

Exam: January, 2024

Name:

Group:

I- Matching:

Match the item in column A with the item that best relates to it in column B by placing the letter in the provided space: (5 pts)

Column (A)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Federalism | B) Committee Stage | C) Electorate | D) Devolution |
| E) Checks and balances | F) Law Lords | G) Constituency | H) Crown Court |
| I) Cabinet | J) Report Stage | K) Solicitor | L) High Court |
| M) Magistrates' Court | N) Lords Spiritual | O) Barrister | P) PR |

Column (B)

1. ...**M**...It deals with less serious criminal cases, such as minor assaults, theft, and driving offences.
2. ...**C**...The body of citizens who are eligible to vote in elections.
- 3....**N**.. Members of the Church of England. They sit in the House of Lords to provide spiritual insights.
4. ...**B**...The phase where a bill is examined in detail by *ad hoc* Members of Parliament or Lords.
5. ...**K**... A legal professional who provides legal advice, prepares legal documents, and represents clients in certain legal matters.
6. ...**E**...It helps to ensure that power is distributed and that no single branch can dominate the others.
7. ...**P**...It guarantees a fairer distribution of seats and provides increased representation for smaller parties.
8. ...**L**...In addition to handling a wide range of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, it has the power to hear appeals from lower courts and tribunals.
- 9....**D**. Under this system, regional or national governments were allowed to make decisions on specific policy areas while still remaining part of the UK.
10. **I**... It serves as the main executive body in the UK, and its members are typically heads of government departments or ministries.

II. Gap Filling: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate answer (10 pts)

1. A tactic used by MPs to delay or obstruct the passage of a bill by making lengthy speeches or raising procedural objections...**Filibustering**
2. The process by which courts examine public authorities' decisions and actions to ensure they are lawful and comply with administrative law principles...**Judicial Review**
3. An electoral system in which voters have two votes: one for a specific candidate in their constituency, and another for a political party.....**Additional Member System/ AMS**
4. It occurs when no single political party wins an outright majority of seats in the House of Commons during a general election...**Hung Parliament**

5. The term used to describe the UK's decision to leave the European Union, following a referendum held in 2016.....**Brexit**
6. The unwritten rules and practices that guide the behavior of the government and its institutions.....**Constitutional Conventions/ Constitution**
7. It refers to the principle that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are subject to and accountable under the law...**The Rule of Law**
8. The events of 1688-1689 when King James II was overthrown and replaced by William III and Mary II.....**The Glorious Revolution**
9. It established the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom as the highest court of appeal, separating the judiciary from the House of Lords...**The Constitutional Reform Act (CRA) 2005**
10. A legal system based on past judicial decisions (precedents) and customs, rather than solely on written statutes or codes...**Common Law**

III. Identification: Identify THREE out of the following terms and explain the significance of each (5 pts)

- 1. Habeas Corpus Writ 2. Magna Carta 3. Parliamentary Ping Pong 4. Collective Responsibility**

1. **Habeas Corpus Writ** is a legal principle that protects individuals from being unlawfully detained by the government. It is a court order that requires the government to justify the detention of a person and provide evidence of their lawful imprisonment. The writ is a fundamental right in many legal systems and is intended to prevent arbitrary or unlawful imprisonment.
2. **The Magna Carta** is a historic document signed in 1215 in England that limited the power of the monarchy and established the principle that everyone, including the monarch, is subject to the law. It is considered as a foundational document for the shift from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional one.
3. **Parliamentary ping pong** refers to the process in the UK Parliament where a bill is passed back and forth between the House of Commons and the House of Lords until an agreement is reached on its final wording.
4. **Collective responsibility** is a principle in parliamentary systems where all members of the government are collectively responsible for the decisions and actions of the government as a whole. This means that all members must publicly support government policies, even if they personally disagree with them, and are collectively held accountable for the government's actions.