

Sample Activities

Asylum Seekers and Refugees Quiz

Aims:

Designed for pupils to:

- understand what it means to be an asylum seeker,
- challenge their perceptions of asylum seekers and gain a better understanding of the facts.

Relevant

Key Stage/s:

Resources:

quiz (see example/answers below). Please note statistics were up to date at time of production. This quiz was taken from material produced by Global Link to support **Escape to Safety**. **Escape to Safety** is an interactive multimedia exhibition where each participant walks through a labyrinth of 8 'stations' depicting the different stages a refugee experiences before seeking asylum in Europe. On a portable CD player, they are accompanied by refugee voices from Rwanda, Afghanistan and Palestine interacting with border immigration officials and the media.

KS3, 4

Click here for a definition of an [asylum seeker](#).

Activity outline:

- Ask the pupils to complete the quiz individually. Tell them that you want them to put down their gut reaction to each question and not to worry about getting a high score.
- Read out each possible answers and ask pupils to raise their hands to show which answer they have chosen (try and make a note of the number of hands).
- Read out the answers and ask pupils for their reactions – are they surprised by any particular answers.

Useful resource packs / websites:

This activity is a good starter activity. See the other activities in this section and visit the websites below.

www.globallink.org.uk/exhibitions/e2s/ - supporting material

www.antiracist.org.uk

www.irr.org.uk

www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/practice/schools/

www.refugee-action.org.uk

www.cafod.org.uk

www.globaleye.org.uk

www.globalgang.org.uk

www.oxfam.org.uk/coolplanet

www.star-network.org.uk

www.savethechildren.org.uk

Asylum seekers and refugees:

Quiz

1. According to the 1951 Geneva Convention which of these statements best defines refugees?

- a. people escaping danger and persecution
- b. people just looking for jobs in the UK
- c. people looking for an easy life and welfare benefits

2. How many 'people of concern' to UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) are there in today's world?

- a. about 5 million
- b. about 10 million
- c. about 20 million

3. Most of the people who have escaped danger and persecution are hosted in:

- a. Africa
- b. Asia
- c. Europe
- d. North America

4. Once in the host country what is the difference between an asylum seeker and a refugee?

- a. asylum seekers are illegal, refugees are not
- b. asylum seekers are still waiting for a decision on their case to be made, refugees have been granted permission to stay
- c. none

5. As a percentage of our population the UK has more refugees than anyone else in Europe

- a. True
- b. False

6. According to British and international laws can you ever have an 'illegal asylum seeker'?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. After entering the UK asylum seekers have the legal right to work

- a. straight away
- b. after 6 months
- c. only after they have been granted leave to remain, or in exceptional circumstances

8. If entitled to financial support, how much does a single asylum seeker over 18 get a week as from Apr 06?

- a. less than a British citizen, £31.85 - £40.22
- b. same as a British citizen, £45.50 - £57.45
- b. more than a British citizen, £58.80 – £78.40

9. In 2003 there were 49,370 asylum applicants in the UK. In the end how many were successful?

- a. all
- b. 1 in five
- c. 3 in 5

10. In 2004 how many asylum seekers were still administratively detained, with no time limit, despite not having committed any crime?

- a. 100
- b. 0 as in UK there is no unlimited detention
- c. about 2,000 including children

11. What do Prince Philip, Lomana LuaLua, Albert Einstein, Jesus Christ and the Prophet Mohamed have in common?

Quiz answers:

This is a questionnaire which is especially designed to dispel some of the myths that surround this topic and also to give a facts and definitions about who asylum seekers and refugees really are.

Answers:

- 1. a
- 2. c – People of Concern are anyone whose life is in danger, the majority of whom cannot leave their countries
- 3. b – then Africa, then Europe, then North America
- 4. b
- 5. b

6. b – seeking asylum is a universal human and legal right. Asylum seekers have the right to stay in the UK until a final decision has been made on their case
7. c
8. a – and remind them that asylum seekers have no other choice but to accept this as the only source of ‘income’ as legally banned from working, whereas British citizens can work and still claim some kind of benefits
9. b – remind them that 20% of applications are refused on ‘non-compliance’ grounds, usually because the solicitor has failed to submit the application on time; or because the applicant knows little English and made mistakes in completing it appropriately.
- 10.c – stress the fact that asylum seekers administratively detained have not committed any crimes, nor are suspected of having committed any crime
11. they are all former refugees