

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ
з дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство”
(для студентів денної форми навчання спеціальності 014 Середня освіта.
Англійська мова)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
на засіданні кафедри
«Іноземних мов та
професійної комунікації»
Протокол №1 від 31.08.2021

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Збірник текстів та завдань з дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство” (для студентів денної форми навчання спеціальності 014 Середня освіта. Англійська мова) /Уклад.: Л.Е. Беловецька. – Сєверодонецьк: вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2021. – 47 с.

Вивчення курсу «Лінгвокраїнознавство» розширює кругозір та ерудицію студентів, розвиваючи такі специфічні вміння як навик лінгвокультурологічного аналізу тексту, вміння користуватися культурологічними довідниками, словниками, посібниками. Всі ці навички формують у студента вміння працювати самостійно, створюють умови для розвитку потреби у самоосвіті. При цьому розвиваються пізнавальна та комунікативна функції мислення, здібності до таких логічних операцій як аналіз, синтез, співставлення. Знання загальнолюдських понять, регіональних особливостей, національно-специфічних рис культури народів світу є неодмінною умовою спілкування. Вивчення аспектів історії та культури, соціальних та політичних явищ, порівняння їх з відповідними аспектами життя України надасть студентам можливість простежити динамічний характер мовних процесів, удосконалити розуміння та використання англійської мови. Подані навчальні матеріали та завдання для надання студентам необхідного лексичного матеріалу з теми та стимулювання розвитку навичок читання, письма й говоріння англійською мовою.

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1. The Commonwealth of Nations is _____
(A) an association of the former British colonies.
(B) a union of sovereign states.
(C) an organization of independent countries.
(D) all of the above.
2. Its headquarters are in _____
(A) Westminster Palace.
(B) Buckingham Palace.
(C) Marlborough House.
(D) Windsor Castle.
3. Under the reign of which British monarch did Britain become a great sea power and start its colonial policy?
(A) Edward I
(B) Henry VIII
(C) Elizabeth I
(D) Queen Victoria

Which country was called “the Jewel in the Crown”?

- (A) The USA
(B) India
(C) Canada
(D) Australia
4. The country which got its independence of the British Crown first was _____
(A) the USA.
(B) Ireland.
(C) Canada.
(D) Australia.
5. The most highly developed country in the Commonwealth is _____
(A) the USA.
(B) the UK.
(C) Australia.
(D) Singapore.
6. The Statute of Westminster recognized the independence of the British colonies in _____
(A) 1921.
(B) 1931.
(C) 1939.
(D) 1947.
7. The people of which country speak more than 700 different languages?
(A) Zimbabwe

- (B) Papua New Guinea
- (C) Trinidad and Tobago
- (D) Pakistan

8. Half of the people of the Commonwealth lives in _____

- (A) India.
- (B) the USA.
- (C) Great Britain.
- (D) Canada.

9. The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is _____

- (A) the British Monarch.
- (B) the British Prime Minister.
- (C) the American President.
- (D) the Commonwealth's Governor-General.

The Keys

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D |
| 2. C | 7. B |
| 3. C | 8. B |
| 4. B | 9. A |
| 5. A | 10. A |

II. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. The United Kingdom consists of _____

- (A) England, Scotland, Wales.
- (B) Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (C) England and Scotland.
- (D) Great Britain and the Irish Republic.

2. Great Britain includes _____

- (A) England, Scotland, Wales.
- (B) England and Scotland.
- (C) England and Wales.
- (D) England and Ireland.

3. Who is the head of the state in the UK?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The Lord Chancellor
- (C) The Monarch
- (D) The Speaker

4. Who is the head of the government in the UK?

- (A) The Monarch
- (B) The Speaker
- (C) The Lord Chancellor

(D) The Prime Minister

5. The Monarch of the UK _____

- (A) rules and governs.
- (B) reigns but does not rule.
- (C) rules but does not reign.

6. The British monarchs are crowned in _____

- (A) Westminster Abbey.
- (B) St. Paul's Cathedral.
- (C) the Tower.
- (D) Buckingham Palace.

7. The motto of the UK is _____

- (A) "God and My Right".
- (B) "God Save the Queen".
- (C) "Land and My Fathers".
- (D) "In God We Trust".

8. How many independent countries are there on the British Isles?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

9. Which of the following is the royal residence?

- (A) Westminster Palace
- (B) Buckingham Palace
- (C) The Tower
- (D) Whitehall

10. What is the noble title of the British monarch's eldest son?

- (A) The Prince Royal
- (B) The Duke of York
- (C) The Duke of Edinburgh
- (D) The Prince of Wales

11. The first woman prime minister in Britain was _____

- (A) Margaret Drabbe.
- (B) Elizabeth II.
- (C) Margaret Thatcher.
- (D) Charlotte Brontë.

12. Who elects the members of the House of Commons?

- (A) The Monarch
- (B) The Prime Minister

- (C) Electors
- (D) The House of Lords

13. In the UK, parliamentary elections are held _____

- (A) once in three years.
- (B) once in four years.
- (C) once in five years.
- (D) once in six years.

14. What bird is the national bird of the UK?

- (A) The blackbird
- (B) The sparrow
- (C) Robin Redbreast
- (D) The starling

15. Who is the patron of England?

- (A) St. Patrick
- (B) St. George
- (C) St. Andrew
- (D) St. David

16. St. Patrick is the patron of _____

- (A) England.
- (B) Scotland.
- (C) Ireland.
- (D) Wales.

17. Which part of the UK is not represented in the Union Jack?

- (A) Scotland
- (B) Wales
- (C) England
- (D) Northern Ireland

18. What is the symbol of the pound of sterling?

- (A) \$
- (B) £
- (C) ¥
- (D) €

19. Who were the most ancient inhabitants on the British Isles?

- (A) The Romans
- (B) The Celts
- (C) The Anglo-Saxons
- (D) The Normans

20. Llyn-Din means _____

- (A) a lonely port.

- (B) a white land.
- (C) a foggy place.
- (D) a picturesque settlement.

21. Julius Caesar came from Rome to the British Isles in _____

- (A) 55 B.C.
- (B) 43 B.C.
- (C) 43 A.D.
- (D) 55 A.D.

22. Who came to the British Isles after the Romans had left Britain?

- (A) The Normans
- (B) The Anglo-Saxons
- (C) The Britons
- (D) The Danes

23. Who gave England its name “Angle land”?

- (A) The Celts
- (B) The Germanic tribes
- (C) The Romans
- (D) The Normans

24. The Anglo-Saxons were _____

- (A) Celtic inhabitants.
- (B) Germanic tribes.
- (C) Roman invaders.
- (D) Scandinavian vikings.

25. The Normans conquered England in _____

- (A) 55 B.C.
- (B) 43 A.D.
- (C) 410 A.D.
- (D) 1066.

26. Who was the first king to be crowned in Westminster Abbey?

- (A) King Arthur
- (B) King Alfred
- (C) Henry VIII
- (D) William the Conqueror

27. The British Parliament has had two houses since (A) 1215.

- (B) 1265.
- (C) 1301.
- (D) 1536.

28. Which language influenced English greatly?

- (A) Latin
- (B) German
- (C) French
- (D) All of them

28. What misfortune fell upon London in 1666?

- (A) The Great Flood
- (B) The Plague
- (C) The Great Fire
- (D) The Great Depression

29. England and Scotland were united as the Kingdom of Great Britain in _____

- (A) 1301.
- (B) 1536.
- (C) 1660.
- (D) 1707.

30. The country was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in _____

- (A) 1707.
- (B) 1801.
- (C) 1922.
- (D) 1931.

31. The British Empire stopped existing in _____

- (A) the 1920s.
- (B) the 1930s.
- (C) the 1940s.
- (D) the 1950s.

32. The 6th of June 1944 is called _____

- (A) V-Day (Victory Day).
- (B) D-Day (an important day).
- (C) L-Day (Labour Day).
- (D) C-Day (Constitution Day).

33. Trafalgar is _____

- (A) a cape.
- (B) a town.
- (C) a square.
- (D) a bay.

34. England consists of _____

- (A) 9 districts.
- (B) 9 states.

- (C) 9 counties.
- (D) 9 regions.

35. How many lakes are there in the Lake District?

- (A) 6
- (B) 10
- (C) 16
- (D) 20

36. What is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom?

- (A) Ben Nevis
- (B) Snowdon
- (C) The Mourne Mountain
- (D) The Pennine Chain

37. What is known as the “backbone” of England?

- (A) The Highlands
- (B) The Cheviot Hills
- (C) The Southern Uplands
- (D) The Pennine Chain

38. What separates England from Scotland?

- (A) The Cheviots
- (B) The Pennines
- (C) The Thames
- (D) The Severn

39. Which river is the longest in Britain?

- (A) The Thames
- (B) The Severn
- (C) The Avon
- (D) The Tweed

40. Loch Ness is _____

- (A) a person.
- (B) a lake.
- (C) a valley.
- (D) a river.

41. Which is Scotland’s biggest city?

- (A) Edinburgh
- (B) Glasgow
- (C) Liverpool
- (D) Aberdeen

42. On the Welsh flag, we can see _____

- (A) three crosses.
- (B) a lion.
- (C) a dragon.
- (D) a daffodil.

43. What is the capital of Wales?

- (A) London
- (B) Edinburgh
- (C) Cardiff
- (D) Belfast

44. What is the historical name of Northern Ireland?

- (A) Ulster
- (B) The Irish Republic
- (C) The Republic of Eire
- (D) The Emerald Isle

45. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?

- (A) Dublin
- (B) Belfast
- (C) Cardiff
- (D) Edinburgh

46. On St. David's Day, Welshmen wore _____

- (A) a rose or a daffodil.
- (B) a shamrock or a leek.
- (C) a leek or a daffodil.
- (D) a thistle or a rose.

47. Greater London is _____

- (A) a part of London.
- (B) the official name of the city.
- (C) the counties around London.
- (D) the city and the areas around it.

48. Which part of London is the heart of its business and commercial life?

- (A) The City
- (B) The East End
- (C) The West End
- (D) Westminster

49. What monument is in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

- (A) The Statue of Eros
- (B) Nelson's Column
- (C) The Monument to Queen Victoria
- (D) Peter Pan Statue

50. What is the name of the most famous clock in Britain?

- (A) Big Clock
- (B) Big John
- (C) Big Apple
- (D) Big Ben

51. What London street is known as the centre of journalism?

- (A) Leicester Square
- (B) Piccadilly Circus
- (C) Fleet Street
- (D) Bond Street

52. The Speakers' Corner is in _____

- (A) Kensington Gardens.
- (B) St. James's Park.
- (C) Hyde Park.
- (D) the House of Commons.

53. The Tate Gallery is named after _____

- (A) the city it is in.
- (B) the street it is in.
- (C) its founder.
- (D) its sponsor.

54. What is the emblem of the world famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama?

- (A) The poppy
- (B) The daffodil
- (C) The thistle
- (D) The leek

55. Eisteddfod is the festival of _____ culture.

- (A) Welsh
- (B) Scottish
- (C) Irish
- (D) English

56. The public school is _____

- (A) a comprehensive school for bright children in which the tuition is free.
- (B) a specialized school for talented children in which the tuition fee is quite low.
- (C) a private school for privileged children in which the tuition fee is very high.
- (D) a common boarding school for all children.

57. Common Entrance is associated with _____

- (A) a primary school.
- (B) a secondary school.
- (C) a public school.
- (D) all of the above.

58. Which name does not fit the list?

- (A) Eton
- (B) Harrow
- (C) Rugby
- (D) Sussex

59. What is the student quarter in London?

- (A) Westminster
- (B) The City
- (C) Bloomsbury
- (D) Latin Quarter

60. How many universities and colleges are there in Great Britain?

- (A) total 10
- (B) total 100
- (C) total 1000
- (D) not known

61. Which sport is not originated in the UK?

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

62. Wimbledon is associated with _____

- (A) horse racing.
- (B) soccer.
- (C) tennis.
- (D) cricket.

63. The nickname of the Liberal Party is _____

- (A) the Whigs.
- (B) the Tories.
- (C) the Elephants.
- (D) the Liberals.

64. Cockney is _____

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

65. Which prefix is used in Scottish family names?

- (A) O'...
- (B) Mac...
- (C) Gil...
- (D) Fitz...

66. The kilt is _____

- (A) an English hat.
- (B) a Scottish skirt.
- (C) an Irish coat.
- (D) a kind of Welsh trousers.

67. The limerick is _____

- (A) a song.
- (B) a game.
- (C) a poem.
- (D) a dance.

68. The limerick is named after

- (A) the person who invented it.
- (B) the pub where it was first introduced.
- (C) the town in which it was created.
- (D) the genre it belongs to.

69. Madame Tussaud's is _____ in London.

- (A) a circus
- (B) a theatre
- (C) a museum
- (D) an art gallery

70. Guy Fawkes is _____

- (A) a famous historian.
- (B) a national hero of Britain.
- (C) an English poet.
- (D) the man who wanted to set fire to the British Parliament.

71. Englishmen eat their dinner at _____

- (A) 12 a.m.
- (B) 2 p.m.
- (C) 6 p.m.
- (D) 8 p.m.

72. Which of the following holidays is not a bank holiday in the UK?

- (A) Christmas Day
- (B) St. Patrick's Day

- (C) Easter Monday
- (D) Boxing Day

73. Who were King Arthur's companions?

- (A) Merry men
- (B) The Knights of the Round Table
- (C) Legendary heroes
- (D) Common warriors

74. Which of the names does not fit the list?

- (A) William Blake
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) William Shakespeare
- (D) William Byrd

75. Which name is inappropriate for the list?

- (A) Jonathan Swift
- (B) Oscar Wilde
- (C) Benjamin Britten
- (D) Daniel Defoe

76. Which of the names differs from the rest?

- (A) Walter Scott
- (B) Arthur Conan Doyle
- (C) Robert Stevenson
- (D) George Bernard Shaw

77. Which of the names is different from the rest?

- (A) Christopher Wren
- (B) Joshua Reynolds
- (C) Thomas Gainsborough
- (D) John Constable

78. Which of the following names is not appropriate for the list?

- (A) James Maxwell
- (B) Henry Cavendish
- (C) Charles Darwin
- (D) Thomas Moore

79. George Berkeley, Jeremy Bentham, Adam Smith were _____

- (A) British philosophers.
- (B) British inventors.
- (C) British composers.
- (D) British painters.

80. _____ is considered “the father of the English poetry”.

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

81. _____ is not a Lake Poet.

- (A) Samuel Coleridge
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) Thomas Moore
- (D) Robert Southey

82. Which of the following writers did not belong to the Angry Young Men?

- (A) John Braine
- (B) Kingsley Amis
- (C) John Wain
- (D) John Osborne

83. _____ is a Scottish writer.

- (A) Archibald Cronin
- (B) Jonathan Swift
- (C) Bram Stoker
- (D) Joseph Conrad

84. Which of the following authors is an Irish writer?

- (A) Oscar Wilde
- (B) Arthur Conan Doyle
- (C) William Golding
- (D) Walter Scott

85. Which of the following dramatists wrote in the style of the Theatre of the Absurd?

- (A) G.B. Shaw
- (B) Sean O’Casey
- (C) T.S. Eliot
- (D) Samuel Beckett

86. _____ wrote, “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”

- (A) George Orwell
- (B) Alan Sillitoe
- (C) Dylan Thomas
- (D) Oscar Wilde

87. Joan Rowling wrote _____ books about Harry Potter.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7

(D) 8

88. Which of the following is different from the rest?

- (A) "The Forsyte Saga"
- (B) "A Modern Comedy"
- (C) "End of the Chapter"
- (D) "The Man of Property"

89. Which of the following differs from the rest?

- (A) "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"
- (B) "Don Juan"
- (C) "The Age of Bronze"
- (D) "Song to the Men of England"

The Keys and Some Explanatory Answers

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1. B | 13. C | 25. D | 33. B (It is called an important day because the Second Front was opened in World War II.) |
| 2. A | 14. C | 26. D | |
| 3. C | 15. B | 27. B | 34. A (Geographically, Trafalgar is a cape. At it, Admiral Nelson defeated Napoleon's invasion armies. Trafalgar Square in London is named after this event.) |
| 4. D | 16. C | 28. D | |
| 5. B | 17. B | 29. C | |
| 6. A | 18. B | 30. D | |
| 7. A | 19. B | 31. C | |
| 8. B | 20. A | 32. C | |
| 9. B | 21. A | | |
| 10. D | 22. B | | |
| 11. C | 23. B | | |
| 12. C | 24. B | | |

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--|--|
| 35. D | 47. C | 59. D (Sussex is a county; the rest are the towns in which the famous public schools are located.) | |
| 36. C | 48. D | | |
| 37. A | 49. A | | |
| 38. D | 50. B | 60. C | 69. C |
| 39. A | 51. D | 61. B | 70. C |
| 40. B | 52. C | 62. D | 71. D |
| 41. B | 53. C | 63. C | 72. C |
| 42. B | 54. C | 64. A | 73. B |
| 43. C | 55. C | 65. D | 74. B |
| 44. C | 56. A | 66. B | 75. D (D is a composer; the rest are poets.) |
| 45. A | 57. C | 67. B | |
| 46. B | 58. C | 68. C | |

76. C (C is a composer; the rest are writers.)
 77. D (D is an Irish dramatist; the rest are Scottish writers.)
 78. A (A is an architect; the rest are painters.)
 79. D (D is a poet; the rest are scientists.)
 80. A
 81. D
 82. C
 83. A
 84. A
 85. A
 86. D
 87. A
 88. C
 89. D (A, B, C are trilogies by J. Galsworthy; D is the first novel of the trilogy "The Forsyte Saga".)
 90. D (D is written by P.B. Shelley; the rest – by G.G. Byron.)

The United States of America

1. 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 land.
 (D) Christopher Columbus found America and settled in the New World.
2. _____ suggested naming the new land America, after Amerigo Vespucci.
 (A) A German professor
 (B) An Italian traveller

- (C) A Spanish navigator
- (D) An English colonist

3. What new product was brought to Europe from America in the 17th century?

- (A) Coffee
- (B) Tobacco
- (C) Tea
- (D) Salt

4. Who began the active colonization in the new land?

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

5. The ship_____transported the Pilgrims to the New World in 1620.

- (A) "Mayflower"
- (B) "Santa Maria"
- (C) "Nina"
- (D) "Pinta"

6. The Civil War resulted in _____

- (A) the independence from Britain.
- (B) the abolition of slavery.
- (C) the American Constitution.
- (D) the victory over France.

7. "Yankee" may mean _____

- (A) a Northerner.
- (B) an American.
- (C) an Englishman.
- (D) an Indian.

8. The motto of the USA is _____

- (A) "God Save the President".
- (B) "In God We Trust".
- (C) "God's Will".
- (D) "God and My Right".

9. The United States celebrated its Bicentennial in

- ___ (A) 1867.
- (B) 1876.
- (C) 1967.
- (D) 1976.

10. One of the well-known nicknames for the USA is a _____

- (A) “crazy tribe”.
- (B) “wild world”.
- (C) “melting pot”.
- (D) “great empire”.

11. Which president was the first in the White House?

- (A) George Washington
- (B) John Adams
- (C) Abraham Lincoln
- (D) Thomas Jefferson

12. _____ is the most prominent author of the Declaration of Independence.

- (A) George Washington
- (B) John Adams
- (C) Thomas Jefferson
- (D) Abraham Lincoln

13. Which of the following American presidents commanded the US forces during World War II?

- (A) Franklin Roosevelt
- (B) Theodore Roosevelt
- (C) Dwight Eisenhower
- (D) Harry Truman

14. Which of the following presidents was the youngest in the USA?

- (A) John Kennedy
- (B) William Clinton
- (C) Barack Obama
- (D) George Bush, Jr.

15. The Watergate scandal is connected with the president _____

- (A) John Kennedy.
- (B) Bill Clinton.
- (C) Richard Nixon.
- (D) Ronald Reagan.

16. _____ is the English for “виконавча влада”.

- (A) Legislative power
- (B) Executive power
- (C) Judicial power
- (D) Separation of powers

17. The first ten amendments to the US Constitution are in _____

- (A) the Bill of Rights.
- (B) the Declaration of Independence.

- (C) the Magna Carta.
- (D) the British North America Act.

18. In the USA, executive and legislative officials are elected by a _____ of citizens.

- (A) majority rule
- (B) plurality vote
- (C) proportional representation
- (D) minority right

19. The American parliament is called _____

- (A) the Senate.
- (B) the Capitol.
- (C) the Federal Assembly.
- (D) the Congress.

20. Senators are elected to serve for a period of _____ years.

- (A) 6
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2

21. There are _____ members in the House of Representatives.

- (A) 50
- (B) 100
- (C) 200
- (D) 435

22. The best-known American song is _____

- (A) "America the Beautiful".
- (B) "America the Great".
- (C) "America the Wonderful".
- (D) "America the Marvellous".

23. The national symbol of the USA is _____

- (A) the rose.
- (B) the bald eagle.
- (C) the Statue of Liberty.
- (D) the donkey.

24. The largest religious group in the USA is _____

- (A) Protestants.
- (B) Lutherans.
- (C) Catholics.
- (D) Moslems.

25. The capital of the USA was built on _____
(A) the Mississippi River.
(B) the Potomac River.
(C) the Ohio River.
(D) the Colorado River.
26. The symbol of the Republican Party is _____
(A) the donkey.
(B) the elephant.
(C) the bull.
(D) the bear.
27. “The Stars and Stripes”, “Old Glory”, “The Star-Spangled Banner” are _____
(A) the names of the American flag.
(B) the names of the American films.
(C) the names of famous songs.
(D) the names of famous poems.
28. _____ is the second most common language in the USA.
(A) Spanish
(B) French
(C) Italian
(D) Portuguese
29. French is the second national language in the state of _____
(A) Hawaii.
(B) Massachusetts.
(C) California.
(D) Louisiana.
30. Most of the American states are bounded by _____
(A) the Pacific Ocean.
(B) the Atlantic Ocean.
(C) the Gulf of Mexico.
(D) all of them.
31. Which of the Great Lakes is entirely in the USA?
(A) Lake Superior
(B) Lake Huron
(C) Lake Erie
(D) Lake Michigan
32. The biggest river in the USA is _____
(A) the Ohio River.
(B) the Hudson River.

- (C) the Potomac.
- (D) the Mississippi.

33. _____ is considered to be the American national sport.

- (A) Baseball
- (B) Volleyball
- (C) Football
- (D) Handball

34. Manhattan is supposed to have cost _____

- (A) 24 dollars.
- (B) 240 dollars.
- (C) 2400 dollars.
- (D) 24,000 dollars.

35. The Bronx is _____

- (A) a river.
- (B) a borough.
- (C) a lake.
- (D) a theatre.

36. The Statue of Liberty was made in _____

- (A) the USA.
- (B) Britain.
- (C) France.
- (D) Germany.

37. The oldest American college is _____

- (A) Princeton.
- (B) Yale.
- (C) Harvard.
- (D) Maryland.

38. A sophomore is _____

- (A) a first-year student.
- (B) a second-year student.
- (C) a third-year student.
- (D) a teacher.

39. Colorado is _____

- (A) a state.
- (B) a river.
- (C) a city.
- (D) a mountain.

40. Which statement about the US economy is wrong?

- (A) The US has a capitalist mixed economy.
- (B) The US national debt is the world's largest.
- (C) The US economy is shaped by the country's huge natural resources, well developed infrastructure, and high productivity.
- (D) The USA is the largest exporter and importer of goods in the world.

41. The Disney World is located in

- (A) Orlando.
- (B) Florida.
- (C) neither of them.
- (D) both of them.

42. The American city of Moscow is located in

- (A) Florida.
- (B) Alaska.
- (C) Alabama.
- (D) Idaho.

43. The Pentagon has _____ sides and angles.

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

44. There are _____ national parks in the USA.

- (A) 58
- (B) 85
- (C) 28
- (D) 82

45. Which statement is true about Alaska?

- (A) It was found by the American explorers.
- (B) It was conquered from the Eskimoes.
- (C) It was purchased from Russia.
- (D) It was America's first state.

46. What happened on June 6, 1944?

- (A) The allied forces landed in Normandy.
- (B) The second front was opened in World War II.
- (C) It was called D-Day.
- (D) All of the above.

47. Which of the following persons did not participate in the Crimean Conference in 1945?

- (A) Joseph Stalin
- (B) Winston Churchill

- (C) Theodore Roosevelt
- (D) Franklin Roosevelt

48. The NATO was founded in ____ (A) 1944.
(B) 1945.
(C) 1947.
(D) 1949.

49. Detroit is the center of _____ industry.
(A) textile
(B) food
(C) shipbuilding
(D) automobile

50. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in _____.
(A) February.
(B) August.
(C) November.
(D) December.

51. The first man on the Moon was _____.
(A) Yuri Gagarin.
(B) John Glenn.
(C) Neil Armstrong.
(D) Valentin Titov.

52. The second largest city in the USA is _____.
(A) New York.
(B) Los Angeles.
(C) Washington.
(D) Chicago.

53. The highest peak in the USA is in _____.
(A) the Appalachian Mountains.
(B) the Cordilleras.
(C) the Highland regions.
(D) Sierra Nevada.

54. _____ is a big port and a shipbuilding center.
(A) Detroit
(B) San Francisco
(C) Philadelphia
(D) New York

55. We can see many jack-o'-lanterns on _____

- (A) New Year's Day.
- (B) Christmas Day.
- (C) Columbus Day.
- (D) Halloween.

56. The author of the general theory of relativity is _____

- (A) Emerson.
- (B) Einstein.
- (C) Edison.
- (D) Oppenheimer.

57. John Ford, Howard Hawks, Francis Coppola are _____

- (A) film makers.
- (B) writers.
- (C) scientists.
- (D) car makers.

58. Oscar Pierce (the founder of the movie Oscars) was _____

- (A) a film maker.
- (B) an actor.
- (C) a scientist.
- (D) a wheat and fruit grower.

59. The author of "An American Tragedy" is _____

- (A) Mark Twain.
- (B) Ernest Hemingway.
- (C) Theodore Dreiser.
- (D) John Steinbeck.

60. Which of the following writers is the Nobel Laureate for Literature in 1954?

- (A) Mark Twain
- (B) Ernest Hemingway
- (C) John Steinbeck
- (D) William Saroyan

61. Which of these persons is a choreographer?

- (A) Louis Armstrong
- (B) Leonard Bernstein
- (C) Benjamin Goodman
- (D) George Balanchine

62. Which name does not fit the list?

- (A) Franklin
- (B) Colt
- (C) Fulton
- (D) Goodman

63. Which name is not appropriate for the list?
- (A) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - (B) Walt Whitman
 - (C) Robert Frost
 - (D) Fenimore Cooper
64. Which novel is not written by Ernest Hemingway?
- (A) "A Farewell to Arms"
 - (B) "The Fifth Column"
 - (C) "Cabbages and Kings"
 - (D) "For Whom the Bell Tolls"
65. Which work is different from the rest?
- (A) "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
 - (B) "White Fang"
 - (C) "The Old Man and the Sea"
 - (D) "The Arrow and the Song"
66. _____ is considered the creator of the classical detective story.
- (A) Arthur Conan Doyle
 - (B) Agatha Christie
 - (C) Edgar Allan Poe
 - (D) Each of them
67. _____ is the director and producer of the film "Titanic".
- (A) Steven Spielberg
 - (B) James Cameron
 - (C) Guy Ritchie
 - (D) Quentin Tarantino
68. Charlie Chaplin did not star in the film _____
- (A) "The Kid".
 - (B) "The Gold Rush".
 - (C) "The Great Dictator".
 - (D) "Pulp Fiction".
69. Norma Jeane Mortensen is the true name of _____
- (A) Elizabeth Taylor.
 - (B) Marilyn Monroe.
 - (C) Audrey Hepburn.
 - (D) Sharon Stone.
70. The name of the film "Some Like It Hot" is translated into Russian as _____
- (A) "Основной инстинкт".
 - (B) "В джазе только девушки".

- (C) “Правдивая ложь”.
- (D) “Любовь по правилам и без”.

71. Which of the following literary works is recognized as “the Great American Novel”?

- (A) Herman Melville’s “Moby-Dick”
- (B) Mark Twain’s “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”
- (C) F. Scott Fitzgerald’s “The Great Gatsby”
- (D) Each of them

72. Charles Ives, Henry Cowell, John Cage are _____

- (A) composers.
- (B) painters.
- (C) architects.
- (D) actors.

73. The first architect of the US Capitol is _____

- (A) William Thornton.
- (B) Frank Wright.
- (C) Frank Gehry.
- (D) Philip Johnson.

74. On September 11, 2001 _____ was blown up.

- (A) the Woolworth Building
- (B) the World Trade Center
- (C) the Empire State Building
- (D) the Metropolitan Opera

75. The first Afro-American woman to become a TV news reviewer was _____

- (A) Oprah Winfrey.
- (B) Condoleezza Rice.
- (C) Whitney Houston.
- (D) Angela Davis.

76. The American “cultural icon” is _____

- (A) the apple pie.
- (B) baseball.
- (C) the American flag.
- (D) each of them.

77. Which of these people did not take part in the presidential primaries of 2008?

- (A) John McCain
- (B) Barack Obama
- (C) Hillary Clinton
- (D) George Bush

78. What completes the phrase “We, the people of the United States, in order to form...”?

- (A) A more perfect state...
- (B) A more perfect union...
- (C) A more perfect world...
- (D) A more perfect community...

The Keys and Some Explanatory Answers

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 18. B | 35. B | | |
| 2. A | 19. D | 36. C | | |
| 3. B | 20. A | 37. C | | |
| 4. C | 21. D | 38. B | | |
| 5. A | 22. A | 39. A (The name of the state is Colorado; the name of the river is the Colorado.) | | |
| 6. B | 23. B | 40. D (The US is the largest importer, but the second largest exporter.) | | |
| 7. B | 24. A | 41. D (The Disney World is located in the city of Orlando, which is in the state of Florida.) | | |
| 8. B | 25. B | | | |
| 9. D | 26. B | | | |
| 10. C | 27. A | | | |
| 11. B | 28. A | 42. D | 49. D | 56. B |
| 12. C | 29. D | 43. C | 50. B | 57. D |
| 13. C | 30. D | 44. A | 51. D | 58. B |
| 14. A | 31. D | 45. C | 52. C | 59. A |
| 15. C | 32. D | 46. D | 53. C | 60. D |
| 16. B | 33. A | 47. C | 54. B | 61. C |
| 17. A | 34. A | 48. D | 55. B | 62. B |

- 64. D (D is a musician; the rest are scientists and inventors.)
- 65. D (D is a writer; the rest are poets.)
- 66. C (C is written by O’Henry; the rest are novels by Ernest Hemingway.)
- 67. D (D is a poem; the rest are novels.)
- 68. C
- 69. B
- 70. D
- 71. B
- 72. B
- 73. D
- 74. A
- 75. A
- 76. B
- 77. A
- 78. D
- 79. D
- 80. B

IV. Canada

1. The motto of Canada is _____
(A) “A Mari Usque Ad Mare”.
(B) “From Sea to Sea”.
(C) Neither of the above.
(D) Both of the above.
2. Canada is not _____
(A) a parliamentary democracy.
(B) a federal constitutional monarchy.
(C) an independent federative state.
(D) a presidential republic.
3. Who is regarded to have been the founder of Canada?
(A) John Cabot
(B) Jacques Cartier
(C) Samuel de Champlain
(D) Mr. Trudeau
4. The Upper and Lower Canadas were united under the name of “Province of Canada” in _____
(A) 1774.
(B) 1791.
(C) 1841.
(D) 1849.
5. Ottawa became the capital of Canada in _____
(A) 1841.

- (B) 1849.
- (C) 1857.
- (D) 1867.

6. The term “the First Nation” replaces the word _____

- (A) “Indian”.
- (B) “Mulatto”.
- (C) “Metis”.
- (D) “Best”.

7. Canada’s constitutional autonomy from Britain was proclaimed in _____

- (A) 1867.
- (B) 1899.
- (C) 1921.
- (D) 1931.

8. The official head of the state in Canada is _____

- (A) the Monarch of Britain.
- (B) its Prime Minister.
- (C) its Parliament.
- (D) its Governor-General.

9. In Canada, _____ holds the position of the head of the government.

- (A) the Governor-General
- (B) the Speaker
- (C) the Prime Minister
- (D) the British Monarch

10. The Canadian Parliament consists of _____

- (A) the House of Commons and the House of Representatives.
- (B) the Senate and the House of Commons.
- (C) the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- (D) the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

11. Who chooses the ministers from the MPs?

- (A) The British Monarch
- (B) The Governor-General
- (C) The Prime Minister
- (D) The Speaker

12. In Canada, elections are held once in _____ years.

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

13. Most of the Canadian population is of _____ origin.

- (A) English and American
- (B) British and French
- (C) French and Indian
- (D) Indian and English

14. The official languages of Canada are _____

- (A) British English and American English.
- (B) Canadian English and French.
- (C) Canadian English and American English.
- (D) English and Indian.

15. On the official flag of Canada, we can see _____

- (A) a green birch leaf.
- (B) a yellow star.
- (C) a red maple leaf.
- (D) white stripes.

16. Which country is Canada's neighbour across the Arctic Ocean?

- (A) The USA
- (B) Norway
- (C) Russia
- (D) The UK

17. Canada is made up of _____

- (A) states and districts.
- (B) counties and regions.
- (C) provinces and territories.
- (D) districts and provinces.

18. Canada stretches within _____ time zones.

- (A) 6
- (B) 5
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

19. By total area, Canada is the _____ largest country in the world.

- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) third
- (D) fourth

20. The oceans that wash Canada's shores are _____

- (A) the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian.
- (B) the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian.
- (C) the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Pacific.
- (D) the Arctic, the Pacific, the Indian.

21. Canada has the _____ coastline in the world.
(A) shortest
(B) longest
(C) the most indented
(D) the least indented
22. The central part of Canada is called _____.
(A) the Canadian Shield.
(B) the Appalachians.
(C) the Rocky Mountains.
(D) the Great Lakes.
23. What is the largest component of the Niagara Falls?
(A) The St. Lawrence River
(B) Hudson Bay
(C) The Horseshoe Falls
(D) The Great Slave Lake
24. Which statement is true?
(A) The Virginia Falls are as high as the Niagara Falls.
(B) The Virginia Falls are twice as high as the Niagara Falls.
(C) The Niagara Falls are higher than the Virginia Falls.
(D) The Niagara Falls are the highest waterfall in the world.
25. Which river is the longest in Canada?
(A) The Mackenzie
(B) The Columbia
(C) The South Nahanni River
(D) The St. Lawrence River
26. On Canada's territory, the Appalachians stretch in the _____.
(A) west.
(B) east.
(C) south.
(D) north.
27. The highest mountain in Canada is _____.
(A) the peak of St. Elias.
(B) Elbrus.
(C) Mount Logan.
(D) Ben Nevis.
28. Which geographical name is different from the rest?
(A) Ontario
(B) Manitoba
(C) Newfoundland
(D) Yukon

29. The Great Lakes are situated between Canada and _____
(A) Mexico.
(B) the USA.
(C) Great Britain.
(D) Russia.
30. The largest national park in Canada and in the world is _____
(A) Wood Buffalo.
(B) Yoho National Park.
(C) St. James' Park.
(D) Hyde Park.
31. Canada's largest city is _____
(A) Ottawa.
(B) Toronto.
(C) Quebec.
(D) Montreal.
32. Which is Canada's largest financial, commercial and industrial centre?
(A) Ottawa
(B) Vancouver
(C) Montreal
(D) Edmonton
33. Which Canadian city is noted for its Oriental population?
(A) Toronto
(B) Calgary
(C) Edmonton
(D) Vancouver
34. Canada's national winter sport is _____
(A) ice hockey.
(B) skiing.
(C) skating.
(D) golf.
35. There are _____ French language universities in Canada.
(A) no
(B) two
(C) ten
(D) many
36. 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.

37. Annual festivals of arts are held in _____

- (A) Ottawa.
- (B) Toronto.
- (C) Calgary.
- (D) Vancouver.

38. Which statement is true about the Quebecers' sovereignty sentiments?

- (A) The other Canadians do not notice these sentiments at all.
- (B) The other Canadians respect these sentiments.
- (C) The other Canadians neither understand nor appreciate these sentiments.
- (D) The other Canadians pay no heed to these sentiments.

39. The National Museum of Canada is in _____

- (A) Ottawa.
- (B) Toronto.
- (C) Vancouver.
- (D) Calgary.

40. The Royal Conservatory of Music is in _____

- (A) Ottawa.
- (B) Toronto.
- (C) Edmonton.
- (D) Calgary.

41. The main national holiday in Canada is _____

- (A) Labour Day.
- (B) Victory Day.
- (C) Thanksgiving Day.
- (D) Dominion Day.

42. Stephen Leacock is _____

- (A) a painter.
- (B) a writer.
- (C) a composer.
- (D) a scientist.

43. The author of the novel "Tomorrow Is With Us" is _____

- (A) Dyson Carter.
- (B) Robertson Davies.
- (C) Brian Moore.
- (D) Alice Munro.

44. Which name is different from the rest?

- (A) Leonard Cohen
- (B) Joni Mitchell
- (C) Neil Young

(D) Ludwig Bertalanffy

45. Which of the following Canadian Nobel laureates got his prize in 2007?

- (A) Frederick Banting
- (B) John MacLeod
- (C) Gerhard Herzberg
- (D) Clement Boman

The Keys and Some Explanatory Answers

1. D (A is in French; B is its English translation.)
2. D (Canada has no president; it is not a republic either because its official head of state is the British monarch represented by a governor-general.)
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. B
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. C
27. C (Mount Logan, 6,050m, is in the Yukon Territory; it is the highest in Canada and the second highest in North America after Mount McKinley, 6,193m, Alaska, the USA.)
28. D (D is a territory; the rest are provinces)
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. A
35. B (Canada has about 50 universities; the Laval University in Quebec and Montreal University are French language ones, i.e. their students are taught in French only.)
36. B (Even nowadays, Canada is struggling against the influence of the foreign cultures, especially of the US one. A is wrong because Canada is an independent state; C and D are incorrect because Canada does not try to dominate in the world.)
37. D
38. C
39. A
40. B
41. D
42. B
43. A

44. D (D is a scientist; the rest are musicians.)

45. D

V. The Commonwealth of Australia

1. Which of the Europeans discovered Australia first?

- (A) The Portuguese
- (B) The Dutch
- (C) The British
- (D) The Spanish

2. Before the British explored the eastern coast of Australia, the continent had been called _____

- (A) New Holland.
- (B) New France.
- (C) New England.
- (D) New Spain.

3. _____ suggested Australia as a suitable place to transport Britain's criminals to?

- (A) Captain Arthur Philip
- (B) Captain James Cook
- (C) Sir Joseph Banks
- (D) Henry Hudson

4. The Europeans began to settle in Australia in _____ (A) 1488.

- (B) 1492.
- (C) 1770.
- (D) 1788.

5. Australia became a nation in _____

- (A) 1779.
- (B) 1787.
- (C) 1901.
- (D) 1931.

6. Which document formally ended the links between Australia and the UK?

- (A) The Statute of Westminster
- (B) The ANZUS Treaty of Mutual Security
- (C) The Australian Constitution
- (D) All of the above

7. Which statement is true?

- (A) The 1890s witnessed the decline of the Australian nationalism.
- (B) In 1942 the British forces were able to defend Australia against the Japanese invasion.
- (C) Since World War II, the Australian ruling circles have looked towards the US

instead of the UK as the main protector of their interests.

(D) The relationship between Australia and the USA have never been proclaimed in any treaty of mutual security.

8. Australia's best known state was given its name by _____

- (A) Henry Hudson.
- (B) Joseph Banks.
- (C) Arthur Philip.
- (D) James Cook.

9. Australia is not _____

- (A) a country.
- (B) an island continent.
- (C) a city.
- (D) a state.

10. Approximately _____ nationalities live in Australia.

- (A) 200
- (B) 100
- (C) 20
- (D) 10

11. Australia consists of _____

- (A) six states and two mainland territories.
- (B) fifty states and a district.
- (C) ten provinces and three territories.
- (D) six counties and six regions.

12. Australia is not _____

- (A) a constitutional monarchy.
- (B) a federative state.
- (C) a presidential republic.
- (D) a parliamentary democracy.

13. The large seven-pointed star on the Australian flag represents _____

- (A) the Southern Cross.
- (B) the Commonwealth of Australia.
- (C) the historical link with Britain.
- (D) Australia's geographical position.

14. On the Australian coat of arms, we can see a kangaroo and _____

- (A) a dingo.
- (B) a koala.
- (C) an emu.
- (D) a parrot.

15. The British Monarch is represented by _____ at the federal level

and by _____ at the state level.

- (A) the Governor-General ... administrators
- (B) the Prime Minister ... ministers of states
- (C) the Governor-General ... governors
- (D) the Chief Minister ... state ministers

16. The Australian Parliament consists of _____

- (A) the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- (B) the Senate and the House of Commons.
- (C) the House of Commons and the House of Representatives.
- (D) the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

17. _____ is the executive governing body in Australia.

- (A) The Cabinet of Ministers
- (B) The Privy Council
- (C) The Federal Executive Council
- (D) The Commonwealth Parliament

18. Which oceans wash the Australian shores?

- (A) The Pacific and the Atlantic
- (B) The Indian and the Atlantic
- (C) The Indian and the Pacific
- (D) The Arctic and the Atlantic

19. Which of these countries is Australia's nearest neighbour?

- (A) India
- (B) The USA
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) China

20. The largest part of Australia is _____

- (A) sandy beaches.
- (B) fertile soils.
- (C) forests.
- (D) a desert.

21. What is known about Australia's Great Barrier Reef?

- (A) It is the world's largest coral reef.
- (B) It is in Queensland.
- (C) It extends for over 2,000 kilometres.
- (D) All of the above.

22. The Australian Parliament is located in _____

- (A) the White House.
- (B) the Parliament House.
- (C) Westminster.
- (D) Whitehall.

23. The Australians wanted “to repulse the Russian invasion” by _____
(A) cannons.
(B) tanks.
(C) submarines.
(D) ships.

24. “Dreamtime” is _____
(A) a book about Australian Aborigines.
(B) a film about Australians.
(C) a myth about the creation of people, land, culture.
(D) a popular music group.

25. The Australian Aborigines are strangers in their own land _____
(A) because they were never 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 and remain “economically disadvantaged”.
(D) due to all of the above.

26. Which statement is right?
(A) The Aborigines have never been struggling to survive and to resist the official policy.
(B) The modern political issue now is for the government of Australia to apologize to the Aborigines for all the injustices suffered by them.
(C) Before the British colonization, the Aborigines spoke one language.
(D) None of the Aboriginal languages has ever been taught at school as a second language.

27. The capital of Australia is _____
(A) Canberra.
(B) Melbourne.
(C) Sydney.
(D) Brisbane.

28. _____ is considered the cultural capital of Australia.
(A) Sydney
(B) Canberra
(C) Brisbane
(D) Melbourne

29. Originally, the name “Melbourne” was _____
(A) a person’s name.
(B) a city’s name.
(C) an aboriginal word.
(D) a river’s name.

30. _____ is called the Garden City of Australia.

- (A) Canberra
- (B) Melbourne
- (C) Sydney
- (D) Brisbane

31. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney in _____

- (A) 1992.
- (B) 1996.
- (C) 2000.
- (D) 2004.

32. Australia's oldest university is _____

- (A) the University of Sydney.
- (B) New South Wales University of Technology.
- (C) the University of Melbourne.
- (D) Emory University.

33. The Australian culture bears the stamp of _____ ancestry.

- (A) British
- (B) American
- (C) Aboriginal
- (D) none of the above

34. Which of the following writers is an Australian classic?

- (A) Henry Lawson
- (B) Peter Carey
- (C) Thomas Keneally
- (D) K. Johnson

35. The author of "Say No to Death" is _____

- (A) Henry Lawson.
- (B) Katherine Prichard.
- (C) Dimfna Cusack.
- (D) A. Marshall.

36. _____ is the famous Australian aboriginal poetess.

- (A) Katherine Prichard
- (B) Dimfna Cusack
- (C) K. Worker
- (D) Iris Murdoch

37. _____ is recognized as one of the great English-language writers of the 20th century.

- (A) Patrick White
- (B) Dimfna Cusack
- (C) Katherine Prichard
- (D) Henry Lawson

38. Which name does not fit the list?

- (A) Sydney Nolan
- (B) Arthur Byard
- (C) Fred Williams
- (D) Joan Sutherland

39. "Opera Australia" was made prominent by _____

- (A) Joan Sutherland.
- (B) Nick Cave.
- (C) Nicole Kidman.
- (D) Patrick White.

40. "The Australian" and "The Australian Financial Review" are national _____

- (A) TV stations.
- (B) radio stations.
- (C) daily newspapers.
- (D) popular magazines.

41. Aussie Rules are _____

- (A) the Australian legislation.
- (B) the Australian constitution.
- (C) the Australian unique sport.
- (D) the Australian grammar.

42. Australian hockey is called _____

- (A) ice hockey.
- (B) field hockey.
- (C) grass hockey.
- (D) ball hockey.

43. Which statement is wrong about Australia?

- (A) Australia is still trying to come to terms with its dependence on foreign powers.
- (B) Australians prefer to keep to what has already been tried and tasted.
- (C) Australians never attempt to avoid anything original and unfamiliar.
- (D) Australians have their own folk life.

44. Which statement is not said by an Australian?

- (A) "We are more inclined to think about how to amuse ourselves than how to work."
- (B) "Australia is a synthesis of Britain and America."
- (C) "The simple solution is to replace the Union Jack with the American Stars and Stripes."
- (D) "The 2000 Sydney Olympic Games are the best games ever."

45. At present, Australia is _____

- (A) the least developed country in the South Pacific.

- (B) the most developed country in the South Pacific.
- (C) an agriculture country.
- (D) a developing country.

The Keys and Some Explanatory Answers

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. D (Captain James Cook explored and called the eastern coast of Australia New South Wales. Now New South Wales is one of the six Australian states.)
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. C (Australia has no president and it is not a republic either because its official head of state is the British monarch represented by a governor-general.)
13. B (The Australian national flag consists of five white stars of the Southern Cross, the large white seven-pointed star which represents the Commonwealth of Australia (i.e. its administrative division or the commonwealth of its states and territories), and the miniature Union Jack which represents the historical link with Britain. All the symbols are on a blue background.)
14. C (The emu is a large Australian bird, which has a long neck and cannot fly.)
15. C 25. D 35. C
16. A 26. B 36. C
17. C 27. A 37. A
18. C 28. D 38. D (D is an opera diva; the rest are painters.)
19. C 29. A 39. A
20. D 30. A 40. C
21. D 31. C 41. C
22. B 32. A 42. B
23. A 33. A 43. C
24. C 34. A 44. D 45. B

VI. New Zealand

1. Officially, the country is called _____
(A) New Zealand.
(B) the Commonwealth of New Zealand.
(C) the Union of New Zealand.
(D) the Realm of New Zealand.
2. New Zealand is situated in the southwest _____
(A) Pacific.
(B) Atlantic.
(C) Antarctic.
(D) Indian.
3. The first settlers in New Zealand were _____
(A) the Maoris.
(B) the Iberians.
(C) the Australians.
(D) the Europeans.
4. The name “New Zealand” is of _____ origin.
(A) British
(B) Polynesian
(C) Maori
(D) Dutch
5. The Maoris began to fight bitterly against the British rule because _____
(A) they were much stronger than the British.
(B) they were deceived by the British about their lands.
(C) the British wanted to conquer the country.
(D) the Maoris were just a warlike people.
6. Poetically, the Aboriginal population in New Zealand is called _____
(A) the Knights of the Round Table.
(B) Merry Men.
(C) the People of the Long White Cloud.
(D) the Vikings of the Sunrise.
7. On New Zealand’s coat of arms, we can see _____
(A) two European men.
(B) a European woman and a Maori man.
(C) a Maori woman and a European man.
(D) two European women.
8. New Zealand became independent by adopting the Statute of Westminster in _____
(A) 1840.
(B) 1907.

- (C) 1931.
- (D) 1947.

9. New Zealand's natural dangers do not include _____

- (A) earthquakes.
- (B) volcanoes.
- (C) snakes.
- (D) climate.

10. In New Zealand, the largest lake is _____

- (A) Lough Neagh.
- (B) Lake Taupo.
- (C) Loch Ness.
- (D) Ontario.

11. New Zealand's longest river is _____

- (A) the Fraser.
- (B) the Avon.
- (C) the Waikato.
- (D) the Mackenzie.

12. New Zealand is _____

- (A) a parliamentary democracy.
- (B) a presidential republic.
- (C) a monarchy.
- (D) a commonwealth.

13. _____ is the capital of New Zealand.

- (A) Dunedin
- (B) Christchurch
- (C) Auckland
- (D) Wellington

14. New Zealand's legislative body is called _____

- (A) the Senate.
- (B) the Congress.
- (C) the House of Commons.
- (D) the House of Representatives.

15. In New Zealand, the head of the state is _____

- (A) the British Monarch.
- (B) the Governor-General.
- (C) the Prime Minister.
- (D) the Lord Chancellor.

16. The dominating religion in New Zealand is _____

- (A) Buddhism.

- (B) Judaism.
- (C) Islam.
- (D) Christianity.

17. The largest city in New Zealand is _____

- (A) Dunedin.
- (B) Wellington.
- (C) Christchurch.
- (D) Auckland.

18. What is known about the native population of New Zealand at present?

- (A) The natives are quite satisfied with their living conditions.
- (B) The natives live on good lands.
- (C) Both in the cities and in the rural areas, the life of the natives is worse than that of the European New Zealanders.
- (D) The natives are never at peace with the other New Zealanders.

19. That New Zealand's contribution against Nazi Germany was the greatest of all the former British dominions is _____

- (A) a little known fact.
- (B) a well-known fact.
- (C) a common fact.
- (D) a proven fact.

20. _____ is known as the New Zealand Christmas tree.

- (A) Pohutakawa
- (B) Kohekone
- (C) Kauri
- (D) Beech

21. The cold months in New Zealand are _____

- (A) December – February.
- (B) March – May.
- (C) June – August.
- (D) September – November.

22. Which of these famous people was not born in New Zealand?

- (A) Katherine Mansfield
- (B) Nicole Kidman
- (C) Ernest Rutherford
- (D) Sam Neill

23. Edmund Hillary is _____

- (A) a writer.
- (B) a nuclear physicist.
- (C) an actor.
- (D) a traveller.

24. What can be said about the outdoor activities in New Zealand?
- (A) They are greatly enjoyed by New Zealanders.
 - (B) They are not enjoyed by New Zealanders at all.
 - (C) New Zealanders like them, but prefer to stay at home and spend more time with their families.
 - (D) New Zealanders are rather fans than outdoor activists.
25. In New Zealand, the popularity of _____ is very often greatest of all.
- (A) its film stars
 - (B) its horse stars
 - (C) its best sportsmen
 - (D) its rock idols
26. New Zealand's famous dessert is called _____
- (A) "Pavlova" cake.
 - (B) Paua Shells.
 - (C) Buzzy bee.
 - (D) Lemon Paeroa.
27. New Zealand is second after _____ in the production of _____
- (A) Canada ... dairy products.
 - (B) the U.K. ... textiles.
 - (C) Australia ... wool.
 - (D) the USA ... consumer electronics.
28. Which statement is not true about New Zealand?
- (A) Awareness to be independent of any foreign power is very strong in New Zealand.
 - (B) New Zealand allows US ships with nuclear weapons to enter and use its ports.
 - (C) The remoteness of New Zealand does not protect it from the world's critical problems.
 - (D) The people of New Zealand want the South Pacific Ocean to be a zone of peace.
29. The beginning of the 21st century is noted for the growth of _____
- (A) tourism in New Zealand.
 - (B) New Zealand's industries.
 - (C) its agriculture.
 - (D) its independence movement.
30. At present, New Zealand is _____
- (A) just an agricultural country.
 - (B) the most highly developed industrial country in the South Pacific area.
 - (C) a leading industrial and agricultural country in the South Pacific.
 - (D) a backward pastoral country.

The Keys and Some Explanatory Answers

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 1. D | 18. C |
| 2. A | 19. A |
| 3. A | 20. A (A, B, C are Australian coniferous trees of the pine family with small needles, which are valuable timber trees or ornamentals. A is like our fir tree.) |
| 4. D | 21. C (Our Earth is divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemispheres. The seasons of the year are winter, spring, summer and autumn. In the northern hemisphere, the coldest season is winter, but in the southern hemisphere winter is the warmest season. New Zealand and Australia are in the southern hemisphere, that is why the coldest month in these countries is July, and the warmest one is January.) |
| 5. B | |
| 6. D | |
| 7. B | |
| 8. C | |
| 9. C | |
| 10. B | |
| 11. C | |
| 12. A | |
| 13. D | 22. B |
| 14. D | 23. D |
| 15. A | 24. A |
| 16. D | 25. B |
| 17. D | 26. A |
| | 27. C |
| | 28. B |
| | 29. A |
| | 30. C |

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