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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peoples</th>
<th>Modern countries</th>
<th>Ancient kingdoms</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxons</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>England ✓</td>
<td>Danelaw</td>
<td>Hastings ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>East Anglia</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normans</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegians</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Mercia</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans ✓</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Northumbria ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikings</td>
<td>the Netherlands</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wesssex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. [✓]

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. [✓]

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countries</th>
<th>rich</th>
<th>allied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>believed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empire</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lives</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steamships</td>
<td>families</td>
<td>fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wisely</td>
<td>organized</td>
<td>cities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ɪ/</th>
<th>/i:/</th>
<th>/aɪ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>countries</td>
<td>empire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Christmas

25th December
Activities / food: ________

b

________

31st December
Activities / food: ________

c

________

14th February
Activities / food: ________
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English breakfast</th>
<th>Sunday lunch</th>
<th>Afternoon tea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toast</td>
<td>roast beef</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big Ben</th>
<th>Hampton Court Palace</th>
<th>St Paul’s Cathedral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Museum</td>
<td>have a coffee</td>
<td>Tate Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinemas</td>
<td>Houses of Parliament</td>
<td>theatres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clubs</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>Tower of London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downing Street</td>
<td>Kew Gardens</td>
<td>watch street entertainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial centre</td>
<td>London Eye</td>
<td>Westminster Abbey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go shopping</td>
<td>restaurants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Park</td>
<td>St James’s Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


**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 Look at 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archbishop</th>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Clifton</th>
<th>Eden</th>
<th>Glastonbury</th>
<th>Isambard Kingdom</th>
<th>King George</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman Abbey baths</td>
<td>Brunei Project</td>
<td>of Canterbury</td>
<td>of England</td>
<td>Pavilion of Wales</td>
<td>Suspension Bridge</td>
<td>the Fourth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Roman baths ________________________________ 6. ________________________________
2. __________________________________________ 7. ________________________________
3. __________________________________________ 8. ________________________________
4. __________________________________________ 9. ________________________________
5. __________________________________________ 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. How many national parks are there in England?
   a. eight   b. nine   c. ten

2. Which is the biggest national park?
   a. Lake District   b. North York Moors   c. Peak District

3. Which famous writer or writers lived in the Lake District?
   a. William Wordsworth   b. Beatrix Potter   c. both these writers

4. How long is the Pennine Way?
   a. 249 km   b. 429 km   c. 594 km

5. Which animal is the New Forest most well known for?
   a. deer   b. ponies   c. wolves

6. What are tors?
   a. hills with rocks   b. huts where horses sleep   c. towers where birds nest

7. Which sport is popular on the south coast of England?
   a. diving   b. surfing   c. water skiing
8 How many islands are there in the Scilly Isles?
   a five     b forty-five     c one hundred

9 How many years old are the rocks on Dorset’s Jurassic Coast?
   a 18 million     b 85 million     c 185 million

10 Where is the best place in England to see seals?
   a Beachy Head     b Blakeney Point     c the South Downs

13 Listen to part of Chapter 6 (from ‘Children start their compulsory education’ to ‘study at university for another three to six years.’). Complete the gaps in the text. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.46–48 of the book or in the answer key.

Children start their compulsory education in (1) primary school when they are four or five years old, and at age eleven, they move to (2) secondary school. The school year is from September to (3) July, with two-week holidays at (4) Easter and in the (5) Christmas, and a longer six-week holiday in the (6) summer. Between each of these (7) terms, there is a one-week (8) called Half Term, so the school year has got three (9) terms.

Most state schools follow the national (10) curriculum, which tells teachers what subjects to (11) teach. At the end of Year (12) GCSEs, when students are about sixteen, they take (13) GCSEs in many (14) subjects. Some of these subjects, such as maths and English, are (15) compulsory, but students can also choose some subjects. After their exams, some students leave (16) university, and others go to (17) vocational colleges, where they learn how to do the (18) they are interested in. Others stay at school and study for one or two more (19) to do exams called AS-levels and A-levels, this time in only three or four (20) subjects. Some students who do well in their A-levels will go on to study at (21) university for another three to six years.

14 Listen to Chapter 7. Write the sports which are associated with the following events. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.52–56 of the book or in the answer key.

1 FA Cup Final  football
2 Wimbledon Championships  tennis
3 Epsom Derby  horse racing
4 Grand National  horse racing
5 Royal Ascot  horse racing
6 London Marathon  running
7 Open Championship  golf
8 Silverstone  motor racing
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?

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?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Artists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>rock ‘n’ roll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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  
14. ___________________ Millionaire
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.

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

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 |

- 1476 printing press