

## SUJET B

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### \*\*\* MONARCHY

1. Which Act of Parliament, passed in 1700, determines the condition for the succession of the crown?

- A. Act of Settlement
- B. Bill of Rights
- C. Magna Carta
- D. Act of Union

2. As a constitutional monarch, Queen Elizabeth is both head of state and head of the nation

3. Which of the following is a duty of the British monarch?

- A. Appointing the Prime Minister
- B. Honouring the achievements and services of British citizens
- C. Regularly meeting with the Prime Minister and Privy Council
- D. Opening each session of Parliament
- E. All of these

4. Can the British monarch refuse to give his/her consent to a bill passed by Parliament? Give a brief justification.

B. No

automatic consent for the last two centuries; otherwise would question the very principle of a constitutional monarchy

5. In the late 1990s, a poll revealed that ..... of the respondents thought that British would be worse off if monarchy was abolished.

- A. 62%
- B. 34%
- C. 48%
- D. 75%

### \*\*\* EDUCATION

6. Which of these Acts began the development towards a legally defined framework for education?

- A. 1870 Education Act
- B. 1902 Balfour Act
- C. 1980 Education Act
- D. 1944 Butler Act

7. What kind of secondary school is a 'comprehensive school' in the UK?

- A. only for the best students
- B. for all students
- C. one that teaches many subjects

8. When was a national curriculum implemented in the UK?

- A. 1918
- B. 1944
- C. 1988
- D. 1972

9. Head teachers are responsible for :

- A. the organization and running of their curriculum area
- B. education of the pupils
- C. education, counselling and social support of their pupils
- D. the overall running and maintenance of the school in terms of the curriculum, ethos, discipline, and finance.

**10. The 1988, the Great Educational Reform Act:**

- A. established a framework of expansion for higher education
- B. implemented market-force principles in order to make higher education more consumer-oriented and increase student number
- C. embodied the principle that higher education should be available to all those who qualified

**\*\*\* MULTICULTURALISM**

**11. Britain has never been a **monolithic** nation.**

**12. Immigrants have arrived to Britain for a variety of reasons. Give two examples from British history. (no need to write full sentences)**

religious persecutions: Dutch and Flemish immigrants (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries)

poverty: Irish immigrants (19<sup>th</sup> century)

war: European immigrants (World War II)

job opportunities: former British colonies (1950s onwards)

**13. Recently, immigration has been related to the increasing number of New Commonwealth citizens who emigrated to Britain after .....**

- A. 1930
- B. 1945
- C. 1950

**14. How is ethnic data collected in Britain?**

- A. people's passports
- B. background checks
- C. people's declarations about themselves

**15. Britain is still grappling with the racial divide. How is this manifested? Give two examples. (no need to write full sentences)**

racial discrimination (targets of racial abuse and prejudice)

live in poorer areas of many large cities

social explosions and riots (London, Birmingham and Bradford)

rise of far right fascist party

**17. While the criticism of the institution of monarchy has become muted over the last decade, a small part of the British population still supports its abolition. What are their arguments?**

- the powers of the British monarch: go beyond her representational, ceremonial responsibilities

→ they could choose to exercise them because they are no safeguards

\*\*\* the British constitution is an uncoded / unwritten framework: sum of laws, principles and conventions

- human rights: monarchy is incompatible / in contradiction with the human rights principles which Britain upholds

→ rules of succession defined 2 centuries ago: determined by descent, sex, and religion

- heredity: from the crown (the highest office) to any other public office (House of Lords): an anachronism, an anomaly

\*\*\* reform of the House of Lords: matter of constant debates in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; Blair government (massive majority in the Commons): from 751 hereditary peers to 92; 690 life peers (appointed on the advice of the PM)

- the Civil List: an expensive institution > Parliament finances the royal family through the Civil List, while further expenses on behalf of the monarch are made by various ministerial departments

\*\*\* in the 1990s, the Queen agreed that the Civil List should be reduced to include only herself, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Queen Mother (now deceased)