



**2017 specification**  
first exams in 2019 (2018 for AS)

# Topic Assessment System

## Component 2A: UK Government

### *Quizzes – Set A*

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# Teacher's Introduction

This pack is part of the comprehensive Topic Assessment System for Edexcel A Level Politics Component 2A: UK Government.

## Quizzes: Set A

A second 30-mark multiple-choice quiz for each topic, with questions mirroring their Set A equivalents, designed for knowledge consolidation.

## Structure

The Quizzes are divided into the following topics:

- Constitution
- Parliament
- Prime Minister and Executive
- Judiciary
- Power and Sovereignty

### Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

Section 4 of the specification – *Relations between the branches* – is split between topics 4 and 5. The other topics incorporate in entirety their respective sections in the specification. In 'Prime Minister and Executive', in terms of the case studies of a prime minister's control of events and policy, questions are asked about Harold Wilson and Margaret Thatcher (as pre-1997 PMs) and Tony Blair and David Cameron (as post-1997 PMs). Other prime ministers are referred to in the answers where relevant.

Also available:

| The Complete Topic Assessment System  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Quizzes: Set A</b><br>For each topic, a 30-mark multiple-choice quiz with answers and explanations. ✓                          | <b>Quizzes: Set B</b><br>A second quiz per topic, covering the same content, allowing students to retry after completing the first test. |
| <b>Tests: Set A</b><br>One-hour set of short-answer questions per topic. Each question is a bite-size challenge towards an essay. | <b>Tests: Set B</b><br>A second one-hour test per topic, with questions cleverly mirrored from Test A.                                   |
| <b>Essays: Set A</b><br>10 essay questions with model answers for students to analyse and compare with their own.                 | <b>Essays: Set B</b><br>10 more essay questions on similar topics, with indicative content for easy self- or peer-marking.               |

*Ideas for using Set A and Set B:*

- Set Quiz A immediately after teaching the topic, then use Quiz B later to check knowledge retention.
- Set Quiz A as an in-class assessment, discussing the answers afterwards and focusing on those most students got wrong. Then set Quiz B as a follow-up homework exercise – the questions are different enough that students won't have learnt the answers by rote, but they should have a better understanding from the discussion and correction of answers in class, and score more highly on the second quiz.
- Students revise as homework using Quiz A before doing Quiz B in class under test conditions.
- Students work through Quiz B with teacher input to consolidate on areas of weakness identified from completing Quiz A under test conditions in class.

D Glover, January 2023

# Constitution – Quiz

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- Which of the following describes the Magna Carta of 1215?  
 a) The formation of Great Britain from the kingdoms of England and Wales  
 b) Legislation limiting the powers of the House of Lords relative to the House of Commons  
 c) The first legal basis on which powers of the monarch were restricted  
 d) Permitted freedom of parliamentary speech and free elections.
- Which of the following describes the Bill of Rights of 1689?  
 a) The formation of Great Britain from the kingdoms of England and Wales  
 b) Legislation limiting the powers of the House of Lords relative to the House of Commons  
 c) The first legal basis on which powers of the monarch were restricted  
 d) Permitted freedom of parliamentary speech and free elections.
- Which of the following describes the Acts of Union of 1707?  
 a) The formation of Great Britain from the kingdoms of England and Wales  
 b) Legislation limiting the powers of the House of Lords relative to the House of Commons  
 c) The first legal basis on which powers of the monarch were restricted  
 d) Permitted freedom of parliamentary speech and free elections.
- Which of the following describes the Parliament Act of 1911?  
 a) The formation of Great Britain from the kingdoms of England and Wales  
 b) Legislation limiting the powers of the House of Lords relative to the House of Commons  
 c) The first legal basis on which powers of the monarch were restricted  
 d) Permitted freedom of parliamentary speech and free elections.
- What does 'statute' refer to?  
 a) Legal precedent arising from judicial rulings  
 b) Primary legislation passed by Parliament  
 c) Texts of the constitution  
 d) Political conventions
- Which of the following describes 'common law'?  
 a) Legal precedent arising from judicial rulings  
 b) Primary legislation passed by Parliament  
 c) Texts of the constitution  
 d) Political conventions
- Which of the following describes 'conventions'?  
 a) Legal precedent arising from judicial rulings  
 b) Primary legislation passed by Parliament  
 c) Texts of the constitution  
 d) Political conventions
- Which of the following describes 'authoritative works'?  
 a) Legal precedent arising from judicial rulings  
 b) Primary legislation passed by Parliament  
 c) Texts of the constitution  
 d) Political conventions
- Alongside these, what is the fifth source of the UK constitution?  
 a) Royal proclamation  
 b) Statutory instruments  
 c) Treaties  
 d) Lords
- Which of the following describes the term 'unentrenched'?  
 a) Rules and procedures are followed informally based on custom and tradition  
 b) Legislation being passed requires the support of only a single legislative chamber  
 c) Rules and procedures can be changed by legislation with a simple majority  
 d) There is one level of political authority which has supremacy over all others

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11. Which of the following describes the term 'uncodified'?
- a) Rules and procedures are followed informally based on custom and tradition
  - b) Legislation being passed requires the support of only a single legislative chamber
  - c) Rules and procedures can be changed by legislation with a simple majority
  - d) There is one level of political authority which has supremacy over all others
12. Which of the following describes the term 'unitary'?
- a) Rules and procedures are followed informally based on custom and tradition
  - b) Legislation being passed requires the support of only a single legislative chamber
  - c) Rules and procedures can be changed by legislation with a simple majority
  - d) There is one level of political authority which has supremacy over all others
13. Which of the following key constitutional reforms was conducted by the Blair government?
- a) Withdrawal from the European Union
  - b) Created the Supreme Court
  - c) Legislated for fixed five-year parliamentary terms
  - d) Removal of most hereditary peers from the House of Lords
14. Which of the following key constitutional reforms was conducted by the Blair government?
- a) Withdrawal from the European Union
  - b) Established the Supreme Court
  - c) Legislated for fixed five-year parliamentary terms
  - d) Removal of most hereditary peers from the House of Lords
15. Which of the following key constitutional reforms was conducted by the Cameron government?
- a) Withdrawal from the European Union
  - b) Established the Supreme Court
  - c) Legislated for fixed five-year parliamentary terms
  - d) Removal of most hereditary peers from the House of Lords
16. Which of the following key constitutional reforms was conducted by the Cameron government?
- a) Withdrawal from the European Union
  - b) Established the Supreme Court
  - c) Legislated for fixed five-year parliamentary terms
  - d) Removal of most hereditary peers from the House of Lords
17. What was the significance of the Human Rights Act?
- a) Demonstrated commitment to human rights for the first time
  - b) Created an entrenched, codified list of civil liberties
  - c) Changed treaty commitments into statute law
  - d) Constituted a new authoritative work
18. What is meant by primary legislation?
- a) European law that takes precedent over statute law
  - b) Statutory instruments supporting the implementation of laws
  - c) Acts of Parliament passed by major vote
  - d) Laws that are passed by local authorities
19. What is the term for the type of devolution in which certain powers are given to a local authority?
- a) Concurrent powers
  - b) Reserved powers
  - c) Conferred powers
  - d) Implied powers
20. What is the term for the type of devolution in which certain powers are given to a local authority?
- a) Concurrent powers
  - b) Reserved powers
  - c) Conferred powers
  - d) Implied powers

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21. Which of the following is not a devolved government institution?
- a) Scottish Parliament
  - b) Northern Ireland Assembly
  - c) London Assembly
  - d) Senedd Cymru
22. Which of the following powers does the Senedd/Welsh Parliament not possess?
- a) Some income tax
  - b) Police and justice
  - c) Education
  - d) Health
23. Which of the following powers does the Scottish Parliament not possess?
- a) All income tax
  - b) Police and justice
  - c) Education
  - d) Employment
24. Which of the following powers does the Northern Ireland Assembly not possess?
- a) All income tax
  - b) Police and justice
  - c) Education
  - d) Employment
25. What is unique in the UK about the Northern Ireland Assembly?
- a) Control over policing and justice
  - b) Mandatory power sharing
  - c) Does not have powers relating to foreign affairs
  - d) Separate legal system
26. What is a 'metro mayor'?
- a) A directly elected executive leader with jurisdiction over a single local authority
  - b) A ceremonial executive leader with jurisdiction over multiple local authorities
  - c) A directly elected executive leader with jurisdiction over multiple local authorities
  - d) A ceremonial executive leader with jurisdiction over a single local authority
27. What system of English devolution was rejected by voters?
- a) Regional assemblies
  - b) Federalism
  - c) English devolution
  - d) English regionalism
28. Which of the following has become true since the UK left the European Union?
- a) The European Court of Human Rights no longer has authority over the UK
  - b) The UK is no longer subject to any European regulations
  - c) European law can no longer take precedent over statute law
  - d) The UK is no longer a member of the Council of Europe
29. Which of the following describes a 'constitutional monarchy'?
- a) The monarchy is ceremonial and has no legal or political connection to the state
  - b) The monarchy's powers are limited by law
  - c) The monarchy can exercise power as it sees fit
  - d) The monarchy chooses to confer its powers to the executive
30. Which of the following describes 'parliamentary sovereignty'?
- a) A doctrine that ensures there is no higher political or legal authority than Parliament
  - b) A principle that Parliament should decide on matters of state
  - c) A legal mechanism which ensures that Parliament is more powerful than the executive
  - d) A rule that Members of Parliament have supreme authority

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## Parliament – Quiz A

- Which of the following MPs are members of the Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet?  
 a) Whips  
 b) Frontbenchers  
 c) Teller  
 d) Backbenchers
- Which of the following MPs are responsible for ensuring their party votes?  
 a) Whips  
 b) Frontbenchers  
 c) Teller  
 d) Backbenchers
- Which of the following MPs are responsible for counting the votes?  
 a) Whips  
 b) Frontbenchers  
 c) Teller  
 d) Backbenchers
- Which of the following MPs may vote against their own party?  
 a) Whips  
 b) Frontbenchers  
 c) Teller  
 d) Backbenchers
- Which of the following peers sit in the Lords without party alignment?  
 a) Lords Spiritual  
 b) Life peers  
 c) Crossbenchers  
 d) Hereditary peers
- Which of the following peers are appointed by the executive?  
 a) Lords Spiritual  
 b) Life peers  
 c) Crossbenchers  
 d) Hereditary peers
- Which of the following peers sit in the Lords as a result of their job?  
 a) Lords Spiritual  
 b) Life peers  
 c) Crossbenchers  
 d) Hereditary peers
- Which of the following peers sit in the Lords as a result of their background?  
 a) Lords Spiritual  
 b) Life peers  
 c) Crossbenchers  
 d) Hereditary peers
- Which of the following describes the role of a Secretary of State?  
 a) An MP who represents the government within a specified department  
 b) An MP who chairs proceedings in the House of Commons  
 c) An MP with the exclusive power to call a vote of no confidence  
 d) An MP who acts as the head of a government department
- Which of the following describes the role of the Leader of the Opposition?  
 a) An MP who represents the government within a specified department  
 b) An MP who chairs proceedings in the House of Commons  
 c) An MP with the exclusive power to call a vote of no confidence  
 d) An MP who acts as the head of a government department
- Which of the following describes the role of a junior minister?  
 a) An MP who represents the government within a specified department  
 b) An MP who chairs proceedings in the House of Commons  
 c) An MP with the exclusive power to call a vote of no confidence  
 d) An MP who acts as the head of a government department

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12. Which of the following describes the role of the Speaker?
- a) An MP who represents the government within a specified department
- b) An MP who chairs proceedings in the House of Commons
- c) An MP with the exclusive power to call a vote of no confidence
- d) An MP who acts as the head of a government department
13. Which of the following describes a 'government bill'?
- a) A bill that is proposed by a backbencher
- b) A bill that is passed as secondary legislation
- c) A bill that is proposed by a government minister
- d) A bill that is passed as primary legislation
14. Which of the following describes a 'private member's bill'?
- a) A bill that is proposed by a backbencher
- b) A bill that is passed as secondary legislation
- c) A bill that is proposed by a government minister
- d) A bill that is passed as primary legislation
15. In the passage of a bill through the Commons, which of the following describes a 'second reading'?
- a) A debate limited to the contents of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- b) A debate in which MPs suggest amendments to a bill
- c) A debate on the general principles of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- d) A detailed examination of a bill and its amendments
16. In the passage of a bill through the Commons, which of the following describes a 'committee stage'?
- a) A debate limited to the contents of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- b) A debate in which MPs suggest amendments to a bill
- c) A debate on the general principles of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- d) A detailed examination of a bill and its amendments
17. In the passage of a bill through the Commons, which of the following describes a 'third reading'?
- a) A debate limited to the contents of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- b) A debate in which MPs suggest amendments to a bill
- c) A debate on the general principles of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- d) A detailed examination of a bill and its amendments
18. In the passage of a bill through the Commons, which of the following describes a 'debate in principle'?
- a) A debate limited to the contents of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- b) A debate in which MPs suggest amendments to a bill
- c) A debate on the general principles of a bill, followed by a formal vote
- d) A detailed examination of a bill and its amendments
19. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?
- a) 250
- b) 400
- c) 650
- d) 900
20. What is the term for the authoritative work that is used to determine much of the law in the UK?
- a) Hansard
- b) Erskine May
- c) Magna Carta
- d) The Constitution
21. Which of the following describes the 'Salisbury Convention'?
- a) The ability of parliamentarians to say whatever they please without restriction
- b) The notion that the Lords should not oppose bills which have been approved by the Commons
- c) An informal arrangement between a minority government and opposition
- d) The final stage in the process of a bill becoming law
22. Which of the following describes 'parliamentary privilege'?
- a) The ability of parliamentarians to say whatever they please without restriction
- b) The notion that the Lords should not oppose bills which have been approved by the Commons
- c) An informal arrangement between a minority government and opposition
- d) The final stage in the process of a bill becoming law

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23. Which of the following describes 'royal assent'?
- a) The ability of parliamentarians to say whatever they please with
  - b) The notion that the Lords should not oppose bills which have been passed by the Commons
  - c) An informal arrangement between a minority government and the opposition
  - d) The final stage in the process of a bill becoming law
24. Which of the following describes 'confidence and supply'?
- a) The ability of parliamentarians to say whatever they please with
  - b) The notion that the Lords should not oppose bills which have been passed by the Commons
  - c) An informal arrangement between a minority government and the opposition
  - d) The final stage in the process of a bill becoming law
25. Which of the following is the definition of a select committee?
- a) A parliamentary committee that scrutinises parliamentary bills
  - b) A parliamentary committee on which both MPs and peers sit
  - c) A parliamentary committee that scrutinises the work and behaviour of government ministers
  - d) A parliamentary committee comprised of all MPs from a particular political party
26. Which of the following is the definition of a public bill committee?
- a) A parliamentary committee that scrutinises legislation
  - b) A parliamentary committee on which both MPs and peers sit
  - c) A parliamentary committee that scrutinises the work and behaviour of government ministers
  - d) A parliamentary committee comprised of all MPs from a particular political party
27. Which of the following describes the Parliament Act 1911?
- a) Removed the majority of hereditary peers from the Lords
  - b) Formalised the supremacy of the Commons over the Lords in law
  - c) Formalised the length of time between general elections in law
  - d) Removed the ability of the Lords to delay the passage of 'money bills'
28. Which of the following describes the Parliament Act 1949?
- a) Removed the majority of hereditary peers from the Lords
  - b) Formalised the supremacy of the Commons over the Lords in law
  - c) Formalised the length of time between general elections in law
  - d) Removed the ability of the Lords to delay the passage of 'money bills'
29. Which of the following describes the House of Lords Act 1999?
- a) Removed the majority of hereditary peers from the Lords
  - b) Formalised the supremacy of the Commons over the Lords in law
  - c) Formalised the length of time between general elections in law
  - d) Removed the ability of the Lords to delay the passage of 'money bills'
30. Which of the following describes the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011?
- a) Removed the majority of hereditary peers from the Lords
  - b) Formalised the supremacy of the Commons over the Lords in law
  - c) Formalised the length of time between general elections in law
  - d) Removed the ability of the Lords to delay the passage of 'money bills'

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# Prime Minister and Executive

- Which of the following describes the executive power of patronage?
  - a) Proposing and passing into law parliamentary bills
  - b) Enacting statutory instruments without the need for legislative consent
  - c) Formal powers adopted by the head of government, often to confer honours
  - d) Making appointments and handing out honours, such as peerages
- Which of the following describes the executive power of primary legislation?
  - a) Proposing and passing into law parliamentary bills
  - b) Enacting statutory instruments without the need for legislative consent
  - c) Formal powers adopted by the head of government, often to confer honours
  - d) Making appointments and handing out honours, such as peerages
- Which of the following describes the executive power of secondary legislation?
  - a) Proposing and passing into law parliamentary bills
  - b) Enacting statutory instruments without the need for legislative consent
  - c) Formal powers adopted by the head of government, often to confer honours
  - d) Making appointments and handing out honours, such as peerages
- Which of the following describes the executive power of royal prerogative?
  - a) Proposing and passing into law parliamentary bills
  - b) Enacting statutory instruments without the need for legislative consent
  - c) Formal powers adopted by the head of government, often to confer honours
  - d) Making appointments and handing out honours, such as peerages
- What is meant by the term 'collective responsibility'?
  - a) The Prime Minister is ultimately responsible for any government mistakes
  - b) Ministers are not responsible for government mistakes
  - c) A minister should take responsibility for their own department and not the government
  - d) All members of Cabinet should take responsibility for government mistakes
- Which of the following describes the Cabinet Office?
  - a) Government department responsible for executive administration
  - b) Office staffed with senior special advisors and civil servants
  - c) Government department responsible for setting the Budget
  - d) Office staffed exclusively with senior policymakers
- Which of the following describes the Treasury?
  - a) Government department responsible for executive administration
  - b) Office staffed with senior special advisors and civil servants
  - c) Government department responsible for setting the Budget
  - d) Office staffed exclusively with senior policymakers
- Which of the following describes the Prime Minister's Office?
  - a) Government department responsible for executive administration
  - b) Office staffed with senior special advisors and civil servants
  - c) Government department responsible for setting the Budget
  - d) Office staffed exclusively with senior policymakers
- Which of the following describes the role of senior ministers?
  - a) Communication, policy and strategy experts hired by political parties
  - b) MPs working in the government who do not attend Cabinet
  - c) Politically neutral bureaucrats who implement government policies
  - d) Heads of government departments and/or Cabinet attendees

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10. Which of the following describes the role of special advisors?
- a) Communication, policy and strategy experts hired by political parties
  - b) MPs working in the government who do not attend Cabinet
  - c) Politically neutral bureaucrats who implement government policies
  - d) Heads of government departments and/or Cabinet attendees
11. Which of the following describes the role of junior ministers?
- a) Communication, policy and strategy experts hired by political parties
  - b) MPs working in the government who do not attend Cabinet
  - c) Politically neutral bureaucrats who implement government policies
  - d) Heads of government departments and/or Cabinet attendees
12. Which of the following describes the role of civil servants?
- a) Communication, policy and strategy experts hired by political parties
  - b) MPs working in the government who do not attend Cabinet
  - c) Politically neutral bureaucrats who implement government policies
  - d) Heads of government departments and/or Cabinet attendees
13. Which of the following describes a 'pre-eminent' Prime Minister?
- a) A Prime Minister who is highly memorable
  - b) A Prime Minister who governs as 'first among equals'
  - c) A Prime Minister who asserts their authority over the government
  - d) A Prime Minister who is well established within politics
14. What is meant by the term 'presidentialisation'?
- a) The increasing profile and authority of the Prime Minister
  - b) An increasing reliance on informal decision-making
  - c) An increasing politicisation of civil servants
  - d) The increasing profile and authority of special advisors
15. Which of the following describes Harold Wilson's control of Parliament?
- a) Always had a comfortable majority in Parliament
  - b) Secured historic majority which eroded as term went on
  - c) Frequently had to negotiate narrow parliamentary majorities
  - d) Had to govern in coalition with junior partners
16. Which of the following describes Harold Wilson's relationship with his Cabinet?
- a) Preferred discussions with special advisors over Cabinet
  - b) Used Cabinet to skilfully maintain the unity of the government
  - c) Made decisions more frequently in a 'quad' of key ministers
  - d) Disliked having to deal with Cabinet
17. Which of the following describes Harold Wilson's relationship with his party?
- a) Distant from his party, which he sought to rebrand
  - b) Carefully managed the divisions within his party
  - c) Transformed his party's philosophy and approach
  - d) Modernised his party's stance on social issues
18. Which of the following key events is regarded as undermining Harold Wilson's control of Parliament?
- a) Brexit
  - b) The Iraq War
  - c) The passage of the 1992 European Communities Act
  - d) Devaluing the pound
19. Which of the following describes Margaret Thatcher's control of Parliament?
- a) Always had a comfortable majority in Parliament
  - b) Secured historic majority which eroded as term went on
  - c) Frequently had to negotiate narrow parliamentary majorities
  - d) Had to govern in coalition with junior partners

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20. Which of the following describes Margaret Thatcher's relationship with her Cabinet?
- a) Preferred discussions with special advisors over Cabinet
  - b) Used Cabinet to skilfully maintain the unity of the government
  - c) Made decisions more frequently in a 'quad' of key ministers
  - d) Disliked having to deal with Cabinet
21. Which of the following describes Margaret Thatcher's relationship with her party?
- a) Distant from her party, which she sought to rebrand
  - b) Carefully managed the divisions within her party
  - c) Transformed her party's philosophy and approach
  - d) Modernised her party's stance on social issues
22. Which of the following key events is regarded as undermining Margaret Thatcher's government?
- a) Brexit
  - b) The Iraq War
  - c) The p...
  - d) Deval...
23. Which of the following describes Tony Blair's control of Parliament?
- a) Always had a comfortable majority in Parliament
  - b) Secured historic majority which eroded as term went on
  - c) Frequently had to negotiate narrow parliamentary majorities
  - d) Had to govern in coalition with junior partners
24. Which of the following describes Tony Blair's relationship with his Cabinet?
- a) Preferred discussions with special advisors over Cabinet
  - b) Used Cabinet to skilfully maintain the unity of the government
  - c) Made decisions more frequently in a 'quad' of key ministers
  - d) Disliked having to deal with Cabinet
25. Which of the following describes Tony Blair's relationship with his party?
- a) Distant from his party, which he sought to rebrand
  - b) Carefully managed the divisions within his party
  - c) Transformed his party's philosophy and approach
  - d) Modernised his party's stance on social issues
26. Which of the following key events is regarded as undermining Tony Blair's government?
- a) Brexit
  - b) The Iraq War
  - c) The p...
  - d) Deval...
27. Which of the following describes David Cameron's control of Parliament?
- a) Always had a comfortable majority in Parliament
  - b) Secured historic majority which eroded as term went on
  - c) Frequently had to negotiate narrow parliamentary majorities
  - d) Had to govern in coalition with junior partners
28. Which of the following describes David Cameron's relationship with his Cabinet?
- a) Preferred discussions with special advisors over Cabinet
  - b) Used Cabinet to skilfully maintain the unity of the government
  - c) Made decisions more frequently in a 'quad' of key ministers
  - d) Disliked having to deal with Cabinet
29. Which of the following describes David Cameron's relationship with his party?
- a) Distant from his party, which he sought to rebrand
  - b) Carefully managed the divisions within his party
  - c) Transformed his party's philosophy and approach
  - d) Modernised his party's stance on social issues
30. Which of the following key events is regarded as undermining David Cameron's government?
- a) Brexit
  - b) The Iraq War
  - c) The p...
  - d) Deval...

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# Judiciary – Quiz A

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- Which of the following describes common law?
  - a) Law based upon Acts of Parliament
  - b) A system of law designed to resolve disputes
  - c) Law based upon legal precedent established by court rulings
  - d) A system of law designed to punish offenders
- Which of the following describes civil law?
  - a) Law based upon Acts of Parliament
  - b) A system of law designed to resolve disputes
  - c) Law based upon legal precedent established by court rulings
  - d) A system of law designed to punish offenders
- Which of the following describes criminal law?
  - a) Law based upon Acts of Parliament
  - b) A system of law designed to resolve disputes
  - c) Law based upon legal precedent established by court rulings
  - d) A system of law designed to punish offenders
- Which of the following describes civil law?
  - a) Law based upon Acts of Parliament
  - b) A system of law designed to resolve disputes
  - c) Law based upon legal precedent established by court rulings
  - d) A system of law designed to punish offenders
- Which of the following describes the role of the Attorney General?
  - a) The primary legal advisor to the government
  - b) The most senior Supreme Court justice
  - c) The secondary legal advisor to the government
  - d) Head of the Ministry of Justice
- Which of the following describes the role of the Solicitor General?
  - a) The primary legal advisor to the government
  - b) The most senior Supreme Court justice
  - c) The secondary legal advisor to the government
  - d) Head of the Ministry of Justice
- Which of the following describes the role of the Justice Secretary?
  - a) The primary legal advisor to the government
  - b) The most senior Supreme Court justice
  - c) The secondary legal advisor to the government
  - d) Head of the Ministry of Justice
- Which of the following describes the role of the President of the Supreme Court?
  - a) The primary legal advisor to the government
  - b) The most senior Supreme Court justice
  - c) The secondary legal advisor to the government
  - d) Head of the Ministry of Justice
- Which of the following describes the role of the Lord Chancellor?
  - a) To administer and provide oversight for the judicial system
  - b) To advise the government on legal matters
  - c) To deliver court rulings on constitutional matters
  - d) To resolve international legal disputes in the government's favour

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10. How many justices sit on the Supreme Court?
- a) 8
  - b) 10
  - c) 12
  - d) 14
11. Which of the following describes the principle of judicial independence?
- a) Judicial rulings should consider a wider societal context
  - b) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by other branches of government
  - c) Judicial rulings should be limited in scope as much as possible
  - d) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by political bias or partisanship
12. Which of the following describes the principle of judicial neutrality?
- a) Judicial rulings should consider a wider societal context
  - b) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by other branches of government
  - c) Judicial rulings should be limited in scope as much as possible
  - d) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by political bias or partisanship
13. Which of the following describes judicial activism?
- a) Judicial rulings should consider a wider societal context
  - b) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by other branches of government
  - c) Judicial rulings should be limited in scope as much as possible
  - d) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by political bias or partisanship
14. Which of the following describes judicial restraint?
- a) Judicial rulings should consider a wider societal context
  - b) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by other branches of government
  - c) Judicial rulings should be limited in scope as much as possible
  - d) Judicial rulings should not be influenced by political bias or partisanship
15. Which of the following describes judicial review?
- a) A determination that a law contradicts the European Convention on Human Rights
  - b) A ruling that the courts possess the authority to make a judgment on the merits of a case
  - c) The examination of executive or legislative decisions by the courts
  - d) The determination that a power has acted beyond its legal authority
16. Which of the following describes the term 'ultra vires'?
- a) A determination that a law contradicts the European Convention on Human Rights
  - b) A ruling that the courts possess the authority to make a judgment on the merits of a case
  - c) The examination of executive or legislative decisions by the courts
  - d) The determination that a power has acted beyond its legal authority
17. Which of the following describes the term 'incompatibility'?
- a) A determination that a law contradicts the European Convention on Human Rights
  - b) A ruling that the courts possess the authority to make a judgment on the merits of a case
  - c) The examination of executive or legislative decisions by the courts
  - d) The determination that a power has acted beyond its legal authority
18. Which of the following describes the term 'justiciability'?
- a) A determination that a law contradicts the European Convention on Human Rights
  - b) A ruling that the courts possess the authority to make a judgment on the merits of a case
  - c) The examination of executive or legislative decisions by the courts
  - d) The determination that a power has acted beyond its legal authority
19. Which of the following describes the term 'deference'?
- a) The court with ultimate authority whose verdicts cannot be appealed
  - b) The view that politicians should not comment on ongoing cases
  - c) A judgment that a different authority should resolve the matter
  - d) The view that a certain verdict could jeopardise public safety

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20. Which of the following describes contempt of court?
- a) The court with ultimate authority whose verdicts cannot be appealed
  - b) The view that politicians should not comment on ongoing cases
  - c) A judgment that a different authority should resolve the matter
  - d) The view that a certain verdict could jeopardise public safety
21. Which of the following describes national security?
- a) The court with ultimate authority whose verdicts cannot be appealed
  - b) The view that politicians should not comment on ongoing cases
  - c) A judgment that a different authority should resolve the matter
  - d) The view that a certain verdict could jeopardise public safety
22. Which of the following describes judicial supremacy?
- a) The court with ultimate authority whose verdicts cannot be appealed
  - b) The view that politicians should not comment on ongoing cases
  - c) A judgment that a different authority should resolve the matter
  - d) The view that a certain verdict could jeopardise public safety
23. What was the basis of the *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)* Supreme Court judgment?
- a) That a former ISIS member should be allowed to return to the UK
  - b) That the law against assisted suicide is contradictory to human rights
  - c) That an extended prorogation of Parliament was unlawful
  - d) That a ban on abortions is contradictory to human rights
24. What was the basis of the judgment in *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*?
- a) National security
  - b) Deference
  - c) Incompatibility
  - d) Ultra vires
25. What was the basis of the *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission v UK (2005)* European Court of Human Rights judgment?
- a) That a former ISIS member should be allowed to return to the UK
  - b) That the law against assisted suicide is contradictory to human rights
  - c) That an extended prorogation of Parliament was unlawful
  - d) That a ban on abortions is contradictory to human rights
26. What was the basis of the judgment in *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission v UK (2005)*?
- a) National security
  - b) Deference
  - c) Incompatibility
  - d) Ultra vires
27. What was the basis of the *Miller v The Prime Minister (2019)* Supreme Court judgment?
- a) That a former ISIS member should be allowed to return to the UK to fight
  - b) That the law against assisted suicide is contradictory to human rights
  - c) That an extended prorogation of Parliament was unlawful
  - d) That a ban on abortions is contradictory to human rights
28. What was the basis of the judgment in *Miller v The Prime Minister (2019)*?
- a) National security
  - b) Deference
  - c) Incompatibility
  - d) Ultra vires
29. What was the basis of the *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)* Supreme Court judgment?
- a) That a former ISIS member should be allowed to return to the UK
  - b) That the law against assisted suicide is contradictory to human rights
  - c) That an extended prorogation of Parliament was unlawful
  - d) That a ban on abortions is contradictory to human rights
30. What was the basis of the judgment in *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*?
- a) National security
  - b) Deference
  - c) Incompatibility
  - d) Ultra vires

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# Power and Sovereignty –

- Which of the following describes political sovereignty?
  - a) Sovereignty resides among elected representatives
  - b) Sovereignty resides among the population
  - c) Sovereignty resides among the most superior state institution
  - d) There is no higher authority than Parliament
- Which of the following describes legal sovereignty?
  - a) Sovereignty resides among elected representatives
  - b) Sovereignty resides among the population
  - c) Sovereignty resides among the most superior state institution
  - d) There is no higher authority than Parliament
- Which of the following describes popular sovereignty?
  - a) Sovereignty resides among elected representatives
  - b) Sovereignty resides among the population
  - c) Sovereignty resides among the most superior state institution
  - d) There is no higher authority than Parliament
- Which of the following describes parliamentary sovereignty?
  - a) Sovereignty resides among elected representatives
  - b) Sovereignty resides among the population
  - c) Sovereignty resides among the most superior state institution
  - d) There is no higher authority than Parliament
- Why might treaties be regarded as undermining sovereignty?
  - a) Enable the courts to challenge the government
  - b) Generate a mandate with greater legitimacy
  - c) Can create conflicting political mandates
  - d) Regarded as legally superior
- Why might devolution be regarded as undermining sovereignty?
  - a) Enables the courts to challenge the government
  - b) Generates a mandate with greater legitimacy
  - c) Can create conflicting political mandates
  - d) Regarded as legally superior
- Why might referenda be regarded as undermining sovereignty?
  - a) Enable the courts to challenge the government
  - b) Generate a mandate with greater legitimacy
  - c) Can create conflicting political mandates
  - d) Regarded as legally superior
- Why might the Human Rights Act be regarded as undermining sovereignty?
  - a) Enables the courts to challenge the government
  - b) Generates a mandate with greater legitimacy
  - c) Can create conflicting political mandates
  - d) Regarded as legally superior
- Which of the following describes the Sewel Convention?
  - a) The right for the executive to pass secondary legislation
  - b) The ability to use executive powers without any parliamentary approval
  - c) The expectation that consent should be sought from devolved administrations
  - d) The inability to use an Act of Parliament to extend a parliament's term

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10. What restriction is placed on Parliament by the Parliament Act 1911?  
 a) The right for the executive to pass secondary legislation  
 b) The ability to use executive powers without any parliamentary approval  
 c) The expectation that consent should be sought from devolved administrations  
 d) The inability to use an Act of Parliament to extend a parliamentary session
11. Which area of policy does UK membership of NATO restrict?  
 a) Environmental policy  
 b) Trade policy  
 c) Defence  
 d) Human rights
12. Which area of policy does UK membership of the Council of Europe restrict?  
 a) Environmental policy  
 b) Trade policy  
 c) Defence  
 d) Human rights
13. Which area of policy does UK membership of the WTO restrict?  
 a) Environmental policy  
 b) Trade policy  
 c) Defence  
 d) Human rights
14. Which area of policy does UK membership of the United Nations restrict?  
 a) Environmental policy  
 b) Trade policy  
 c) Defence  
 d) Human rights
15. How does patronage contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
16. How do select committees contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
17. How does the doctrine of 'ultra vires' contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
18. How does judicial independence contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
19. How do whips contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
20. How does democratic legitimacy contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
21. How does legal sovereignty contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive
22. How do Prime Minister's Questions contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?  
 a) A parliamentary check on the executive  
 b) An executive check on Parliament  
 c) A judicial check on the executive  
 d) A parliamentary check on the executive

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23. How does the royal prerogative contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
24. How does a declaration of incompatibility contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
25. How does a motion of no confidence contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
26. How does a declaration of a state of emergency contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
27. How does the European Convention on Human Rights contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
28. How does judicial restraint contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
29. How does primary legislation contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive
30. How do backbenchers contribute to the UK's system of checks and balances?
- a) A parliamentary check on the executive       c) A judicial check on the executive
- b) An executive check on Parliament       d) A parliamentary check on the executive



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