

Semester 1 Questions - Answers

==> Answer to the question "What are the three residence of the king and where they are located in the context of British Civilization" ?

--+-| "Answer "

Buckingham palace and Windsor Castle located in England and Balmoral Castle located in Scotland.

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==> Answer to some questions about the British Civilization course.

39) The main functions of the British Parliament include:

- Making laws
- Scrutinizing the government and its actions
- Representing the interests of the public
- Debating important issues
- Controlling the government's budget and taxes

40) Privileges of the Commons include:

- Control over financial legislation (specifically, bills related to taxation and public expenditure)
- Exclusive rights to initiate money bills
- The ability to impeach government officials

43) To be entitled to vote in the United Kingdom, an individual must:

- Be a British, or qualifying Commonwealth citizen
- Be at least 18 years old
- Be registered to vote

44) As a lawful adult British citizen in Togo, you can vote in the United Kingdom through a process called "voting by proxy" or by postal vote. You must register as an

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overseas voter and apply for either a postal vote or appoint someone to vote on your behalf.

46) The main difference between a General Election and a By-election in the UK is that a General Election is held nationally, involving all parliamentary constituencies, while a By-election is held in a single constituency to fill a vacancy that has arisen in the House of Commons, as result of death, resignation, retirement or elevation of a Member of Parliament.

48) The main task of the opposition in Britain is to scrutinize the government, present alternative policies, challenge the ruling party's decisions, and hold the government accountable for its actions (Oppose, Propose and Despose).

51) The main function of the Speaker in the House of Commons is to preside over debates, maintain order, and ensure that parliamentary rules are followed. The Speaker also represents the Commons to the monarch and the House of Lords.

54) Lords Spiritual are composed of Archbishops of canterburry and York, Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester and 21 senior Diocesan Bishops of the Church of England. Whereas, Lords Temporal are appointed or hereditary members or peers / peeresses of the House of Lords who are not bishops.

55) A hereditary peer inherits their title through family lineage, while a life peer is appointed for their lifetime. Both belong to the House of Lords.

58) The responsibilities of the Lord Chancellor include presiding over the House of Lords, overseeing the judicial system, and acting as a government minister responsible for the justice system.

59) In the context of British civilization, the origin of the office of the Prime Minister can be traced back to the 18th century, particularly during the reign of King George I. As the king's limited English proficiency and disengagement from cabinet meetings became apparent, the leading minister, such as Sir Robert Walpole, took on an increasingly prominent role in overseeing government affairs, laying the groundwork for the modern office of the Prime Minister. This early development was further shaped by the Reform Act of 1832, which expanded suffrage and strengthened the role of political parties, cementing the Prime Minister's position as the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons and the chief figure in the British

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government's executive branch. These historical milestones underscore the evolution of the Prime Minister's role, highlighting the growing importance of parliamentary leadership and the establishment of a more structured and representative political system in Britain.

60) Functions of the Prime Minister include:

- Leading the government
- Setting government policy
- Making key decisions on foreign and Commonwealth affairs
- Presiding over the cabinet meetings and allocating ministers
- Appointing ministers and overseeing their work

61) The political functions of the Prime Minister and the Sovereign differ in that the Prime Minister holds executive power, running the government and making decisions, while the Sovereign's role is largely ceremonial, with powers to advise, warn, and encourage, but not to govern.

62) There are three kinds of ministers in the United Kingdom:

- Ministers with portfolio
- Ministers without portfolio
- Junior Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries

63) The current Monarch of the United Kingdom is King Charles III. He ascended the throne on 8 September 2022, upon the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

The current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is The Right Honourable Rishi Sunak. He has been serving as Prime Minister since 25 October 2022.

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==> Answer to some questions in American Civilisation.

1) The first draft of the Declaration of Independence was primarily authored by Thomas Jefferson, who was a prominent Founding Father and the third President of the United States. The document was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4,

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1776, and it declared the 13 American colonies' independence from British rule, forming the United States of America. Jefferson's eloquent and influential writing in the Declaration of Independence has secured his place in history as one of the nation's most significant political philosophers.

2) The 13 colonies solved their advocacy of state rights and their will for independence by establishing their own governments, challenging British rule, and ultimately declaring independence to form the United States. The eventual success laid the foundation for the United States as a nation built upon principles of individual liberty, state autonomy, and a federal system of governance.

3) The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. However, the actual signing of the document by the 56 delegates who represented the 13 colonies occurred later, primarily on 2nd August 1776. (The date we give commonly is July 4, 1776)

4) The Declaration of Independence famously asserts three fundamental natural rights:

1. Life: The right to life signifies the inherent and unalienable entitlement to live without fear of arbitrary deprivation or infringement by governing bodies or others.

2. Liberty: This encompasses personal freedom and the right to pursue one's own interests, beliefs, and aspirations without undue interference, oppression, or constraints imposed by external forces.

3. The Pursuit of Happiness: Often interpreted as the right to seek personal fulfillment and happiness in one's own way, this includes the freedom to pursue opportunities, engage in activities, and make choices that contribute to one's well-being and contentment.

5) "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

6) In the Declaration of Independence, two systems of government were explicitly rejected Absolute Monarchy: and Tyranny:.

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7) Democracy and Federalism were indeed cherished within the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the subsequent formation of the United States :

1. Democracy: The ideals of democracy, emphasizing the participation of citizens in governance through representation, voting rights, and the consent of the governed, were fundamental to the principles outlined in the Declaration. While the term "democracy" may not be explicitly used in the document, its essence aligns with the concepts of self-governance and popular sovereignty.

2. Federalism: The structure of federalism, which divides power between a central government and individual states, was later enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. This system ensured a balance between a strong national government and the autonomy of individual states, allowing for shared powers and responsibilities. Federalism became a cornerstone of the American governmental system, aiming to prevent the concentration of power in a single entity while fostering cooperation between different levels of governance.

8) Two prerogatives that the newly independent United States could have, similar to other independent states, included:

1. The ability to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with other nations: As an independent state, the United States had the authority to engage in international diplomacy, negotiate treaties, and form alliances with other countries. This allowed the nation to pursue its own foreign policy objectives and participate in international affairs on equal footing with other sovereign states.

6. "No taxation without representation" is a slogan that encapsulates the colonists' argument against being taxed by the British Parliament without having elected representatives in that Parliament to voice their interests and concerns. The colonists believed that, as English subjects, they should have the same rights as those living in Britain and that taxes imposed on them without their consent violated these rights.

7. Two taxes raised in 1764 preceding the Stamp Act of 1765 were the Sugar Act and the Currency Act. The Sugar Act aimed to raise revenue by increasing duties on sugar imported into the colonies, while the Currency Act restricted the colonies' ability to issue their own paper money.

8. The punitive laws passed in 1774 by the British Parliament against the colonies were known as the Intolerable Acts or Coercive Acts :

- Boston Port Act
- Massachusetts Government Act
- Administration of Justice Act
- Quartering Act

9. Three of the Coercive Acts that aimed at punishing Massachusetts were the Boston Port Act, which closed the port of Boston until the destroyed tea was paid for; the Massachusetts Government Act, which altered the colony's charter, limiting local government and increasing British control; and the Administration of Justice Act, which allowed British officials to be tried in England for capital offenses committed while enforcing law and order.

10. The aim of the Quebec Act was to extend the boundaries of Quebec and grant religious freedom to Catholics while also establishing French civil law in the region. Some colonists opposed it because it expanded the territory of a non-British colony, increased the influence of Catholicism (seen as a threat by some Protestant colonists), and contradicted promises of representative government.

11. The Tea Act of 1773 was passed to assist the financially struggling East India Company by granting it a monopoly on the sale of tea in the colonies and reducing the tax on its tea, making it cheaper than smuggled tea.

12. The reaction of the Bostonians to the Tea Act of 1773 culminated in the Boston Tea Party, where colonists (Sons of Liberty) disguised as Native Americans boarded British ships and dumped chests of tea into the Boston Harbor as a protest against the Tea Act and the monopoly granted to the East India Company.

13. Chronological order:

1. Tea Act of 1773
2. Boston Tea Party
3. Boston Port Bill
4. First Continental Congress

14. The Intolerable Acts were a significant catalyst for the convening of the First Continental Congress. They unified the colonies against British oppression, leading to

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increased support for the idea of collective action and cooperation among the colonies to address grievances and assert their rights. The Congress was a response to these acts, aiming to coordinate colonial resistance and assert their rights against British policies.

15. Definitions :

- **Loyalism** refers to the political ideology and support for remaining loyal to the established government or monarchy. Loyalists, or Tories, during the American Revolution, remained supportive of British rule.
- **Liberalism** is a political ideology emphasizing liberty, equality, and the protection of individual rights and freedoms.
- **Republicanism** advocates for a system of government in which power comes from the people through elected representatives rather than a monarch.
- **Monarchy** is a form of government with a single individual, typically a king or queen, holding sovereign power.
- **Aristocracy** refers to a ruling class composed of noble families or individuals considered to be superior by birth or wealth.

These concepts were integral to the political discourse and ideological debates during the American Revolution and the formation of the United States.

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==> Answer to the questions about American Civilisation.

--+-| "Answer "

Let's go through these questions one by one:

3. When and where did the English establish their first permanent settlement?

- The first permanent English settlement in America was Jamestown, Virginia, established in 1607.

4. Give three reasons why the Battle of Saratoga of 1777 was important.

- The Battle of Saratoga was crucial because:
 1. It was a turning point in the American Revolutionary War, boosting American morale and convincing France to openly support the American cause.

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2. The American victory at Saratoga led to the formal alliance between the United States and France.

3. It demonstrated the military capabilities of the Continental Army, bolstering international confidence in the American fight for independence.

5. What is the frontier in the mind of the first European settlers?

- For the first European settlers, the frontier represented the edge of settled, known territory. It symbolized the idea of limitless opportunities for expansion, new beginnings, and the conquest of untamed land.

6. Before the use of African slaves on plantations, what constituted the labor force on the southern plantation?

- Before the widespread use of African slaves, the labor force on southern plantations primarily consisted of indentured servants and European indentured laborers, who worked for a contracted period in exchange for passage to the New World and eventual freedom.

7. By 1750, thirteen colonies were established: How many were royal colonies, proprietary colonies, and self-governing colonies?

Here's a breakdown of the colonies by their governance status by 1750:

1. Royal Colonies (8):

- Virginia
- New Hampshire
- New York
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Massachusetts Bay
- New Jersey
- Georgia

2. Proprietary Colonies (3):

- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- Maryland

3. Self-Governing Colonies (2):

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- Connecticut
- Rhode Island

This classification is based on the types of charters or grants each colony had, which determined the extent of control the British Crown exerted over their governance. Royal colonies were under direct control of the British Crown, proprietary colonies were granted to individuals or groups, and self-governing colonies had a higher degree of autonomy in their governance.

8. Name the four Acts that constitute the new financial policy undertaken by the British government in the colonies by 1764.

- The four Acts were:
 1. Sugar Act
 2. Currency Act
 3. Quartering Act
 4. Stamp Act

9. The Quartering Act was to regulate free trade. True or False?

- False. The Quartering Act was a law that required the American colonies to provide housing and provisions for British soldiers. It wasn't directly related to regulating trade.

10. Name the three major areas of the British settlement in America.

- The three major areas of British settlement were:
 1. New England Colonies
 2. Middle Colonies
 3. Southern Colonies

11. What was the subject matter of the war that opposed the first settlers of the New World and the European immigrants?

- The conflict that arose between the Native American inhabitants and European settlers primarily revolved around land ownership, resources, and territorial expansion. European immigrants sought to claim and settle on land in the New World, often leading to clashes and conflicts with the indigenous peoples who already inhabited those lands.

12. What were the main activities in the three major areas of the British settlement in America?

- New England Colonies: These colonies (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire) were involved in activities such as shipbuilding, fishing, trade, and subsistence farming.
- Middle Colonies: (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware) were engaged in farming (grains, wheat), trading, and manufacturing (especially ironworks).
- Southern Colonies: (Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia) were primarily focused on cash crop cultivation, especially tobacco, rice, and indigo, and had economies reliant on plantation agriculture.

13. The five Coercive Acts brought the colonists and the British government to an agreement. True or False?

- False. The Coercive Acts, also known as the Intolerable Acts, were a series of punitive measures imposed by the British government on the American colonies after the Boston Tea Party. They were designed to punish Massachusetts and tighten British control over the colonies, which led to increased tensions and further fueled the drive toward the American Revolutionary War. These acts did not bring about an agreement but rather escalated the conflict between the colonies and the British government.

14. Give four traits of the American character?

- Individualism: A belief in personal freedom, self-reliance, and independence.
- Entrepreneurship: A strong spirit of innovation, risk-taking, and pursuit of opportunities.
- Diversity: Embracing cultural, ethnic, and ideological diversity as a core aspect of national identity.
- Pragmatism: A practical approach to problem-solving and a willingness to adapt to changing circumstances.

15. When and where was the Declaration of Independence signed?

- The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The signing of the document by the 56 delegates occurred on 2 August 1776, however the common date for the signature of the document is also the 4th July 1776 .

16. Why is America called the Melting Pot?

- America is often referred to as a "melting pot" due to its diverse population and the assimilation of various cultural, ethnic, and religious groups into a unified whole. The

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term signifies the blending and integration of different backgrounds and identities into a singular American identity. Immigrants from various parts of the world have contributed to the country's social fabric, customs, and traditions, creating a rich cultural tapestry representative of the nation's diversity.

17. Who is the current president of the USA?

- The current president of the USA is Joe Biden.

18. What did the first Americans mean by a "city upon a hill"?

- The phrase "city upon a hill" was famously used by John Winthrop, an early Puritan settler, in a sermon in 1630. He envisioned the Massachusetts Bay Colony as a model society, a shining example of a community based on moral and religious principles. Winthrop expressed the idea that their community would be watched by the world, and if they lived according to their values, they would serve as a beacon of righteousness and an example for others to follow. It symbolized the concept of exceptionalism and the belief in America's mission as a model society, influencing later American ideals of moral and cultural superiority.

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==> Answer to the question Consider the word 'transplantation' :put the required secondary articulations or diacritics.

--+-| "Answer "

[tʰᵣ̥ænspl̥ænteɪfən-]

Or

[tʰᵣ̥ænspl̥ænteɪf̥n-]

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**==> Answer to the question Find a sound considering these features :
+ back, - round, - high, - low.**

--+-| "Answer "

The description gives : [Ø]

The answer is null, because unrounded Mid back vowel does not exist.

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**==> Answer to the question Find a sound considering these features :
- back, + high, - low, - round.**

--+-| "Answer "

The description gives : [i] and [ɪ]

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**==> Answer to the question Find a sound considering these features :
- back, - round, - high, - low.**

--+-| "Answer "

The description gives : [e, ε, ə, ʌ]

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**==> Answer to the question "When can we say a consonant is
anterior ?"**

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--+--| "Answer "

In phonetics, a consonant is considered anterior when its primary constriction occurs towards the front of the oral cavity. This means that the sound is produced by bringing the tongue close to the front part of the mouth, such as the alveolar ridge (the bump behind the upper front teeth) or the teeth themselves. Consonants like t, d, s, z, n, and l are examples of anterior consonants in English. They are called so because they are articulated near the front of the mouth.

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==> Answer to the question What "Round" means in Phonetics at the level of vowels description ?

--+--| "Answer "

Round means that in the production the vowels such as [o,u, ɔ, ʊ], our lips make a zero like a circle.

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==> Answer to the question "What were the articles of confederation presented to the Congress in 1776 about ?"

--+--| "Answer "

The Articles of Confederation were about establishing the first form of government for the newly independent United States during and after the American Revolution. The key points of the Articles included:

1. Limited Central Government: The central government was intentionally weak, with limited powers. It could conduct foreign affairs, maintain an army, and issue currency, but it lacked the authority to tax or regulate commerce.

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2. States' Sovereignty: Each state retained its sovereignty, independence, and freedom. The states had significant powers and operated with a considerable degree of autonomy.

3. Equal Representation: Each state had one vote in the Continental Congress, regardless of its size or population. This equal representation was a key feature of the legislative branch.

4. Lack of Executive and Judicial Branches: The Articles did not establish a separate executive branch (president) or a federal judiciary (national court system). The central government operated with a unicameral legislature.

Overall, the Articles of Confederation aimed to create a loose alliance of states with a weak central government, as the Founding Fathers were wary of creating a powerful central authority after their experience with British rule. However, the weaknesses of this system became apparent over time, leading to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the eventual adoption of the United States Constitution in 1789.

* How did the British Parliament and Crown react to the Boston Tea Party of 1773 ?

In response to the Boston Tea Party of 1773, where American colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor as a protest against British taxation, the British Parliament and Crown enacted the Coercive Acts, also known as the Intolerable Acts. These acts were punitive measures meant to assert British control over the colonies and punish Massachusetts for the disobedience.

* What is the Independence Day of the United States of America ?

Independence Day in the United States is celebrated on July 4th, 1776. This day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, declaring the thirteen American colonies as independent states.

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==> Answer to the question What is the difference between a consonant sound production and a vowel sound production ?

--+-| "Answer "

Consonant sounds are made by obstructing or restricting airflow in the vocal tract, creating different sounds by varying the closure or narrowing of airflow at specific points (like lips, teeth, palate). Vowel sounds, in contrast, are produced without any obstruction in the vocal tract; they're formed by changing tongue position and lip shape to create different sounds.

==> Answer to the question To describe a consonant sound, we have to go through some main parameters. How many are they ? Cite them.

--+-| "Answer "

They are three (3) and they are : Place of Articulation, Manner of Articulation and Voicing Feature.

==> Answer to the question How many sub-categories of Phonetics do we have ? Cite them.

--+-| "Answer "

They are three (3) and they are : Articulatory Phonetics, Acoustic Phonetics and Auditory Phonetics.

==> Answer to the question What are the alternative terms or phrases of Broad Transcription and Narrow Transcription respectively ?

--+-| "Answer "

A **broad transcription** is also called Phonemic transcription, while a **narrow transcription** is also called Phonetic Transcription.

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==> Answer to the question In Phonetics U. R, D. S and S. S stand for what ?

--+-| "Answer "

U. R = Underlying Representation, **D. S** = Deep Structure, **S. S** = Surface Structure

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