

## Worksheet 1.14b: Equality Act 2010 – true or false?

Ten of the statements below are true and ten are false. Decide which is which and write T or F next to each one.

Statement	T or F?
1. If you live in the UK, but weren't born here, the Equality Act doesn't apply to you.	
2. The Equality Act combined over 100 separate pieces of legislation, putting them into one Act.	
3. Acts that were merged to create the Equality Act include the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.	
4. 'Dual discrimination' means treating someone (e.g. a black bisexual man) worse than other people because of more than one factor.	
5. The Equality Act has given humans and animals equal rights in the UK.	
6. Nine protected characteristics are covered by the Equality Act (including age and race).	
7. It's now against the law to ask a student or a colleague if they're vegetarian.	
8. The Equality Act means that you're not allowed to check if someone can drive when they're applying for a job.	
9. Equality law only applies to big businesses (not to small businesses).	
10. The Equality Act tries to encourage people from different backgrounds to work as politicians and to get society's well-paid jobs.	
11. You're allowed to stop a young adult from becoming a manager, if everyone in their team would be more than ten years older than them.	
12. The Equality Act includes guidance on how to support lots of different citizens, including carers and people who are changing gender.	
13. Schools have a duty to support breastfeeding students who want to feed their baby during the school day.	
14. The Equality Act says that wheelchair users should automatically get a job if they didn't get the last one they applied for.	
15. The Equality Act made it illegal to have clubs for particular groups (e.g. a book club for over-60s).	
16. Bosses are not allowed to email staff wishing them 'Happy Christmas', because not everyone celebrates Christmas.	
17. If someone believes they've been discriminated against at work, they can take their concerns to an employment tribunal.	
18. The Equality Act ranks personal characteristics in order of importance, e.g. someone's age is seen as more important than their skin colour.	
19. Organisations have to make 'reasonable adjustments' to support disabled people (e.g. a teacher should face forward so that a deaf student can lip-read).	
20. There are some exceptions to sex discrimination, e.g. an all-girls school is allowed to reject any boys who apply.	