

Quiz VII. The English-Speaking World

Introduction

This quiz is designed to test your knowledge of the Commonwealth and the English-speaking countries you have studied. You are to do this quiz after you have revised all the country studying materials and the six previous quizzes.

The learning objectives of this final quiz are to help you to diagnose your weaknesses and to make you familiar with the tasks of the actual final test on the English-speaking world. Try to work on this quiz in the same way you would if you were taking the actual test.

The quiz has two parts. The task of Part A is similar to that of the previous quizzes. You are to read the questions and incomplete sentences and to choose the correct answer from the five alternatives, marked A, B, C, D, E. The task of Part B is new. It contains a number of tables, and you are to match the information of the two table sections according to the table titles. An example is given to make you familiar with the way how to do this part.

After doing each part, compare your answers with the keys and evaluate your results.

Now begin to work on the parts of the quiz.

Part A: 70 numbers

Directions: In this part, you are to read the questions and incomplete sentences. Beneath each of them, there are five alternative answers, marked A, B, C, D, E. Choose the one alternative which answers the question or completes the sentence. Then write your choice on your answer sheet.

Questions 1 through 18 are based on the general information about the Commonwealth of Nations and its members.

1. The headquarters of the Commonwealth of Nations are in _____
(A) the Parliament House.
(B) the Capitol.
(C) the Marlborough House.
(D) the White House.
(E) the White Hall.

2. The website of the Commonwealth of Nations is _____
- (A) "thecommonwealth.org".
 - (B) "thecommonwealth.com".
 - (C) "thecommonwealth.edu".
 - (D) "thecommonwealth.gov".
 - (E) "thecommonwealth.net".
3. All the countries of the Commonwealth share _____ as a(n) _____ language.
- (A) French ... national
 - (B) English ... national
 - (C) Spanish ... official
 - (D) English ... common
 - (E) German ... state
4. Which country is a parliamentary democracy?
- (A) Canada
 - (B) The UK
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) New Zealand
 - (E) Each of them
5. Which of the following is not a former dependency of Great Britain?
- (A) Bermuda
 - (B) Gibraltar
 - (C) Madagascar
 - (D) The Falkland Islands
 - (E) The Republic of Eire
6. On which continent did the UK have no colonies?
- (A) Europe
 - (B) Australia
 - (C) Africa
 - (D) The Antarctic
 - (E) Asia
7. Which of these countries has a president?
- (A) New Zealand
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) Great Britain
 - (D) Australia
 - (E) None of them

8. Which of these countries has a one-chamber parliament?
(A) New Zealand
(B) Canada
(C) The USA
(D) The UK
(E) Australia
9. English is not the official language of _____
(A) the USA.
(B) Canada.
(C) Australia.
(D) New Zealand.
(E) the UK.
10. Which of these languages influenced English?
(A) Latin
(B) German
(C) French
(D) Each of them
(E) None of them
11. Which national flag depicts a miniature Union Jack?
(A) American
(B) Canadian
(C) Australian
(D) Each of them
(E) None of them
12. Which country shares the Royal Coat of Arms with the United Kingdom?
(A) New Zealand
(B) Canada
(C) Australia
(D) The USA
(E) None of them
13. The Statute of Westminster recognized the independence of the British colonies in _____
(A) 1901.
(B) 1921.
(C) 1931.
(D) 1939.
(E) 1947.

14. The British Empire officially stopped existing in the _____
(A) 1920s.
(B) 1930s.
(C) 1940s.
(D) 1950s.
(E) 1960s.
15. In some of the former British colonies, _____ represents _____
(A) the Governor-General ... the British Monarch.
(B) the Prime Minister ... the Parliament.
(C) the President ... the Legislative Power.
(D) the Party Leader ... the Cabinet of Ministers.
(E) the State Secretary ... the Executive Power.
16. By total area, _____ is the second largest country in the world after Russia.
(A) the USA
(B) Australia
(C) India
(D) Canada
(E) None of them
17. Which country is not a constitutional monarchy?
(A) New Zealand
(B) the USA
(C) the UK
(D) Australia
(E) Canada
18. The flag of the Commonwealth depicts _____
(A) a star.
(B) a cross.
(C) a miniature Union Jack.
(D) a globe.
(E) a maple leaf.

Questions 19 through 29 are based on the United Kingdom.

19. Who gave England its name “Angle land”?
(A) The Celts
(B) The Germanic tribes
(C) The Romans
(D) The Normans
(E) The Vikings

20. The British Parliament has had two houses since _____
- (A) 1066.
 - (B) 1215.
 - (C) 1265.
 - (D) 1301.
 - (E) 1536.
21. Great Britain was officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in _____
- (A) 1707.
 - (B) 1801.
 - (C) 1912.
 - (D) 1922.
 - (E) 1931.
22. How many countries are there on the British Isles?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
 - (E) 5
23. Greater London is _____
- (A) a part of London.
 - (B) the official name of the British capital.
 - (C) the counties around London.
 - (D) London and the areas around it.
 - (E) each of the above.
24. Which name does not fit the rest?
- (A) Eton
 - (B) Harrow
 - (C) Rugby
 - (D) Sussex
 - (E) Winchester
25. The student quarter in London is _____
- (A) Westminster.
 - (B) the City.
 - (C) Bloomsbury.
 - (D) Latin Quarter.
 - (E) Oxford Street.

26. Which sport did not originate in the UK?

- (A) Football
- (B) Tennis
- (C) Golf
- (D) Horse racing
- (E) Cricket

27. Cockney is _____

- (A) bookish English.
- (B) plain English.
- (C) spoken English.
- (D) illiterate English.
- (E) vulgar English.

28. The limerick is named after _____

- (A) the Irish town.
- (B) the Scottish village.
- (C) the English city.
- (D) the Welsh settlement.
- (E) its inventor's name.

29. _____ is considered "the father of English poetry".

- (A) Robert Burns
- (B) George Gordon Byron
- (C) Percy Bysshe Shelley
- (D) Geoffrey Chaucer
- (E) Thomas Moore

Questions 30 through 45 are based on the United States of America.

30. Which statement is true?

- (A) Amerigo Vespucci discovered America.
- (B) Amerigo Vespucci discovered and explored the new land.
- (C) Christopher Columbus discovered but did not explore the New World.
- (D) Christopher Columbus found America and settled in the New World.
- (E) Both Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci explored the new continent.

31. _____ began the active colonization in America.

- (A) Columbus and his seamen
- (B) Amerigo Vespucci and his companions
- (C) The Pilgrim Fathers
- (D) Leif Ericson and his mariners
- (E) All of them

32. Which event was called God's will?
(A) The Independence of the American colonies from Britain
(B) The abolition of slavery in the USA
(C) Abraham Lincoln's assassination
(D) The Great Depression
(E) The purchase of Alaska
33. Which of the following completes the phrase "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect..."?
(A) State
(B) Union
(C) World
(D) Community
(E) Commonwealth
34. In 1992, the USA celebrated _____
(A) its Bicentennial.
(B) the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World.
(C) the 200th anniversary of the American first college.
(D) the 400th anniversary of the colonists' first settlement.
(E) the 300th anniversary of the slavery abolition.
35. In the USA, English is the _____ language.
(A) official
(B) sole
(C) only spoken
(D) federal
(E) national
36. The president of the USA is nationally elected for _____ years.
(A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five
(E) six
37. The US "dollar" originated from _____
(A) the German taler.
(B) the English pound.
(C) the French franc.
(D) the Italian ducat.
(E) the Latin libra.

38. _____ does not belong to the five Great Lakes.
- (A) Lake Superior
 - (B) Lake Michigan
 - (C) Lake Ontario
 - (D) Lake Huron
 - (E) the Great Salt Lake
39. “Hudson” is the name of _____
- (A) the person.
 - (B) the river.
 - (C) the bay.
 - (D) each of the above.
 - (E) none of the above.
40. Mr. Pierce is _____
- (A) a famous American scientist.
 - (B) a well-known American poet.
 - (C) a character of Mark Twain’s novel.
 - (D) one of the American presidents.
 - (E) the founder of the movie prize.
41. Which of the following genres originated in the USA?
- (A) The Western
 - (B) The detective story
 - (C) Science fiction
 - (D) The sonnet
 - (E) The adventure story
42. Which of the following persons got the Nobel Peace Prize?
- (A) Ernest Hemingway
 - (B) Langston Hughes
 - (C) Ray Bradbury
 - (D) Martin Luther King
 - (E) Condoleezza Rice
43. _____ did not participate in the 1945 Crimean Conference.
- (A) Joseph Stalin
 - (B) Winston Churchill
 - (C) Franklin Roosevelt
 - (D) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (E) All of the above

44. The NATO was founded in _____
- (A) 1944.
 - (B) 1945.
 - (C) 1947.
 - (D) 1949.
 - (E) 1953.
45. On September 11, 2001 _____ was blown up.
- (A) the Statue of Liberty
 - (B) the World Trade Center
 - (C) the Empire State Building
 - (D) the Metropolitan Opera
 - (E) the GM Corporation

Questions 46 through 52 are based on Canada.

46. The Upper and Lower Canadas were united under the name of “Province of Canada” in _____
- (A) 1774.
 - (B) 1791.
 - (C) 1841.
 - (D) 1849.
 - (E) 1856.
47. So far, the Canadians have always been struggling for _____
- (A) their independence of Great Britain.
 - (B) their cultural identity.
 - (C) their influence on the world’s economy.
 - (D) their position in the world’s policy making.
 - (E) all of the above.
48. _____ is recognized as “a distinct society” in Canada.
- (A) Ontario
 - (B) Queensland
 - (C) Newfoundland
 - (D) Alberta
 - (E) Quebec
49. Which geographical name is different from the rest?
- (A) Ontario
 - (B) Manitoba
 - (C) Newfoundland
 - (D) Nova Scotia
 - (E) Yukon

50. _____ offers classes for English- and French-speaking students.
- (A) Harvard University
 - (B) Ottawa University
 - (C) the Sorbonne University
 - (D) the University of Wellington
 - (E) Oxford University
51. Canada's shores are washed by _____
- (A) one ocean.
 - (B) two oceans.
 - (C) three oceans.
 - (D) four oceans.
 - (E) no oceans.
52. Once the Prime Minister of Canada said that living next to the United States was like sleeping with _____
- (A) an elephant.
 - (B) a tiger.
 - (C) a dog.
 - (D) a cat.
 - (E) a bear.

Questions 53 through 65 are based on Australia.

53. Which of the Europeans discovered Australia first?
- (A) The Portuguese
 - (B) The Dutch
 - (C) The British
 - (D) The Spanish
 - (E) The Scandinavians
54. _____ discovered and explored the eastern coast of Australia and called it _____
- (A) Captain Arthur Philip ... New England.
 - (B) Captain James Cook ... New South Wales.
 - (C) Sir Joseph Banks ... Queensland.
 - (D) Christopher Columbus ... Tasmania.
 - (E) Amerigo Vespucci ... British Columbia.

55. _____ suggested Australia as a suitable place to transport Britain's criminals to.
- (A) Captain Arthur Philip
 - (B) Captain James Cook
 - (C) Henry Hudson
 - (D) Christopher Columbus
 - (E) Sir Joseph Banks
56. Australia became a nation in _____
- (A) 1779.
 - (B) 1787.
 - (C) 1901.
 - (D) 1920.
 - (E) 1931.
57. Australia Day is on _____
- (A) January 26.
 - (B) June 6.
 - (C) July 4.
 - (D) September 1.
 - (E) November 7.
58. The anthem of Australia is _____
- (A) "Defend Australia Beautiful".
 - (B) "Save Australia Marvellous".
 - (C) "Bless Australia Saint".
 - (D) "Establish Australia Wonderful".
 - (E) "Advance Australia Fair".
59. _____ is the executive governing body of Australia.
- (A) The Cabinet of Ministers
 - (B) The Privy Council
 - (C) The State Council
 - (D) The Commonwealth Parliament
 - (E) The Federal Executive Council
60. The Australian Aborigines are strangers in their own land _____
- (A) because they were not treated as human beings by the new settlers.
 - (B) as they want to live in harmony with their environment.
 - (C) since they are a dying race.
 - (D) for they remain "economically disadvantaged".
 - (E) due to all of the above.

61. The Aboriginal languages are _____
(A) spoken by all the Australians.
(B) in danger of dying out.
(C) not spoken at all.
(D) taught in all the Australian schools.
(E) dead languages.
62. Over the past decades, the Australian culture has been strongly influenced by _____
(A) the American popular culture.
(B) the large-scale immigration from non-English-speaking countries.
(C) Australia's Asian neighbours.
(D) all of the above.
(E) none of the above.
63. _____ is considered the cultural capital of Australia.
(A) Sydney
(B) Canberra
(C) Brisbane
(D) Melbourne
(E) Perth
64. Aussie Rules are _____
(A) the Australian legislation.
(B) the Australian constitution.
(C) the Australian grammar.
(D) the Australian unique sport.
(E) the Australian traffic regulations.
65. "Dreamtime" is _____
(A) a book about the Australian Aborigines.
(B) a film about Australians.
(C) an Australian popular music group.
(D) a famous poetical composition about the Australian history.
(E) a myth about the creation of people, land, culture in Australia.

Questions 66 through 70 are based on New Zealand.

66. The name "New Zealand" is of _____ origin.
(A) British
(B) Polynesian
(C) Maori
(D) Dutch
(E) American

67. New Zealand became independent of Great Britain in _____
- (A) 1840.
 (B) 1907.
 (C) 1931.
 (D) 1947.
 (E) 1950.
68. What is known about the native population of New Zealand?
- (A) The natives are quite satisfied with their living conditions.
 (B) Both in the cities and in the rural areas, the life of the natives is worse than that of the European New Zealanders.
 (C) The natives are never at peace with the other New Zealanders.
 (D) The natives live on good lands.
 (E) The natives don't like to live in cities.
69. In New Zealand, the popularity of _____ is very often greatest of all.
- (A) its film stars
 (B) its best sportsmen
 (C) its rock idols
 (D) its opera diva
 (E) its winner horses
70. The beginning of the 21st century is especially noted for the growth of _____ in New Zealand.
- (A) the tourism
 (B) the industries
 (C) the agriculture
 (D) the independence movement
 (E) all of the above

The Keys for Part A

1. C	8. A	15. A	22. B	29. D	36. C	43. D	50. B	57. A	64. D
2. A	9. A	16. D	23. D	30. C	37. A	44. D	51. C	58. E	65. E
3. D	10. D	17. B	24. D	31. C	38. E	45. B	52. A	59. E	66. D
4. E	11. C	18. D	25. C	32. C	39. D	46. C	53. A	60. E	67. C
5. C	12. B	19. B	26. D	33. B	40. E	47. B	54. B	61. B	68. B
6. D	13. C	20. C	27. D	34. B	41. A	48. E	55. E	62. D	69. E
7. E	14. C	21. D	28. A	35. E	42. D	49. E	56. C	63. D	70. A

Part B: 33 tables, 200 numbers. Mind the through numbering in all the tables!

Directions: In this part, you are to study the tables and select the letters for the numbers so as to match the information of the two table sections according to the requirements in the table titles. One letter may be used more than once. There is an extra letter in each table, which you are not to use.

Example: The Symbols of the Royal Coat of Arms and What They Symbolize. You are to match the letters and the numbers, deciding which of the symbols, marked A, B, C, D, E, corresponds to each number.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Monarchy | (A) the Lions |
| 2. England | (B) the Chained Unicorn |
| 3. Scotland | (C) the Lilies |
| 4. Ireland | (D) not represented |
| 5. Wales | (E) the Harp |

Answers: 1.A; 2.A; 3.B; 4.E; 5.D

Explanations: (A) matches both numbers 1 and 2 because the Lions on the Royal Coat of Arms symbolize the Monarchy and England. (B) matches number 3 as the Chained Unicorn is the national symbol of Scotland. The match for number 4 is (E) since the Harp symbolizes Ireland, being its national musical instrument. Number 5 goes together with (D), for Wales is not represented on the British Coat of Arms at all. (C) is an extra letter: there are no lilies on the British Coat of Arms.

Now begin to work on the tables. You are to write your choices on the answer sheet.

I. The Countries and their Geographical Location

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. The UK | (A) an island continent, washed by three oceans |
| 2. The USA | (B) a group of islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean |
| 3. Canada | (C) the northern part of North America, washed by three oceans |
| 4. Australia | (D) a group of isles off the NW coast of Europe across the English Channel |
| 5. New Zealand | (E) the central state in North America, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean |
| | (F) a state in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the nearest neighbour by the Irish Sea |

II. The Anthems, Mottoes and the Countries

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. "God Save the Queen" | (A) the motto of the USA |
| 7. "In God We Trust" | (B) the anthem of the UK |
| 8. "From Sea to Sea" | (C) the motto of Canada |
| | (D) the anthem of Australia |

III. The Countries and their Ancient Inhabitants

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 9. Australia | (A) the Celts |
| 10. Canada | (B) the Aborigines |
| 11. The USA | (C) the Indians |
| 12. The UK | (D) the Maoris |
| 13. New Zealand | (E) the Negroes |

IV. The Countries and their Administrative Division

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 14. The USA | (A) regions, areas, counties |
| 15. Australia | (B) fifty states and a district |
| 16. Canada | (C) ten provinces and three territories |
| 17. The UK | (D) six states and two mainland territories |
| 18. New Zealand | (E) ten provinces |
| | (F) districts and states |

V. Some Historical Events and their Years

- | | |
|---|--|
| 19. The waves of Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrive from the German lands and conquer England. | (A) 410 A.D.
(B) 1301
(C) 1504 |
| 20. The eldest son of the British monarch gets the noble title of the Prince of Wales. | (D) 1619
(E) 1642
(F) 1666 |
| 21. The Great Fire in London nearly destroys the town. | (G) 1805
(H) 1867 |
| 22. Admiral Nelson defeats Napoleon's invasion armies at the battle of Trafalgar. | (I) 1901
(J) 1907
(K) 6 th June, 1944 |
| 23. The Allies land in Normandy, France; the Second Front is opened. | |
| 24. Amerigo Vespucci publishes his work about the New World. | |
| 25. The beginning of slavery in the USA. | |
| 26. Canada becomes a confederation and gets the status of the Dominion of Canada. | |
| 27. Australia becomes a nation. | |
| 28. New Zealand becomes a dominion. | |

VI. The Countries and their Parliamentary Elections

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 29. The UK | (A) once in two years |
| 30. The USA | (B) once in three years |
| 31. Canada | (C) once in four years |
| 32. Australia | (D) once in five years |
| 33. New Zealand | (E) once in six years (the upper house);
once in three years (the lower house) |

VII. The Countries and their National Holidays

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 34. The UK | (A) Independence Day |
| 35. The USA | (B) Women's Day |
| 36. Canada | (C) Dominion Day
(D) Boxing Day |

VIII. The Countries and their Biggest Cities

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 37. The UK | (A) New York |
| 38. The USA | (B) Birmingham |
| 39. Canada | (C) Auckland |
| 40. Australia | (D) Toronto |
| 41. New Zealand | (E) Liverpool |
| | (F) Sydney |

IX. The Mountain Ranges and the Countries

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 42. The Pennines | (A) Australia |
| 43. The Cordilleras | (B) the USA, Canada |
| 44. The Appalachians | (C) the UK |
| 45. The Rocky Mountains | (D) New Zealand |
| 46. The Southern Alps | |

X. The Highest Peaks and the Countries

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 47. Ben Nevis | (A) Australia |
| 48. Mount McKinley | (B) the UK |
| 49. Mount Logan | (C) the USA |
| 50. Mount Cook | (D) Canada |
| | (E) New Zealand |

XI. The Lakes and their Geographical Location

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 51. Lake Michigan | (A) Scotland |
| 52. Lake Taupo | (B) Canada |
| 53. Loch Ness | (C) Northern Ireland |
| 54. Lough Neagh | (D) the USA |
| | (E) New Zealand |

XII. The Political Parties and the Countries

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 55. The Conservative Party | (A) the USA |
| 56. The Democratic Party | (B) the UK |
| 57. The Labour Party | (C) Canada |
| 58. The Republican Party | (D) Australia |
| 59. The National Party | |
| 60. The Liberal Democrats | |

XIII. Some Places of Interest and the Cities They Are In

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 61. Madame Tussaud's Museum | (A) London |
| 62. The Royal Conservatory of Music | (B) Washington |
| 63. The Library of the Congress | (C) New York |
| 64. The Royal Exhibition Building | (D) Toronto |
| 65. The Scott Museum | (E) Edinburgh |
| 66. The Alexander Turnbull Library | (F) Canberra |
| | (G) Melbourne |

XIV. The Famous Parks and the Countries

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 67. Hyde Park | (A) the USA |
| 68. Kensington Gardens | (B) the UK |
| 69. James's Park | (C) Canada |
| 70. Disney World | (D) Australia |
| 71. Wood Buffalo | |
| 72. The Yellowstone National Park | |

XV. The Parts of the UK and their Patrons

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 73. England | (A) St. Andrew |
| 74. Scotland | (B) St. David |
| 75. Wales | (C) St. George |
| 76. Northern Ireland | (D) St. Paul |
| | (E) St. Patrick |

XVI. Some American Presidents and the Information About Them

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 77. George Washington | (A) commanded the US forces during W.W.II. |
| 78. John Adams | (B) was the longest serving president. |
| 79. Thomas Jefferson | (C) sanctioned the nuclear bombing of two Japanese cities in August 1945. |
| 80. Franklin Delano Roosevelt | (D) was the most prominent author of the Declaration of Independence. |
| 81. Dwight David Eisenhower | (E) commanded the American army against the British in the War of Independence. |
| | (F) was the first in the White House. |

XVII. Some London Streets and What They Symbolize

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 82. Downing Street | (A) government offices |
| 83. Oxford Street | (B) the residence of the Prime Minister |
| 84. Piccadilly Circus | (C) British journalism |
| 85. Whitehall | (D) tourism, entertainment |
| 86. Fleet Street | (E) trade, commerce, shopping |
| | (F) British education |

XVIII. The Famous Poets and their Countries

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 87. William Blake | (A) the UK |
| 88. Robert Frost | (B) the USA |
| 89. K. Worker | (C) Canada |
| 90. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow | (D) Australia |
| 91. Walt Whitman | |
| 92. Percy Bysshe Shelley | |

XIX. The Famous Poets and their Poetical Compositions

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 93. Thomas Moore | (A) "Much Ado About Nothing" |
| 94. William Shakespeare | (B) "My Heart's in the Highlands" |
| 95. G.G. Byron | (C) "Those Evening Bells" |
| 96. H.W. Longfellow | (D) "Leaves of Grass" |
| 97. Walt Whitman | (E) "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" |
| 98. W.H. Davies | (F) "The Song of Hiawatha" |
| 99. Robert Frost | (G) "Fire and Ice" |
| | (H) "Leisure" |

XX. The Painters and their Countries

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 100. Joshua Reynolds | (A) Australia |
| 101. Thomas Gainsborough | (B) New Zealand |
| 102. John Constable | (C) the UK |
| 103. Sydney Nolan | (D) Canada |
| 104. Frances Hodgkins | (E) the USA |
| 105. Roy Lichtenstein | |
| 106. William Turner | |

XXI. The Masters of Music and the Information About Them

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 107. Louis Armstrong | (A) an American experimentalist in classical music composition |
| 108. George Gershwin | (B) an Australian opera diva |
| 109. Frank Sinatra | (C) a Canadian musician |
| 110. Benjamin Britten | (D) an American musician and jazz conductor |
| 111. Benjamin Goodman | (E) a British composer |
| 112. Leonard Cohen | (F) a New Zealand singer |
| 113. Joan Sutherland | (G) an American singer and actor |
| 114. Henry Cowell | (H) an American jazz musician |
| | (I) an Afro-American jazz musician and composer |

XXII. The Scientists and the Countries

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 115. Isaac Newton | (A) the UK |
| 116. James Maxwell | (B) the USA |
| 117. Charles Darwin | (C) Canada |
| 118. Ralph Emerson | (D) Australia |
| 119. Ernest Rutherford | (E) New Zealand |
| 120. Gerhard Herzberg | (F) Russia |
| 121. F.M. Barnet | |
| 122. John MacLeod | |
| 123. Frederic Banting | |
| 124. V.K. Zworykin | |

XXIII. The Scientists and their Discoveries/Inventions

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 125. Albert Einstein | (A) the law of gravitation |
| 126. Isaac Newton | (B) the single use plastic syringe |
| 127. Samuel Morse | (C) the general theory of relativity |
| 128. Alexander Bell | (D) the telegraph |
| 129. V.K. Zworykin | (E) the founder of nuclear physics |
| 130. Frederic Banting | (F) the telephone |
| 131. Colin Murdoch | (G) the TV tube |
| 132. Ernest Rutherford | (H) insulin |
| | (I) the lightning-rod |

XXIV. The Famous People and the Information About Them

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 133. Albert Einstein | (A) an American choreographer |
| 134. Francis Coppola | (B) an Australian opera diva |
| 135. Edmund Hillary | (C) a Canadian prime minister |
| 136. V.K. Zworykin | (D) a famous writer, born in New Zealand |
| 137. Mel Gibson | (E) an American scientist |
| 138. Dyson Carter | (F) an American producer |
| 139. Katherine Mansfield | (G) a New Zealand traveller and researcher |
| 140. Mr. Trudeau | (H) an American inventor |
| 141. George Balanchine | (I) an Australian actor |
| | (J) a Canadian writer |

XXV. The Countries and the Writers

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 142. The UK | (A) John Galsworthy |
| 143. The USA | (B) M. de Cervantes |
| 144. Canada | (C) Katherine Prichard |
| 145. Australia | (D) Fenimore Cooper |
| 146. New Zealand | (E) Henry Lawson |
| | (F) Katherine Mansfield |

XXVI. The Famous Writers and their Literary Works

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 147. James Fenimore Cooper | (A) "Three Men in a Boat" |
| 148. Harriet Beecher-Stowe | (B) "An American Tragedy " |
| 149. Jerome K. Jerome | (C) "The Great Gatsby" |
| 150. Dyson Carter | (D) "Say No to Death" |
| 151. Theodore Dreiser | (E) "The Picture of Dorian Grey" |
| 152. F. Scott Fitzgerald | (F) "Treasure Island" |
| 153. Dimfna Cusack | (G) "Gulliver's Travels" |
| 154. Robert Stevenson | (H) "The Roaring Nineties" |
| 155. Katherine Prichard | (I) "Russia's Secret Weapon" |
| 156. Jonathan Swift | (J) "The Last of the Mohicans" |
| | (K) "Uncle Tom's Cabin" |

XXVII. The Famous Hollywood Producers and their Films

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 157. Francis Coppola | (A) “The Terminator” |
| 158. Martin Scorsese | (B) “Peter the Great” |
| 159. George Lucas | (C) “Kill Bill” |
| 160. Steven Spielberg | (D) “The Lord of the Rings” |
| 161. James Cameron | (E) “The Godfather” |
| 162. Quentin Tarantino | (F) “Star Wars” |
| 163. Peter Jackson | (G) “The Aviator” |
| | (H) “Jurassic Park” |

XXVIII. The Famous Hollywood Actors/Actresses and the Films They Starred In

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 164. Charlie Chaplin | (A) “Some Like It Hot” |
| 165. Marilyn Monroe | (B) “Last Tango in Paris” |
| 166. Elizabeth Taylor | (C) “The Godfather” |
| 167. Audrey Hepburn | (D) “Batman” |
| 168. Marlon Brando | (E) “War and Peace” |
| 169. Al Pacino | (F) “The Gold Rush” |
| | (G) “Cleopatra” |

XXIX. Some Nobel Laureates and the Information About Them

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 170. John Galsworthy | (A) the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907; the first English Nobel laureate |
| 171. William Golding | (B) “The Forsyte Saga”; the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1932 |
| 172. Samuel Beckett | (C) “The Theatre of the Absurd”; the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954 |
| 173. Clement Boman | (D) the Nobel Prize for the research in virusology in 1960 |
| 174. Rudyard Kipling | (E) “The Winter of Our Discontent”; the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962 |
| 175. John Steinbeck | (F) “Lord of the Flies”; the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983 |
| 176. F.M. Barnet | (G) the Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin in 1923 |
| | (H) the Nobel Prize for the research in power engineering in 2007 |

XXX. Some Special Words and their Original Meanings

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 177. Kanata | (A) an American |
| 178. Yankee | (B) southern |
| 179. A Tory | (C) a village |
| 180. A Whig | (D) a white land |
| 181. Albion | (E) a lonely port |
| 182. Llyn-Din | (F) an Irish highwayman |
| 183. Ulster | (G) a Scottish preacher |
| 184. Australia | (H) Uncle Sam |
| | (I) Northern Ireland |

XXXI. The Ships and the Historical Events They Are Connected With

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 185. The Pinta | (A) the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers in America |
| 186. The Mayflower | (B) the collision with an iceberg |
| 187. The Nina | (C) the commanding ship of Christopher Columbus' fleet |
| 188. The Titanic | (D) one of the three ships that sailed to find the East Indies |
| 189. The Santa Maria | (E) the ship that brought twenty Negroes to Jamestown |

XXXII. Some Abbreviations and What They Mean

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 190. GBP | (A) Uncle Sam |
| 191. USD | (B) the United States dollar |
| 192. Ph.D | (C) a Doctor of Philosophy |
| 193. US | (D) a member of the parliament |
| 194. MP | (E) a Master of Science |
| 195. BA | (F) the Great Britain pound sterling |
| 196. MS | (G) a Bachelor of Arts |
| 197. AUD | (H) the Canadian dollar |
| | (I) the Australian dollar |

XXXIII. The International Organizations and the Location of their Headquarters

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 198. The Commonwealth | (A) New York, the USA |
| 199. The NATO | (B) the Capitol Hill, the USA |
| 200. The UNO | (C) Brussels, Belgium |
| | (D) London, the UK |

The Keys for Part B

1. D	21. F	41. C	61. A	81. A	101. C	121. D	141. A	161. A	181. D
2. E	22. G	42. C	62. D	82. B	102. C	122. C	142. A	162. C	182. E
3. C	23. K	43. B	63. B	83. E	103. A	123. C	143. D	163. D	183. I
4. A	24. C	44. B	64. G	84. D	104. B	124. B	144. C	164. F	184. B
5. B	25. D	45. B	65. E	85. A	105. E	125. C	145. E	165. A	185. D
6. B	26. H	46. D	66. F	86. C	106. C	126. A	146. F	166. G	186. A
7. A	27. I	47. B	67. B	87. A	107. H	127. D	147. J	167. E	187. D
8. C	28. J	48. C	68. B	88. B	108. I	128. F	148. K	168. B	188. B
9. B	29. D	49. D	69. B	89. D	109. G	129. G	149. A	169. C	189. C
10. C	30. A	50. E	70. A	90. B	110. E	130. H	150. I	170. B	190. F
11. C	31. D	51. D	71. C	91. B	111. D	131. B	151. B	171. F	191. B
12. A	32. E	52. E	72. A	92. A	112. C	132. E	152. C	172. C	192. C
13. D	33. B	53. A	73. C	93. C	113. B	133. E	153. D	173. H	193. A
14. B	34. D	54. C	74. A	94. A	114. A	134. F	154. F	174. A	194. D
15. D	35. A	55. B	75. B	95. E	115. A	135. G	155. H	175. E	195. G
16. C	36. C	56. A	76. E	96. F	116. A	136. H	156. G	176. D	196. E
17. A	37. B	57. B	77. E	97. D	117. A	137. I	157. E	177. C	197. I
18. E	38. A	58. A	78. F	98. H	118. B	138. J	158. G	178. A	198. D
19. A	39. D	59. D	79. D	99. G	119. E	139. D	159. F	179. F	199. C
20. B	40. F	60. B	80. B	100. C	120. C	140. C	160. H	180. G	200. A

Afterword

Now, as you are through with the quiz and have compared your results with the keys, read over your work again and study the changes and corrections. It will help you to diagnose your weaknesses and to decide what further practical work you will have to do so as to cope with the actual test successfully.

Spend more time restudying the material at which you are still poor. Your teacher of English will provide you with practical advice and help.

By making use of the review procedure, you will be able to check your progress in the test preparation, to remedy your weak points and, thus, to do on the actual test more effectively and efficiently.