

England

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- 1
 - 1 From AD 43 to AD 411
 - 2 Arthur pulled a sword out of a stone.
 - 3 Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Kent and Sussex
 - 4 A Roman town (because the name Worcester ends in the word 'cester', which is Roman)
 - 5 William the Conqueror
 - 6 He made England leave the Catholic Church and he started a new church, called the Church of England.
 - 7 Because England had no king or queen.
 - 8 Machines began to be used in many different industries, so factories were built and industrial towns grew up round the factories.
 - 9 America became independent (it was no longer ruled by Britain).

- 2
 - 1 A group of women who wanted Parliament to give women the right to vote; they organized meetings and marches.
 - 2 Women showed that they could work in farming, factories and the coal industry; in 1918, women over thirty were given the vote.
 - 3 The fighting did not only take place in battlefields, bombs were also dropped on towns, especially during the Blitz (1940–41). Children had to leave their homes and go to live in the countryside. Food was rationed.
 - 4 Because people from the colonies had fought for the UK during the war and they felt they had won their freedom.
 - 5 Because they wanted to watch the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Second. (Princess Elizabeth became Queen in 1952 but the coronation took place in 1953.)
 - 6 People from the West Indies, Africa, India, China, South-East Asia and Eastern Europe live in England; many different languages are spoken; there are many religions.

- 3
 - 1 Christmas
 - 2 They play jokes on their friends and family.
 - 3 Butter, eggs and flour. People make pancakes with them.
 - 4 Easter eggs and Easter bunnies made from chocolate
 - 5 Because poppies grew on the battlefields of France after the First World War.
 - 6 The State Opening of Parliament, the Trooping of the Colour and the Changing of the Guard
 - 7 A roast dinner, with roast beef, roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding

- 4
- 1 a Whitehall and Westminster, b the West End, c Covent Garden, d the City of London
 - 2 a York, b Brighton, c Oxford, d Birmingham, e Bristol, f Stoke-on-Trent, g Bath
 - 3 They can visit Albert Dock, do 'Beatles Tours', see art at the Walker Art Gallery or Tate Liverpool, visit two cathedrals, take a boat across the River Mersey.
 - 4 It is a very large sculpture by Antony Gormley of an angel with very wide wings.
 - 5 Because it was made between 3000 BC and 1600 BC, and the circles are made of very big, heavy stones.
 - 6 It is a book by Geoffrey Chaucer, written between 1387 and 1400, about a group of pilgrims who travelled to Canterbury Cathedral together, telling stories.
- 5
- 1 The ten national parks are the Lake District, the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales, the Northumberland National Park, the North York Moors, the New Forest, Dartmoor, Exmoor, the South Downs, the Norfolk Broads.
 - 2 William Wordsworth and Beatrix Potter
 - 3 The North York Moors
 - 4 Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë
 - 5 Cows, deer, birds of prey and ponies
 - 6 The Jurassic Coast – the cliffs along the coast between East Devon and Dorset
 - 7 Blakeney Point in Norfolk
- 6
- 1 State schools are run by the government; independent schools are not run by the government and families have to pay for a place at them.
 - 2 An education programme which tells teachers what subjects to teach and how to teach them.
 - 3 Families go out to museums, beaches or theme parks; they go for walks or cycle rides in the countryside; they invite friends to their houses for meals, a cup of tea or to watch sports on TV.
 - 4 Seventy-five per cent / 75%
 - 5 They are open all day and in the evening, and some are also open all night too.
- 7
- 1 Football, rugby, cricket, golf and tennis
 - 2 2012 – the Olympics were held in London; 1966 – England won the Football World Cup; 2003 – Twenty20 cricket was introduced / England won the Rugby World Cup
 - 3 Football
 - 4 Because traditional cricket matches are very long and people cannot watch them in a day. Twenty20 matches are only three hours long, so people can watch one in a day.
 - 5 William Webb Ellis, a pupil at Rugby School. He picked up the ball during a game of football and ran with it.
 - 6 Wimbledon
 - 7 Sailing
 - 8 Motor-racing

- 8**
- 1 Lewis Carroll, Roald Dahl (strictly speaking a British writer, born in Wales to Norwegian parents) and JK Rowling
 - 2 The West End
 - 3 Britpop
 - 4 They are famous for their music, Bond's cars and clever equipment, and for the character James Bond himself.
 - 5 1936
- 9**
- 1 He wrote about the life of poor people in England at the time of the industrial revolution.
 - 2 He taught people about light, colour and gravity.
 - 3 He believed that only the strongest animals and plants lived and reproduced, so each kind of animal and plant was slowly changing.
 - 4 In Trafalgar Square in London
 - 5 He was Prime Minister during World War Two, and again from 1951 to 1955.
 - 6 Margaret Thatcher
 - 7 She was a nurse who worked in a hospital for soldiers in the Crimean War and she later set up England's first nursing school.
 - 8 She worked with international charities and showed great kindness to children, ill people and people with difficult lives.
- 10**
- 1 William Caxton invented the English printing press, James Hargreaves invented a cotton spinning machine called the Spinning Jenny, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.
 - 2 Seventy-six per cent / 76%
 - 3 Life is busier and sometimes more difficult, there is less time to think or relax, children play computer games and watch TV too much, people do not meet people or make real friends.
 - 4 They are getting their electricity from renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, and they are recycling more rubbish.
 - 5 Forty per cent / 40% (in 2011)