




# Being British – what does it mean?

OSA Tutor-time February 2017

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- Classrooms to focus on 'Britishness' – Government Initiative (2008)  
What does, 'Being British' mean? (see below blank 'video screen' on page)



Discuss the videos from the last slide with  
your group and think about these questions:

**What do you think of the students' responses?**

**What do you think it means to be British?**

Listen to [this](#).....



**What do you think when you hear this? Does it make you proud when this is played at sporting events?**

**How would you feel to pledge your allegiance to Great Britain every day, like they do in the USA?**

# According to Ofsted, 'fundamental British values' are:

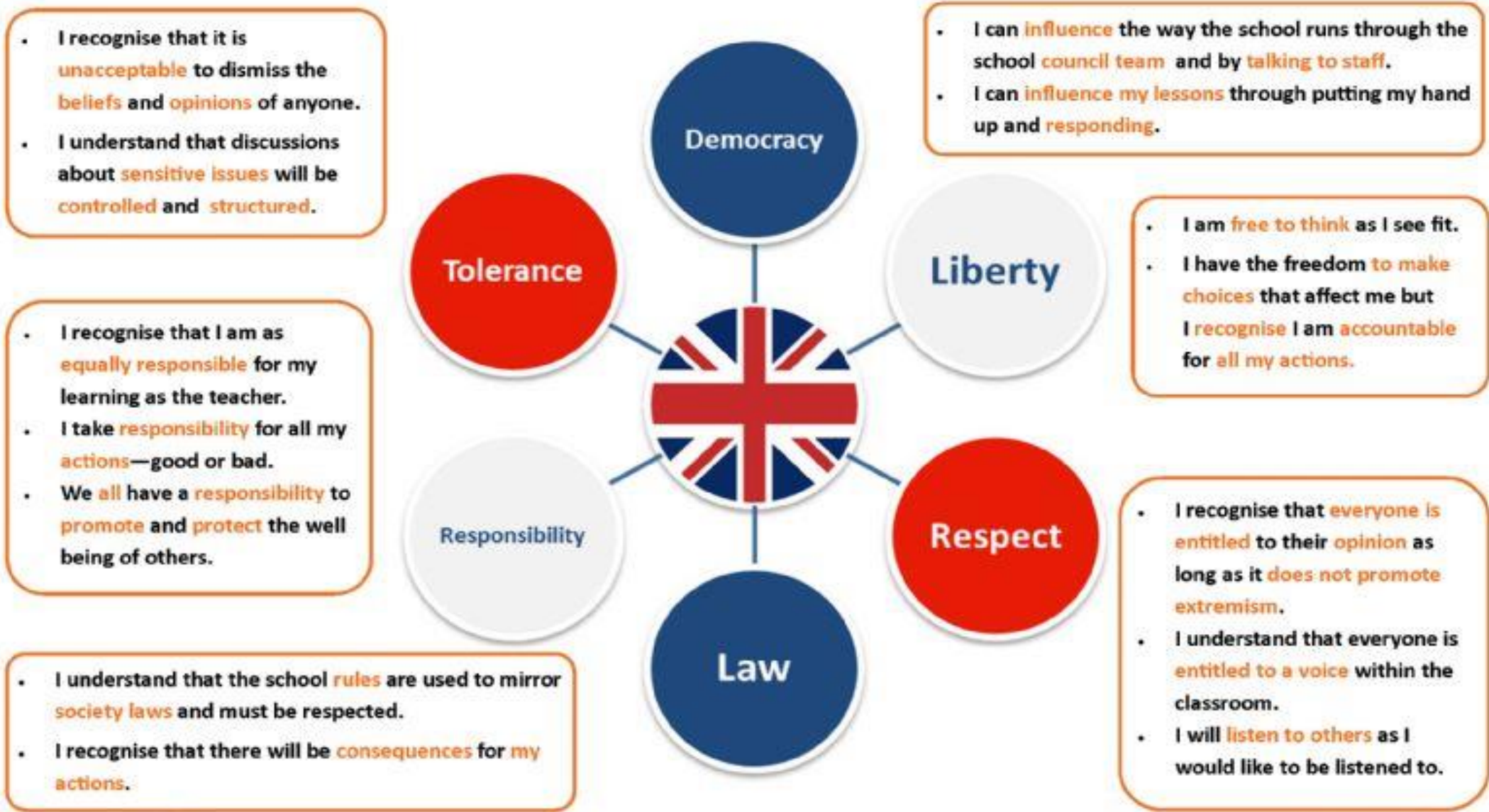
- **democracy.**
- the rule of law.
- individual **liberty.**
- **mutual respect** for and **tolerance** of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

What do **these** words actually mean? Each group in the class take a different word, look them up in a dictionary and present back to the class.

Students in schools and academies across Britain must teach their students these core, fundamental British Values.

But what does that look like for us day to day?

# Core British Values



Each group in the class to take a different “bubble” from the mind-map and discuss.

Present back to the class what these statements mean to you day to day at school and outside of school. Give examples of how you would show that you demonstrate an understanding of these values.



**S**ocial - **M**oral - **S**piritual - **C**ultural





## Citizenship Test

Welcome to the Life in the United Kingdom Official Practice Citizenship Test. This practice test is presented in a format that closely resembles the Official Test. You will have 15 minutes to complete the test. You will calculate your percentage and receive a PASS or FAIL mark. The pass mark for the test is 75%.

1. Is the statement below TRUE or FALSE? 'In the 1980s, the largest immigrant groups were from the West Indies, Ireland, India and Pakistan.'  
a) True  
b) **False**
2. Which TWO of these are names for the Church of England?  
a) Methodist  
b) Episcopalian  
c) **Anglican**  
d) **Presbyterian**
3. How many parliamentary constituencies are there?  
a) 464  
b) 564  
c) **646**  
d) 664
4. Which of these statements is correct?  
a) Education at a state school in the UK is free and this includes the cost of school uniform and sports wear  
b) **Education at a state school in the UK is free but parents have to pay for school uniform and sports wear**
5. Many job applications will require a covering letter and  
a) A document showing proof of identity  
b) Your National Insurance number  
c) **A curriculum vitae**  
d) A signed photograph
6. Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? 'Ulster Scots is a dialect which is spoken in Northern Ireland.'  
a) True  
b) **False**
7. In which year did married women get the right to divorce their husband?  
a) 1837  
b) **1857**  
c) 1875  
d) 1882
8. In which TWO of the following places does the European Parliament meet?  
a) London  
b) **Strasbourg**  
c) Paris  
d) **Brussels**
9. Which of the following TWO types of people get their prescriptions free of charge?  
a) **People aged 60 or over**  
b) People aged 18 or under  
c) **Pregnant women and babies under 12 months**  
d) People on minimum wage
10. Is the statement below TRUE or FALSE? 'Adults who have been unemployed for six months are usually required to join New Deal if they wish to continue receiving benefit.'  
a) True  
b) **False**
11. The percentage of people in the UK in 2001 who said they were Muslims was  
a) 1.6%  
b) **2.7%**  
c) 3.4%  
d) 4.2%
12. A quango is  
a) A government department  
b) **A non-departmental public body**  
c) An arm of the judiciary  
d) An educational establishment
13. Which of the following statements is correct?  
a) Information in the census immediately available for the public to search  
b) **Information in the census is kept for 100 years**
14. Which TWO of the following can vote in all UK public elections?  
a) **Citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the UK**  
b) **Citizens of the EU states resident in the UK**  
c) Citizens of the Commonwealth resident in the UK  
d) Anyone residing in the UK
15. Schools must be open  
a) 150 days  
b) 170 days  
c) **190 days**  
d) 200 days
16. The official report of the proceedings of Parliament is called  
a) The Speakers Notes  
b) **Hansard**  
c) The electoral register  
d) The constitution
17. Which of these statements is correct?  
a) **For cars and motorcycles the speed limit on single carriageways is 60 mph**  
b) For cars and motorcycles the speed limit on single carriageways is 70 mph
18. A by-election is held  
a) Half-way through the life of Parliament  
b) Every two years  
c) **When an MP dies or resigns**  
d) When the Prime Minister decides to call one
19. Which of these statements is correct?  
a) **Children aged 13-16 cannot work more than 12 hours in any school week.**  
b) Children aged 13-16 cannot work more than 10 hours in any school week.
20. Which of the following statements is true?  
a) The governing body of the EU is the Council of the European Union  
b) **The governing body of the EU is the Council of Europe**



**Your final score:    /20**

**Final Percentage:**

**What did you find the most interesting?**

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**What do you think the purpose of a citizenship test is?**

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**Did you reach the target of 75%?**

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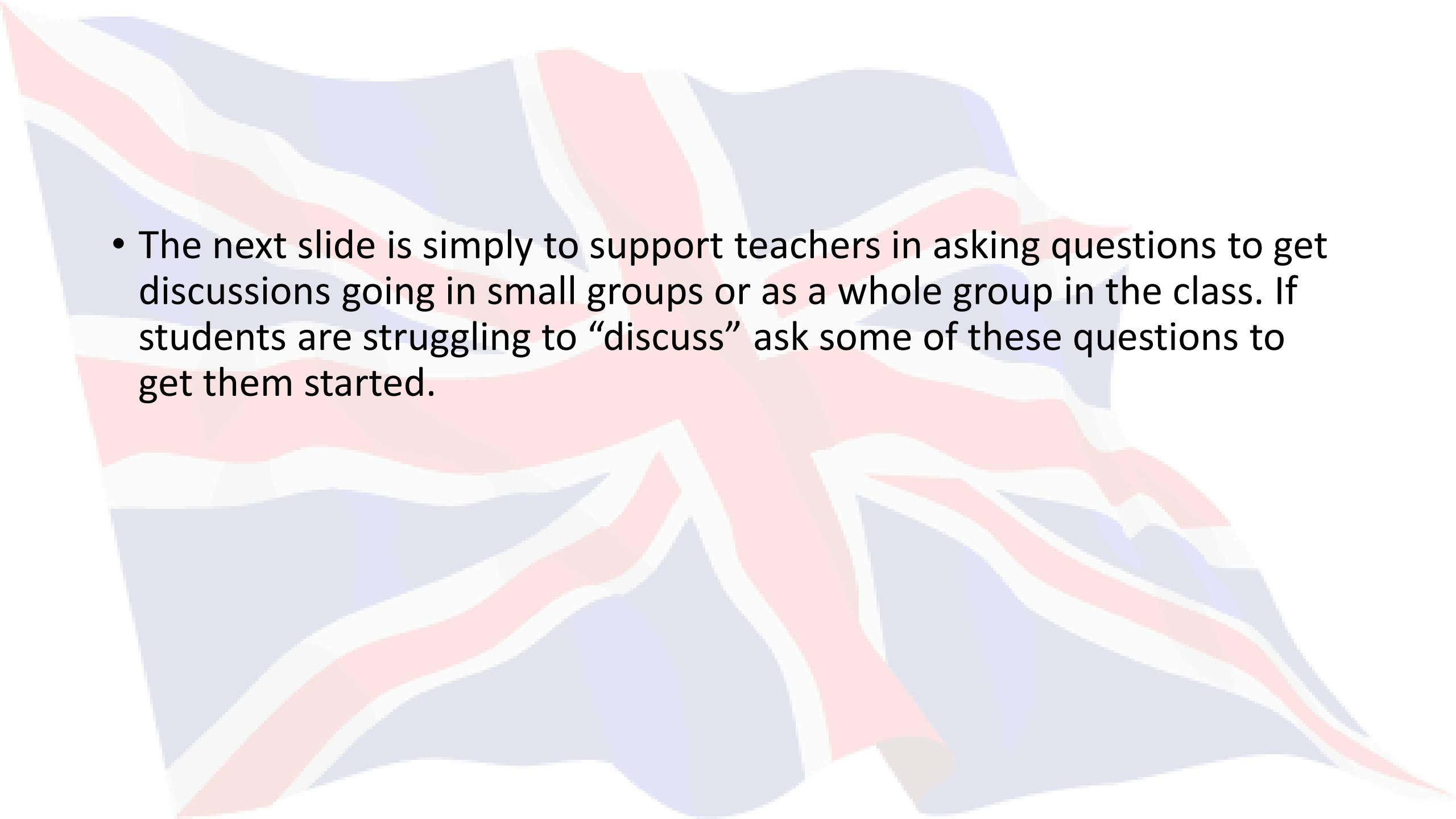
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# Plan for the session/s

- Introduce the topic.
- Split class into 6 small discussion groups across a range of years.
- Watch the videos and discuss, see slide 11 for help with prompt questions to students.
- Listen to the National Anthem and discuss how that makes them feel – proud? When do they normally hear it (sporting success?)?
- Read the Ofsted statement and ask each group to look up the key words highlighted and feed back to the class their findings.
- Show the Core British Values poster/slide. Each group to take one “bubble” and discuss what these statements mean to them. Teacher to go round and listen to students and encourage sharing ideas, ask prompt questions if necessary. Present back to the class good ideas.
- Printed version of poster to be displayed in tutor room.
- Have a go at the Citizenship test required to “pass” being British – would they all score well....and thus be considered British?!

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- The next slide is simply to support teachers in asking questions to get discussions going in small groups or as a whole group in the class. If students are struggling to “discuss” ask some of these questions to get them started.

## Aim

## Question

To assess the students' understanding of an idea or concept	What do you think that means?
To find out about the students' concerns	Is there anything in the story that you would like to talk about? Let's share ideas and then decide on the best questions.
To discover the students' own understanding of the issues	What do you think of that? Why?
To encourage students to justify their opinions	Why do you think that?
To throw an issue back to the class rather than commenting oneself	Who agrees with that?
To encourage the students to make moral judgements	Do you think that was fair or right?
To encourage thinking about outcomes or consequences	What would have happened if...?
To encourage thinking about duties or obligations	What should he or she do in this situation?
To develop empathy	Who do you feel most sorry for in this story? Why?
To think about values	What was good or bad about that?
To examine motives or intentions	Why do you think he or she did that?
To think about competing claims	What is due to this or that person? How should each person be treated?
To think about right action	In this situation, what do you think is the right thing to do?
To connect with students' own experiences	How would you feel if...? Has anything like that happened to you?
To encourage expression of feelings	How does that feel?