

UK

True or False

1. The United Kingdom is located in northern Europe.
2. The United Kingdom consists of four political divisions — England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
3. England is one of the two large islands in the British Isles.
4. The British Isles are made up of three large islands and hundreds of small ones.
5. Wales lies on the east coast of the island of Great Britain.
6. The Commonwealth of Nations is a free association of independent countries that all used to be colonies of Britain.
7. In Scotland, rugged mountains, green valleys, and deep, blue lakes provide some of the most beautiful scenery in Europe.
8. The longest river in Britain is the Thames.
9. The largest lake in Britain is the Lough Neagh in northwest England.
10. Britain' s climate is influenced by the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current that sweeps up from the

equator and flows past the British Isles.

FFFFFFTFFT

1. The British Isles are made up of _____.
 - A. three large islands and hundreds of small ones
 - B. three large islands and dozens of small ones
 - C. two large islands and hundreds of small ones
 - D. two large islands and dozens of small ones

2. Which of the following is NOT a political division on the island of Great Britain?
 - A. England.
 - B. Scotland.
 - C. Northern Ireland.
 - D. Wales.

3. Britain is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel in the _____ and the North Sea in the east.
 - A. east
 - B. south
 - C. west
 - D. north

4. The Republic of Ireland was totally independent in the year _____.
 - A. 1920

- B. 1945
 - C. 1918
 - D. 1949
5. The highest mountain in Britain, Ben Nevis, lies in _____.
- A. the Highlands
 - B. the Southern Uplands
 - C. the Central Lowlands
 - D. the Lake District
6. The British Empire was replaced by the British Commonwealth or the Commonwealth of Nations in _____.
- A. 1921
 - B. 1931
 - C. 1945
 - D. 1950
7. The mountain system the Pennines is often called the backbone of _____.
- A. England
 - B. Scotland
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Ireland
8. The regional capital of Northern Ireland is _____.
- A. Glasgow

B. Edinburgh

C. Cardiff

D. Belfast

CCBDABADB

1. The English, the Scots, and the Welsh are Anglo-Saxons, but the Irish are Celts.
2. London and England as a whole have great influence over the rest of the United Kingdom because of their large population.
3. People of Indian, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi origin are the largest group of immigrants in Britain.
4. Compared to the rest of the world, the UK has a smaller percentage of older people and a higher percentage of younger people.
5. The Welsh language is the official language in Wales.
6. Scottish Gaelic is the official language in Scotland.
7. The English language is the predominant language in Northern Ireland.
8. English people all strive to free themselves of regional or local accents in order to sound like educated English-speaking people.
9. Social class in the UK lays more emphasis on money and property.
10. Britishness is associated with political, historical, technological, sporting, and cultural achievements in Britain.

FTTFTFTFFT

1. The English people and the English language were born from the union of _____.

A. the Angles and the Saxons

B. Romans and the Norman French

C. Danes or Vikings and the Norman French

D. Norman conquerors and the defeated Anglo-Saxons

2. The first known settlers of Britain were _____.

A. the Iberians

B. the Beaker Folk

C. the Celts

D. the Romans

3. About 80,000 Scots speak Gaelic which is an ancient _____.

A. Scottish language

B. English language

C. Irish language

D. Celtic language

4. About three million people have migrated to Britain since World War

II. They are mainly from the West Indies, India and _____.

A. Indonesia

B. Singapore

C. Hong Kong

D. Pakistan

5. In Britain _____ of the population is urban and _____ is rural.
- A. 90% ; 10%
 - B. 80% ; 20%
 - C. 70% ; 30%
 - D. 60% ; 40%
6. The ancestors of the Welsh were the ancient _____.
- A. Celts
 - B. Romans
 - C. Normans
 - D. Britons
7. The average population density in Britain is _____ people per square kilometer.
- A. 250
 - B. 370
 - C. 800
 - D. 500
8. During the 5th century when the Roman Empire fell, the Germanic _____ invaded and conquered Britain.
- A. Angles and Celts
 - B. Angles and Picts
 - C. Angles and Brythons
 - D. Angles and Saxons

9. The upper class in Britain consists of the following except _____.

- A. peerage
- B. gentry
- C. landowners
- D. professionals

10. “ Britishness ” can be reflected in the following except _____.

- A. Union Jack
- B. conservativeness
- C. the Beatles
- D. Thanksgiving Day

DADDAAADDD

1. The first Roman invasion took place in 43 AD, headed by the Emperor Julius Caesar.
2. The name “England” derived from the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes who came to England in the 5th and 6th centuries.
3. The Magna Carta defined the King’ s feudal rights, preventing him from arbitrarily collecting revenue.
4. The Black Death once ravaged England, carrying off three fourths of the population.
5. During Edward III’ s reign, the war with France known as the Hundred

Years' War began.

6. The Wars of the Roses were in the main a great contest for Crown between the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

7. Queen Mary was a follower of the Church of England and she was determined to make England once again a Protestant country

8. James' son, Charles I, who succeeded him in 1625, also thought that his right to rule was God-given.

9. The establishment of the British East India Company in 1600 was a case of economic penetration.

FTTFTTFTT

1. In 1066 Harold and his troops fought against William' s army on Senlac field near _____.

A. London

B. Normandy

C. Standford

D. Hastings

2. The Plantagenet Dynasty was founded by _____.

A. Henry

B. Henry II

C. King Joseph

D. Count of Anjor

3. English Reformation was carried out by _____ to change the religion

in England from Catholicism to Protestantism.

A. Edward VI

B. Henry VIII

C. Mary I

D. Elizabeth I

4. King John was forced by the barons to sign the _____ which restricted the King's power.

A. Bill of Rights

B. Petition of Right

C. Provisions of Oxford

D. Great Charter

5. Simon de Montfort's reform is considered to be the beginning of English _____.

A. parliament

B. cabinet

C. constitution

D. liberty

6. From 1649 to 1658 England was called a Commonwealth. It was ruled first by Oliver Cromwell as _____.

A. Lord Protector

B. Lieutenant General

C. Commander of the New Model Army

D. President

7. William of Orange started Constitutional Monarchy by accepting _____ in 1689.

A. Bill of Rights

B. Petition of Right

C. Provisions of Oxford

D. Great Charter

8. The 1851 London Great Exposition was held in the Crystal Palace which was designed by Queen _____' s husband Albert.

A. Mary

B. Elizabeth I

C. Victoria

D. Anne

9. The British Prime Minister who led the British to defeat Nazi Germany is _____.

A. Churchill

B. Chamberlain

C. MacDonald

D. Macmillan

DBBDA AAC A

1. Although the monarch does not have any real power, he (or she) does have great influence.

2. Britain does not have a written constitution.
3. Each Member of Parliament represents a constituency, and holds his seat during the life of a Parliament.
4. The House of Lords is the second chamber where changes in law can be made.
5. The party which wins the second largest number of seats in the House of Lords becomes the official Opposition.
6. Ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
7. The two major parties in Britain today are the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democratic Party.
8. Ministers in Britain cannot be elected Members of Parliament at the same time.

TTTFFTFF

1. The British constitution is made up of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Commonwealth law
 - B. statute law
 - C. common law
 - D. ancient documents
2. The House of Commons is elected by universal suffrage and has about _____ Members of Parliament.

A. 650

B. 660

C. 670

D. 680

3. British Conservative Party was formerly called _____ Party in the 18th century.

A. Whig

B. Tory

C. Liberal

D. Nationalist

4. The United Kingdom is governed in the name of _____, by _____.

A. the King; the Prime Minister

B. the Queen; the Prime Minister

C. the Prime Minister; His or Her Majesty' s Government

D. the Sovereign; His or Her Majesty' s Government

5. _____ is the “supreme governor” of the Church of England.

A. The monarch

B. The Archbishop of York

C. The Archbishop of Canterbury

D. The Roman Pope

6. In Britain the citizens aged _____ or over have the right to

vote.

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 30

7. By tradition, the leader of the majority party is appointed _____ by the Sovereign in the United Kingdom.

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Member of Parliament
- C. Lord of Appeal
- D. Speaker of the House

8. The Liberal Democratic Party is the combination of the Social Democratic Party and _____.

- A. the Conservative Party
- B. the Labour Party
- C. the Liberal Party
- D. the Green Party

9. Parliament has the following functions EXCEPT _____.

- A. making law
- B. authorizing taxation and public expenditure
- C. declaring war
- D. examining the actions of the government

AABDA BACC

1. Although Britain is a unitary state, it does not have a single legal system.
2. A Magistrates' Court sits with a jury.
3. In Scotland, all appeals are heard by three or more judges of the High Court of Justiciary.
4. Officers in Great Britain do not normally carry firearms.
5. London's Metropolitan Police Force is directly under the control of the Lord Chancellor.
6. The main courts of civil jurisdiction in England and Wales are the County Courts.
7. House of Lords is the court of last resort for most instances of UK law.
8. Lord Chancellor is the highest court officer in Britain.
9. Unless the case with which an arrested person is charged is very serious, he will usually be granted bail if he cannot be brought before the court within a day.
10. If a person is charged with murder, and has
insufficient means, he must be granted legal aid

TFFTF TFFTT

1. All criminal trials are held in open court because the criminal law presumes the _____ of the accused until he has been proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

- A. guilt
- B. impartiality
- C. innocence
- D. honesty

2. In England, Wales, and Northern Island, people between the age of _____ and 70 whose names appear on the electoral register are liable for jury service and their names are chosen at random.

- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 20
- D. 21

3. The jury consists of ordinary, independent citizens summoned by the court: 12 in England, Wales and Northern Island, and _____ in Scotland.

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

4. Whether the accused is guilty or innocent is decided by _____.

- A. the policemen
- B. the jury

C. the judge

D. the sheriff

5. The ultimate court of appeal in civil cases throughout the Scotland is _____.

A. the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

B. the Court of Appeal

C. the High Court of Justiciary

D. the House of Lords

6. In England and Wales the highest judicial appointments are made by the Queen on the advice of _____.

A. the Lord Chancellor

B. the Home Secretary

C. the Prime Minister

D. the Attorney General

7. Criminal cases in England and Wales may NOT be tried in _____.

A. the Magistrates' Court

B. the Court of Appeal

C. the High Court

D. the Crown Court

8. The three "lay" magistrates that make up a Magistrates' Court in Britain are known as _____.

- A. Justices of the Peace
- B. stipendiary magistrates
- C. Justices of Law
- D. part-time magistrates

9. The most serious criminal offences in Scotland are tried in

_____.

- A. the District Court
- B. the Sheriff Court
- C. the High Court of Justiciary
- D. the Crown Court

CADBA CCAC

1. A century ago the British economy was among the strongest in the world.
2. John Maynard Keynes was an influential American economist.
3. A strong opponent of the policies of the Labor Party, Margaret Thatcher worked to increase government control over the British economy.
4. In Britain service industries account for about two-thirds of its gross domestic product.
5. The area between London and South Wales is often referred to as Britain's "Silicon Glen".
6. Britain imports chiefly manufactured products and exports mostly raw

materials.

7. Most of the United Kingdom's trade is with other developed countries, especially other members of the European Union.

8. The value of Britain's exports of goods usually exceeds the value of its imports.

9. Today, the City of London is the centre of London where government departments are located.

10. The trade union movement in Britain is becoming stronger these years because of changes in the structure of employment.

TFFTFFTFFF

1. The economic policy Britain pursued in the 1950s and

1960s was based on the theory of _____.

- A. Adam Smith
- B. John Maynard Keynes
- C. Margaret Thatcher
- D. Karl Marx

2. Under Margaret Thatcher Britain experienced _____.

- A. economic recession
- B. economic expansion
- C. economic decline

D. economic depression

3. Which of the following is NOT true of Britain' s agriculture?
- A. British farming is highly mechanized.
 - B. Agriculture in Britain is intensive.
 - C. British farming is very efficient.
 - D. Britain' s agriculture can produce enough food for its people.
4. In Britain less than _____ of the population are farmers.
- A. 2%
 - B. 4%
 - C. 6%
 - D. 10%
5. In the _____ Britain became a net exporter of oil.
- A. 1960s
 - B. 1970s
 - C. 1980s
 - D. 1990s
6. To stimulate economic recovery, the Thatcher Government carried out all the following policies but _____.
- A. privatization

- B. interventionism
 - C. deregulation
 - D. market liberalization
7. Britain is the ____ largest trading nation in the world.
- A. third
 - B. fourth
 - C. fifth
 - D. sixth
8. British oil fields were discovered on the _____.
- A. English Channel
 - B. Irish Sea
 - C. Norwegian Sea
 - D. North Sea
9. Which of the following is not included in the new industries in Britain?
- A. Microprocessors.
 - B. Computers.
 - C. Biotechnology.
 - D. Motor vehicles.

BBDAC BDDD

1. The National Health Service (NHS) provides for every resident, regardless of income, a full range of medical services.

2. The National Health Service (NHS) is now a largely free service.
3. Social services authorities give help to families facing special problems.
4. Social security benefits are increased annually in line with percentage increases in retail prices.
5. General Practitioners receive fees based on the number of individuals who register with them as patients.
6. In Northern Ireland, the needs of those in difficulty are met by local authorities, who draw upon funds provided by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).
7. Eye tests and dental treatments in NHS hospitals are free of charge.
8. Personal social services refer to the provision of financial support for the people in difficulty.
9. Most British people now live in detached houses.

TTTFF FFFF

1. The National Health Service (NHS) was established in the United Kingdom in _____.
 - A. 1946
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1948
 - D. 1949
2. _____ is directly responsible for the NHS.

- A. Local government
 - B. Central government
 - C. Voluntary organizations
 - D. Certain social boards
3. In Britain, children up to the age of _____ can receive family allowances for children.
- A. 11
 - B. 12
 - C. 15
 - D. 16
4. In Britain, pensions for the elderly, or retirement benefits, begin for women at the age of _____.
- A. 50
 - B. 55
 - C. 60
 - D. 65
5. In England the NHS is managed by the _____.
- A. Department for Work and Pensions
 - B. Department of Health
 - C. Social Security Agency
 - D. Social Services Department
6. The National Health Service in Britain provides a full

range of medical services for _____.

- A. employees
- B. residents aged between 18-60
- C. every resident
- D. residents aged over 60

7. Social Security in the UK is the government' s most expensive program, costing _____ of public funding.

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 30%
- D. 35%

8. A family doctor in Britain is also known as a _____.

- A. general doctor
- B. general pharmacist
- C. general practitioner
- D. family practitioner

9. In 2001 people in marriage accounted for _____ of the adult population in Britain.

- A. 60%
- B. 55%
- C. 50%
- D. 45%

10. Houses have traditionally been divided into

following types EXCEPT _____.

- A. detached house
- B. semi-detached house
- C. terraced house
- D. attached house

CBDCB CCCBD

1. In the UK, more than half of the Christians attend worship on a regular basis.

2. Christianity was first introduced into Britain by St. Augustine in the 6th century.

3. Under the Act of Settlement 1701, the British monarch is required to be a member of the Church of England.

4. The Supreme Governor of the Church of England is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

5. Canterbury Cathedral is used for the Coronation of all British Monarchs.

6. In 1994 the first women were ordained as priests in the Anglican Church.

7. The Church of Scotland is the established church in Scotland and is subject to state control.

8. The Baptist Union of Great Britain is the largest of the Free Churches

in Britain.

9.The UK has the second largest Jewish community in Western Europe.

10.Since the United Kingdom guarantees its citizens religious freedom without interference from the state or the community, religion in Britain is separated from politics.

FFTF FTFF TF

1. _____ is the largest of the Free Churches.
 - A. The Baptists
 - B. The Methodist Church
 - C. The Roman Catholic Church
 - D. The Church in Wales
2. Established Churches in Britain are _____.
 - A. Church of England and Church of Wales
 - B. Church of Wales and Church of Scotland
 - C. the Anglican Churches
 - D. Church of England and Church of Scotland
3. The Free Churches do NOT include _____.
 - A. the Church of England
 - B. the Methodist Church
 - C. the Baptist Church
 - D. the United Reformed Church
4. The principal non-Christian communities in Britain

are _____.

- A. the Moslems
- B. the Buddhists
- C. the Hindus
- D. the Jews

5. The Church of Scotland is a _____ church.

- A. Methodist
- B. Baptist
- C. Presbyterian
- D. Catholic

6. In Great Britain, the _____ is uniquely related to the Crown.

- A. Church of England
- B. Church of Scotland
- C. Church of Ireland
- D. Church of Wales

7. The members of _____ in Britain have also been known as dissenters or nonconformists.

- A. the Anglican Church
- B. the Church of England
- C. the Roman Catholic Church
- D. the Free Churches

8. The Church of England has two provinces. They

are _____.

- A. Canterbury and York
- B. London and York
- C. Durham and Canterbury
- D. London and Winchester

BDADC ADA

1. Parents are required by law to ensure that their children receive compulsory full-time education between the age of 5 and 16.
2. Most of the state secondary school population in Great Britain attends comprehensive schools.
3. Thanks to the 1988 Education Reform Act, the UK has since provided universal and free state primary and secondary education.
4. The Secretary of State for Education is responsible for education in the UK.
5. The Department of Education and Science is primarily responsible for public spending on schools.
6. In the UK, public schools are publicly-funded schools.
7. Universities and higher education colleges enjoy academic freedom, appoint their own staff, award their own degrees, decide which students to admit and are financially self-reliant.
8. In the UK, most undergraduate (bachelor' s) degrees take three years

to complete.

9. The Open University was intended to give opportunities to adults who have been unable to take conventional higher education.

10. More than 70 British citizens have been awarded the Nobel Prize in science, second only to the United States.

TTFFFFTTT

1. There are some _____ universities in Britain, including the Open University.

A. 70

B. 80

C. 90

D. 100

2. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the _____ centuries.

A. 12th and 13th

B. 13th and 14th

C. 14th and 15th

D. 15th and 16th

3. The usual age for transfer from primary to secondary schools is _____ in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

A. 14

B. 13

C. 12

D. 11

4. In Britain, private schools are often called _____.

A. comprehensive schools

B. grammar schools

C. secondary modern schools

D. independent schools

5. In Britain, higher education is usually defined as advanced courses of a standard higher than _____ or equivalent.

A. GCE O-Level

B. GCE A-Level

C. GCE AS-Level

D. GCSE

6. In Britain, education at primary levels emphasizes the following EXCEPT _____.

A. reading

B. writing

C. arithmetic

D. science

7. The following universities belong to “red-brick” universities EXCEPT _____.

- A. University of Leeds
 - B. University of Liverpool
 - C. University of Manchester
 - D. University of Glasgow
8. The leading scientific society in Britain is _____.
- A. the British Association for the Advancement of Science
 - B. the Royal Institution
 - C. the British Academy
 - D. the Royal Society

CADDB DDD

1. People in the UK spend most of their free time in the pub.
2. The Royal National Theatre often performs in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare' s birthplace.
3. With the emergence of the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, and the Who, British popular music led the world from the early 1980s.
4. The British Library, the national library, is one of the world' s three largest.
5. The UK' s biggest-selling newspaper is *The Times*.
6. The Channel 4 is state-owned, though it operates in a commercial way.
7. The national sport of the UK is rugby.

8. Cricket is popular in all the four home nations.
9. Golf was born in Scotland.
10. Tennis is the highest pro for the two weeks of the Wimbledon Championships.

FFFTF TFFTT

1. The largest and the most important museum in Britain is _____.

- A. the British Museum
- B. the Victoria and Albert Museum
- C. the Imperial War Museum
- D. the National Gallery

2. Britain' s most popular pastime is _____.

- A. reading newspaper
- B. watching TV
- C. playing football
- D. horse racing

3. *The Times* is a _____ newspaper in Britain.

- A. quality daily
- B. popular daily
- C. quality Sunday
- D. mid-market daily

4. *The Daily Mirror* is a _____ newspaper in Britain.

- A. quality daily
 - B. popular daily
 - C. popular Sunday
 - D. mid-market daily
5. Football has its traditional home in _____.
- A. England
 - B. Scotland
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
6. _____ is the most typical English sports.
- A. Football
 - B. Rugby
 - C. Cricket
 - D. Horse racing
7. Of the following four sports, _____ has the longest history.
- A. cricket
 - B. golf
 - C. football
 - D. rugby
8. The Beatles was a band formed by four boys from _____.
- A. Manchester
 - B. Liverpool

C. London

D. Edinburgh

ABABA CAB

USA

1. The United States stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east.
2. The Mississippi river is the longest river in the United States.
3. The Appalachian region is both complicated and varied, containing some of the highest mountains in North America, but also a vast expanse of intermontane basins, plateaus, and isolated ranges.
4. Western Washington and Oregon receive plenty of rain and central California is noticeably drier in winter.
5. New England is sometimes called the birthplace of America.
6. Washington D. C. is located in the Southern States Region.
7. Many Southerners have a strong sense of regional loyalty and take pride in the South' s history and tradition.
8. The Midwestern States Region is a vast area of generally flat land that covers much of the center of the United States.
9. Las Vegas and Reno stand out as “ American dreamland ” , for they primarily find wealth through the gambling and entertainment industries.
10. Hawaii has the largest land area of all the states, and Alaska has one of the smallest land areas.

FTFFT FTTF

1. The United States of America is the _____ country in the world in size.

- A. largest
- B. second-largest
- C. third-largest
- D. fourth-largest

2. _____ extend from the northern tip of Maine southwestern to Alabama.

- A. The Rocky Mountains
- B. The Appalachian Highlands
- C. The Coast Mountains
- D. The Blue Mountains

3. The climate of the United States is influenced by _____.

- A. the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- B. the Gulf of Mexico
- C. the Great Lakes
- D. All of the above

4. What is the leading commercial crop of the south?

- A. Cotton.
- B. Tobacco.
- C. Sugar cane.

- D. Rice.
5. What Midwestern city is the automobile capital of the world?
- A. Chicago.
 - B. Detroit.
 - C. Milwaukee.
 - D. Cleveland.
6. One of the most important lakes in the United States is _____, which is the largest fresh water lake in the world.
- A. Lake Superior
 - B. Lake Michigan
 - C. Lake Huron
 - D. Lake Ontario
7. New England lies in _____ of the United States.
- A. the northern part
 - B. the southern part
 - C. the northeastern part
 - D. the southeastern part
8. The southern part of the Pacific coast in California has a _____ climate.
- A. subtropical
 - B. continental desert
 - C. maritime

D. Mediterranean

9. The smallest state in the United States is _____.

A. Washington

B. Rhode Island

C. Hawaii

D. Maryland

10. In the United States, the largest city along the Pacific coast is _____.

A. Los Angeles

B. San Francisco

C. Seattle

D. Portland

DBDBB ACDBA

1. The first English colony in America was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

2. The early British settlers organized the east coast of North America into 17 colonies.

3. When many thousands of Southerners saw the triumph of Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election as not simply a political defeat but also a threat to all southern institutions and the southern way of life, they decided to secede from the Confederacy.

4. The Progressive Movement was a well-organized, unified movement,

demanding government regulation of economy and social condition.

5. The Stock Market collapse occurred in 1928 in the United States.
6. The Marshall Plan refers to the military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey in the 1950s.
7. Nixon was the second President in American history who resigned.
8. The black-white racial chasm in post-Civil-Rights-Movement America was highlighted by the savage beating of Martin Luther King by white police officers in 1992.

TFFFF FFF

1. The British established 13 colonies along _____.

- A. the west coast of North America
- B. the west coast of South America
- C. the east coast of North America
- D. the east coast of South America

2. In the early 1850s, with the westward movement, the slavery became a serious political issue endangering the unity of the country because _____.

- A. whether or not slavery would expand into the future states formed as a result of the westward movement would affect the balance of power in the Senate
- B. the South insisted that slavery should be allowed to spread into all new territories

- C. the North refused to let slavery spread into new territories
- D. the North wanted to put an end to slavery
3. The Progressive Movement wanted to _____ in order to stop big business control.
- A. initiate strict government regulation
 - B. have the government fix prices
 - C. break up all the big businesses
 - D. do away with rebates
4. The 1920s in the United States has been described as a period of _____.
- A. cultural revival
 - B. loss of purpose
 - C. development in science and technology
 - D. material success and spiritual frustration
5. The serious economic crisis in the late 1920s and 1930s was first brought about by _____.
- A. bank failures
 - B. serious unemployment
 - C. farm foreclosures
 - D. the stock market crash
6. The purpose of the New Deal measures was to _____.
- A. save American democracy and the capitalist system

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