

What is law? Who makes laws? Statute creation.

1) Provide a definition for the term 'law'.	
2) Provide three reasons why we obey laws.	
3) What type of law do customs and traditions create?	
4) What is a Bill? How many types of Bills are there? Provide an example for each type of Bill.	
5) What is the first stage of parliamentary law making?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) First Reading in the House of Commons b) issuing a Green Paper c) issuing a White Paper d) First Reading in the House of Lords

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6) Which of the following is NOT a type of Bill?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a prime minister's Bill b) a Private member's Bill c) a Public Bill d) a Hybrid Bill
7) How are the people introducing Private member's Bills known as?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cabinet members b) ministers c) 'backbenchers' d) tellers
8) How many private members are selected to present Private member's Bills to the Parliament each session by ballot?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 20 b) 10 c) 15 d) 25
9) The Hybrid Bill is a cross between:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Public and Private Member's Bills b) Public and Private Bills c) Private Bills and White Papers d) Green and White Papers
10) Which of the following is an example of Hybrid Bill?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Crossrail Act 2008 b) Crossrail Act 2007 c) Crossrail Act 2009 d) Legal Services Act 2007
11) Which two types of Bills are introduced by the government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Private and Private member's b) Public and Hybrid c) Private and Public d) Hybrid and Private member's
12) Which of the following stages of statute creation comes last in order?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Report Stage b) Third Reading in the House of Commons c) Drafting a Bill d) Committee Stage

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13) Which of the following stages of statute creation is the main debate over the proposed Bill?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) First Reading in the House of Commons b) Second Reading in the House of Lords c) Second Reading in the House of Commons d) Royal Assent
14) How are the two people positioned at each voting door, who make a list of the names of members that vote, called?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tellers b) writers c) speakers d) Royal servants
15) How many members does the Standing Committee consist of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 20-45 b) 15-60 c) 16-40 d) 16-50
16) In which year did Queen Anne refuse to approve the Scottish Militia Bill?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1935 b) 1708 c) 1707 d) 1857
17) Compare the Third Reading phase in both Houses of Parliament.	
18) Explain the process of statutory creation, referring to both Houses of Parliament. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of statute creation (20 marks)	

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