

England

Rachel Bladon

- 1 Listen to 'Welcome To England'. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.5 of the book or in the answer key.

- 1 England is 480 kilometres from north to south. F
- 2 It is home to people from lots of different countries and cultures. _____
- 3 English is the most spoken language in the world. _____
- 4 England lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. _____
- 5 There are forty-five counties in England. _____
- 6 People in different parts of England talk very similarly. _____
- 7 England has a king or queen and an elected parliament. _____
- 8 There are fifteen million people living in England. _____

- 2 Listen to the first part of Chapter 1 (from 'Back in England's oldest times' to 'kept clean and exercised.'). Write *OT* if the sentences are about the oldest times, write *RT* if they are about Roman times, and write *B* if the sentences are about both the oldest and Roman times. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.7–8 of the book or in the answer key.

- 1 Christianity came to England. RT
- 2 Everybody kept animals for meat and eggs. _____
- 3 Life was simple but dangerous. _____
- 4 People bought and sold things. _____
- 5 People exercised, relaxed and met friends. _____
- 6 People grew all their food. _____
- 7 People lived in towns with clean water and sewers. _____
- 8 People lived in tribes. _____
- 9 People lived in villages. _____
- 10 People started to enjoy food. _____
- 11 People were farmers. _____
- 12 People's houses were made of wood or mud. _____
- 13 There were laws. _____
- 14 They fought against different tribes. _____
- 15 Towns were protected by walls. _____

- 3 Listen to the next part of Chapter 1 (from 'But after AD 250' to 'William the Conqueror ... became the king of England.'). Tick (✓) the peoples, modern countries, ancient kingdoms and cities you hear. The first ones are examples. Check your answers on pp.8–10 of the book or in the answer key.

Peoples	Modern countries	Ancient kingdoms	Cities
Anglo-Saxons	Denmark	Cornwall	Amsterdam
English	England ✓	Danelaw	Hastings ✓
Germans	France	East Anglia	Liverpool
Normans	Germany	Essex	London
Norwegians	Norway	Kent	Paris
Polish	Spain	Mercia	Rome
Romans ✓	Sweden	Northumbria ✓	
Vikings	the Netherlands	Sussex	
	Wales	Wessex	

- 4 Listen to the rest of Chapter 1 (from 'William the Conqueror made many important changes' to 'the modern United Kingdom was arriving.'). Put the events in the order in which they happened. The first and last ones have been done for you. Check your answers on pp.10–15 of the book or in the answer key.

- a Britain lost the American War of Independence.
- b England started its first colonies around the world.
- c Ireland and Britain came together as the United Kingdom.
- d Living conditions and education improved in the UK. 12
- e The Black Death killed nearly one and a half million people in England.
- f The Church of England was started.
- g The Domesday Book was written.
- h The feudal system came to England. 1
- i The Great Fire burnt down large parts of London.
- j England fought the Hundred Years War against France.
- k The industrial revolution began.
- l There was a civil war.

- 5 Listen to the first part of Chapter 2 (from 'In the early 1900s' to 'of many kinds of food.'). You will hear the words below. Write the words in the correct part of the table according to the pronunciation of the underlined letters: /ɪ/, /i:/ or /aɪ/. The first three have been done for you as examples. Check your answers in the answer key.

<u>cou</u> ntri <u>E</u> s	r <u>ɪ</u> ch	a <u>ll</u> l <u>E</u> s
<u>b</u> ig	l <u>i</u> ved	bel <u>l</u> Eved
<u>e</u> m <u>p</u> ire	ch <u>il</u> dren	k <u>il</u> led
<u>l</u> ives	l <u>if</u> e	facto <u>r</u> l <u>E</u> s
steamsh <u>ip</u> s	famili <u>E</u> s	f <u>iel</u> ds
w <u>id</u> ely	organ <u>iz</u> ed	cit <u>l</u> E <u>s</u>

/ɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/
<i>big</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>empire</i>

- 6 Listen to the next part of Chapter 2 (from 'The Second World War ended in 1945' to 'for example banking and pharmaceuticals (drugs and medicines)'). List the changes that were made after the Second World War. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.18–19 of the book or in the answer key.

National Health Service

- 7 Listen to the first half of Chapter 3 (from 'Because England is such an old country' to 'the terrible days of the war.'). Complete the gaps with information about traditional English celebrations. Check your answers on pp.22–25 of the book or in the answer key.

a

<u>Christmas</u>
25 th December
Activities / food: _____

b

31 st December
Activities / food: _____

c

14 th February
Activities / food: _____

d

1st April

Activities / food: _____

e

February / start of Lent

Activities / food: _____

f

In the spring

Activities / food: _____

g

1st May

Activities / food: _____

h

31st October

Activities / food: _____

i

5th November

Activities / food: _____

j

11th November

Activities / food: _____

- 8 Listen to another part of Chapter 3 (from 'England is also famous for its breakfasts' to 'or watch football or rugby matches.'). Write the food and drinks that are traditionally eaten and drunk at the different meals. Check your answers on p.28 of the book or in the answer key.

English breakfast	Sunday lunch	Afternoon tea
toast	roast beef	tea

- 9 Listen to the first part of Chapter 4 (from 'England has fifty cities' to 'and Kew Gardens.'). Match the things to do in the list with the eight areas of London. Each area of London can have more than one thing to do. Check your answers on pp.30–32 of the book or in the answer key.

Big Ben	Hampton Court Palace	St Paul's Cathedral
British Museum	have a coffee	Tate Modern
cinemas	Houses of Parliament	theatres
clubs	Hyde Park	Tower of London
Downing Street	Kew Gardens	watch street entertainers
financial centre	London Eye	Westminster Abbey
go shopping	restaurants	Windsor Castle
Green Park	St James's Park	

- 1 Whitehall and Westminster: Big Ben
- 2 The West End: _____
- 3 Covent Garden: _____
- 4 The City of London: _____
- 5 Green areas of central London: _____
- 6 Artistic area: _____
- 7 Above London: _____
- 8 Outside London: _____

- 10 Listen to the next part of Chapter 4 (from 'It is less than 100 kilometres' to 'the castle that was built here in the sixteenth century.'). Complete the gaps with the places in the box. You can use the places more than once. Check your answers on pp.32–36 of the book or in the answer key.

Birmingham Blackpool Cambridge Durham Lindisfarne Liverpool Manchester
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Oxford Stoke-on-Trent Stratford-upon-Avon the Cotswolds York

Where would you go to ...

- 1 buy pottery? Stoke-on-Trent
- 2 do a 'Beatles Tour'? _____
- 3 eat fish and chips? _____
- 4 find a Roman city? _____
- 5 find England's oldest university? _____
- 6 find England's second oldest university? _____
- 7 find lots of cafés, clubs and nightlife? _____
- 8 see a play at the theatre of the Royal Shakespeare Company? _____
- 9 see houses made from gold-coloured stone? _____
- 10 see the biggest sculpture in England, the *Angel of the North*? _____

- 11 see the end of Hadrian's Wall? _____
 - 12 take a boat across the River Mersey? _____
 - 13 visit England's oldest museum? _____
 - 14 visit the National Exhibition Centre? _____
 - 15 walk to an island at low tide? _____

- 11 Listen to the rest of Chapter 4 (from 'Back in the south of England' to 'exciting places to visit in England.'). Match the words or phrases in the first box with words or phrases in the second box to make the names of famous sites, people or institutions. Check your answers on pp.36–38 of the book or in the answer key.

Archbishop Church Clifton Eden Glastonbury Isambard Kingdom King George
Prince Roman Royal

Abbey baths Brunel of Canterbury of England of Wales Pavilion
Project Suspension Bridge the Fourth

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | Roman baths | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |

- 12** Listen to part of Chapter 5 (from 'England has ten national parks' to 'enjoying the wonderful birdlife.'). Choose the correct answers to the questions. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.41–45 of the book or in the answer key.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 FA Cup Final | <i>football</i> |
| 2 Wimbledon Championships | |
| 3 Epsom Derby | |
| 4 Grand National | |
| 5 Royal Ascot | |
| 6 London Marathon | |
| 7 Open Championship | |
| 8 Silverstone | |

- 15 Listen to the first part of Chapter 8 (from 'England is famous around the world' to 'in sixty-seven different languages.'). Answer the questions about English literature. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.57–59 of the book or in the answer key.

1 What great work of literature did the poet John Milton write?

Paradise Lost

2 Which novel was written in 1719?

3 What is the name for the poetry of writers like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats?

4 What did Jane Austen write about?

5 What kind of literature did Lewis Carroll write?

6 What nationality was Arthur Conan Doyle, the writer of the Sherlock Holmes stories?

7 In which fictional county were the novels of Thomas Hardy set?

8 What kind of literature became important from 1910?

9 Which two novels did George Orwell write after the Second World War?

and _____

10 What sort of novels did Agatha Christie write?

11 Where was the children's writer Roald Dahl born and where were his parents from?

and _____

12 How many languages have the *Harry Potter* books been translated into?

- 16** Listen to another part of Chapter 8 (from 'But it is for its pop music that England is best known' to 'famous around Europe and in the USA.'). Complete the gaps in the table about pop music. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.60–61 of the book or in the answer key.

Decade	Style	Artists
1950s	<i>rock 'n' roll</i>	
1960s		
1970s		
1980s		
1990s		

- 17** Listen to another part of Chapter 8 (from 'Most towns in England have a cinema' to 'and the Harry Potter series.'). Complete the gaps with the film titles. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.61–62 of the book or in the answer key.

- 1 The 39 Steps
- 2 The _____ of Frankenstein
- 3 _____ Hearts and Coronets
- 4 _____ Galore
- 5 The _____ On films
- 6 Dr _____
- 7 The Sound of _____
- 8 Mary _____
- 9 Wuthering _____
- 10 Four _____ and a _____
- 11 _____ Hill
- 12 Howard's _____
- 13 _____ Actually

- 18** Listen to the first part of Chapter 9 (from 'Who are England's heroes?' to 'the most famous film actor in the world.'). Match the sentence halves. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.64–67 of the book or in the answer key.

1 William Shakespeare wrote	a each kind of animal and plant was slowly changing.
2 Charles Dickens wrote	b famous for helping people during the Crimean War.
3 Sir Isaac Newton was	c famous for his many silent films.
4 Charles Darwin believed	d many beautiful poems and about thirty-seven plays.
5 Horatio Nelson helped	e some of the best novels of Victorian times.
6 Sir Francis Drake helped	f to lead England against the Spanish Armada.
7 Captain Cook was	g to stop the French from invading Britain.
8 Winston Churchill helped	h the first European to reach the east coast of Australia.
9 Margaret Thatcher was	i the UK to win the Second World War.
10 Florence Nightingale was	j the first person to explain gravity.
11 Charlie Chaplin was	k the first woman prime minister of the UK.

- 19** Listen to the first part of Chapter 10 (from 'All through England's history' to 'other energy-saving technologies.'). Put the technological advances in the correct order on the timeline and write the dates above them. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.69–72 of the book or in the answer key.

recycling 40% of rubbish printing press Spinning Jenny World Wide Web

