



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

# Topic Assessment System

Component 2A: UK Government

*Quizzes – Set B*

D Glover

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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 B

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

- Which of the following constitutional milestones permitted freedom of parliamentary free elections?  
 a) Magna Carta (1215)  c) Acts of Union (1707)  
 b) Bill of Rights (1689)  d) Parliament Act (1911)
- Which of the following constitutional milestones forms the first legal basis for which the rights of the monarch were restricted?  
 a) Magna Carta (1215)  c) Acts of Union (1707)  
 b) Bill of Rights (1689)  d) Parliament Act (1911)
- Which of the following constitutional milestones is legislation limiting the powers of the monarch relative to the House of Commons?  
 a) Magna Carta (1215)  c) Acts of Union (1707)  
 b) Bill of Rights (1689)  d) Parliament Act (1911)
- Which of the following constitutional milestones represented the formation of the kingdoms of England and Scotland?  
 a) Magna Carta (1215)  c) Acts of Union (1707)  
 b) Bill of Rights (1689)  d) Parliament Act (1911)
- What is the term for the texts outlining constitutional principles?  
 a) Statute law  c) Conventions  
 b) Common law  d) Authoritative
- What is the term for primary legislation passed by Parliament?  
 a) Statute law  c) Conventions  
 b) Common law  d) Authoritative
- What is the term for political traditions and customs?  
 a) Statute law  c) Conventions  
 b) Common law  d) Authoritative
- What is the term for legal precedent arising from judicial rulings?  
 a) Statute law  c) Conventions  
 b) Common law  d) Authoritative
- Which of the following takes precedent over primary legislation?  
 a) Royal proclamation  c) Treaties  
 b) Statutory instruments  d) Lords' Orders
- What is the term for a single level of political authority which has supreme power?  
 a) Unentrenched  c) Unitary  
 b) Uncodified  d) Unicameral
- What is the term for rules and procedures followed informally based on custom?  
 a) Unentrenched  c) Unitary  
 b) Uncodified  d) Unicameral
- What is the term for rules and procedures which can be changed by legislation?  
 a) Unentrenched  c) Unitary  
 b) Uncodified  d) Unicameral

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13. Under which of the following administrations was the Supreme Court established?
- a) The Blair Government  c) The Cameron Government
- b) The Brown Government  d) The Conservative Government
14. Which of the following administrations organised withdrawal from the EU?
- a) The Blair Government  c) The Cameron Government
- b) The Brown Government  d) The Conservative Government
15. Which of the following administrations removed most hereditary peers from the House of Lords?
- a) The Blair Government  c) The Cameron Government
- b) The Brown Government  d) The Conservative Government
16. Which of the following administrations legislated for fixed five-year parliaments?
- a) The Blair Government  c) The Cameron Government
- b) The Brown Government  d) The Conservative Government
17. What is meant by secondary legislation?
- a) European law that takes precedent over statute law
- b) Statutory instruments supporting the implementation of laws
- c) Acts of Parliament passed by majority vote
- d) Laws that are passed by local authorities
18. What is meant by secondary legislation?
- a) European law that takes precedent over statute law
- b) Statutory instruments supporting the implementation of laws
- c) Acts of Parliament passed by majority vote
- d) Laws that are passed by local authorities
19. What is meant by the term 'reserved powers'?
- a) A system of devolution in which certain powers are granted
- b) A system of devolution in which certain powers are entrenched
- c) A system of devolution in which certain powers can be reduced
- d) A system of devolution in which certain powers are protected
20. What is meant by the term 'conferred powers'?
- a) A system of devolution in which certain powers are granted
- b) A system of devolution in which certain powers are entrenched
- c) A system of devolution in which certain powers can be reduced
- d) A system of devolution in which certain powers are protected
21. Which of the following countries has no devolved institutions?
- a) England  c) Scotland
- b) Northern Ireland  d) Wales
22. Which of the following institutions has no power over policing and the justice system?
- a) UK Parliament  c) Scottish Parliament
- b) Northern Ireland Assembly  d) Senedd Cymru
23. Which of the following institutions has no power to change income tax bands?
- a) UK Parliament  c) Scottish Parliament
- b) Northern Ireland Assembly  d) Senedd Cymru
24. Which of the following institutions has the least reserved powers?
- a) London Assembly  c) Scottish Parliament
- b) Northern Ireland Assembly  d) Senedd Cymru

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25. What is unique in the UK about the Scottish political system?
- 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 city 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 ceremonial leader with jurisdiction over multiple local authorities
  - d) A ceremonial executive leader with jurisdiction over a single local authority
27. Which abandoned reform did Parliament implement as a solution to the 1992-1994 devolution crisis?
- a) Regional assemblies
  - b) Federalism
  - c) English devolution
  - d) English regional assemblies
28. Which institution has become responsible for laws previously enforced by the Home Office?
- a) Parliament
  - b) The Supreme Court
  - c) The Crown Prosecution Service
  - d) Local government
29. What is the term for the arrangement which limits the power of the monarch?
- a) Constitutional monarchy
  - b) Parliamentary privilege
  - c) Parliamentary sovereignty
  - d) Royal prerogative
30. What is the term for the arrangement which ensures legislative supremacy?
- a) Constitutional monarchy
  - b) Parliamentary privilege
  - c) Parliamentary sovereignty
  - d) Royal prerogative



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## Parliament – Quiz B

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- Which of the following defines the term 'Whips'?
  - a) MPs who are responsible for counting the votes
  - b) MPs who are responsible for ensuring their party votes unanimously
  - c) MPs who are members of the Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet
  - d) MPs who may vote against their own party
- Which of the following defines the term 'Frontbenchers'?
  - a) MPs who are responsible for counting the votes
  - b) MPs who are responsible for ensuring their party votes unanimously
  - c) MPs who are members of the Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet
  - d) MPs who may vote against their own party
- Which of the following defines the term 'Tellers'?
  - a) MPs who are responsible for counting the votes
  - b) MPs who are responsible for ensuring their party votes unanimously
  - c) MPs who are members of the Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet
  - d) MPs who may vote against their own party
- Which of the following defines the term 'Backbenchers'?
  - a) MPs who are responsible for counting the votes
  - b) MPs who are responsible for ensuring their party votes unanimously
  - c) MPs who are members of the Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet
  - d) MPs who may vote against their own party
- Which of the following defines the term 'Crossbenchers'?
  - a) Peers who sit in the Lords as a function of their job
  - b) Peers who are appointed by the executive
  - c) Peers who sit in the Lords without party alignment
  - d) Peers who sit in the Lords as a result of their background
- Which of the following defines the term 'Life peers'?
  - a) Peers who sit in the Lords as a function of their job
  - b) Peers who are appointed by the executive
  - c) Peers who sit in the Lords without party alignment
  - d) Peers who sit in the Lords as a result of their background
- Which of the following defines the term 'Lords Spiritual'?
  - a) Peers who sit in the Lords as a function of their job
  - b) Peers who are appointed by the executive
  - c) Peers who sit in the Lords without party alignment
  - d) Peers who sit in the Lords as a result of their background
- Which of the following defines the term 'Hereditary peers'?
  - a) Peers who sit in the Lords as a function of their job
  - b) Peers who are appointed by the executive
  - c) Peers who sit in the Lords without party alignment
  - d) Peers who sit in the Lords as a result of their background
- Which of the following MPs represents the government within a specified department?
  - a) Secretary of State
  - b) Speaker
  - c) Junior Minister
  - d) Leader of the Opposition

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10. Which of the following MPs has the exclusive power to call a vote of no confidence?
- a) Secretary of State  c) Junior Minister
- b) Speaker  d) Leader of the Opposition
11. Which of the following MPs serves as the head of a government department?
- a) Secretary of State  c) Junior Minister
- b) Speaker  d) Leader of the Opposition
12. Which of the following MPs chairs select committee hearings in the House of Commons?
- a) Secretary of State  c) Junior Minister
- b) Speaker  d) Leader of the Opposition
13. Which of the following is a bill proposed by a minister?
- a) Government bill  c) Private Member's bill
- b) Statutory instrument  d) By-law
14. Which of the following is a bill proposed by a backbencher?
- a) Government bill  c) Private Member's bill
- b) Statutory instrument  d) By-law
15. In which legislative stage in the Commons is a debate limited to the content of the bill?
- a) Second reading  c) Report stage
- b) Committee stage  d) Third reading
16. In which legislative stage in the Commons does a detailed examination of the bill take place?
- a) Second reading  c) Report stage
- b) Committee stage  d) Third reading
17. In which legislative stage in the Commons is a debate on the general principles of the bill?
- a) Second reading  c) Report stage
- b) Committee stage  d) Third reading
18. In which legislative stage in the Commons are amendments proposed and debated?
- a) Second reading  c) Report stage
- b) Committee stage  d) Third reading
19. How many peers are there in the House of Lords?
- a) 651  c) 796
- b) 704  d) 823
20. What is the term for the document in which all parliamentary speech in recorded?
- a) Hansard  c) Magna Carta
- b) Erskine May  d) The Constitution
21. What is the term for the notion that the Lords should not oppose policies of the government?
- a) Parliamentary privilege  c) Royal prerogative
- b) Confidence and supply  d) Salisbury Convention
22. What is the term for the ability of parliamentarians to say what they please in Parliament?
- a) Parliamentary privilege  c) Royal prerogative
- b) Confidence and supply  d) Salisbury Convention
23. What is the term for the final stage in the process of a bill becoming law?
- a) Parliamentary privilege  c) Royal prerogative
- b) Confidence and supply  d) Salisbury Convention

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24. What is the term for an arrangement between a minority government and  
 a) Parliamentary privilege  c) Royal  
 b) Confidence and supply  d) Salisbury
25. Which of the following parliamentary committees scrutinises the actions of  
 a) Grand committee  c) Joint  
 b) Select committee  d) General
26. Which of the following parliamentary committees scrutinises legislation?  
 a) Grand committee  c) Joint  
 b) Select committee  d) Public
27. Which of the following legislation removed the majority of hereditary peers?  
 a) Parliament Act 1911  c) House  
 b) Parliament Act 1949  d) Fixed
28. Which of the following legislation formalised the supremacy of the Commons?  
 a) Parliament Act 1911  c) House  
 b) Parliament Act 1949  d) Fixed
29. Which of the following legislation formalised the length of time between general elections?  
 a) Parliament Act 1911  c) House  
 b) Parliament Act 1949  d) Fixed
30. Which of the following legislation removed the ability of the Lords to delay legislation?  
 a) Parliament Act 1911  c) House  
 b) Parliament Act 1949  d) Fixed



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## Prime Minister and Executive

1. What is the term for the executive power to make appointments and handovers?  
 a) Secondary legislation  
 b) Royal prerogative  
 c) Prime Minister's Office  
 d) Patronage
2. What is the term for the executive power to focus and passing into law?  
 a) Secondary legislation  
 b) Royal prerogative  
 c) Prime Minister's Office  
 d) Patronage
3. What is the term for the executive power to enact statutory instruments with legal oversight?  
 a) Secondary legislation  
 b) Royal prerogative  
 c) Prime Minister's Office  
 d) Patronage
4. What is the term for the executive powers adopted by the head of government in international affairs?  
 a) Secondary legislation  
 b) Royal prerogative  
 c) Prime Minister's Office  
 d) Patronage
5. What is meant by the term 'individual 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 actions  
 d) All members of Cabinet should take responsibility for government actions
6. Which government department is responsible for the administration of the country?  
 a) Cabinet Office  
 b) Home Office  
 c) Foreign Office  
 d) Treasury
7. Which government department is responsible for setting the budget?  
 a) Cabinet Office  
 b) Home Office  
 c) Foreign Office  
 d) Treasury
8. Which institution is staffed by the most senior special advisors and civil servants?  
 a) Press Office  
 b) Prime Minister's Office  
 c) No 10  
 d) Cabinet
9. Which members of the executive are heads of government departments and agencies?  
 a) Junior ministers  
 b) Civil servants  
 c) Senior ministers  
 d) Special advisers
10. Which members of the executive are communication, policy and strategy?  
 a) Junior ministers  
 b) Civil servants  
 c) Senior ministers  
 d) Special advisers
11. Which members of the executive are MPs working in the government who are not ministers?  
 a) Junior ministers  
 b) Civil servants  
 c) Senior ministers  
 d) Special advisers
12. Which members of the executive are politically neutral bureaucrats who are not ministers?  
 a) Junior ministers  
 b) Civil servants  
 c) Senior ministers  
 d) Special advisers

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13. Which of the following describes a 'predominant' 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 'sofa government'?
- a) The increasing profile and authority of the Prime Minister
  - b) An increasing reliance on informal decision-making
  - c) An increasing dependence on civil servants
  - d) The increasing profile and authority of special advisors
15. Which of the following Prime Ministers always had a comfortable majority?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
16. Which of the following Prime Ministers secured a historic majority which was not overturned?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
17. Which of the following Prime Ministers frequently had to negotiate narrow majorities?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
18. Which of the following Prime Ministers had to govern in coalition with junior partners?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
19. Which of the following Prime Ministers preferred discussions with special advisors?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
20. Which of the following Prime Ministers used Cabinet to skilfully maintain a narrow majority?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
21. Which of the following Prime Ministers made decisions more frequently in Cabinet?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
22. Which of the following Prime Ministers disliked having to deal with Cabinet?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
23. Which of the following Prime Ministers distanced themselves from their party?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
24. Which of the following Prime Ministers carefully managed the divisions within their party?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron
25. Which of the following Prime Ministers transformed their party's philosophy?
- a) Harold Wilson
  - b) Margaret Thatcher
  - c) Tony Blair
  - d) David Cameron

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26. Which of the following Prime Ministers modernised their party's stance on  
 a) Harold Wilson  c) Tony Blair  
 b) Margaret Thatcher  d) David Cameron
27. Which of the following Prime Ministers was undermined by the key event  
 a) Harold Wilson  c) Tony Blair  
 b) Margaret Thatcher  d) David Cameron
28. Which of the following Prime Ministers was undermined by the key event  
 a) Harold Wilson  c) Tony Blair  
 b) Margaret Thatcher  d) David Cameron
29. Which of the following Prime Ministers was undermined by the key event  
 a) Harold Wilson  c) Tony Blair  
 b) Margaret Thatcher  d) David Cameron
30. Which of the following Prime Ministers was undermined by the key event  
 a) Harold Wilson  c) Tony Blair  
 b) Margaret Thatcher  d) David Cameron



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## Judiciary – Quiz B

1. What is the term for law based upon legal precedent established by courts?  
 a) Criminal law  c) Statute law  
 b) Common law  d) Civil law
2. What is the term for law based upon Acts of Parliament?  
 a) Criminal law  c) Statute law  
 b) Common law  d) Civil law
3. What is the term for a system of law designed to punish offenders?  
 a) Criminal law  c) Statute law  
 b) Common law  d) Civil law
4. What is the term for a system of law designed to resolve disputes?  
 a) Criminal law  c) Statute law  
 b) Common law  d) Civil law
5. What is the term for the primary legal advisor to the government?  
 a) Justice Secretary  c) President  
 b) Solicitor General  d) Attorney General
6. What is the term for the secondary legal advisor to the government?  
 a) Justice Secretary  c) President  
 b) Solicitor General  d) Attorney General
7. What is the term for head of the Ministry of Justice?  
 a) Justice Secretary  c) President  
 b) Solicitor General  d) Attorney General
8. What is the term for the most senior Supreme Court justice?  
 a) Justice Secretary  c) President  
 b) Solicitor General  d) Attorney General
9. Which of the following institutions was replaced by the Supreme Court?  
 a) Ministry of Justice  c) Attorney General  
 b) Law Lords  d) High Court
10. In what year was the Supreme Court established?  
 a) 1974  c) 2009  
 b) 1998  d) 2012
11. What is the term for the principle that judicial rulings should not be influenced by public opinion?  
 a) Judicial independence  c) Judicial activism  
 b) Judicial activism  d) Judicial independence
12. What is the term for the principle that judicial rulings should not be influenced by public opinion?  
 a) Judicial independence  c) Judicial activism  
 b) Judicial activism  d) Judicial independence
13. What is the term for the principle that judicial rulings should consider a wider range of factors?  
 a) Judicial independence  c) Judicial activism  
 b) Judicial activism  d) Judicial independence

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14. What is the term for the principle that judicial rulings should be limited in
- a) Judicial independence  c) Judicial review
- b) Judicial activism  d) Judicial restraint
15. What is the term for the examination of executive or legislative decisions
- a) Incompatibility  c) Justiciability
- b) Judicial review  d) Ultra vires
16. What is the term for a ruling that a law was acted beyond its legal authority
- a) Incompatibility  c) Justiciability
- b) Judicial review  d) Ultra vires
17. What is the term for a ruling that a law contradicts the European Convention on Human Rights
- a) Incompatibility  c) Justiciability
- b) Judicial review  d) Ultra vires
18. What is the term for a ruling that the courts possess the authority to make laws
- a) Incompatibility  c) Justiciability
- b) Judicial review  d) Ultra vires
19. What is the term for a judgment that a different authority should resolve the issue
- a) Contempt of court  c) Judicial review
- b) National security  d) Deference
20. What is the term for the view that politicians should not comment on ongoing court cases
- a) Contempt of court  c) Judicial review
- b) National security  d) Deference
21. What is the term for the view that a certain verdict could jeopardise public safety
- a) Contempt of court  c) Judicial review
- b) National security  d) Deference
22. What is the term for the court with ultimate authority whose verdicts cannot be appealed
- a) Contempt of court  c) Judicial review
- b) National security  d) Deference
23. An extended prorogation of Parliament formed the basis of which Supreme Court case?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
- b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
- c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
- d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
24. A ban on abortions formed the basis of which Supreme Court case?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
- b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
- c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
- d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
25. The return of a former MP's member to the UK formed the basis of which Supreme Court case?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
- b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
- c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
- d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*

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26. The law against assisted suicide formed the basis of which Supreme Court case?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
  - b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
  - c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
  - d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
27. In which Supreme Court case was the judgment based on the principle of proportionality?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
  - b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
  - c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
  - d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
28. In which Supreme Court case was the judgment based on the principle of the rule of law?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
  - b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
  - c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
  - d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
29. In which Supreme Court case was the judgment based on the principle of the separation of powers?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
  - b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
  - c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
  - d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*
30. In which Supreme Court case was the judgment based on the principle of the right to a fair trial?
- a) *Nicklinson v Ministry of Justice (2014)*
  - b) *Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Application (2017)*
  - c) *Miller v the Prime Minister (2019)*
  - d) *Begum v Home Secretary (2021)*



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## Power and Sovereignty –

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1. What is the term for sovereignty that resides among the general population?  
 a) Legal sovereignty  c) Parliamentary sovereignty  
 b) Popular sovereignty  d) Political sovereignty
2. What is the term for sovereignty that resides among the most superior state?  
 a) Legal sovereignty  c) Parliamentary sovereignty  
 b) Popular sovereignty  d) Political sovereignty
3. What is the term for sovereignty that resides among elected representatives?  
 a) Legal sovereignty  c) Parliamentary sovereignty  
 b) Popular sovereignty  d) Political sovereignty
4. What is the term for the supremacy of the UK's legislature?  
 a) Legal sovereignty  c) Parliamentary sovereignty  
 b) Popular sovereignty  d) Political sovereignty
5. Which of the following may undermine sovereignty by being regarded as a law above the law?  
 a) Human Rights Act  c) Devolution  
 b) Referenda  d) Treaties
6. Which of the following may undermine sovereignty by creating conflicting laws?  
 a) Human Rights Act  c) Devolution  
 b) Referenda  d) Treaties
7. Which of the following may undermine sovereignty by generating a mandatory law?  
 a) Human Rights Act  c) Devolution  
 b) Referenda  d) Treaties
8. Which of the following may undermine sovereignty by enabling the courts to strike down laws?  
 a) Human Rights Act  c) Devolution  
 b) Referenda  d) Treaties
9. To what extent can the government choose to ignore the Sewel Convention?  
 a) Under any circumstances  c) If given judicial approval  
 b) With the support of Parliament  d) Depending on the circumstances
10. To what extent can the government change the operation of Parliament?  
 a) Under any circumstances  c) If given judicial approval  
 b) With the support of Parliament  d) Depending on the circumstances
11. Which international organisation restricts autonomy over UK defence spending?  
 a) United Nations  c) Council of Europe  
 b) WTO  d) NATO
12. Which international organisation restricts autonomy over human rights in the UK?  
 a) United Nations  c) Council of Europe  
 b) WTO  d) NATO
13. Which international organisation restricts autonomy over UK trade policy?  
 a) United Nations  c) Council of Europe  
 b) WTO  d) NATO
14. Which international organisation restricts autonomy over UK environmental policy?  
 a) United Nations  c) Council of Europe  
 b) WTO  d) NATO
15. Which of the following is an executive check on Parliament?  
 a) Democratic legitimacy  c) Select committees  
 b) Ultra vires  d) Patronage

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16. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the executive?  
 a) Democratic legitimacy  c) Select committees  
 b) Ultra vires  d) Patronage
17. Which of the following is a judicial check on the executive?  
 a) Democratic legitimacy  c) Select committees  
 b) Ultra vires  d) Patronage
18. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the judiciary?  
 a) Democratic legitimacy  c) Select committees  
 b) Ultra vires  d) Patronage
19. Which of the following is an executive check on Parliament?  
 a) Whips  c) Legal sovereignty  
 b) Judicial independence  d) Prime Minister's Questions
20. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the executive?  
 a) Whips  c) Legal sovereignty  
 b) Judicial independence  d) Prime Minister's Questions
21. Which of the following is a judicial check on the executive?  
 a) Whips  c) Legal sovereignty  
 b) Judicial independence  d) Prime Minister's Questions
22. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the judiciary?  
 a) Whips  c) Legal sovereignty  
 b) Judicial independence  d) Prime Minister's Questions
23. Which of the following is an executive check on Parliament?  
 a) Declaration of incompatibility  c) Motion of no confidence  
 b) Royal prerogative  d) Judicial review
24. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the executive?  
 a) Declaration of incompatibility  c) Motion of no confidence  
 b) Royal prerogative  d) Judicial review
25. Which of the following is a judicial check on the executive?  
 a) Declaration of incompatibility  c) Motion of no confidence  
 b) Royal prerogative  d) Judicial review
26. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the judiciary?  
 a) Declaration of incompatibility  c) Motion of no confidence  
 b) Royal prerogative  d) Judicial review
27. Which of the following is an executive check on Parliament?  
 a) Elective dictatorship  c) Primary legislation  
 b) European Convention on Human Rights  d) Backbencher's Questions
28. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the executive?  
 a) Elective dictatorship  c) Primary legislation  
 b) European Convention on Human Rights  d) Backbencher's Questions
29. Which of the following is a judicial check on the executive?  
 a) Elective dictatorship  c) Primary legislation  
 b) European Convention on Human Rights  d) Backbencher's Questions
30. Which of the following is a parliamentary check on the judiciary?  
 a) Elective dictatorship  c) Primary legislation  
 b) European Convention on Human Rights  d) Backbencher's Questions

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## **Preview of Answers Ends Here**

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