

A background image showing a group of students in a library or computer lab. A young man with glasses and a denim jacket is in the foreground, looking at a computer monitor. Behind him, a young woman with long brown hair is also looking at a screen. Other students are visible in the background, and bookshelves are on the right.

NAVIGATE COLLEGE TUTORIAL RESOURCE

2025/2026

NOVEMBER RESOURCE

Note - This is a ready-made Navigate resource pack intended for use within college tutorials or sessions. You are welcome to use it as provided or adapt it to better suit the specific needs of your college and students.

These resources are designed to support student engagement with key national events and topics throughout the academic year.

Please ensure that all activities are recorded on Navigate against each participating student.

HOW TO USE THIS RESOURCE

Step 1: Choose Your Icebreaker

At the end of this pack, you'll find three icebreaker options designed to introduce the session's theme. Review these and select one that best suits your group's energy, time, and context.

Step 2: Review the Tutor Notes

Before delivering the session, read through the tutor notes to understand the background and purpose of the topic. These notes will help you feel confident in leading the discussion and provide key points to include in your delivery.

Step 3: Follow the Session Plan

Use the 30–35 minute session plan as your guide. It offers a suggested flow with timing and activity breakdowns to help structure your delivery effectively.

Step 4: Deliver Using the Slides and Resources

Work through the main input slides, activity slides, and reflection slides in order. Use any additional printable resources provided to support the main activity.

This pack is available in both PowerPoint and Canva formats so you can adapt and edit the materials to suit your college's needs.



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UK PARLIAMENT WEEK

What is UK Parliament?

UK Parliament makes laws and debates big issues. It checks and challenges the work of government. Members of Parliament (MPs) are your elected representatives and make sure your voice is heard. The work of UK Parliament plays an important role in daily life for everyone around the country.

UK Parliament has three parts:

- 1. The House of Commons** – 650 MPs who are elected to represent their local area, called a constituency.
- 2. The House of Lords** – around 800 members appointed for their knowledge and experience.
- 3. The Monarchy** – the king or queen has a mostly ceremonial role today. They attend the State Opening of Parliament and agree new laws by Royal Assent.

What does UK Parliament do?

The work of UK Parliament covers three main areas:

- 1. Making or shaping laws** – the government can't introduce or change laws without UK Parliament's agreement. The government can't raise new taxes without UK Parliament's agreement either.
- 2. Checking and challenging the work of government** – both Houses do this through debates, parliamentary questions and committee inquiries.
- 3. Representing people's interests** – Members in both Houses make sure the government considers the public's views on issues affecting them.

This explanation is from the UK Parliament site. For more information go to www.ukparliamentweek.org.

PLAN

1. Starter - Icebreaker(5–7 mins) *Choose one icebreaker*

- **Icebreaker 1: Who Did It?** – Match events/decisions to the correct body (MPs, Government, Monarch).
- **Icebreaker 2: Parliament Quiz:** Multiple choice questions about how Parliament works.
- **Icebreaker 3: Match Me:** Decide which roles/responsibilities belong to Parliament, the Government, or the Monarch.

2. Main Tutor Input: (10 mins)

- Purpose: Give students a simple understanding of how Parliament works and why it matters to them.
- Introduce what Parliament is and who makes decisions.
- Explain how new laws or changes (e.g. voting age to 16) go through Parliament.
- Highlight why it matters to students — everyday examples (education, transport, social media laws).

3. Main Class Activity (15 mins)

- Divide into small groups (4–6).
- Give each group one debate question (see next page).
- Decide which groups will argue for or against.
- Each group discusses for 5 minutes, then one spokesperson shares their view (1 minute).
- Class votes on the most persuasive argument.

4. Reflection & Wrap (5–8 mins)

- Ask: “One new thing you learned today?”
- Encourage 1–2 volunteers to share.
- Show Navigate slide → prompt students to log learning/reflections.

DEBATE TOPICS

NATIONAL / CIVIC ISSUES:

- Should voting be compulsory once you turn 16?
- Should social media platforms do more to stop misinformation?
- Should public transport be free for under-21s?
- Should there be stricter rules on social media for under-18s?

COLLEGE/ LOCAL LIFE ISSUES:

- Should students help decide how college funds are spent?
- Should college timetables start later in the day?
- Should mobile phones be banned in all lessons?
- Should students have a vote in choosing their principal or school governors?

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS UK PARLIAMENT WEEK?

UK Parliament Week is a nationwide engagement initiative run by the UK Parliament. It usually takes place in November and involves thousands of local and national organisations schools, youth groups, charities, libraries, and community groups running events and activities related to democracy and political participation.

INTRODUCTION

WHY IS IT CELEBRATED?

The week is celebrated to:

- **Raise awareness** of what the UK Parliament does and how it affects people's daily lives.
- **Encourage participation** in democracy showing people how they can get their voices heard, contact MPs or Lords, start petitions, or join debates.
- **Inspire civic engagement**, especially among young people, helping them understand that politics isn't just for politicians it's for everyone.
- **Celebrate democratic values**, like representation, accountability, and the right to vote and debate freely.

UK PARLIAMENT WEEK

24-30 NOV 2025

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

By the end of this session, you will...

- Learn about how decisions are made in the UK Parliament and how it affects you.
- Take part in an interactive debate activity.
- Reflect on the importance of using your voice and voting.
- Record your reflections and participation on Navigate.

ICEBREAKER

**Pick an icebreaker to start the session then
move on to the main activity**

MAIN ACTIVITY

**Today we're marking UK Parliament Week by
exploring how key decisions are made in the
UK.**

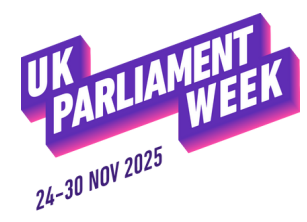
**You'll look at real example of law & events,
then work in small groups to debate an issue
that affects young people today.**

WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

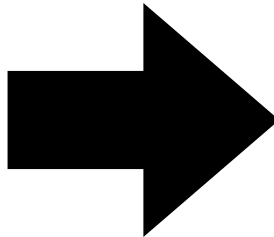
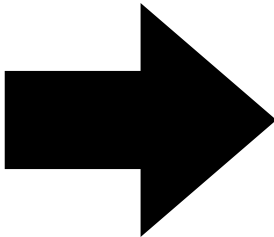
Parliament is where laws are made and decisions are debated.

It has three parts:

- **House of Commons** – elected MPs debate and vote on new laws.
- **House of Lords** – reviews, suggests changes, and challenges ideas.
- **The Monarch** – gives formal approval (“Royal Assent”) before a law becomes official.



Real-life example: the voting age law change



Debated in House of Commons

Reviewed in House of Lords

Approved by the King

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Decisions made there affect **education funding, cost of living, social media rules, climate change**, and more.

Now that the voting age is 16, **you** have a say.

“If you could change one thing in your college or community, what would it be?”



WHAT IS THE NEW LAW?

This year, the voting age has been lowered to 16 which is a major step in giving young people a stronger voice in UK democracy.

The change means that for the first time, 16 and 17-year-olds will be able to vote in all elections, not just in Scotland and Wales.

It recognises that young people are already active citizens, involved in education, work, and community life, and should have a say in decisions that shape their future.



YOUR
VOTE
COUNTS!



DEBATE

Today, we'll act as our own mini Parliament to discuss issues that affect young people.

DISCUSS

- 01

What are the key arguments for and against your debate topic?

Try to think about how each side might respond.
- 02

Who would this issue affect most, young people, the government, or wider society?

Consider real-life examples or current events
- 03

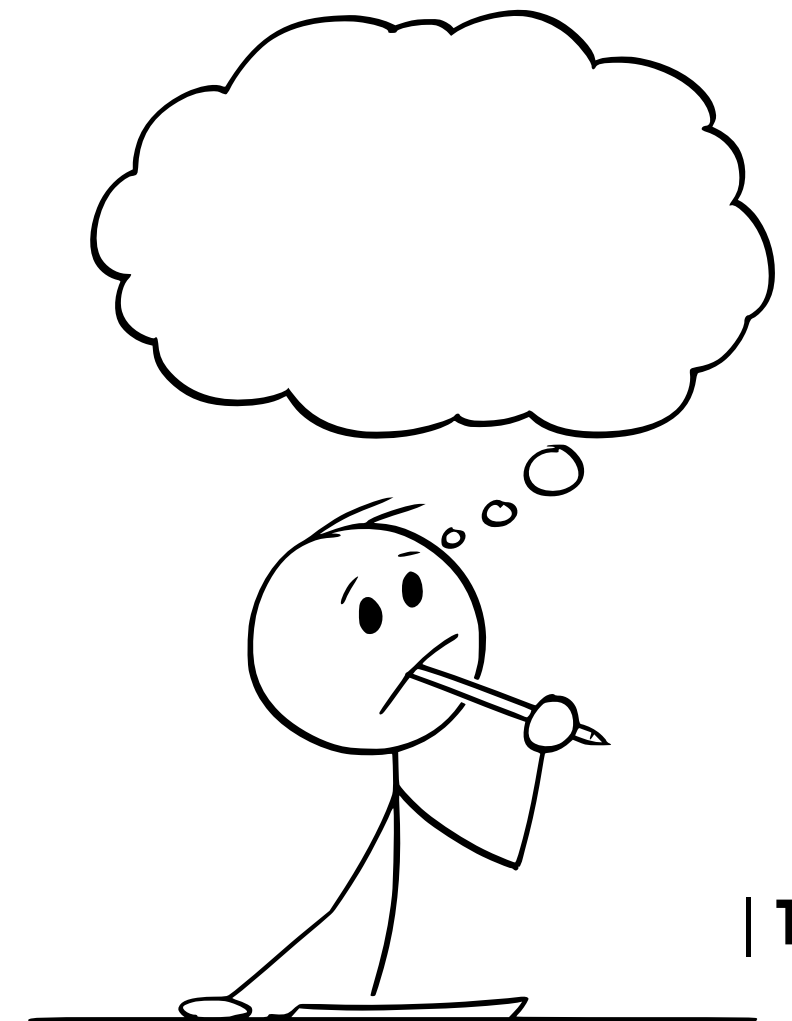
What evidence or examples can you use to support your argument?

Think about headlines, personal experiences, or well-known public figures.

REFLECTION

- What did you learn about how decisions are made in Parliament?
- Why is it important for young people to use their voice whether voting, campaigning, or volunteering?

Democracy only works when everyone takes part. Your generation now has a voice, make it count.

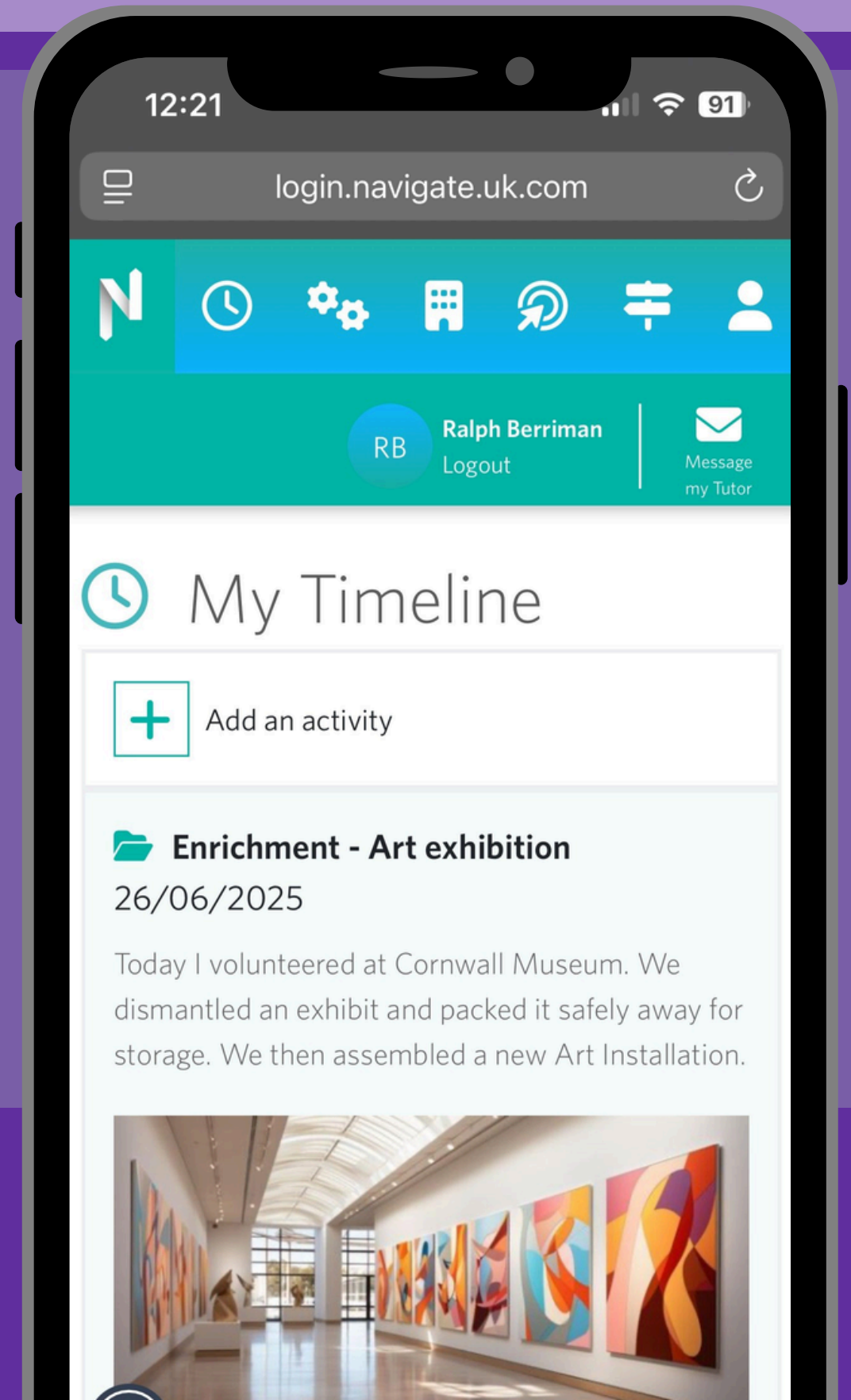


ADD TODAY'S ACTIVITY ON **NAVIGATE**

Some questions to ask yourself when reflecting:

- What did you do or learn today?
- What questions did you ask today?
- What skills have you developed?
- What did you find interesting or challenging?
- What can you improve on?
- How can this experience/activity help you in the future?

NAVIGATE start building your **Digital CV**



ICEBREAKER

OPTION 1: WHO DID IT?

You'll read a series of famous scenarios. Can you guess who did each one?

**Bonus Point: If you can guess the year it happened*

**UK
PARLIAMENT
WEEK**

24-30 NOV 2025

1 In the past, a King was put on trial for treason and executed, a turning point in British history.

WHO DID THIS?



The Monarch

OR



Government

OR



Parliament

CORRECT ANSWER

1

Parliament tried and executed King Charles I, showing that even the monarchy could be held accountable.

Bonus Point: 1649



Parliament

2

A new rule made maths and English study compulsory for any student who doesn't pass GCSEs in those subjects.

WHO DID THIS?



The Monarch

OR



Government

OR



Parliament

CORRECT ANSWER

2

This was introduced in 2014 to help boost basic skills and improve job readiness among 16–18-year-olds.

Bonus Point: 2014



The Government

3

A sitting Prime Minister was investigated for breaking national lockdown rules during the pandemic.

WHO DID THIS?



The Monarch

OR



Government

OR



Parliament

CORRECT ANSWER

3

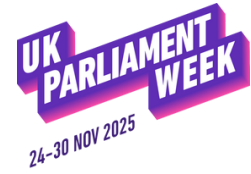
MPs and committees demanded investigations and questioned the Prime Minister's conduct.

Bonus Point: 2022



Parliament

**ICEBREAKER
OPTION 2: PARLIAMENT
QUIZ**



1

1. What are the three parts of UK Parliament?

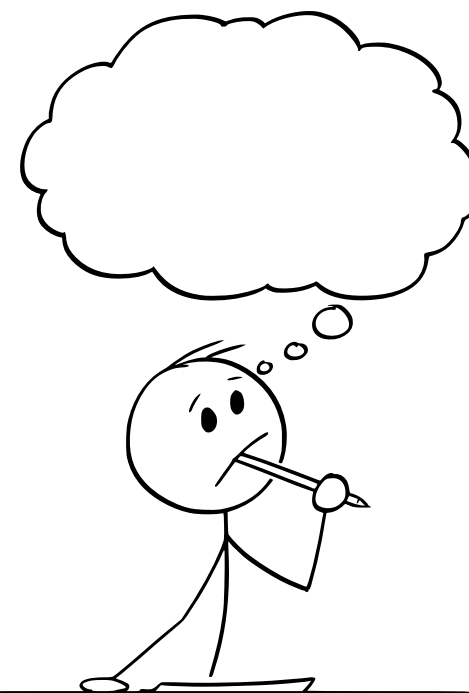


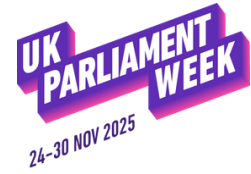
A.
House of Commons,
House of Lords,
Monarch

B.
10 Downing Street,
House of Commons,
Monarch

C.
Government,
House of Commons,
Monarch

D.
House of Lords,
Government,
The Prime Minister





2

2. Who chairs debates in the House of Commons?

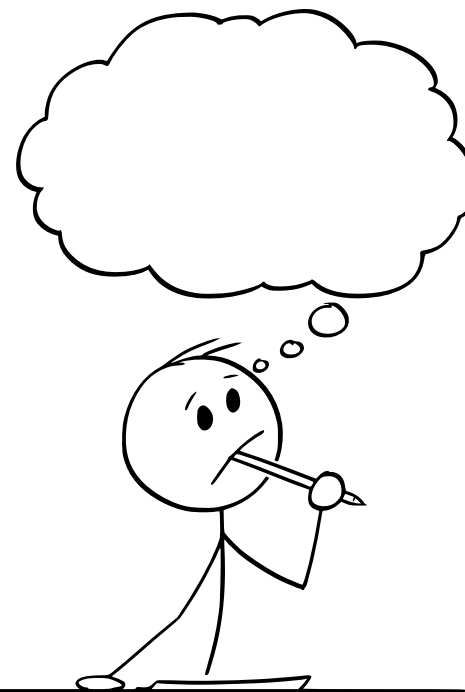


A.
The Clerk

B.
Serjeant at Arms

C.
The Speaker

D.
The Chair



3

3. In which year did the first women get the vote in the UK?

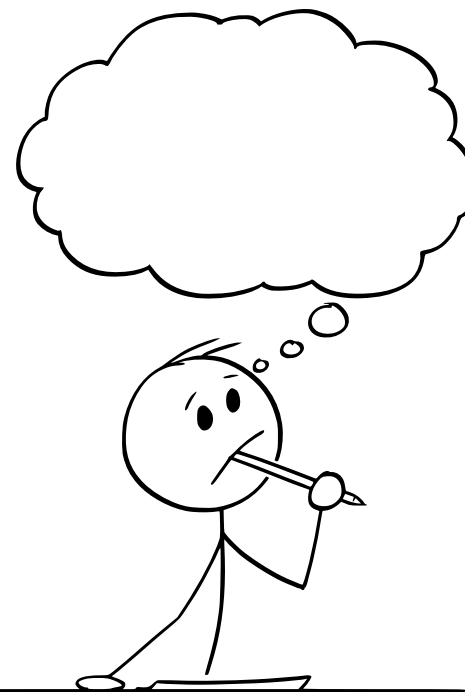


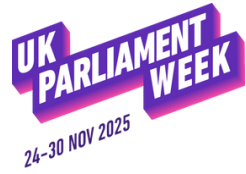
A.
1928

B.
1918

C.
1828

D.
1911





4

4. How many signatures does a petition on the official UK Parliament website need before the Government responds?

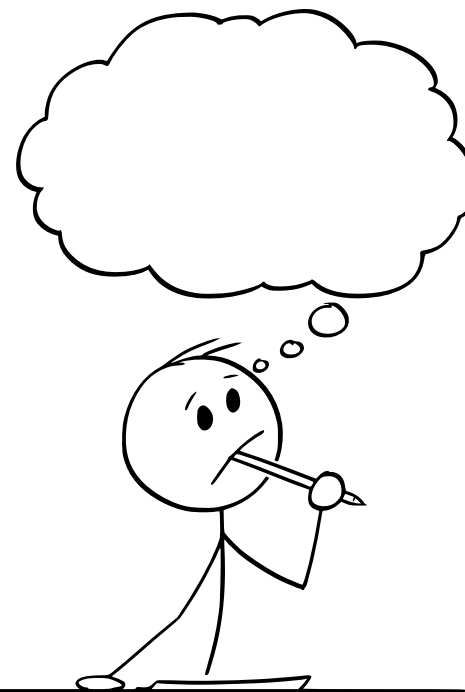


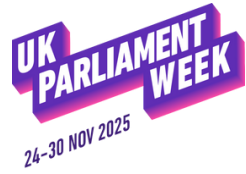
A.
1,000

B.
10,000

C.
50,000

D.
100,000





5

5. Who officially opens each new session of the UK Parliament by reading the Government's planned priorities for the year?

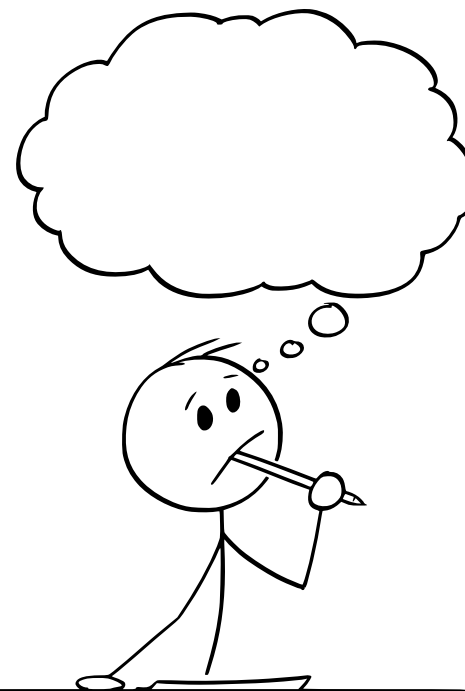


A.
The Prime Minister

B.
The Leader of the
Opposition

C.
The Speaker of the
House of Commons

D.
The Monarch





CORRECT ANSWERS

1

A. House of Commons,
House of Lords, Monarch

2

C - The Speaker

3

B - 1918

4

B - 10,000

5

D - The Monarch

ICEBREAKER OPTION 3: MATCH ME

**Can you match the job roles
to their responsibilities in
parliament?**

Provide each group with the three titles and eight responsibility strips to match to the correct area: Government, Parliament, or Monarch.

GOVERNMENT



PARLIAMENT

MONARCH

Gives official approval before a new law can take effect.

1

Decides how much money is spent on things like healthcare, education, and defence.

5

Announces the plans for the year in a traditional speech each time Parliament begins a new session.

6

Creates and suggests new laws that are then discussed and voted on by others.

2

Carries out ceremonial duties and represents unity across the nation.

4

Represents the country at major international events and meetings with world leaders.

8

Debates and votes on whether new laws should be made or changed.

3

Speaks on behalf of people from local areas, sharing their views and concerns nationally.

7

ANSWERS

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