

Surname:

First Name:

Class: Date:

Complete the following passage with the missing information. Choose from the words below.
(N.B. - Usare maiuscole e minuscole come appaiono nello schema)

11 th September 2011	IRA	Soviet Union	Commonwealth	1952	sexual
riots	Ireland	Labour	French	manual	London
Gorbachev	NATO	world	Suez	colonies	1989
Berlin Wall	pension	racial	Prime Minister	welfare	fashion

By the end of the Second World War Britain was no longer a (1) power but had been overtaken by the United States and the (2). Europe was now divided between east and west and the international organisation (3) was set up in 1949. The symbol of this east-west division became the (4), erected in 1961. Gradually the British Empire declined and most colonies gained independence. Those that remained affiliated were now part of the British (5). The (6) party, which came into power after the war, aimed at improving the general standard of living by providing social assistance through better education, health, unemployment benefits and (7) schemes for the old. This was the beginning of Britain's (8) state system.

When Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne in (9) she brought with her a new optimism. This was soon to end, however, in 1956, with the (10) crisis in Egypt when the Egyptians took control of the British and (11)- owned canal. Both countries attacked Egypt but, following international pressure, Britain was forced to back down.

The younger generations focused on trying to find new values, ideals and identity. Music and (12) became more important and the new contraceptive pill also contributed to more (13) freedom.

For Britain's new industries to develop after the war there was a need for (14) workers which the government began to recruit from its ex-..... (15). As the number of immigrants rose, (16) tensions increased resulting in street (17), especially in the area around (18). The 1970s were also difficult years for Northern (19) as the Catholics' demand for independence with the South became more bitter due to the increasing activity of the terrorist organisation known as the (20).

In 1979 Margaret Thatcher became the first woman (21) in Britain. She governed for eleven years. As the 1980s progressed the rigid political divisions between east and west began to lose strength, especially under the new Russian president, (22) and when the Berlin Wall was pulled down in (23) it symbolised the beginning of a new era. But as tensions decreased in the western world a new enemy began to appear from the east when New York's Twin Towers were attacked on (24). A new war against fundamental terrorism began.

Choose the correct answer.

(N.B.- Digitare nel riquadro: a oppure b oppure c in minuscolo)

1. After the Second World War Britain
 - a) was still a world power
 - b) was relegated to second position after the United States
 - c) was relegated to third position after the Soviet Union and the United States
2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in
 - a) 1949
 - b) 1941
 - c) 1953
3. Britain joined the European Economic Community in
 - a) 1957
 - b) 1973
 - c) 1989
4. Many British colonies began to demand independence
 - a) before the Second World War
 - b) after the Second World War
 - c) at the end of the 20th century
5. The Berlin Wall was built
 - a) in 1949 and became the symbol of the Iron Curtain between east and west
 - b) in 1961 and became the symbol of the Iron Curtain between east and west
 - c) in 1949 and became the symbol of the Iron Curtain between north and south
6. Who won the British elections immediately after the Second World War?
 - a) Clement Attlee and the Labour Party
 - b) Winston Churchill, who had led Britain to victory in the war
 - c) Edward Heath and the Conservative Party
7. Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne
 - a) in 1952
 - b) in 1962
 - c) in 1957
8. The Egyptian President nationalised the Suez Canal
 - a) in 1956
 - b) in 1966
 - c) with the immediate approval of Britain and France
9. In the 1950s and 1960s thousands of families
 - a) came to Britain from the Caribbean, India and Pakistan to work
 - b) left Britain to work in other countries overseas
 - c) left the south of Britain to look for work in the north and in Scotland
10. The Irish Free State (EIRE) was formed in
 - a) 1942
 - b) 1921
 - c) 1915
11. The Irish Republican Army (IRA)
 - a) is an organisation supporting freedom of religious beliefs in Ireland
 - b) is a terrorist organisation fighting for the independence of Ulster
 - c) is a terrorist organisation fighting for the independence of EIRE
12. The early 1970s in Britain were characterised by
 - a) peace and prosperity
 - b) a period of economic crisis
 - c) a period of energy crisis
13. In the late 1970s
 - a) soldiers opened fire killing 13 Catholics in Ireland
 - b) a general election was called by the prime minister Edward Heath
 - c) North Sea oil and gas were found off the coast of Scotland
14. Margaret Thatcher
 - a) became the first woman prime minister in 1989
 - b) became the first woman prime minister and her politics were rigidly Conservative
 - c) was known as the Iron Lady but never became prime minister

15. In 1982
 - a) there was a conflict in the Falkland Islands between England and Argentina
 - b) there was a conflict off the coast of Ireland against the Irish Republican Army
 - c) a cease fire was announced in Northern Ireland
16. When was the Berlin Wall pulled down?
 - a) in 1991
 - b) in 1989
 - c) in 1964
17. After the Second World War Senator McCarthy became
 - a) the instigator of anti-communist persecution
 - b) the youngest president of the United States
 - c) the first communist president of the United States
18. President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
 - a) began his term in 1964 and was assassinated in Dallas in 1968
 - b) began his term in 1961 and was assassinated in Dallas in 1963
 - c) began his term in 1961 and was assassinated in New York in 1968
19. Martin Luther King
 - a) demanded independence for India
 - b) demanded equal rights for black people
 - c) was assassinated in 1963 in Washington DC
20. Who is Neil Armstrong?
 - a) an American Senator who fought for the Civil Rights Movement
 - b) the first man to set foot on the moon in 1969
 - c) a famous scientist who contributed to the production of atomic weapons
21. Ronald Reagan was
 - a) president from 1981 to 1989
 - b) a Republican president
 - c) both a) and b) are correct
22. Bill Clinton was
 - a) described as a New Democrat
 - b) president from 1989 to 1999
 - c) both a) and b) are correct
23. Barack Obama became
 - a) the 24th President of the USA in January 2009
 - b) the 24th President of the USA in January 2008
 - c) the 44th President of the USA in January 2009
24. **Where was George Orwell born?**
 - a) in the United States
 - b) in Ireland
 - c) in India
25. During his lifetime
 - a) he became a painter
 - b) he lived on the streets of Paris and London
 - c) he lived in Australia
26. During the Second World War
 - a) he was severely wounded
 - b) he worked as a journalist for the BBC
 - c) he was fatally wounded
27. What is the correct title of Orwell's 1938 novel?
 - a) *Homage to Catalonia*
 - b) *Homage to Jura*
 - c) *Homage to Italy*
28. Orwell's style was characterised by
 - a) a clear, straightforward language
 - b) a complicated and elaborate language
 - c) poetic descriptions and cinematic techniques

29. George Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four*
- a) was defined as a dystopian novel
 - b) was a famous mystery novel
 - c) was written in the 1960s
30. The novel *Animal Farm*
- a) is a satirical allegorical fable written by John Fowles
 - b) is a mystery novel written by Ruth Rendell
 - c) is a satirical allegorical fable written by George Orwell

Say whether the following statements about *Animal Farm* are true or false.

(N.B. - digitare nel riquadro t oppure f in minuscolo)

1. *Animal Farm* was published in America before the Second World War.
2. *Animal Farm* is a satirical allegorical fable.
3. The novel is about the conquest of a mysterious planet.
4. Orwell refers to the French Revolution and to Robespierre.
5. The plot of the novel is very complex.
6. The animals in the novel want to run their farm on the principle of equality.
7. The horses gradually increase their control and begin to take over.
8. Napoleon becomes similar to the owner of the farm, the farmer who was chased away.

Complete the following passage about *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Choose from the words below.

(N.B. - Usare maiuscole e minuscole come appaiono nello schema)

oppression • allowed • communist • warn • Big Brother • propaganda • totalitarianism • dangers •
different • posters

Nineteen Eighty-Four is set in a world ruled by (1). Orwell had once believed and supported the (2) ideology but he was disappointed by the (3) of the citizens he had witnessed for himself in communist countries. The aim of the book was to (4) against the (5) these systems can bring to the lives of human beings. Under the rule of (6), who is portrayed in (7) everywhere, the individual is not (8) to think or behave in any way which is (9) from the one imposed. Every form of (10) is used to control all aspects of an individual's life.

Choose the correct answer.
(N.B. - Digitare nel riquadro: a,b,c in minuscolo)

1. Where was Samuel Beckett born?
a) in England
b) in Ireland
c) in the United States
2. In the 1920s he went
a) to Paris to work at a school
b) to Paris where he met Joyce
c) both a) and b) are correct
3. Beckett wrote a book about
a) André Gide
b) Marcel Proust
c) James Joyce
4. During the Second World War
a) he worked for the French Resistance
b) he fought in Poland
c) he fought in southern France
5. In 1953 *Waiting for Godot*
a) was performed in Paris for the first time
b) became an immediate success when performed in London
c) was not received enthusiastically by critics
6. Beckett
a) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1969
b) was never awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature
c) was arrested by the Gestapo
7. When did Beckett die?
a) in 1999 b) in 2004 c) in 1989

Complete the following passage about *Waiting for Godot*. Choose from the words below.
(N.B. - Digitare maiuscole e minuscole come appaiono nello schema)

Conclusion	Vladimir	tomorrow	hang	Estragon	Pozzo	waiting
appeared	Godot	Didi				

Two tramps, (1) and (2) are waiting for the arrival of a certain character, (3), an enigmatic figure they have never met before. They do not know if he will come or who he is. They pass the time talking about nothing. They don't know why they are (4). In the meantime, (5), a land-owner, and his servant Lucky, tied to him by a rope, appear briefly. They stop and talk to them. Evening falls and Godot has still not (6). In the second Act (7) and Gogo (as they sometimes call each other) are still waiting and receive a promising message: Godot says he will not come tonight but will probably arrive (8).

The two men try to (9) themselves out of desperation but cannot as they do not have enough energy. The play has no real (10): the two protagonists just keep on waiting.