

Answers - A Country Shaped By Travel:

1. Travel over or through
2. It grew very quickly and suddenly
3. Prospered
4. Areas away from towns and cities. Countryside.
5. Congested.

R: The law in Scotland that allows people to explore the countryside freely.

S: Cities grew and got richer. Lots of people moved from the country to the city.

S: Trains were at first not taken seriously (a novelty), then they became popular in the 19th century. In the 20th century they started to be used less and lots of railways were closed. Now new railways are being built again.

R: 247,500 miles

P: Various answers likely to reference the challenges of private cars and moving to more environmental transport and/or more active travel.

Answers - Charles Rennie Mackintosh:

1. Shipbuilding
2. Celtic and Japanese art and design. (Also accept flowers/plants).
3. Margaret Macdonald
4. 1903, Miss Cranston
5. London

E: The use of word 'engulf' which makes it sound as if the fire swept through and overwhelmed the building; 'rip through' suggests the fire was fast and powerful; the description of people's horror also suggests that this was a big fire, the damage described as catastrophic.

V: The city was growing and becoming very successful.

V: sumptuous

V: Playful, strange, fanciful, imaginative

I: He was not credited for his work on The Glasgow School of Art, he was not accepted in Suffolk, his work was out of fashion.

Answers - Four Nations In One:

1. It has a lot of money, influence and power.
2. Autonomy
3. Remote
4. It is wild, rocky, hard to travel over, uneven.
5. It was not peaceful. There were disagreements and fighting.

R: Glasgow

R:1999

E: The writer thinks highly of Scotland. She describes Edinburgh as stunning, calls the beaches 'picturesque' and refers to Scotland having it all. The only thing she doesn't like is the weather.

R: The Good Friday Agreement

S: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.

Answers - The River Severn:

1. Afon Hafren
2. In the Cambrian Mountains in Wales
3. A dam
4. 1779
5. The River Avon

V: saturated

V: looks like

V: fighting, battling

S: The Hafren Forest, Llanidloes, Shrewsbury, Ironbridge, Bridgenorth, Gloucester

E: powerful tides, sweep, harnessed, mighty force, pouring

Answers - Who's In Charge:

1. The monarch represents the country, host foreign visitors and attend events. They approve new laws.
2. The electorate vote for who will represent them in parliament. These MPs belong to a political party. The leader of the party with the most MPs is the prime minister.
3. A slim majority is when the party that is leading the country only has a few more MPs than the opposing party. It means they might find it hard to get their laws agreed, especially if some of the MPs in their own party stop supporting them.
4. Various answers with evidence from the text.

I: The monarch hasn't refused approval for a law in over 300 years.

V: Implement

V: Give a job or role to someone

I: They don't always support the prime minister's laws. They sometimes turn them down. (Also accept reference to them representing the voters not the PM).

R: At Least every 5 years.