

肖立齐

- 新大纲新题型
- 含听力内容，配两盒磁带
- 赠英语短文写作背记课文²⁰篇

2002年 考研英语命题

预测冲刺试卷

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前言

2002 年的硕士研究生入学考试各科考试大纲已公布,从中可以看出:2002 年的考试英语改动最大,不仅考试内容有大的变动,新增加了听力,而且考试题型变动也十分大。因此,在复习过程中熟悉新题型、新内容是十分必要的。清华大学的肖立齐教授精心主编了《2002 年考研英语命题预测冲刺试卷》一书,正是严格按照教育部考试中心颁布的最新考试大纲编写的。题型和题量与 2002 年实际考研试题完全一致,完全体现了考试动态。这也是在此以前出版各类考研复习书无法比拟的。

书中的每一套试卷均由肖立齐教授与相关老师精选材料,题题推敲,优化设计命制完成。因此,它省去了一般模拟试卷中常见的陈题、送分题及凑数题,从而大大节约了考生最后复习阶段的宝贵复习时间,让您进入 2002 年考研考场时有更多的“似曾相识”和“早已做过这道题”的兴奋。

考生答题时应注意以下几点,效果更佳。

①最好经过一定的系统复习、全面复习的基础上,再做本命题预测试卷。(可复习外文出版社出版的《肖立齐考研英语复习教程》一书,也可以先做预测试卷找出差距,再复习、再预测。这样,可以迅速提高应试水平。)

②答题时应完全进入“考试状态”:最好选择上午 8:30—11:30 不间断时间,在教室环境下,处于进入“真正的考试”精神状态中做完每套预测试卷。

③切忌边答题,边看答案,即使碰上一看就会的题,也必须按要求答完。

④答完每份试卷后,应参照标准答案自己评分。

⑤应反复使用每份试卷,每次答题后,应根据得分情况,找出差距,及时查缺补漏,直至验收合格。只有这样,才能从容走进考场,答题时思路畅通,有的放矢。

祝愿考生通过测试预测试卷能在 2002 年的考场上获得好成绩!

编者

于清华园

2001 年 8 月

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Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this selection, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Part (A) 练习

指令:听完录音材料后,请完成下列各项练习,即填写表格或填齐 missing word(s):

1.

Could I have some means of	?
Oh, well, I've got a driver's	.
Today the exchange rate is a dollar sixty - four	.
You have to sign both	.

2.

If they are not above	.
By airmail, twenty - four	.
I'd like stamps to send five	.
Right and fifty - four pence	.

3.

Er, what's the		of your visit?
then across to		and then I'm going to...
Er, well		friends.
I've got an		ticket.

4.

Yours is the	.
Steve with the	.
He always wears	.

5.

	at 15.30.
	will arrive and depart from. . .
	at 19.35.
	to flight arrivals or departures. . .

6.

There are some		at the Skyline Hotel.
If you have to		an any early flight.
I can see		tonight.
Right so er let me		the details now.
Ah, we you can take		bus.

7.

Er, he's coming for	
The conference will be running	
Monday the second	, Right.
Your office is in the	
Let me just	the address.

8.

Oh, morning,	please.
How much are those	?
They're	
Oh that's er, that's	
My husband won't	it.

9.

Name; Mark Twain	Sex; Male
Time of Birth;	
place of Birth;	
Experience	
At twelveleft _____ and worked _____.	
At seventeenwent _____.	
At twenty - one became _____.	
In 1861 went _____ and became _____.	

Name; Mark Twain	Sex; Male
In 1867 published	
In 1869 published	
In 1876 published	
Level of Education:	

10.

Name	Likes	Dislikes
Louise		
Liz		
Kavin		

11.

Name of University	Number of undergraduate Students	Number of Graduate Students	Number of Teachers
Harvard University		10,759	
Yale University	5,150		
Stanford University			1,266
Columbia University			580
University of California, Berkeley	22,131		

12.

<p>1) Woman's viewpoints;</p> <p>a. I don't think teachers get nearly enough _____ in actually how to teach rather than the _____.</p> <p>b. The teachers are far too _____, too academic, they're not _____ enough.</p> <p>c. There's not enough _____ in the classroom for children to get _____ in the subject.</p>
<p>2) Man's viewpoints;</p> <p>a. I think there's too much _____ teaching given and not enough _____ education.</p> <p>b. The pupils are too busy _____ to have time to learn about life itself and how to, how to _____.</p>

3) Woman's suggestions;

- a. All teachers should be at least ____ before they start teaching.
 b. Teachers should be forced to live in the _____,
 rather than go from the classroom to the _____ and back to the classroom again.

13.

Napoleon was born in	
Napoleon excelled in	
Napoleon became a general in	
Napoleon lost most of his army in	
Napoleon died in	

14.

	are received in Japan.
All countries must follow	
Letters travelled by	
	belong to the union.

15.

Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 4	
Question 7	
Question 8	
Question 10	
Question 12	
Question 14	
Question 15	

Part (A) 答案

1. { identification
 licence
 to the pound
 the cheques

2. { 26 grams
 pence
 post - cards
 change

3. { purpose
 California
 mainly with
 open

4. { the white one
blond hair
sweaters
5. { Vancouver departing
The following flights
Singapore
Any changes
6. { vacancies
catch
a show
just get
the shuttle

7. { the conference
from Tuesday to Thursday
of December.
center of Tokyo
go over
8. { Mushrooms
melons
free range
garlic
fouch
9. { 1835
a village in Missouri
school, for a printer
east to NY
a steam boat pilot
to Naveda, a miner
his first book
his second book
The Adventure of Tom Sawyeo
Little/ not much

10. { Lousie having friends some teachers
 some teachers some lessons
 English Physics
 drama maths
Liz some teachers exams
 English teacher homeworks
 some teachers
Kavin nothing teacher on strike

11. {

6,620	_____	704
	5,000	2,270
6,572	5,421	_____
3,015	11,000	_____
	9,332	1,523

12. { ①a. training, subject
 b. serious, imaginative
 c. excitement, interested
 ②a. theoretical, practical
 b. studying for exams
 live in the world
 ③a. 25
 b. Outside world, university
13. { 1769
 mathematics
 the Franch army
 the military campaign into Kussia
 1821

14. { Letters mailed in Italy
about international postal rate
many different routes
more than 120 nations

15. { Q1. Buckingham Palace
Q2. Sherlock Holmes
Q3. Nessie
Q4. The Tube
Q5. Stratford - upon - Avon
Q6. Fish and Chips
Q7. Charles Dickens
Q8. Public House
Q9. Robin Hood
Q10. Liverpool
Q11. God Save the Queen
Q12. The House of Commons
Q13. Jane Austin
Q14. Princess Diana
Q15. Heathrow

Part (A) 原文

1. 换旅游支票

Clerk: Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes I hope so. Erm, can I change travellers cheques here?

Clerk: Certainly. Could I have some means of identification?

Customer: Oh, er, well, I've got a driver's license or er a passport.

Clerk: Oh, a passport will be fine.

Customer: Ah, there you go.

Clerk: How many cheques would you like to change?

Customer: Erm, two of the fifty dollar ones. (Mm - mm). Oh, what's the exchange rate?

Clerk: The exchange rate? Oh, today it's a dollar sixty - four to the pound.

Customer: Mm - mm.

Clerk: Now for \$ 100 that will be ... yes ... erm ... £ 60.98.

Customer: Fine. What's the date today?

Clerk: Er, thirty - first of August.

Customer: Thirty - first of August. There you go.

Clerk: Oh, er, you have to sign both the cheques.

Customer: Ah!

Clerk: Mm - mm. Er, how would you like the money, sir?

Customer: Six tens.

Clerk: Six tens. That's ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, ninety - eight.

Customer: Ah. Thanks a lot. Bye.

Clerk: Thank you. Goodbye.

2. 寄信

Customer: Hello. I have er three letters I'd like to send to the States.

Post office assistant: Right. That's twenty er ... six pence each if they are not above 26 grams.

Customer: Ok. What's the price of er ... postcards?

Assistant: By airmail, twenty - four pence.

Customer: And the price of airmail letters?

Assistant: That's twenty - four pence and it's no difference in price if it's for the states or anywhere else.

Customer: Ok. Well I'd like stamps to send the three letters and five postcards and two airmail letters.

Assistant: Right, so the letters that's twenty - six pence, three letters that's seventy - eight pence.

And the five postcards at twenty - four pence that's £ 1.20. And the two airmail letters at twenty - four pence that's forty - eight pence. That's £ 2.46 altogether. please.

Customer: Here you are. Here's £ 3.

Assistant: Right and fifty - four pence change. Thank you.

Customer: Thank you.

3. 办理过(海)关手续

Immigration inspector: Welcome to Boston. May I see your passport? ... Oh I see you've been here before.

Visitor: Hm - mm, a couple of times.

Inspector: Hm - mm. Er what's the purpose of your visit?

Visitor: Erm, it's holiday.

Inspector: Hm - mm. Where are you going to go?

Visitor: Erm, erm I'm going from here to Atlanta, then, then across to California and erm then I'm going to the Mid - West and erm and , and then back to Boston.

Inspector: Hm - mm. Where are you going to stay?

Visitor: Er, well mainly with friends.

Inspector: Hm - mm. And how long are you going to be here?

Visitor: Well, I ... about three months or, or until the money runs out.

Inspector: Hm - mm. Erm, what's the date of your return?

Visitor: I, I've got an open ticket.

Inspector: OK then I'll ... erm ... make it February 22nd.

Visitor: Thanks.

Inspector: Thank you. Have a nice day!

4. 描述一个人

Helen: Cor this coffee's hot! Yours is the white one, isn't it?

Bart: That's right. The one with the sugar in it.

Helen: That's it. There you are. (Ah) You'll never guess who I've just seen.

Bart: Who'd you see?

Helen: Steve.

Bart: Steve? (Yes) Steve with the blond hair?

Helen: No. No. Steve with the dark, curly hair. You know, he's a tall bloke.

Bart: Oh yeah the tall ... does he have a moustache?

Helen: Yes he does, yes.

Bart: And does he still have his beard?

Helen: No, no, not any more. No, just a moustache. Do you remember him?

Bart: I think I do.

Helen: He always wears sweaters with shirts underneath.

Bart: That's right. And he ... does he wear glasses at all?

Helen: Yes, that's right when he's reading, yes he does.

Bart: Oh yes, oh ... that's right he works in the library.

Helen: Yeah, that's right, in the library, yeah.

Bart: Oh well we should go say hello to him.

Helen: Yeah, he's just two compartments down there.

5. 在机场

Departures

Air Canada eight one five to Calgary and Vancouver departing at 15.30. Qantas Airways OF oh one eight, oh one six and zero zero eight to Bahrain, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Perth, Brisbane and Sydney departing at 19.35. Any changes to flight arrivals or departures will be recorded immediately. Thank you.

This is an Air Canada and Qantas Airways recorded announcement. The following flights will arrive and depart from Heathrow London on Sunday the seventh of November.

Arrivals

All flights for today have arrived except Air Canada eight five eight from Toronto which is arriving at 20.35.

Departures

Air Canada eight one five to Calgary and Vancouver departing at 15.30. Qantas Airways QF oh one eight, oh one six and zero zero eight to Bahrain, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Perth, Brisbane and Sydney departing at 19.35. Any changes to flight arrivals or departures will be recorded immediately. Thank you.

6. 订旅馆

Clerk: Yes sir. Can I help you?

Traveller: Yes, I wonder if you can. I need a hotel room.

Clerk: Er, how long will that be for?

Traveller:Er, just the one night.

Clerk:Ah - huh. Well we've got the er Park Hotel which is \$ 75 a night, er and there are some vacancies at the Skyline Hotel which is \$ 70 a night.

Traveller:Yes. Are they both near the centre?

Clerk:Ah, well. The Skyline is near er the airport, which is er is good if you have to catch an early flight and the Park is downtown which is er, you know, near restaurants er night - clubs and shows, things like that. Erm ... what time is your flight out?

Traveller:Oh I'm not going till midday. I ... I think I'll erm ... I think I'll go to the Park actually. I can see a show tonight.

Clerk:Er. OK. Er, shall I make you a reservation for tonight?

Traveller:Oh, well if you can, yes that would be most kind of you.

Clerk:Right so er let me just get the details now. That's single room, er, for tonight and er your name please?

Traveller:Er, Mr Garland, John Garland.

Clerk:John Garland. Right, just a minute Mr Garland. (Dials hotel) Er, hello, yes. I'd like to make a reservation for a single room, for tonight, March 1st, and the name is erm Mr John Garland. Thank you. Well that's confirmed Mr Garland.

Traveller:Ah, it's most kind of you. Oh, er, how do I get there?

Clerk:Ah, well you take the shuttle bus and that comes every fifteen minutes. Er now it leaves from the bus stop outside the main airport doors, ouve there on your left.

Traveller:Many thanks. Thank you.

Clerk:Right! You're welcome.

7. 安排会议

Mr Martin's secretary:Hello. Could I speak to Mr Seshimo's secretary please?

Mr Seshimo's secretary:Yes it is ... It's Mr Seshimo's secretary speaking.

Mr M. 's secretary:Oh hello. This is Martin Services in London.

Mr S. 's secretary:What can I do for you?

Mr M. 's secretary:Oh hello. Well my boss Mr Martin is coming out to Tokyo in the first week of December and I wanted to check that you knew he was coming.

Mr S. 's secretary:I did already know about it.

MR M. 's secretary:Oh good.

Mr S. 's secretary:Er, he's coming for the conference.

Mr M. 's secretary:That's right yes, he's coming up for the conference erm ... and he would really like to take up Mr Seshimo's offer ... (Uh - huh) to visit the factory.

Mr S. 's secretary:Uh - huh. When would it be ... suit you? Er the conference er will be running from Tuesday to Thursday.

Mr M. 's secretary:Yes that's right. Tuesday to Thursday. Erm, well, either the Monday or the Friday would be good. Which would be better for Mr Seshimo do you think?

Mr S. 's secretary:Er, as far as he's concerned the Monday will be fine.

Mr M. 's secretary: The Monday? (Yes) Oh, that's lovely. That's Monday, Monday the second of December. (Yes) Right? Monday the second of December then. Mm - mm. At what time?

Mr S. 's secretary: Erm ... (Have you ...) ten, ten o'clock in the morning (Mm - mm) will be fine.

Mr M. 's secretary: Oh great. Right. Ten o'clock in the morning (Yes), on December the second. Now where should Mr Martin meet Mr Seshimo?

Mr S. 's secretary: Erm, I was just wondering if he could meet Mr Seshimo in my office and travel out er to the factory er together.

Mr M. 's secretary: Oh I see. You where ... er ... your office is in the centre of Tokyo, is it?

Mr S. 's secretary: Yes.

Mr M. 's secretary: Yes it must be. (Yes) Mm - mm. Right. Well. Let me just go over the address. Now the address written here ... that's a hundred ... now this is Ot, Ote ... machi.

Mr S. 's secretary: Yes, that's right.

Mr M. 's secretary: Is that correct?

Mr S. 's secretary: Yes One hundred Otemachi.

Mr M. 's secretary: Otemachi? (Yes) Could you spell that please?

Mr S. 's secretary: Yes. Erm. O - T - E - M - A - C - H - I.

Mr M. 's secretary: Uh - huh one hundred Otemachi. Uh - huh great. At ten o'clock on Monday the second of December. (Mm - mm) Is that correct?

Mr S. 's secretary: Yes. That's right.

Mr M. 's secretary: Fine. I'll tell Mr Martin. Thank you very very much for your help.

Mr S. 's secretary: Thank you very much. Bye bye.

Mr M. 's secretary: Thank you. Bye.

8. 购物

Stallholder: Morning madam, what can I get for you?

Customer: Oh, morning. Mushrooms please, have you any mushrooms?

Stallholder: Yes, the mushrooms are behind the melons.

Customer: Oh yes I see. Could I have half a pound, please?

Stallholder: Half a Pound of mushrooms.

Customer: How much is that?

Stallholder: Right, there we are. That's 52p, please.

Customer: Mm - mm. Thank you. Er, now the melons. How much are those melons?

Stallholder: Er they're £1.50, actually.

Customer: £1.50! No, thanks, too expensive.

Stallholder: Too expensive?

Customer: I see you've got eggs here. I've never seen eggs on a vegetable stall before.

Stallholder: Yeah, well it's er, you know, where I go and get me er greens the farmer there he does them. They're free range. (Oh?) Very nice.

Customer: I see. How much?

Stallholder: Er, 78p a dozen.

Customer: 78p. Yes, I'll have a dozen thanks.

Stallholder: Right, dozen eggs, there we are. Right, that's erm ...

Customer: Have you got any tomatoes.

Stallholder: Er ... they're on the right er behind the apples. Can you see them there?

Customer: Oh yes. How much are they?

Stallholder: 50p a pound.

Customer: Ah - huh. I'll have a pound thanks.

Stallholder: Mm - mm.

Customer: And what's in that basket up there?

Stallholder: Oh that's er that's garlic.

Customer: Oh, no thank you, no. My husband won't touch it.

Stallholder: Doesn't like it?

Customer: No, awful.

Stallholder: Oh, we have it in our cooking all the time.

Customer: Look. I'll have a lime please, I think. How much are they?

Stallholder: Right. 20p each today.

Customer: Yes please. I will have one.

Stallholder: 20p each. That's one lime.

Customer: That's all thanks.

Stallholder: Right, that's the lot. Er ... so, let's see. Fifty - two, twenty - eight, fifty ... that's er £2 exactly.

Customer: Fine, thank you. Here you are.

Stallholder: Right, thanks very much. See you again then.

Customer: Thank you, bye.

Stallholder: Bye.

9. 马克吐温的生活

Almost everyone knows who Mark Twain is, but few know that his real name is Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He received little education, yet he became the most famous literary figure of his generation. People speak of him as the best known humorous writer and public speaker of all time. He also brought realism and Western local color to American fiction.

Mark Twain was born in a small Missouri village beside the Mississippi River in 1835. As a boy he liked to sit on the bank for hours and watch the steamboats traveling along the river. He was fascinated by that mighty river and learned all about its history. When he was twelve years old, he left school and worked for a printer as an apprentice. He went east to New York when he was seventeen, but he never forgot his boyhood experience. At the age of twenty - one, he returned home and became a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi. However his life as a pilot came to a sudden end as a result of the Civil War. In 1861, he went to Nevada and became a miner. During this period he began to write short articles, with the name Mark Twain, which was a term used by riverboat men. Most people today have forgotten that his real name was Samuel Clemens.

In 1867 Mark Twain published his first book "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County", which made him known all over the country. His second book "Innocent Abroad", published in 1869, gave him a national reputation. Mark Twain wrote many famous books, but he is remembered most for his stories about young boys. One of his best books, "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer", published in 1876, tells about Tom Sawyer, an ordinary American boy who always got into trouble. Almost everybody knows how Tom Sawyer got his Aunt Polly's fence painted.

10. 访谈有关学校、课程、教师

Interviewer: OK, Louise. How about you? How do you feel about school?

Louise: It's all right, erm, I like some bits of it, and I don't like other bits.

I: Which bits do you like, and which bits don't you like?

L: Er, you know, you like having your friends, and some of the teachers are all right—some of them—but, erm, I like some lessons, but some are really boring, and they don't do anything you like. And if you don't understand it then some teachers don't explain anything. It's really boring.

I: Which lessons do you like?

L: English, and drama.

I: And which ones don't you like?

L: Physics. Maths.

I: OK.

Interviewer: How about you, Liz?

Liz: Erm, school's OK, sometimes, and sometimes it isn't. I don't like it when they yabber on about exams, and they keep on at you for not doing your homework. Erm, I don't like some teachers, and I like some teachers—I like my English teacher, she's nice. But I hate my maths teacher and my physics teacher.

I: Why?

L: Well, they, they don't like me.

Interviewer: Kevin. And do you like school?

K: No.

I: Tell me about it.

K: Boring. As he—as Michael said. Erm, I mean, most of the time the teachers are on strike anyway. So, ha. There's no point in going to school.

I: Erm—is there anything about school you like?

K: Er—no.

I: How would you change things if you could? OK, you're the government, all of a sudden, you have the power, what would you do?

K: Er, I'd keep school down to one day a week... Or private lessons at home. Yeah. That's better.

I: OK.

11. 美国五所名校师生人数表

1) Harvard University had 6,620 full-time undergraduates and 10,759 graduate students. The full-

time faculty number was only 704.

- 2) Yale University had fewer students than Harvard. In 1987, it had 5,150 undergraduates and 5,000 graduate students, with 2,270 full-time teachers.
- 3) Stanford University had 6,572 full-time undergraduates and 5,421 graduate students. Its full-time faculty number was 1,266 in 1987.
- 4) In Columbia University, 3,015 full-time undergraduates and 11,000 graduate students were enrolled in 1987. But only 580 full-time teachers taught in the university.
- 5) The University of California at Berkeley had 22,131 full-time undergraduates and 9,332 graduates during the 1987-1988 academic year. Its full-time faculty number was 1,523.

12. 谈英国学校弊端

Woman: The trouble with education in Britain, I think, lies with the teachers. I don't think teachers get nearly enough training in actually how to, how to teach rather than the subject. I think they're too serious, too academic, they're not imaginative enough. And that means that there's not enough excitement in the classroom for children to get interested in the subject.

Man: Yes, I agree. I think there's too much theoretical teaching given and not enough practical education, with the result that pupils are far too busy studying for exams to have time to learn about life itself and how to live in the world.

Woman: Mm. I think all teachers should be at least 25 before they start teaching. I think they should be forced to live in the outside world, rather than go from the classroom to the university and back to the classroom again.

13. 拿破仑

Napoleon was a French soldier who became emperor of France. He was born in 1769 on the island of Corsica. When he was only ten years old, his father sent him to a military school in France. Napoleon was not a very good student in most of his classes, but he excelled in mathematics and in military science. When he was sixteen years old, he joined the French army. In that year he began the military career that brought him fame, power, riches, and, finally, defeat. Napoleon became a general in the French army at the young age of twenty-four. Several years later he became Emperor of the French Empire.

Napoleon was many things. He was, first of all, a brilliant military leader. His soldiers were ready to die for him. As a result, Napoleon won many, many military victories. At one time he controlled most of Europe, but many countries, including England, Russia, and Austria fought fiercely against Napoleon. His defeat—his end—came when he decided to attack Russia. In this military campaign into Russia, he lost most of his army.

The great French conqueror died alone in 1821—deserted by his family and his friends. Napoleon was only fifty-one years old when he died.

14. 国际通信联盟

Every day millions of letters go from one country to another. Letters mailed in Italy are received

in Japan. Letters mailed in Canada are received in Africa. On the letters are many different kinds of stamps, bought in different countries. The Universal Postal Union helps each letter get to the right place as quickly as possible. It sets up rules about the size and weight of letters, postcards, and small packages. It has rules that all countries must follow about international postal rates.

One hundred years ago, international mail did not move so smoothly. One country did not always accept another country's letters. Letters from some countries were too large to fit into the mailboxes of other countries. Letters traveled by many different routes. Some were lost along the way.

The United States was the first to suggest that all countries work together to settle the questions of international mail. In 1874, people from twenty-two countries met in Switzerland to form the Universal Postal Union. Today, more than 120 nations belong to the Union. From its office in Switzerland, the Union helps the mail move safely and quickly around the world.

15. 英国人名、地名小常识

Q1: The Queen's main home in London is called ...?

Q2: England's most famous detective lived at 221B Baker Street. He smoked a pipe and his assistant was Dr. Watson. He was ...?

Q3: The famous monster in a Scottish lake is called ...?

Q4: Another name for London's underground railway is ...?

Q5: The home town of William Shakespeare was ...?

Q6: What English dish is traditionally eaten out of newspaper?

Q7: The man who wrote "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield" was ...?

Q8: The English word "pub" is an abbreviation of Public Bar, Public Inn or Public House?

Q9: He robbed the rich to give to the poor and lived in a forest with his band of merry men. He was called ...?

Q10: The city where the Beatles and the Mersey sound grew up is ...?

Q11: The National Anthem of Great Britain is also known as ...?

Q12: The two Houses of Parliament are the House of Lords and ...?

Q13: She wrote books called "Pride and Prejudice" and "Emma" which are still popular today. She is ...?

Q14: The Princess of Wales is also called ...?

Q15: The two main airports close to London are Gatwick and ...?