***На допомогу***

 ***учителю***

**Quiz “Across English-speaking Countries”**

 (додатковий матеріал до уроків англійської мови)

 **СПЕЦІАЛІЗОВАНА ШКОЛА І-ІІІ СТУПЕНІВ  З
 ПОГЛИБЛЕНИМ ВИВЧЕННЯМ ОКРЕМИХ**

 **ПРЕДМЕТІВ №16  ХАРКІВСЬКОЇ МІСЬКОЇ РАДИ
 ХАРКІВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ ІМЕНІ В.Г. СЕРГЄЄВА**

 учитель англійської мови

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**Great Britain**

1. What was the first name of London and who gave that name to the town?
2. What international organizations is Great Britain the member of?
3. The most important periods in the history of England are connected with the following invaders: the Anglo-Saxons, the Viking Invaders, the Normans, the Celts and the Romans?
4. What makes Scottish, Welsh, English and Northern Irish differ from each other?
5. What is the second largest church in Europe and who designed it?
6. What is the national flower emblem of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and why?
7. What do you know about the famous Round Table?
8. Schools in Britain provide both selective and non-selective education. What schools select children according to their abilities?
9. Who made the first printing press in England?
10. What have the modern pubs, loved by the British, originated from?
11. What is necessary to do to get a place at university in England?
12. Why are multistoried houses unpopular with the British?
13. What is Oxford Street famous for?
14. What is the name of the Scottish lake in which there is supposed to be a monster?
15. Why is the Palace of Westminster a historical place?
16. How did Trafalgar Square get its name?
17. What song do people usually sing at midnight on the 31st of December throughout Great Britain?
18. What place is the home of the British press and what names of great English men are connected with it?
19. Where could the phrase “I hope to see London before I die” be heard for the first time?
20. What sports were originated in Britain?

Keys

1. It was Londinium. The Romans did.
2. The United Nations Organization, the European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization of European Economic Cooperation, the World Medical Association, the International Union of Students, the Interpol International Police, UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the European Economic Community – the Common Market.
3. The Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Viking Invaders, the Normans.
4. Various origins.
5. It is St. Paul`s Cathedral; Sir Christopher Wren did.
6. England – a red rose. War of Roses: houses of Lancaster and York fought for the throne. The house of Lancaster which had a red rose as an emblem won (1455).

Wales – daffodil is the second emblem of Wales. In the Welsh language there is the word “cenhinen” that means both “daffodil” and “leek”. That`s why daffodil and leek became the national emblems of Wales. According to the legend on the eve of the battle with Saxons St. David suggested the Welsh to attach leek to their hats in order to differ the Welsh from enemies.

Since that time the Welsh celebrate the Day of St. David on the 1-st of March and attach daffodils and leek to their clothes.

Northern Ireland – a shamrock (a kind of clover).

St. Patrick tried to spread Christianity and explained that there was the God-Father, the God-Son and the God – St. Spirit. They looked like the leaves of shamrock on the stem, they formed the unity. It was better than a lot of pagan idols.

Scotland – the national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. It saved Scotland from foreign invaders many years ago. During a surprise night attack the Scottish soldiers were awakened with the shouts of the invaders as their bare feet touched the thorns of the thistles in the field.

1. The King Arthur used the round table in order to show that all the knights equal.
2. Grammar schools.
3. Caxton did. The 15-th century.
4. From a stopping place for travelers where they could get food, warmth , shelter – an inn or a tavern.
5. To get the grades asked by a university.
6. They are fond of gardening.
7. Oxford Street, one of the richest streets of London, is famous for shopping centre.
8. It is Loch Ness (length – 40 km; depth – 275m.)
9. It was founded in 1050 as a monastery. Nearly all the queens and kings were crowned and buried there. There are also the graves and memorial slabs of statesmen and other distinguished people. Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Ch. Dickens, Thomas Hardy are buried in the Abbey. In the Poet`s Corner there are memorials to Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Thackeray, Scott and Longfellow.
10. It was named in commemoration of the victorious naval battle of Trafalgar in 1805 in which Admiral – Lord Nelson was fatally wounded.
11. “Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And never brought to mind?”

1. Fleet Street is. The names of John Milton, Dickens, and Daniel Defo are connected with it.
2. In the play “Henry IV” by W. Shakespeare.
3. Football, cricket, golf, lawn tennis, table tennis, cross-country running, horse-racing, boat-race.

**Culture of England. Traditions.**

1. Cultural life in Great Britain is closely connected with the Romans, who built there theatres. (Yes).
2. In the Middle Ages people were entertained only by clowns and singers whose songs told stories from the Bible. (Yes).
3. Britain`s beat music was influenced by the African style. (No. By the American style).
4. The painter John Constable was called “English Aivazovsky”. (No. W. Turner).
5. Crime stories, written by the top-selling fiction writer Dame Agatha Christie, were translated into 20 languages. (No. 44 languages).
6. Two alive English customs, a puppet theatre Punch and Judy and a morris dance are about 8 hundred years old.

(Yes).

1. Queen Victoria enjoyed “Alice in Wonderland” and asked the author Lewis Carroll to send her a copy of his next book. It was “Syllabus of Algebraical Geometry”. (Yes. He was a mathematician).
2. The phrase “I hope to see London before I die” belonged to George Byron. (No. Shakespeare. “Henry IV”.)
3. “God Save the King” came to be referred as the National Anthem from the beginning of the 19-th century. (Yes).
4. The original Tate Gallery, founded by sugar magnate Sir Henry Tate, is second only to the National Gallery. (Yes).
5. “The Golden Age” of English painting is the period of the 17-th century. (No. The 18-th century).
6. In Northern England on New Year`s Day the first footer is required to carry 3 articles: a piece of coal, a piece of bread and a silver coin. (Yes).

**Canada**

1. What did the word “Canada” mean when it was first used by early European inhabitants?
2. Who are believed to be the first inhabitants of Canada and where did they come from?
3. What type of state is Canada and who is the head of it?
4. What are the official languages in Canada?
5. By total area (including its waters), Canada is the second-largest country in the world, after Russia. By land area alone, Canada ranks fourth. Is it true or false?
6. What are Canada`s national symbols?
7. The roots of organized sports in Canada date back to the 1770s. What two kinds of sports are considered to be Canada`s official national sports nowadays?
8. What is the capital city of Canada now and who named a small town as the capital in 1857?
9. Name of least 3 natural sights of Canada, please.
10. Name at least 5 cultural, historic and architectural attractions of Canada, please.
11. What oceans is Canada washed by?
12. What of the following holidays are celebrated by the inhabitants of Canada: New Year`s Day, Good Friday, Canada Day, Christmas Day, Labour Day?

**Keys**

1. It meant “Village” or “land”.
2. Most experts believe that the first people came from Asia about 15.000 years ago. Their descendants are known today as Indians.
3. Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state.
4. English and French are two official languages in Canada.
5. It`s true.
6. The symbols include the maple leaf, the beaver, Canada Goose, the Crown, Common Loon and the totem pole.
7. Ice hockey and lacrosse.
8. Ottawa is the capital city. Queen Victoria named a small town Ottawa as the capital.
9. The Great Lakes, the Niagara Falls, Agawa Canyon area.
10. The City Hall in Toronto, the Parliament Hill in Ottawa, the Tower of Peace in Ottawa, the Canadian War Museum, Stanley Park (1888), Notre-Dame Basilica (Quebec), the Montreal Botanical Garden in Quebec (with 30 thematic gardens and 10 greenhouses), Banff National Park (1885) in the Rocky Mountains, the National Gallery of Canada.
11. It is washed by 3 oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
12. All of them (5) are celebrated in Canada.

**New Zealand**

1. New Zealand was discovered by the Dutch explorer Tasman in 1642.

 (Yes).

1. New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean.

(Yes).

1. The European settled in New Zealand in the 17-th century.

(No. In the 18-th century).

1. The country is situated on several small island

(No. It is situated on 2 main islands – the North Island and South Island and several dozen smaller islands).

1. Auckland is the capital of New Zealand and Wellington is the largest city. (No. Wellington is the capital, Auckland is the largest city).
2. The native people, called Maoris, came to New Zealand from Australia.

(No. From Polynesian islands).

1. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy and the British Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch of New Zealand.

 (Yes).

1. A living national emblem of New Zealand is a very unusual bird kiwi.

 (Yes).

1. In some English-speaking countries New Zealand are known as Kiwis. (Yes).
2. New Zealand adopted its own constitution in 1852.

(No. Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony).

1. New Zealand has two anthems: “God, defend New Zealand” and “God, save the Queen”.

(Yes).

1. Most New Zealand don`t have air conditioning and central heating in their houses.

 (Yes).

**Australia**

1. What did the word “Australia” originally mean?
2. How many states and territories is the Commonwealth of Australia composed of? What are they?
3. When was the Australian continent discovered?
4. Who added Australia to the possessions of the British crown?
5. Who were the first Europeans to visit Australian”
6. What groups is the Australian population divided into?
7. When did the first inhabitants migrate to the Australian continent from South-East Asia?
8. Whom do we call “Old Australians”?
9. Whom do we call “New Australians”?
10. Why is Australian Day celebrated on January, 26?
11. What is the Commonwealth of Australia?
12. What are winter and summer seasons in Australia? Why is it so?
13. Why is Australia the least populated of the world`s continents?
14. Who is the head of the state?
15. How is Tasmania sometimes called?
16. It was Australian’s earliest economic activity and it is still leading farm activity. What is it?
17. Which of the birds that live in Australia can laugh?
18. What national character is thought of as the “typical” Australian man?
19. What are the most popular sports in Australia?
20. When does the school year begin and end in Australia?

**Keys**

1. “Terra australis incognita” or “the unknown southern land” – Australia. (Latin)
2. There are 6 states and 2 territories. They are: Тew South Wales, Victoria, Queensland , South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.
3. In 1770 by James Cook, the English captain.
4. The British explorer James Cook did.
5. They were the Dutch.
6. “Original Australians (Aborigines), “Old Australians”, “New Australians”.
7. At least 40.000 years ago.
8. They are people of Anglo-Saxon or Irish origin, born in Australia and speaking English as their native language.
9. They are post-war immigrants from various countries.
10. The first contingent of the British convicts landed where Sydney stands today, on January 26, 1787. (11 ships and 500 men).
11. It is Australia with nearby island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands.
12. Winter season is from June to August; summer season is December, January and February, because the continent is South of Equator.
13. Because of the big territory of the deserts inside the country.
14. The Monarch of Great Britain.
15. Tasmania, the island state, is sometimes called the apple isle because it produces most of Australia`s apples.
16. It is sheep farming.
17. Kookaburras.
18. The “ocker” is. He drinks a lot of beer, talks about nothing but sport, and would die for his men friends.
19. Swimming, surfing, yachting, horse racing.
20. It begins in late January or early February and ends in mid-December.

**The USA**

1. What was the name of the ship that brought first emigrants to America?
2. How did the Indians call all Englishmen?
3. What caused the War for Independence?
4. What do the terms “melting pot” and “salad bowl” mean to U.S. society and culture?
5. What was an earlier name for New York City?
6. Which American silent film star is called “The Little Tramp”?
7. What is the name of the national anthem of the USA?
8. What are the names of the American flag?
9. What is the American symbol of freedom?
10. Who of the American presidents was called “The Father of the Nation”?
11. What was called “The Gold Rush”?
12. What building does the President of the USA live and work in?
13. What historical period is called “The Great Depression”?
14. What is the American parliament?
15. What American holidays are associated with the history of the nation?
16. What monument in Washington, D.C., dedicated to an American president is nicknamed “The Pencil”?
17. When do Americans celebrate the birthday of their nation?
18. Which two novels by Mark Twain are often called “the first modern American novels”?
19. Name two political parties in the USA and say which animals symbolize each party.
20. Which American family compiled the first dictionary of the American

variant of the English language?

**Keys**

1. The “Mayflower”.
2. The Indians called all Englishmen “Yankee”.
3. The British colonies in North America wanted to be free and independent from Britain.
4. The USA is a country of immigrants who work together as Americans while retaining their ethnic identities.
5. New Amsterdam was.
6. Charlie Chaplin.
7. “Star-Spangled Banner”.
8. “The Stars and Stripes” and “The Star-Spangled Banner”.
9. The Statue of Liberty in New York is.
10. George Washington was called “The Father of the Nation”.
11. In 1848-1849 thousands of prospectors traveled to California in search of gold.
12. In the White House.
13. The period of the heavy economic crisis of the 1930s in the USA.
14. Congress is.
15. Such American holidays as President’s Day, Independence Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day are associated with the history of the nation.
16. Washington Monument.
17. On July,4.
18. “The Adventures of Huck Finn” and “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”.
19. Democrats: donkey. Republicans: elephant.
20. Webster.

**Quiz**

 **The USA**

1. The US city where the Declaration of Independence was signed.
2. The author of the Declaration of Independence.
3. The English for «свобода».
4. The first President of the United States.
5. How many stripes are the on the American flag?
6. The 50th state of the USA.
7. This French sculptor designed the Statue of Liberty.
8. The head of state in the US.
9. July 4th, or … Day is the most important American holiday.
10. The Statue of … is a symbol of America.
11. It represents a state on the US flag.
12. This country presented the US with an incredible birthday gift.

 **Answers**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Philadelphia
 | 7. Bartholdi  |
| 1. Jefferson
 | 8. president |
| 1. freedom
 | 9. Independence |
| 1. Washington
 | 10. Liberty |
| 1. thirteen
 | 11. star |
| 1. Hawaii
 | 1. France
 |

 **American Proverbs**

Here are four American proverbs. Can you choose the correct word?

1. Another day, another …
2. dollar;
3. problem;
4. life.
5. Nothing is certain except death and …
6. life;
7. birth;
8. taxes.
9. Every man must skin his own …
10. cat;
11. sunk;
12. onions.
13. Never trust a fellow that wears a …
14. hat;
15. tie;
16. suit.

 **Answers**

1. (A)
2. (C)
3. (B)
4. (C)

**Shakespeare**

Choose the answer.

1. This is the house where Shakespeare was born. Where is it situated?
2. Stratford-on-Avon;
3. London;
4. Glasgow.
5. How old was William Shakespeare when he married Anne Hathaway?
6. 18;
7. 21;
8. 24.
9. How many children did he have?
10. 1;
11. 2;
12. 3.
13. Which is the longest (and most filmed) of Shakespeare`s plays?
14. Romeo and Juliet;
15. Hamlet;
16. King Lear.
17. Shakespeare himself played in some of his plays. Which part did he play in Hamlet?
18. Hamlet;
19. Horatio;
20. the Ghost.
21. Can you match the quotations with the plays they are taken from?

1). All the world`s a stage. And all the men and women are merely players.

2). What`s in a name? That which we call a rose. By any other name would smell as sweet.

3). But love is blind, and lovers cannot see.

4). Brevity is the soul of wit.

 5). All`s well that ends well.

1. Hamlet
2. All`s well that ends well
3. Romeo and Juliet
4. As you like it
5. The Merchant of Venice

**Famous Quotations**

Here are some famous quotations. Can you work out who said them using the naves in the list below?

1. I think, therefore I am.
2. I came, I saw, I conquered.
3. But it does move!
4. Money has no smell.
5. Beauty will save the world.
6. Brevity is the sister of talent.
7. Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.
8. Children should be seen, not heard.
9. There is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.
10. All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.
11. Let them eat cake.

 **Answers**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Thomas Edison | 1. Descartes
 |
| Vespasian | 1. Julius Caesar
 |
| Anton Chekhov | 1. Galilei
 |
| Fyodop Dostoevsky | 1. Vespasian
 |
| Descartes | 1. Dostoevsky
 |
| Queen Victoria | 1. Chekhov
 |
| Marie Antoinette | 1. Edison
 |
| George Orwell  | 1. Queen Victoria
 |
| Julius Caesar | 1. Napoleon
 |
| Galileo Galilei | 1. Orwell
 |
| Napoleon  | 1. Marie Antoinette
 |