**Domande appuntate di inglese:**

* What are the different steps for the English language?
* Do you remember any examples?
* What is the British Empire?
* Which cities did the British colonize?
* What factors contributed to making the English language the most spoken in the world?
* What happened in the independent colonized cities?
* Are these cities completely free and independent?
* What was formed?
* What is the Commonwealth?
* Who is the head of the Commonwealth?
* In which years did it exist?
* Tell me about an English icon or institution.
* Why is it called "posh"?
* Who is Bobby? Why is he called that?
* Tell me about tea. At what time is it drunk?
* What is the Magna Carta? Who made it?
* Is this document important today? Why?
* What does it inspire? Especially for America?
* How did the king treat people?
* What is the difference between bank holidays and common law holidays? Give me some examples.
* What is Boxing Day?
* What is the Battle of the Boyne? Who won the battle?
* What is Remembrance Day? Is it the same as Holocaust Day?
* What is Halloween? When is it celebrated? Which country does this holiday belong to?
* What do children do? What do they wear? What do they represent? What do people give them?
* What legend is associated with Halloween?
* Who is Jack O' Lantern? What does the devil want from Jack? When he died, what happened? Why did he receive this piece of coal?
* If he is Irish, why is he present in the United States?
* What are the unified states of England?
* Where should the lantern be placed?

1. The English language evolved through several stages: Old English (450-1100 AD), influenced by Germanic tribes; Old Norse, with Viking contributions in the 8th century; Latin, from Roman and Christian influences; Middle English (until 1500), a mix of French, Latin, and Old English; and Early Modern English, standardized in the 16th century.
2. Examples include words from Old Norse like "th-", "fog," and "skull," and Latin words introduced through Roman invasion and Christianity.
3. The British Empire was a global empire controlled by Britain, spreading English through colonization in places like North America, the Caribbean, Australia, New Zealand, parts of Africa, India, and Southeast Asia.
4. The British colonized cities in North America, Bermuda, Australia, and many other regions.
5. British colonization and the rise of the USA as a superpower after World War II contributed to the global spread of English.
6. Many colonized cities gained independence but remained part of the Commonwealth, an international association of former British Empire members.
7. While they are independent, they cooperate and, to some extent, depend on the UK economically and financially.
8. The Commonwealth, an international association of 56 independent states, was formed.
9. The Commonwealth is an international association of former British Empire members, formally constituted by the London Declaration in 1949.
10. Charles III is the head of the Commonwealth.
11. The Commonwealth was formally constituted in 1949.
12. Victoria Beckham and David Beckham, known as "Posh and Becks," are famous British icons known for their charity work and humble beginnings.
13. "Posh" is a nickname for Victoria Beckham, reflecting her stylish and sophisticated image.
14. "Bobby" is a nickname for a British policeman, named after Sir Robert 'Bobby' Peel, the founder of the modern police force.
15. Tea is a national drink in Britain, typically served between 4 or 5 pm with milk, coffee, sandwiches, and scones.
16. Magna Carta, meaning "the Great Charter," is a medieval document issued by King John of England in 1215, establishing that everyone, including the King, was subject to the law.
17. Yes, Magna Carta is considered one of the most important documents in the history of democracy and a guarantee of individual freedom.
18. Magna Carta's ideas were central to the American Declaration of Independence and Constitution, and its legacy is seen in the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention of Human Rights.
19. King John was unpopular, constantly at war with France, and imposed heavy taxes on the barons, leading to their rebellion.
20. Bank holidays are set by a written statute, while common law holidays are held by convention, practice, or tradition. Examples: Good Friday and Christmas Day are common law holidays; Easter Monday and May Day are bank holidays.
21. Boxing Day, also known as St. Stephen's Day, is celebrated on the 26th of December. It originated from the tradition of giving gifts to servants and charity to the poor.
22. The Battle of the Boyne was fought in 1690 between King James II and King William of Orange, with William III (Protestant) emerging victorious.
23. Remembrance Day, on the 11th of November, commemorates the end of the First World War and honors the victims of all wars. It is not the same as Holocaust Memorial Day, which is celebrated on the 27th of January.
24. Halloween is celebrated on October 31st, the day before All Saints' Day. It is a special holiday for English and American children.
25. Children wear scary costumes and masks, go from house to house, and say "Trick or treat!" People usually give them money, sweets, candies, apples, and nuts.
26. The legend of Jack O' Lantern is associated with Halloween.
27. Jack O' Lantern is a character from Irish folklore who tricked the Devil. When Jack died, he was not accepted into paradise or hell, and the Devil gave him a piece of coal to help him find his way in the dark.
28. Irish immigrants brought the tradition of Jack O' Lantern to the USA, where they used pumpkins instead of turnips to make lanterns.
29. The unified states of England are England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, which together form the United Kingdom.
30. Lanterns are typically hung on trees or placed by windows to be seen in the dark.