

LEA L2 décembre 2012

QCM Civilisation des pays anglophones

Durée : 1 heure

Aucun document n'est autorisé

Remplissez les renseignements demandés sur la fiche de réponses, en majuscules d'imprimerie, puis répondez aux questions en portant une croix à l'encre noire à l'intérieur des cases correspondant à chaque réponse juste. Il y a une seule réponse juste par question.

Exemple : si C est la réponse juste de la question 4 :

Q4 A B C

En dehors de ces indications et croix, la fiche de réponses ne doit comporter aucune annotation, tache, graffiti. Toute erreur de saisie liée au non-respect de ces règles ne sera pas révisée.

Q 1. How many member states are there in the Commonwealth?

- A. 42
- B. 54
- C. 76

Q 2. Which of the following countries was never a member of the Commonwealth?

- A. Jordan
- B. Nigeria
- C. Fiji

Q 3. Approximately how much of the world's population lives in a Commonwealth Country?

- A. 15%
- B. 25%
- C. 33%

Q 4. Where is the Commonwealth Secretariat based?

- A. Singapore
- B. Sydney
- C. London

Q 5. "The West Indies" were first discovered by

- A. British pirates working for the Portuguese
- B. A Spanish expedition led by an Italian
- C. French explorers in Dutch ships

Q 6. When was slavery abolished in British law?

- A. 1833
- B. 1807
- C. 1848

Q 7. Which of these sentences is true about the economy of Jamaica?

- A. Tourism and reggae are the leading earners of foreign exchange
- B. Agriculture and mining bring in the most foreign capital
- C. Mining and tourism are the biggest foreign earners

Q 8. Which of these statements is true?

- A. Poor quality agriculture and bad environmental management are destabilising the Caribbean economically.
- B. High crime rates and violence are impacting business and are impeding economic development in the Caribbean

C. Increasing industrialisation and mining are ruining the tourist trade and are thus having a negative effect on the regional economy.

Q 9. In 1973 the Treaty of Chaguaramas established

- A. The CSME
- B. The Caribbean Community
- C. CARIFTA

Q 10. In the countries where the head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, her representative is known as

- A. The Governor General
- B. The General Governor
- C. The Governor in General

Q 11. When did the sepoy Mutiny take place ?

- A. 1857
- B. 1875
- C. 1834

Q 12. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The main cause for the sepoy Mutiny was fear of pollution from animal grease used for new Enfield rifles which was considered as religious taboo for both Hindus and Muslims
- B. The compulsory conversion to Christianity of sepoys
- C. Pollution caused by the proximity of Hindu troops with Muslims within sepoy regiments

Q 13. During the British Raj power was...

- A. devolved in Calcutta and shared between the Viceroy and a Council of India made up of native Indians
- B. centralized in London, in the hands of a Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy being the nominal Crown's representative
- C. balanced between a Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and a local Council of India

Q 14. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The Radcliffe line is the demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon India's independence in 1947 and is named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
- B. The Radcliffe line is the demarcation line between Pakistan and Afghanistan upon India's independence in 1947 and is named after its architect, Sir Cyril Radcliffe
- C. The Radcliffe line is the demarcation line between India and Pakistan upon India's independence in 1947 and is named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, the last Viceroy of India

Q 15. In 1947...

- A. Three states were created: India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- B. Two states were created : India and Pakistan
- C. One single state was created: the Union of India and Pakistan

Q 16. The Indian diaspora represents...

- A. more than 2 million people throughout the world
- B. more than 20 million people throughout the world
- C. more than 200 million people throughout the world

Q 17. Which of the following is the largest of the Canadian physiographic regions?

- A. The Atlantic and the Gulf
- B. The Canadian Shield
- C. The Interior Plains

Q 18. How many inhabitants are there in Canada?

- A. 24.2 million
- B. 34.2 million
- C. 44.2 million

Q 19. Canadian Provinces derive their powers from ...

- A. The Proclamation Act of 1763
- B. The Constitution Act 1867
- C. The Treaty of Paris of 1763

- B. Prosperity disappeared and dreams died
- C. New houses constructed in the building boom collapsed

Q 20. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The first Europeans to explore Canada were the French Jacques Cartier in 1497, the British John Cabot in 1534 and Samuel de Champlain in 1603
- B. The first Europeans to explore Canada were the French Samuel de Champlain in 1497, Jacques Cartier in 1534 and British John Cabot in 1603
- C. The first Europeans to explore Canada were the British John Cabot in 1497, the French Jacques Cartier in 1534 and Samuel de Champlain in 1603

Q 21. The Constitutional Act of 1791 ...

- A. Created Lower Canada only
- B. Divided Quebec in two
- C. Created Upper Canada only

Q 22. What is the full name for the 1982 Canadian Charter?

- A. The Canadian Charter of the Rights and Freedoms
- B. The Canadian Charter Rights and Liberty
- C. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Immunities of Citizens

Q 23. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The French language and culture have always been promoted in Canada
- B. A series of laws restricted French language education in the 19th and 20th centuries
- C. Canada has always been perfectly bilingual

Q 24. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Montreal is the federal capital of Canada
- B. Ottawa is the federal capital of Canada
- C. Ontario is the federal capital of Canada

Q 25. The first English monarch to declare himself king of Ireland was

- A. Henry II
- B. Henry IV
- C. Henry VIII

Q 26. The date of the official union between Britain and Ireland was

- A. 1434
- B. 1801
- C. 1922

Q 27. Which of these statements is correct?

- A. The split in Ireland was called Devolution and the island was divided along administrative lines
- B. Ireland was divided into two parts after Partition and the lines were drawn according to geographical considerations
- C. The division of Ireland was called Partition and was carried out along religious and political grounds

Q 28. The president of Ireland

- A. Is elected by popular vote
- B. Is chosen by the Seanad
- C. Is appointed by the Queen

Q 29. Ireland's economic strength lay partly in

- A. Lovely places for tourists to visit
- B. Competitive low business tax
- C. Free visas for immigrants

Q 30. What does "the bubble burst" mean?

- A. There was a sudden rise in emigration