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## FINAL ASSESSMENT TESTS AND ACTIVITIES ON BRITISH STUDIES FOR THE SECOND-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

*This paper presents a series of final assessment tests and activities designed for philological departments of foreign languages aiming at checking and evaluating second-year students' (level B2 – C1) linguo-sociocultural competences in physical geography, history, political system and government, economy of Great Britain reflected in the corpus of culturally specific lexis.*

**Key words:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, linguo-sociocultural competences, national and cultural realia, culturally specific vocabulary, assessment tests and activities, academic progress evaluation.

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### КОМПЛЕКС ВПРАВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ ДЛЯ ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ДОСЯГНЕНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ ДРУГОГО КУРСУ З ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ

*У цій публікації представлено комплекс вправ і завдань для підсумкового контролю рівня сформованості лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності студентів другого курсу філологічних факультетів іноземних мов (рівень B2 – C1) в царині особливостей географії, історії, економіки, державного устрою Великої Британії, відображених у корпусі національно-специфічної лексики.*

**Ключові слова:** Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії, лінгвосоціокультурна компетентність, національно-культурні реалії, культурно-специфічна лексика, підсумкове оцінювання, контрольні вправи та завдання.

The given series of tests and activities comprises five blocks: 1) match-making tests, 2) tests of multiple choice, 3) true and false statements, 4) short text for translation from English into Ukrainian 5) the list of topics for short reports or discussion. Maximum total score a student can obtain on the tests and activities provided

all his /her answers are correct makes 100 points, which can be transferred into the following marks:

Total score	Marks ECTS scale
90 – 100	A
82 – 89	B
75 – 81	C
66 – 74	D
60 – 65	E
0 – 59	FX

Suggested series of tasks offers two variants of tests and assignments.

**TASK 1. Match the words in the left column marked 1-10 with those in the right marked a-j to make up word phases denoting various British realia. Each right answer gives 1 point. Maximum total – 10 points.**

#### Variant 1.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Great      | a) supper      |
| 2) Irish      | b) dependences |
| 3) The Norman | c) reshuffle   |
| 4) Devonshire | d) hotpot      |
| 5) Lancashire | e) pudding     |
| 6) cabinet    | f) Britain     |
| 7) Yorkshire  | g) blue        |
| 8) Crown      | h) cream       |
| 9) Burns'     | i) Gaelic      |
| 10) Dorset    | j) Conquest    |

#### Variant 2.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1) Emerald    | a) sheep         |
| 2) Hadrian    | b) Revolution    |
| 3) Prince of  | c) Riviera       |
| 4) Lake       | d) Council       |
| 5) The Order  | e) Wales         |
| 6) Hampshire  | f) District      |
| 7) Worcester  | g) sauce         |
| 8) Industrial | h) Wall          |
| 9) The Privy  | i) Isle          |
| 10) English   | j) of the Garter |

**TASK 2. Read the following questions and choose the correct answer among the given options. Each right answer gives 1 point. Maximum total – 25 points.**

**Variant 1.**

**1. The official name of Great Britain is:**

- a) the Commonwealth of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- b) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irish Republic
- c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Commonwealth States
- d) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**2. In the North Great Britain is washed by:**

- a) the Baltic Sea
- b) the North Sea
- c) the Irish Sea
- d) the Atlantic Ocean

**3. The Channel Tunnel connecting Great Britain and France was opened in:**

- a) August 1990
- b) May 1994
- c) November 1998
- d) January 2002

**4. Which of the following are the islands?**

- a) the Cumbrians
- b) the Pennines
- c) the Grampians
- d) the Hebrides

**5. Which of the parts of Great Britain is called ‘commuter land’?**

- a) The Midlands
- b) Wales
- c) the Southern England
- d) the Northern England

**6. Which of the countries comprising present-day Britain was historically named *Cambria*:**

- a) England
- b) Ireland
- c) Scotland
- d) Wales

**7. *Gaelic kingdom* is another name of:**

- a) Scotland
- b) Wales
- c) Ireland
- d) France

**8. British Overseas Territories (those under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom) include:**

- a) 12 territories
- b) 14 territories
- c) 16 territories
- d) 24 territories

**9. In the British Commonwealth all member states are:**

- a) free and equal
- b) subordinate to the UK

- c) free but not equal
- d) dependent on the UK in the matters of foreign policy

**10. British Overseas Territories do not include:**

- a) The Orkney Islands
- b) The Cayman Islands
- c) The Falkland Islands
- d) The Sandwich Islands

**11. Which of the old languages does the word *Britain* originate from?**

- a) Gothic
- b) Celtic
- c) Latin
- d) Anglo-Saxon

**12. For the first time the Germanic tribes of Angles and Saxons invaded the British Isles in:**

- a) the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- b) the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- c) the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- d) the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

**13. Which of the following monumental historical landmarks were built by the Romans?**

- a) the Hadrian’s Wall
- b) Stonehenge
- c) Silbury Hill
- d) the Salisbury Cathedral

**14. Which of the English monarchs was honoured with the title ‘The Great’?**

- a) King Arthur
- b) King Alfred
- c) Richard the Lion Heart
- d) William the Conqueror

**15. The medieval period in the history of Britain began with:**

- a) The Viking’s invasion
- b) the Anglo-Saxon invasion
- c) the Norman conquest
- d) the Wars of the Roses

**16. The monarch’s duties in the UK do not include:**

- a) being the head of the Armed Forces
- b) being the head of the Church of England
- c) presiding the House of Lords
- d) opening the new session of the Parliament

**17. The Royal motto runs:**

- a) God save the King
- b) God and my right
- c) in God we trust
- d) Britain above all

**18. King Charles III is:**

- a) is the third reigning Windsor monarch
- b) is the fourth reigning Windsor monarch
- c) is the fifth reigning Windsor monarch
- d) is the second reigning Windsor monarch

**19. The laws governing British life are passed in:**

- a) Westminster Palace
- b) Windsor Castle

- c) Buckingham Palace
- d) Scotland Yard

**20. Which is the correct pronunciation for the name of one of the biggest English cities?**

- a) /'bə:mi:nəm/
- b) /'bə:mi:nhəm/
- c) /'bə:mi:nhæm/
- d) /'bə:mi:næm/

**21. Match the name of the county *Essex* with one of the following words to make up a set phrase:**

- a) hotpot
- b) sheep
- c) pig
- d) wonder

**22. There are certain stereotypes concerning the national characters. Which of the nations populating the UK is considered being exceedingly tight-fisted?**

- a) the English
- b) the Irish
- c) the Scottish
- d) the Welsh

**23. The saying 'where there's muck there's brass' expresses people's:**

- a) shame in their region
- b) joy of their region
- c) pride of their region
- d) complaint that the region is very noisy

**24. 1 centimeter equals to:**

- a) 0,3937 inches
- b) 0,2560 inches
- c) 0,4523 inches
- d) 0,6254 inches

**25. Lord Snooty is:**

- a) the head of the British parliament at the period of the World War II
- b) the Prime Minister of Great Britain of at the period of the World War II
- c) the author of the British Constitution
- d) the imaginary character of children's' comics

#### Variant 2

**1. Which of the following words in the context of Country Studies is used to denote 'a unit of governmental authority'?**

- a) nation
- b) country
- c) state
- d) district

**2. In the west the British Isles are washed by:**

- a) the Baltic Sea
- b) the North Sea
- c) the Irish Sea
- d) the Atlantic Ocean

**3. The United Kingdom had the international land boundary with:**

- a) Norway
- b) the Irish Republic

- c) the Netherlands
- d) Denmark

**4. The territory of the Northern Ireland makes:**

- a) one fourth of the island of Ireland
- b) one fifth of the island of Ireland
- c) one sixth of the island of Ireland
- d) one ninth of the island of Ireland

**5. Which of the following islands don't make a part of Scotland?**

- a) the Channel Islands
- b) the Orkney islands
- c) The Shetland Islands
- d) the Hebrides

**6. The so called 'north-south divide':**

- a) opposes more prosperous and less fortunate parts of England
- b) opposes it's warmer and colder parts
- c) marks the border between England and Scotland
- d) opposes highland and low-lying areas of Great Britain

**7. Which of the UK countries is not represented by a flag on the 'Union Jack'?**

- a) England
- b) Northern Ireland
- c) Scotland
- d) Wales

**8. The Commonwealth of Nations is the political associations of former British colonies including:**

- a) 33 member states
- b) 45 member states
- c) 54 member states
- d) 26 member states

**9. The overall territory of the British Commonwealth member states covers:**

- a) the equivalent of 10% of the world's land area
- b) the equivalent of 15% of the world's land area
- c) the equivalent of 17% of the world's land area
- d) the equivalent of 20% of the world's land area

**10. In prehistoric times the British Isles were populated by the tribes of:**

- a) Celts
- b) Angles
- c) Saxons
- d) Galls

**11. The historic name of Scotland *Caledonia* is borrowed from:**

- a) the Latin language
- b) the Celtic language
- c) the Old German
- d) the Gothic Language

**12. Which of the following is not assumed to be the function of Stonehenge?**

- a) observatory
- b) fortification
- c) cemetery
- d) astronomical clock

**13. Which part of England was conquered by the Vikings?**

- a) north-west
- b) north-east
- c) south-east
- d) south-west

**14. The first document restricting the powers of the English monarchs is named:**

- a) the Magic Charter
- b) the Charter of Liberties
- c) the Royal Charter
- d) the Great Charter

**15. The Norman Conquest is marked by defeat of Anglo-Saxons in the Battle which took place:**

- a) near London
- b) near Dover
- c) near Paris
- d) near Hastings

**16. The establishment of the “Church of England” independent of Rome takes place under the reign of the king:**

- a) Richard III
- b) Alfred the Great
- c) Henry VIII
- d) Edward II

**17. The political unification of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland was completed in:**

- a) 1600
- b) 1700
- c) 1800
- d) 1900

**18. The abbreviation ‘MP’ in modern English is commonly used to denote:**

- a) Minister prime
- b) Migration policy
- c) Member of the parliament
- d) Memorial parades

**19. The word “Whigs” now used to refer to the liberally minded politicians originally meant:**

- a) horse riders
- b) horse thieves
- c) dog hunters
- d) dog traders

**20. According to the law, holders of the British passports have the status of:**

- a) citizens of Great Britain
- b) citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- c) subjects of His Majesty the King
- d) subjects of the Crown

**21. In the British Parliament female speakers are formally addressed as:**

- a) Miss Speaker
- b) Missis Speaker
- c) Madam Speaker
- d) Lady Speaker

**22. The days of public holidays in Great Britain are officially referred to as:**

- a) state holidays
- b) bank holidays
- c) royal holidays
- d) government holidays

**23. The “Penny Black” is the name of:**

- a) postage stamp
- b) breed of sheep
- c) pirates’ ship
- d) a cheap car

**24. The bag-pipe is seen as an emblematic musical instrument of:**

- a) England
- b) Ireland
- c) Scotland
- d) Wales

**25. The main London Christmas tree is traditionally put at:**

- a) Parliament Square
- b) Trafalgar Square
- c) Piccadilly Circus
- d) the city of London

**TASK 3. Read the following statements and mark them as True or False. Each right answer gives 1 point. Maximum total – 20 points.**

#### **Variant 1.**

1. The British Isles is home for four countries including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

2. The Crown dependencies are the islands located in the English Channel and the Isle of Man.

3. Snowdonia is one of the most popular national parks in the Scottish Highlands.

4. The present-day population of the United Kingdom is estimated at about 68 million people.

5. Ethnically the population of Great Britain originates from Germanic tribes of the Celts.

6. Nowadays the UK is a multicultural society comprising a variety of people of Caribbean, African, South Asian, Indian and Pakistani descent.

7. Most of the British live in cities and towns because they despise country life.

8. The Roman occupation of Britain took place in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. and lasted for about 450 years.

9. Hibernia is the Roman name for Wales.

10. Most of the permanently inhabited British Overseas Territories are internally self-governing, with the UK retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations.

11. The roots of the British Parliament date back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century when the assembly of nobles advising the king began to evolve into a democratic body.

12. The UK was one of the co-founders of the European Union.

13. Following the written law, the British monarch has almost absolute power and he or she can choose anyone to run the government, even you and me.

14. There is no written constitution in Great Britain.

15. Most heads of government departments have the title *Secretary of the King*.

16. The county of Kent, located on the way from the Channel tunnel to London is noted for its dairy produce.

17. Manchester in Northern England together with the port of Liverpool was the coal-mining and export hub of Great Britain in the nineteenth century.

18. People in the UK have much fewer public holidays compared to any other country in Europe.

19. Good Friday is the last working day the British spend in the office before going on holiday.

20. British have no respect to queues, that is they ignore people standing in a line in front of them and get their place e.g. on a bus at any price.

#### Variant 2.

1. The territory of the UK is nearly 2,5 times smaller than that of Ukraine.

2. In terms of the territory Great Britain is the fifth biggest island in Europe.

3. The Downs are a series of hills in a horse-shoe shape.

4. Wales is known for the lowest density of population among the four countries of the UK.

5. The Celts (the tribes who had been arriving from continental Europe since the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) were the first human beings to set foot on the British Isles.

6. The Anglo-Saxon tribes started invading Great Britain in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and settled there in large numbers in the south-east of the country.

7. The Anglo-Saxons were Christian when they arrived to Britain.

8. A strict feudal system was imposed by the Norman invaders and marked the beginning of the class system.

9. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced Euro as their national currency in 2005.

10. The region of the Black Country is known as *The Potteries* for its china-producing factories.

11. There is little industry to be found in the Midlands.

12. The current reigning British monarch belongs to the dynasty of the Tudors.

13. In Britain any Parliament's decision can become law without formal consent of the monarch.

14. The southern part of the British Antarctic territory has been named Queen Elisabeth Land in honour of Queen Elisabeth II to commemorate her diamond jubilee.

15. There is not enough seats in the House of Commons for all elected members of the Parliament.

16. Most official holidays occur just before or after the week-ends.

17. The prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc' in family names (as in MacDonald, McCall) testify their Irish origin.

18. When buying milk or beer the British think in pounds, one pound being equal to 0,5 litre.

19. The celebration known as the Shrove Thursday is also referred to as a Pancake Day.

20. The British people have the reputation of being conservative, meaning as a nation they don't like changes.

**TASK 4. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian, pay special attention to the underlined elements. Each right answer gives 3 points. Maximum total – 15 points.**

#### Variant 1.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy where following the written law the power of the monarch is hereditary and unlimited. 2. In Britain people are legally described as 'subjects of His Majesty the King'. 3. According to the constitution the King summons and dissolves the Parliament, chooses the PM and appoints the members of the Cabinet ministers because formally all of them are 'servants of the Crown'. 4. 'His government' can only collect taxes on the agreement of the Commons. 5. In reality 'the British King reigns, but doesn't rule', mostly performing ceremonial duties including opening the Parliament and awarding honourable titles like the 'Knight of the Order of the Garter' or 'Commander of the British Empire'.

#### Variant 2.

1. Nowadays the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy, meaning that on a day-to-day basis the country is run by the government with the PM at its head. 2. Traditionally the Prime Minister has no private residence and lives 'above the shop' at Downing Street 10. 3. Next door to him, at No11 there's the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Whip at No12. 3. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office as well as the Ministry of Defense are found at Whitehall. 4. The system of local government presupposes the election of representatives called councillors who meet in a Council Chamber in a Town Hall or a County Hall. 5. Counties are the oldest forms of regional division in England and Wales established even before the Norman Conquest.

**TASK 5. Discuss the following issues with the examiner or make a short report concerning the following matters. Maximum score to be obtained for giving a relevant extended commentary containing correct and detailed information on the matter is 30 points.**

1. Considering the landscape and the climate of Great Britain, which part of it would you prefer to live in?

2. What does 'double identity' mean in the perspective of British studies? Explain the notion and give examples.

3. How does the human settlement of our country differ from that of the United Kingdom? Which areas are more densely populated and which are less densely inhabited? Where are the most populous cities and towns of Great Britain located?

4. Name five most important events in the history of Great Britain and enlarge on their significance.

5. Which of the famous names in British history could be described as 'resistance fighters'?

6. Would you agree that monarchy is an out-of-date form of government and advise the British to abolish their monarchy? Speak about the role of the monarch in the present-day life of the country.

7. What are the most well-known tourist attractions of the English region called *Midlands*?

8. What are the biggest non-white ethnic communities in Britain? How do they demonstrate their ethnic identities?

9. Comment on the most widely spread stereotypes concerning the British Character.

10. Speak about big cities and key industries of the UK.

#### Conflict of Interest

The author declare no conflicts of interest.

#### Use of Artificial Intelligence

No artificial intelligence tools or materials were used in the manuscript.



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#### СПИСОК ПОСИЛАНЬ

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