

Life in the UK Test Study Guide

**The essential study guide
for British citizenship and
settlement tests**

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Migration to Britain

Many people living in Britain today have their origins in other countries. They can trace their roots to regions throughout the world such as Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. In the distant past, invaders came to Britain, seized land and stayed. More recently, people come to Britain to find safety, jobs and a better life.

Britain is proud of its tradition of offering safety to people who are escaping persecution and hardship. For example, in the 16th and 18th centuries, Huguenots (French Protestants) came to Britain to escape religious persecution in France. In the mid-1840s there was a terrible famine in Ireland and many Irish people migrated to Britain. Many Irish men became labourers and helped to build canals and railways across Britain.

From 1880 to 1910, a large number of Jewish people came to Britain to escape racist attacks (called 'pogroms') in what was then called the Russian Empire and from the countries now called Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.

Migration since 1945

After the Second World War (1939–45), there was a huge task of rebuilding Britain. There were not enough people to do the work, so the British government encouraged workers from Ireland and other parts of Europe to come to the UK to help with the reconstruction. In 1948, people from the West Indies were also invited to come and work.

During the 1950s, there was still a shortage of labour in the UK. The UK encouraged immigration in the 1950s for economic reasons and many industries advertised for workers from overseas. For example, centres were set up in the West Indies to recruit people to drive buses. Textile and engineering firms from the north of England and the Midlands sent agents to India and Pakistan to find workers. For about 25 years, people from the West Indies, India, Pakistan, and later Bangladesh, travelled to work and settle in Britain.

The number of people migrating from these areas fell in the late 1960s and early 70s because the Government passed new laws to restrict immigration to Britain, although immigrants from 'old' Commonwealth countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Canada did not have to face such strict controls.

During this time, however, the UK was able to help a large number of refugees. In 1972 the UK accepted thousands of people of Indian origin who had been forced to leave Uganda. Another programme to help people from Vietnam was introduced in the late 1970s. Since 1979, more than 25,000 refugees from South East Asia have

been allowed to settle in the UK. In the 1980s the largest immigrant groups came from the United States, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. In the early 1990s, groups of people from the former Soviet Union came to Britain looking for a new and safer way of life. Since 1994 there has been a global rise in mass migration for both political and economic reasons.

REVISION QUESTIONS

Check your understanding of this section by completing the questions below.

Check your answers on page 191.

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | List some of the reasons why migrants have come to the UK ANSWER: |
| 2 | What work did migrant Irish labourers do during the Irish famine in the mid 1840s? ANSWER: |
| 3 | In 1948, what were immigrants from Ireland and the West Indies invited into the UK to do? ANSWER: |
| 4 | Name two countries that the UK admitted refugees from during the 1970s ANSWER: |
| 5 | Name the four largest immigrant groups that came to the UK during the 1980s ANSWER: |
| 6 | Why did Protestant Huguenots from France come to Britain? ANSWER: |
| 7 | During the 1950s, bus driver recruitment centres were set up in which area? ANSWER: |
| 8 | During the 1950s, textile and engineering firms from the UK sent recruitment agents to which two countries? ANSWER: |

other senior church officials, but usually the choice is made by the Prime Minister and a committee appointed by the Church. Several Church of England bishops sit in the House of Lords (see chapter 4). The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian, national and free from state control. It has no bishops and is governed for spiritual purposes by a series of courts, so its most senior representative is the Moderator (chairperson) of its annual General Assembly. There is no established church in Wales or in Northern Ireland.

Other Protestant Christian groups in the UK are Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers. 10% of Christians are Roman Catholic (40% in Northern Ireland).

Patron saints

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have a national saint called a patron saint. Each saint has a feast day. In the past these were celebrated as holy days when many people had a day off work. Today these are not public holidays except for 17 March in Northern Ireland.

Patron saints' days

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| St. David's day, Wales | 1 March |
| St. Patrick's day, Northern Ireland | 17 March |
| St. George's day, England | 23 April |
| St. Andrew's day, Scotland | 30 November |

There are four 'Bank Holidays' and four other public holidays a year (most people call all these holidays Bank Holidays).

REVISION QUESTIONS

*Check your understanding of this section by completing the questions below.
Check your answers on page 192.*

41 According to the 2001 Census, what percentage of the UK population reported that they had a religion?

ANSWER

42 According to the 2001 Census, what proportion of people stated their religion as Christian?

ANSWER

REVISION QUESTIONS

Check your understanding of this section by completing the questions below.
Check your answers on page 192.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 51 | Name four sports that are popular in the UK. ANSWER |
| 52 | When is Christmas and what does it celebrate? ANSWER |
| 53 | What is traditionally eaten on Christmas Day? ANSWER |
| 54 | When is New Year celebrated in the United Kingdom? ANSWER |
| 55 | When is Valentine's Day, and what traditionally happens that day? ANSWER |
| 56 | When is Mothering Sunday, and what traditionally happens that day? ANSWER |
| 57 | When is April Fool's Day, and what traditionally happens that day? ANSWER |
| 58 | When is Guy Fawkes Night and what does it commemorate? ANSWER |
| 59 | When is Remembrance Day and what does it commemorate? ANSWER |
| 60 | When is Hogmanay celebrated in Scotland? ANSWER |
| 61 | What tradition is observed in the period before Remembrance Day? ANSWER |

care. They are also entitled to at least 26 weeks maternity leave. These rights apply to full-time and part-time workers and it makes no difference how long the woman has worked for her employer. It is, however, important to follow the correct procedures and to give the employer enough notice about taking maternity leave. Some women may also be entitled to maternity pay but this depends on how long they have been working for their employer.

Fathers who have worked for their employer for at least 26 weeks are entitled to paternity leave, which provides up to two weeks time off from work, with pay, when the child is born. It is important to tell your employer well in advance.

You can get advice and more information on maternity and paternity matters from the personnel officer at work, your trade union representative, your local Citizens Advice Bureau, the Citizens Advice Bureau website www.adviceguide.org.uk or the government website www.direct.gov.uk

Childcare

It is Government policy to help people with childcare responsibilities to take up work. Some employers can help with this. The Childcarelink website www.childcarelink.gov.uk gives information about different types of childcare and registered childminders in your area, or telephone 08000 96 02 96.

Hours and time for children at work

In the UK there are strict laws to protect children from exploitation and to make sure that work does not get in the way of their education. The earliest legal age for children to do paid work is 13, although not all local authorities allow this. There are exceptions for some types of performance work (including modelling) when younger children may be allowed to work. Any child under school leaving age (16) seeking to do paid work must apply for a licence from the local authority. Children taking part in some kinds of performances may have to obtain a medical certificate before working.

By law, children under 16 can only do light work. There are particular jobs that children are not allowed to do. These include delivering milk, selling alcohol, cigarettes or medicines, working in a kitchen or behind the counter of a chip shop, working with dangerous machinery or chemicals, or doing any other kind of work that may be harmful to their health or education.

The law sets out clear limits for the working hours and times for 13–16 year old children. Every child must have at least two consecutive weeks a year during the

school holidays when they do not work. They cannot work:

- for more than 4 hours without a one hour rest break
- for more than 2 hours on any school day or a Sunday
- more than five hours (13–14 year olds) or eight hours (15–16 year olds) on Saturdays (or weekdays during school holidays)
- before 7am or after 7pm
- before the close of school hours (except in areas where local bylaws allow children to work one hour before school)
- for more than 12 hours in any school week
- for more than 25 hours a week (13–14 year olds) or 35 hours a week (15–16 year olds) during school holidays.

There is no national minimum wage for those under 16.

The local authority may withdraw a child's licence to work, for example where a child works longer hours than the law allows. The child would then be unable to continue to work. An employer may be prosecuted for illegally employing a child. A parent or carer who makes a false declaration in a child's licence application can also be prosecuted. They may also be prosecuted if they do not ensure their child receives a proper education. You can find more information on the TUC website www.worksmart.org.uk

REVISION QUESTIONS

*Check your understanding of this section by completing the questions below.
Check your answers on page 201.*

180 What must you do to ensure you receive your entitlement to maternity or paternity leave?

ANSWER

181 What is the earliest legal age that a child can be employed for work?

ANSWER

182 What are some of the jobs that children under 16 are not allowed to do?

ANSWER

183 What is the maximum number of hours that a child (aged 13–16) is allowed to work in a school week?

ANSWER

PRACTICE TEST 3

-
- 1 Why was there a fall in the number of people migrating to the UK from the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in the late 1960s and early 1970s?**
- A A weak British currency made immigration less appealing
 - B It was becoming more difficult for immigrants to find employment in the UK
 - C New laws were introduced restricting immigration to Britain
 - D These countries were experiencing labour shortages
-
- 2 What is the difference in the average hourly pay rate for men and women?**
- A The average hourly pay rate is 5% lower for women
 - B The average hourly pay rate is 10% lower for women
 - C The average hourly pay rate is 20% lower for women
 - D No difference – the average hourly pay rate for women is the same as men
-
- 3 In Scotland, when do most young people take Higher/Advanced Higher Grades?**
- A 10 and 11 years old
 - B 13 and 14 years old
 - C 15 and 16 years old
 - D 17 and 18 years old
-
- 4 What was the population of the United Kingdom in 2005?**
- A 39.3 million
 - B 49.8 million
 - C 59.8 million
 - D 98.3 million

21 What does the government programme New Deal provide?

- A Help and support for unemployed people to get back into work
- B Accommodation and support for the homeless
- C Healthcare and medicines for the sick and elderly
- D Funding and an advice service for small businesses

22 At what age do young people receive their National Insurance number?

- A 14 years old
- B 16 years old
- C 18 years old
- D 20 years old

23 When might you be entitled to redundancy pay?

Select two options from below

- A The job is no longer needed by the employer
- B The employer can not afford to pay for the job
- C If you are dismissed from your job
- D If you meet performance targets set by your employer

24 Select the correct statement

- A It is illegal to employ children under the age of 16
- B You may legally employ children under the age of 16 provided they have a licence from the local authority

.....
23 Between what ages can women claim the Jobseeker's Allowance?

- A 16–65 years old
 - B 18–60 years old
 - C 18–65 years old
 - D 21–65 years old
-

24 What is the youngest legal age for children to do paid work?

- A 10 years old
- B 12 years old
- C 13 years old
- D 8 years old

21 Select the correct statement

- A It is illegal to pay workers below the minimum wage
 - B It is legal to pay workers below the minimum wage as long as they agree to the wage rate
-

22 Where can you apply for a National Insurance number? Select two options from below

- A Any Jobcentre Plus branch
 - B Your local Social Security Office
 - C Your local library
 - D Your local council or town hall
-

23 Between what ages can men claim the Jobseeker's Allowance?

- A 16–65 years old
 - B 18–60 years old
 - C 18–65 years old
 - D 21–65 years old
-

24 What must children under 16 seeking to do paid work obtain before they can be employed?

- A A letter of permission from their parents or carer
- B Proof of identity
- C A licence from the local authority
- D A National Insurance number

.....
21 It is legal for your employer to force you to work more hours than has been agreed in your contract. Is this statement true or false?

- A True
 - B False
-

22 At what age can women get a state pension?

- A 55 years old
 - B 60 years old
 - C 65 years old
 - D 70 years old
-

23 Which of the following statements is correct?

- A As soon as you become self-employed you should register yourself for National Insurance and tax by contacting HM Revenue and Customs
 - B It is not necessary to contact the HM Revenue and Customs when you become self-employed
-

24 Select the correct statement from below

- A Children under 16 can be employed to do any form of work as long as they are properly trained
- B It is illegal to employ children under 16 to do work that might harm their health or education

ANSWERS

Answers to Revision Questions

- 1** In the past immigrant groups came to invade and seize land. Now people come in search of jobs and a better life

- 2** Irish labourers provided much of the workforce to construct the canals and railways of the UK

- 3** Aid the reconstruction effort after the Second World War

- 4** Uganda and Vietnam

- 5** United States, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand

- 6** To escape religious persecution

- 7** West Indies

- 8** India and Pakistan

- 9** 1857

- 10** Women over the age of 30 got the right to vote in 1918

- 11** 45%

- 12** There are more women than men in university

- 13** 1928

- 14** Three quarters of women in the UK, who have children, are in paid work

- 15** 15 million

- 16** 35% of children do not live with both birth parents
25% live in single parent families
10% live in stepfamilies

- 17** Most children in Britain receive weekly pocket money

- 18** 65%

- 19** Two million

- 20** One in three move on to higher education

- 21** Tobacco must not be sold to anyone under the age of 18

- 22** One in five

- 23** 59.8 million

- 24** Once every ten years

- 25** 1801

- 26** Statistics about the population and topics such as age, place of birth, occupation, ethnicity, housing, health and marital status

-
- 27** 2011
-
- 28** England, 50.1 million; Scotland, 5.1 million; Wales, 2.9 million; Northern Ireland, 1.7 million
-
- 29** 100 years
-
- 30** People of Indian descent
-
- 31** About half
-
- 32** Ethnic minorities make up about 8% of UK population
-
- 33** 45%
-
- 34** 29%
-
- 35** About 870 miles (approximately 1,400 kilometres)
-
- 36** Highlands and Islands of Scotland
-
- 37** Wales
-
- 38** Tyneside
-
- 39** London
-
- 40** Liverpool
-
- 41** 75%
-
- 42** Seven people out of ten stated their religion as Christian
-
- 43** 2.7%
-
- 44** The Anglican Church
-
- 45** Supreme Governor
-
- 46** Anyone who is not Protestant
-
- 47** The King or Queen appoints the Archbishop of Canterbury after taking advice from the Prime Minister, which is based on a recommendation from a Church appointed committee
-
- 48** 10%
-
- 49** St David's Day: Wales – 1 March
St Patrick's Day: Northern Ireland – 17 March
St George's Day: England – 23 April
St Andrew's Day: Scotland – 30 November
-
- 50** St Patrick's Day in Northern Ireland
-
- 51** Football, tennis, rugby and cricket are very popular in the UK
-
- 52** Christmas Day is 25 December each year. Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ
-
- 53** A special meal that often includes turkey
-
- 54** 1 January each year
-

- 179** Business Link is a government funded project that provides advice for people starting or running a business
-
- 180** It is important to follow the correct procedures and to give notice to your employer well in advance before taking leave
-
- 181** 13 years old (there are exceptions for some types of performance work)
-
- 182** They can only do light work. Children under 16 are not allowed to do jobs such as delivering milk, selling alcohol, cigarettes or medicines, working in a kitchen or behind the counter of a chip shop, working with dangerous machinery or chemicals, or doing any other kind of work that may be harmful to their health or education.
-
- 183** 12 hours a week
-
- 184** Any child under 16 seeking to do paid work must apply for a licence from the local authority. Children taking part in some kinds of performances may have to obtain a medical certificate before working
-
- 185** Parents must ensure their child works within the law and receives a proper education
-

PRACTICE TEST ANSWERS

| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 | Test 6 | Test 7 | Test 8 | Test 9 | Test 10 |
|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | D | D | C | A | D | B | D | C | A | B |
| 2 | B | B | C | B | C | C | A | B | D | A |
| 3 | B | B | D | C | A | B | B | C & D | A | A |
| 4 | C | A | C | C | B | D | C | C | D | B |
| 5 | C | D | B | D | A | D | C | D | D | A |
| 6 | A | B | C | D | D | A | B | A | A | C |
| 7 | A | D | C | C | A | C | D | B | D | B |
| 8 | B | D | C | D | D | B | B | C | A | A |
| 9 | D | C | B | C | A & B | B | A | A & B | A | A |
| 10 | C | D | B | D | C | D | C | A & B | C | B |
| 11 | A | A & B | D | D | A | A & D | A & D | B | A | B |
| 12 | C | D | B | C | C | B | B | B | A | B |
| 13 | B | A & B | B | B | B | A & B | A | A | C | C |
| 14 | C | C | B | A | A | A | C | A | B | D |
| 15 | A & B | B | B | C | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| 16 | C | A | A & B | A & B | B | A & B | D | B | D | D |
| 17 | C & D | A | B | A | A | A | A | A & B | C | A |
| 18 | C | B | D | C | B | D | C | A | D | B |
| 19 | B | D | B | A | A & C | B | A | A | C | A |
| 20 | D | A | B | A | B | B | A & D | B | B | A |
| 21 | B | D | B | A | C | A | B | A & B | B | A |
| 22 | A | A & B | A & B | B | D | A & B | B | C | A | A & D |
| 23 | B | B | A | A & B | B | C | A | B | B | B |
| 24 | B | B | D | B | C | C | B | B | A | B |