

Read pages 4, 5 and 6 from “The Victorian Era” and complete: the following activities

**COMPETENCE:**

READING AND ORGANISING INFORMATION

- 3** **READ** the first paragraph on page 4 and complete the factfile about Queen Victoria.

ASCENDED TO THE THRONE: .....

AGE: .....

RULED FOR: .....

MARRIED ..... IN .....

HAD ..... CHILDREN

GAVE HER HUSBAND THE TITLE OF ..... IN .....

- 4** **COMPLETE** the table about the parliamentary reforms of the 1830s and the first part of Queen Victoria's reign.

Year	Reform	Aim

- 5** **EXPLAIN** the following in your own words.

- 1 People's Charter .....
- 2 Irish Potato Famine .....
- 3 Opium Wars .....
- 4 Indian Mutiny .....

**Read the text in page 8 and choose the correct option**

- 1 The urban working poor in Victorian England lived in
  - A communal cottages.
  - B converted farms.
  - C unhealthy conditions.
  - D factory grounds.
- 2 Child labour was common in
  - A dirty or dangerous trades like the army.
  - B factories, mines, street trades and domestic service.
  - C agricultural areas.
  - D the privileged classes.
- 3 Which social classes expanded the most in this period?
  - A The upper middle class.
  - B The working class.
  - C The lower middle class.
  - D The middle and lower middle classes.
- 4 The queen was seen as an iconic symbol of
  - A upper-class superiority.
  - B feminine beauty.
  - C middle-class respectability.
  - D majesty and tolerance.
- 5 In the Victorian Age childhood
  - A was recognised as an important stage in life.
  - B became less important.
  - C was an important source for literature.
  - D became the symbol of respectability.
- 6 Which of the following sentences best describes the main characteristics of Victorian Britain, according to the article?
  - A The time was one of incredible opportunities for people at all levels of society.
  - B The quality of life could dramatically vary in different social realities.
  - C Victorians were hypocrites who did not even try to see the reality around them.
  - D This was one of the best times to be British.

**2 1.2 SENTENCE COMPLETION.** You will hear a History teacher talking about the coming of the railways. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Before the railways (1) \_\_\_\_\_ had been the principal means of transporting goods.

By (2) \_\_\_\_\_ George Stephenson had shown that a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was possible when the Stockton to Darlington line was opened.

In 1831 the famous engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel began the construction of a railway line from (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

By 1840 the cities of Birmingham, Manchester and Brighton were connected to London by nearly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of railway track.

The building of the railways required the employment

of tens of thousands of engineers, mechanics, repairmen and technicians, as well as (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

The railway was an important stimulus to industry in the country as the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ costs meant goods cost less and were available to a wider market.

Travel by rail also made it possible for people to go on (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the country or the sea.

Fresh goods could be brought into towns from the countryside and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ could be sent out from London all over the country.

New towns grew up around the new railway stations and people could live (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from their workplaces than before.