

First Year Civilisations Exam Semester 1
(Model Answers)

Circle the correct answer. (20 Pts.)

1. Which enduring legacy did the Roman occupation leave in Britain, despite the eventual decay of their buildings and legal systems?

- a) A surviving administrative system used by the Anglo-Saxons
- b) The establishment of the first British Parliament
- c) The widespread continued use of Latin in daily speech
- d) Specific place names ending in -chester, -caster, or -gloucester**

2. What was the main effect of the Acts of Union 1707?

- a) Wales became part of Scotland
- b) England and Scotland joined to make one country called Great Britain**
- c) Ireland became independent from Britain
- d) England lost its power over Scotland

3. During the Germanic invasions (410-1066), which culture survived primarily in the 'fringes' of Britain, such as Wales and Cornwall?

- a) Norman culture
- b) Celtic culture**
- c) Scandinavian culture
- d) Roman culture

4. What was a significant cultural shift caused by the Norman Invasion of 1066?

- a) The English language immediately replaced French in the royal court
- b) The total destruction of the Anglo-Saxon common law
- c) Britain shifted its focus away from Scandinavia toward Western Europe**
- d) The introduction of a democratic voting system

5. In the 17th century, why did 'Scots' decline as a written standard in favor of modern English?

- a) The Scottish government banned the use of the Scots language
- b) The Black Death killed all native Scots speakers
- c) Scotland was conquered by the Netherlands
- d) The influence of English Bibles and the English court after the Union of the Crowns**

6. Which geographical area is known as 'The Garden of England'?

- a) Kent**
- b) The Scottish Highlands
- c) The Lake District
- d) The East End of London

7. Where does approximately 80% of Scotland's population live?

- a) The Shetland Islands
- b) The Southern Uplands
- c) The Central Plain
- d) The Highlands

8. What is the primary core element of identification for people in Wales?

- a) The history of Roman occupation
- b) The Welsh language
- c) The production of North Sea oil
- d) Living in the 'Black Country'

9. How does the British 'nuclear family' generally interact with extended relatives?

- a) Extended relatives usually live in the same household
- b) There is an expectation of lifetime commitment for all familial roles
- c) Large family gatherings are frequent for weddings and births
- d) There is little engagement from extended relatives

10. What is 'Received Pronunciation' (RP) in the context of the British class system?

- a) A specific legal document used in court
- b) A type of traditional British breakfast
- c) A prestigious accent that signals social class
- d) A religious ceremony in the Church of England

11. According to the lectures, what is the modern British perception of politics?

- a) A 'necessary evil' where politicians often understate their ambition
- b) An exciting field that everyone follows closely
- c) The most important topic for radical social change
- d) A system that requires a single, written constitution to function

12. What does it mean that the UK does NOT have a 'codified' constitution?

- a) All laws are written in a language only Parliament understands
- b) The constitution is based on a collection of laws, court rulings, and practices rather than one document
- c) The Prime Minister has the power to change any law without a vote
- d) The UK has no laws and is ruled by the monarch's whims

13. What is the current state of religious practice in the UK, based on modern trends?

- a) Britain is largely considered a secular society with low church attendance
- b) Every citizen is required to attend a civil ceremony once a month
- c) The monarch is no longer allowed to have any religious ties
- d) Religious holidays like Easter are the most important events of the year

14. At what age does compulsory education typically begin in the UK?

- a) Age 3
- b) Age 5
- c) Age 7
- d) Age 11

15. Which of the following is true regarding the British secondary education system?

- a) Homework is rarely assigned to ensure students can focus on family
- b) A single teacher teaches all subjects to one class
- c) The school year is much shorter than in most other European countries
- d) Students are often grouped into classes based on their ability

16. What is a 'meal' for many British people, reflecting a disconnection from traditional cooking?

- a) A strictly organic vegan salad
- b) A sandwich, a carbonated drink, and a chocolate bar
- c) Fresh fish processed daily at the Grimsby port
- d) A full roast beef dinner with three types of vegetables

17. Which city is known as the academic and administrative center of Scotland, hosting a famous Arts Festival?

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Glasgow
- c) Belfast
- d) Cardiff

18. Why did the British view colonization as a 'moral duty' in the 19th century?

- a) To escape the cold weather in Britain
- b) They wanted to help other countries become independent kingdoms
- c) They were forced to do so by the United Nations
- d) They felt it was their obligation to spread their culture and civilization globally

19. Which 18th-century movement privatized common lands and led to rapid urbanization?

- a) The Great Reform Act
- b) The Glorious Revolution
- c) The Enclosure Movement
- d) The Eisteddfods tradition

20. What is 'inverted snobbery' in the modern British class system?

- a) The belief that all people should be equal under the law
- b) Middle-class individuals adopting working-class traits or accents
- c) Refusing to allow any regional accents on television
- d) Poor people pretending to be rich to get better jobs