Now Test Yourself: Answers

Below are the questions and answers to all the Now test yourself questions that appear in this book. Please note that some questions may have more than one possible answer. Remember these questions are worded in the same way as the one and two mark questions that appear on the examination papers. These are all Assessment Objective One questions. Remember to go online and read the material about the nature of the examination and the structure of the questions and question papers: www.hoddereducation.co.uk/myrevisionnotes

Paper 1 Section A: Active citizenship

Page 14
1. A group of people who work together regarding the same cause. Pressure groups can be local, national or global. An example of a pressure group is Greenpeace, which campaigns about environmental issues.
2. The internet allows a campaign to promote itself, its aims and actions to people worldwide quickly and at very little cost.
3. Jamie Oliver.
4. Being a charity gives a body formal legal status and certain tax advantages.

Page 19
1. An online means of collecting support for an issue or campaign. For example, the UK government has an online e-petition system that can lead to parliamentary debates.
2. The Local Government Ombudsman.
3. The Equality and Human Rights Commission
4. Support in the workplace when issues arise.

Page 24
1. Represent the public and produce community policing plans.
2. They can be magistrates and be members of a jury.
3. Liberty.
4. To decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent of the charges they face.

Paper 1 Section B: Politics and participation

Page 35
1. The United Kingdom.
2. That a country does not have a single codified document setting out its constitution.
3. The Labour Party, the party with the largest number of MPs not in government.
4. Representative democracy means that the public elect others to speak on their behalf i.e. MPs. Direct democracy is where all citizens decide issues, for example through the use of referendums.

Page 49
1. To represent the views of the people who live in the area they represent.
2. Scotland has a Parliament; Wales and Northern Ireland have Assemblies.
3. The transfer of power from a greater to a lesser body e.g. the UK parliament gives some of its powers to the nations of the UK.
4. The Electoral Commission.

Page 63
1. To oversee debates in the House of Commons and determine issues raised by MP’s relating to emergency debates for example.
2. A government formed from more than one party. They are often formed during wartime. The last coalition government formed in the UK parliament was in 2010.
3. There are several systems of voting used in the UK. The one used in UK parliamentary election is called first past the post.
4. In both the 2010 and 2017 General Elections the largest party the Conservatives did not win a majority of the seats. No party has won a majority of the votes in a UK General Election since 1935.

Page 67
1. A system of government controlled by a single family over several generations. An example would be the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. A political grouping of several different political parties for different member states of the European Union. For example, the Socialist group of MEPs.
3. Choice of different political parties at elections.
4. Thailand.

Paper 2 Section A: Life in modern Britain

Page 71
1. Individual liberty.
2. The responsibilities that the state places upon its citizens, for example, a duty to pay taxes or serve on a jury.
3. Any one of the following:
   - Gender.
   - Age.
   - Ethnicity.
4. Passes legislation to promote or stop certain actions. The government introduced a national living wage to ensure workers received a reasonable hourly wage.

Page 80
1. Any one of the following:
   - England.
   - Northern Ireland.
   - Scotland.
   - Wales.
2. A person can assume different identifies, for example, someone may identify as British because they were born in the UK but if their family origin was Indian, they may support the Indian cricket team when playing against England in a test match.
3. Poland.
4. The difference between the number of people arriving to live in the UK and the number leaving the UK to live elsewhere.

Page 86
1. Where a body or government controls what can be printed or published.
2. Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)
3. The ability of the media to publish news stories stating that the public have a right to know and this is more important than any concerns about the privacy of the people being written about.
4. Ensures that public bodies have to respond to requests for information.

Page 94
1. The UK was one of the winning allied powers during the Second World War and was also a founding member of the United Nations.
2. The European Commission.
3. To provide a defence alliance for European countries during the cold war period against potential invasion from the Soviet Union.

4. The ability to influence other countries through the use of non-military means. Example are diplomatic, economic and cultural power.

**Paper 2 Section B: Rights and responsibilities**

**Page 100**
1. That every citizen of the state is subject equally to the same law and rules in society as everyone else.
2. A law is laid down by parliament and regulates to all citizens. A rule relates to a specific area of life, for example, the rules of netball relate to the playing of netball.
3. The United Nations.
4. c. The Equality Act

**Page 112**
1. Based upon evidence provided by the police they decide whether there is sufficient evidence to charge the individual.
2. How a ruling made by a judge in a court case interprets the law; in future cases lawyers use these rulings to support their case.
3. You can get married.
4. The Court of Sessions.

**Page 124**
1. The ability to change someone’s behaviour so they no longer wish to commit crimes, and they become law-abiding members of the community.
3. The Youth Justice Board.
4. Judges may sentence people to either custodial or non-custodial sentences.

**Page 128**
2. The International Red Cross.
3. It was the first time there was international agreement regarding the nature of human rights. Secondly, it has provided a basis for other agreements such as the European Convention on Human Rights.
4. To protect people not involved in hostilities during a conflict.