES

What	Who
1928 Penicillin antibiotic	Ian Fleming, 1945 Nobel Prize
1920's nuclear physics	Ernest Rutherford father of Nuclear Physics split the atom, key work for Manhattan project during WWII
1920's co-discovery of insulin	McLeod (Scotsman)
1920's TV	Logie Baird (Scotsman)
1930's Turing machine	Alan Turing
1930's jet engine	Frank Whittle
1930's Radar	Watson-Watt (Scotsman) big radio telescope build by Lovell at Jodrell Bank Observatory instrumental in discoveries in astronomy
1950's DNA structure	Francis Crick, Nobel Prize
1970's MRI	Mansfield
1970's IVF	Sir Robert Edwards, Nobel Prize in 2010
1980's internet's www and http protocol	Tim Berners-Lee
1990's Cloning	Wilmott and Campbell

TABLE 1. Highlighted inventors

Who	What
Henry Purcell	Organist at Westminster, 1600s
George Handel	German born, Wrote music for monarchy, Messiah, 1700s
Gustav Holst	The Planets, 1900s
Sir Edward Elgar	Pomp and Circumstance Marches (Proms), 1900s
Ralph Vaughan Williams	Choir music, English folk music, 1900s
Sir William Walton	Coronation music for George and Elizabeth, 1900s
Benjamin Britten	Opera, Young person guide to orchestra 1900s

TABLE 2. Highlighted musicians

Type	EWN	Scotland
Minor crime	Magistrates	Justice of the Peace
Major crime	Crown Court 12×	Sheriff Court (with Sheriff) 15×
		High Court (with Judge) for most serious cases
Youth crime	Youth Court Crown Court for serious stuff	Children's Hearing System

TABLE 3. Crime Courts summary

Type	EWN	Scotland
Civil court	County Court	Sheriff Court
Civil court - serious stuff	High Court	Court of Session

TABLE 4. Civil Courts summary

country	member count	location
Central Parliament	650	Westminster
Scotland	129 MSPs	Holyrood
Northern Ireland	108 MLAs	Stormont
Wales	60 AMs	Senedd

TABLE 5. Parliaments summary

APPENDIX C. TOUGH QUESTIONS

C.1. Questions.

- (1) Where is the National Horseracing Museum located?
- (2) Which of the following castles is located in Scotland? Crathes Castle, Caernarfon Castle, Bodiam Castle, Powis Castle.
- (3) How often are European parliamentary elections held?
- (4) Who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury?
- (5) What was the first war to be extensively covered by the media?
- (6) How many times has the UK hosted the Olympic games?

- (7) When did the first farmers come to Britain?
- (8) In England, Wales and Northern Ireland Youth Court cases are normally heard by (choose TWO answers)? Up to 3 specially trained magistrates, A District Judge, A sheriff, Up to 5 specially trained magistrates
- (9) What song is sung by people in the UK and other countries when they are celebrating the New Year? Auld Lang Syne, The British Anthem, Jingle Bells, White Christmas
- (10) What is the name of Irish people who favoured complete independence from the UK in the 19th century? Fenians, Quakers, Highlanders, Suffragettes
- (11) What is the minimum age required to drive a motorcycle? 16 years old, 17 years old, 18 years old, 21 years old
- (12) 100 GBP is the highest value note in circulation in the UK. True or False?
- (13) How often are the members of the Welsh Assembly (AMs) elected? Every 5 years, Every 2 years, Every 4 years, Every 3 years
- (14) Which Scottish clan was killed for not taking the oath? The MacLaine of Lochbuie, The MacDonalds of Glencoe, The McDowalls of Garthland, Macpherson of Cluny
- (15) Scotland and Wales use a system called "individual registration" where all those entitled to vote must complete their own registration form. True or False?
- (16) Who defeated the French at the battle of Agincourt in 1415? King Edward I of England, William III of England, Henry VIII, King Henry V
- (17) How many verdicts are possible in trials in Scotland? Two: "guilty" or "not guilty", Three: "guilty", "not guilty" or "not proven", Three: "guilty", "not guilty" or "on hold", Two: "guilty" or "not proven"
- (18) When did the English become the preferred language of the royal court and Parliament? In 1300, 1400, 1345, 1567
- (19) In the UK, Members of the Parliament (MPs) are elected on the basis of: Personal achievements, Instant run-off, First past the post system (the candidate who gets the most votes), Proportional representation
- (20) When did hereditary peers lose the automatic right to attend the House of Lords? 1979, 1989, 1999, 2001
- (21) What was the population of the UK in 1901? 20m, 40m, 30m, 50m
- (22) According to the 2011 census, what percentage of the population identified themselves as Christian? 35%, 45%, 59%, 70%
- (23) Which of the following gardens is located in Wales? Bodnant Garden, Kew Gardens, Hidcote, Sissinghurst
- (24) When were the Houses of Parliament built? 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th century
- (25) When was the first television broadcast made? 1922, 1932, 1942, 1952
- (26) When was the National Health System (NHS) established? 1945, 1948, 1952, 1934
- (27) Which of the following statements regarding Gaelic language is TRUE? In Wales Gaelic is spoken in some parts of the coast, in Scotland Gaelic is spoken everywhere, in Scotland Gaelic is spoken in some parts of the Highlands and Islands, in Wales Gaelic is the main language
- (28) The public can listen to debates in the Palace of Westminster from public galleries in the House of Commons but not in the House of Lords. True or false?
- (29) Which THREE of the following are known to be main parts of the British government? The Cabinet, the judiciary, the local organisations, the police.

- (30) Who wrote an oratorio called "Messiah", which is regularly sung by choirs at Easter time? George Frederick Handel, Sir Edward Elgar, Gustav Holst, Henry Purcell
- (31) How can MPs be contacted (choose TWO options)? By letter, by going to your local council and asking for an appointment, by phoning their constituency office, through facebook
- (32) What is the name of the building where the Welsh Assembly members meet? Westminster, Holyrood, Senedd, Stormont
- (33) Where is the five-day race meeting attended by members of the Royal Family and known as Royal Ascot celebrated? In Luton, Berkshire, Salisbury, Kent

C.2. Answers.

- (1) Newmarket, Suffolk
- (2) Crathes Castle
- (3) 5y
- (4) St Augustine
- (5) Crimean War against Russia
- (6) 3 times
- (7) 6,000 years ago
- (8) Up to 3 specially trained magistrates, a District Judge
- (9) Auld Lang Syne
- (10) Fenians
- (11) 17 years old
- (12) False
- (13) Every 4 years in Wales whereas the other countries member of parliaments are elected every 5 years
- (14) The MacDonalds of **Glencoe**, the Glencoe Massacre
- (15) False. **Northern Ireland** uses a system called "individual registration" and all those entitled to vote must complete their own registration form.
- (16) King Henri V
- (17) Incorrect. The jury has to listen to the evidence presented at the trial and then decide a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" based of what they have heard. In Scotland, a third verdict of "not proven" is also possible.
- (18) By 1400, in England, official documents were being written in English, and English had become the preferred language of the royal court and Parliament.
- (19) First past the post system (the candidate who gets the most votes)
- (20) 1999
- (21) 40m
- (22) 59%
- (23) There are famous gardens to visit throughout the UK, including Kew Gardens, Sissinghurst and Hidcote in England, Crathes Castle and Inveraray Castle in Scotland, Bodnant Garden in Wales, and Mount Stewart in Northern Ireland.
- (24) 19th century. The Houses of Parliament and St Pancras Station were built in the 19th century, as were the town halls in cities such as Manchester and Sheffield.
- (25) In 1932 Scotsman John Logie Baird made the first television broadcast between London and Glasgow.

- (26) 1948. In 1948, Aneurin (Nye) Bevan, the Minister for Health, led the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS), which guaranteed a minimum standard of health care for all, free at the point of use.
- (27) In Scotland, Gaelic is spoken in some parts of the Highlands and Islands, and in Northern Ireland some people speak Irish Gaelic.
- (28) True. The public can listen to debates in the Palace of Westminster from public galleries in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
- (29) In the UK, there are several different parts of government. The main ones are: the monarchy, the Parliament (the House of Commons and the House of Lords), the Prime Minister, the cabinet, the judiciary (courts), the police, the civil service and the local government (not the local organisations)
- (30) George Frederick Handel
- (31) Phone and letter
- (32) Senedd. Elected members of the Welsh Assembly meet in the Senedd in Cardiff Bay.
- (33) Royal Ascott is located in Berkshire