

Quiz VIII. The English-Speaking World in Pictures

Introduction

This quiz is designed to test your knowledge of the illustrative materials about the English-speaking world, for which you are to restudy the maps and pictures in all the units. But there are more illustrations in this quiz than you can see in the country studying units because the learning objective of this quiz is to help you to understand better what you have studied about the English-speaking countries.

Directions: After revising the illustrations in the units, study the tables and match the numbered pictures with the alternatives about them, marked by the letters. One letter may be used only once. There are two extra alternatives in each table, which you are not to use.

The 36 tables of the quiz contain 250 illustrations and 322 alternatives. Mind the through numbering in all the tables. You are to write your choices on the answer sheet.

On doing the quiz, compare your answers with the keys and evaluate your results. Then work on your weaknesses.

Now begin to do the quiz.

I. The Geographical Maps



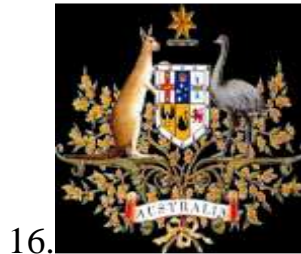
- (A) New Zealand
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Canada
- (D) The UK
- (E) The USA
- (F) Australia

II. The National/Official Flags



- (A) The Union Jack
- (B) The Flag of the Commonwealth of Nations
- (C) The Star-Spangled Banner
- (D) The Flag of England
- (E) The Welsh Flag
- (F) The Flag of Scotland
- (G) Australia's Flag
- (H) Canada's Flag
- (I) The New Zealand Flag

III. The Coats of Arms



- (A) The Royal Coat of Arms (the UK, Canada)
- (B) The USA Coat of Arms
- (C) The Royal Coat of Arms of Scotland
- (D) The Coat of Arms of the English Throne
- (E) The Welsh Coat of Arms
- (F) The New Zealand Coat of Arms
- (G) The Irish Coat of Arms
- (H) The Australian Coat of Arms

IV. The National/Popular Symbols



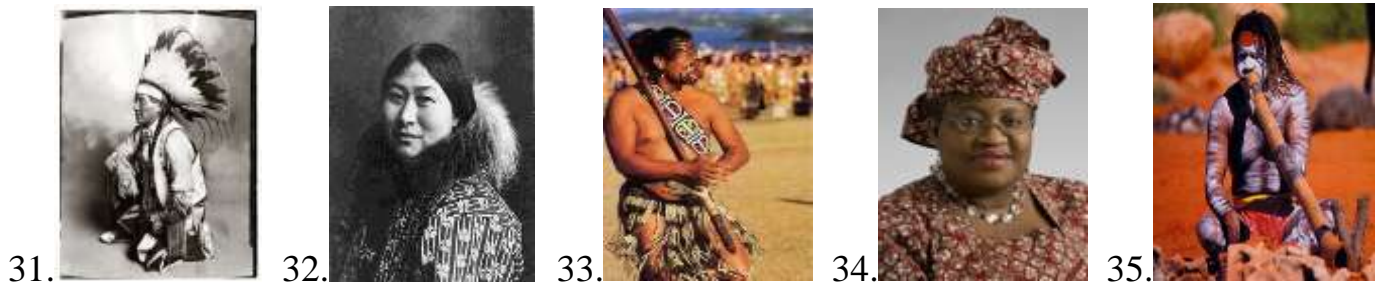
- (A) The Statue of Liberty
- (B) The Old Glory
- (C) The USA Great Seal
- (D) The Statue of Britannia
- (E) Mount Rushmore
- (F) The Star-Spangled Banner

V. The Official Residences



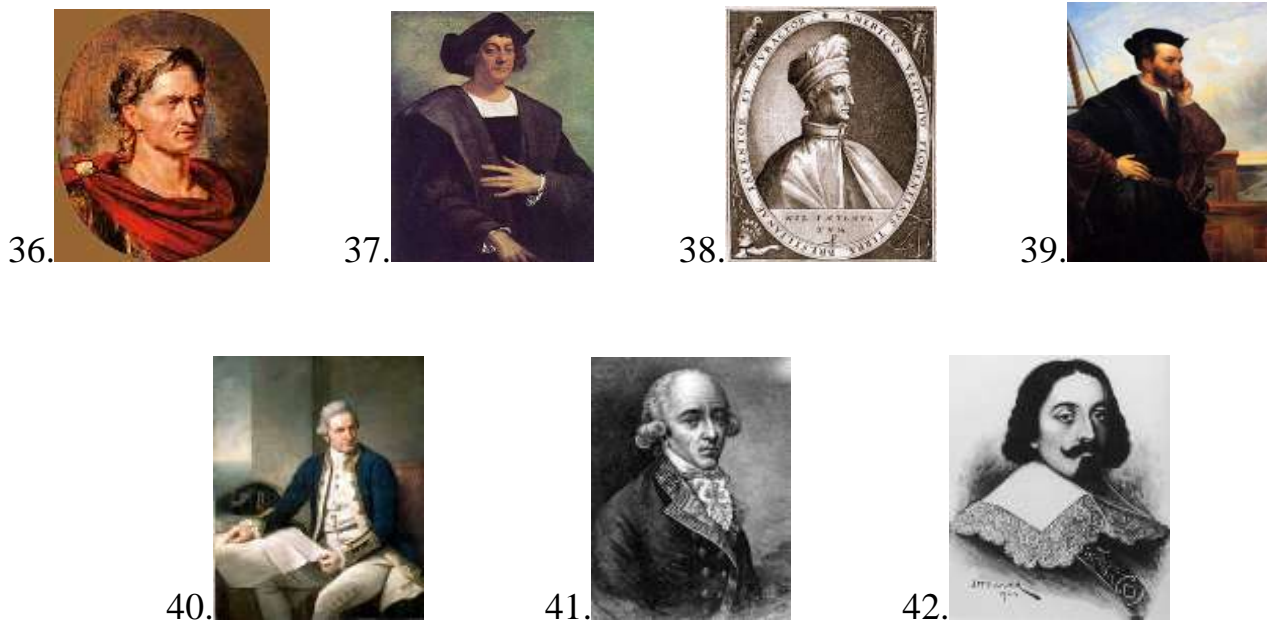
- (A) Buckingham Palace, the UK royal residence
- (B) 10 Downing Street, the UK prime minister's residence
- (C) Marlborough House, the headquarters of the Commonwealth of Nations
- (D) Westminster Palace, the Houses of the UK Parliament
- (E) The White House, the home and the work place of the US president
- (F) The Capitol, the seat of the US Congress
- (G) The House of Representatives, the New Zealand one-chamber parliament work place
- (H) Windsor Castle, one of the UK royal summer residences
- (I) The House of Lords, the seat of the upper chamber of the UK parliament
- (J) The Parliament House of Australia
- (K) The Parliament House of Canada

VI. The Native Population



- (A) A Celt, an ancient inhabitant of England
- (B) An Eskimo, a Canadian native inhabitant
- (C) An Indian, a native inhabitant of America
- (D) A New Zealand Maori
- (E) An Australian Aborigine
- (F) An American Mexican
- (G) An Afro-American

VII. The Invaders, Discoverers, Explorers of the New Lands



- (A) Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America (born in Genoa, Italy)
- (B) Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer and the founder of Quebec City
- (C) Julius Caesar, the Roman invader of the British Isles
- (D) Amerigo Vespucci, the first explorer of America (born in Florence, Italy)
- (E) Leif Ericson, the Norwegian explorer of North America
- (F) Jacques Cartier, the French founder of Canada
- (G) Captain James Cook, the English explorer of Australia
- (H) Abel Tasman, the Dutch explorer of New Zealand
- (I) Captain Arthur Philip, the first Australian governor (born in England)

VIII. The British Monarchs



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- (A) William the Conqueror (1066-1154): the Duke of Normandy, France; he defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the battle of Hastings (a town) and was crowned as the English king William I from the Norman dynasty; London became the capital of the country (1066); the Tower of London was built.
- (B) Henry VI (1422-1461 from the Lancaster dynasty): during his reign the War of the Roses between the House of York (the white rose) and the House of Lancaster (the red rose) for the English throne was waged.
- (C) Henry VIII (1509-1547 from the Tudor dynasty): he initiated the reformation of the country, founded the Anglican Church (Англиканская церковь) or the Church of England, the head of which was the English monarch but not the Roman Pope; England became a strong absolute monarchy.
- (D) Mary I (1553-1558 from the Tudor dynasty): the first daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon (Spain), who restored Catholicism and ruthlessly executed the supporters of the Reformation, for which she was called Bloody Mary (Кровавая Мэри).
- (E) Elizabeth I (1558-1603 from the Tudor dynasty): the second daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; her reign is called the Elizabethan Age, characterized by a special architectural style, in which feudal castles were no longer built and the domestic architecture of manor houses made of timber and bricks with glass windows developed; England became a great sea power, its colonial policy grew rapidly.
- (F) George I (1714-1727 from the Hanoverian dynasty): the father of the Georgian Age, characterized by the beautiful architectural style of dignity, symmetry and the Greek

and Gothic revivals; later the neo-Gothic style was chosen for the Houses of Parliament, built in 1840-1867 on the site of the Royal Palace of Westminster.

- (G) Queen Victoria (1837-1901 from the Saxe-Coburg dynasty): her reign is called the Victorian Age, characterized by stuffy and hypocritical moral standards and behaviour; in architecture new methods of construction using iron, steel, glass were introduced; the London main railway station, Victoria Station, was built.
- (H) Edward VII (1901-1910 from the Saxe-Coburg dynasty): his reign is called the Edwardian Age, characterized by the rejection of the Victorian strict morals in behaviour and clothing; the international coalition of Great Britain, France and Russia was organized known as “Entente”=Антанта (in French “Тройственное согласие”); later the coalition consisted of 20 states, including the USA, Japan, Italy, fighting against Germany in World War I.

IX. The Royal House of Windsor



- (A) Prince William, the Duke of Cambridge (the queen's eldest grandson), and his wife, the Duchess of Cambridge (born Catherine Middleton)
- (B) George VI (the queen's father) and his wife queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother (королева-мать)
- (C) Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh
- (D) Prince Charles of Wales (the queen's eldest son) and his first wife Lady Diana, the Princess of Wales (born Diana Spencer)
- (E) Prince Andrew, the Duke of York (the queen's elder son), and his wife, the Duchess of York
- (F) Prince Edward (the queen's youngest son) and Princess Anne (the queen's only daughter)
- (G) Prince Charles of Wales and his second wife, the Duchess of Cornwall (born Camilla Parker-Bowles)

X. The US Presidents



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- (A) Thomas Jefferson
- (B) Abraham Lincoln
- (C) Franklin Roosevelt
- (D) John Adams
- (E) George Washington
- (F) Harry Truman
- (G) Barack Obama
- (H) John Kennedy

XI. The Headquarters of the World-Known Organizations



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- (A) The World Trade Center, blown up in New York on September 11, 2001
- (B) The Pentagon, the US military-industrial center in New York
- (C) The NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization = Организация Североатлантического договора; Brussels, Belgium
- (D) The NHL, the National Hockey League of the USA and Canada; New York City, the USA
- (E) The UNO, the United Nations Organization = ООН, Организация Объединенных Наций; New York, the USA
- (F) The NASA, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration = Национальное управление по аэронавтике и исследованию космического пространства; Houston, the USA
- (G) The FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation = ФБР, Федеральное бюро расследований, the US police department which investigates matters of national security and protects political secrets; Washington D.C., the USA
- (H) The CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency = ЦРУ, Центральное разведывательное управление, the USA department which gathers secret civil and military information about other countries; Langley, Virginia, the USA
- (I) Marlborough House, London: the Commonwealth of Nations = Содружество наций; the association of the UK former colonies, now independent states.

XII. The National Currencies



- (A) The USD
- (B) The AUD
- (C) The NZD
- (D) The GBP
- (E) The CAD

XIII. The Flora (the Plant Life)



- (A) Pohutukawa, the national tree of New Zealand which is called the New Zealand Christmas tree
- (B) The eucalyptus, a tall tree widely grown in Australia
- (C) The thistle, the national flower of Scotland
- (D) The maple tree, the national tree of Canada
- (E) The daffodil, the national flower of Wales
- (F) The red rose, the national flower of England
- (G) The leek, the national vegetable of Wales
- (H) The shamrock, the national flower of Northern Ireland

XIV. The Fauna (the National Birds)



- (A) The black-capped chickadee, a Canadian bird
- (B) Robin Redbreast, the national bird of the UK
- (C) The ruby-throated humming-bird, a Canadian bird
- (D) The bald eagle, the US national bird of freedom
- (E) The kiwi, the national bird of New Zealand
- (F) The Canadian jay
- (G) The emu, the national bird of Australia

XV. The Fauna (the Animal Life)



- (A) The bobcat, a common North American beast
- (B) The koala, the national animal of Australia
- (C) The grizzly bear, a very large powerful beast of North America
- (D) The dingo, the wild dog of Australia
- (E) The polar bear, a very large powerful beast of the Arctic Regions
- (F) The ground-hog, a small animal of the USA and Canada; February 2 is the federal holiday named after this animal, Groundhog Day, in both countries.

XVI. The Animals and Birds after Which some of the US States are Nicknamed



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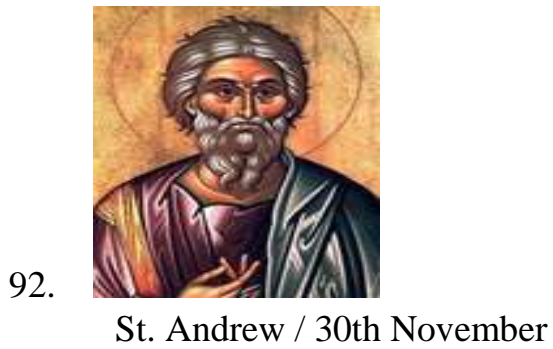
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- (A) Alabama, the Yellowhammer State
- (B) Iowa, the Hawkeye State
- (C) Louisiana, the Pelican State
- (D) Michigan, the Wolverine State
- (E) Oregon, the Beaver State
- (F) South Dakota, the Coyote State
- (G) Utah, the Beehive State
- (H) Wisconsin, the Badger State
- (I) Connecticut, the Nutmeg State

XVII. The UK Saints, Saints' Days, Emblems



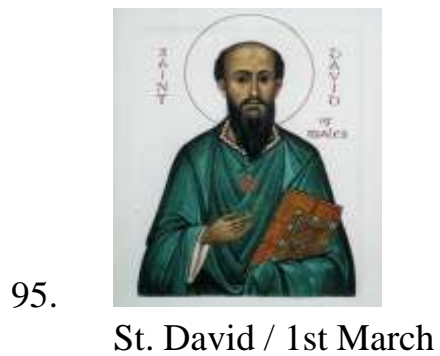
Thistle



Shamrock / Flax



Red and White Rose



Leek / Daffodil

- (A) England
- (B) The Irish Republic
- (C) Wales
- (D) Scotland
- (E) Great Britain
- (F) Northern Ireland

XVIII. The UK Main Public Schools, Colleges, Universities



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- (A) Winchester College, the UK oldest public school founded in the town of Winchester in 1382.
- (B) Trinity College, a part of Cambridge University founded in the town of Cambridge in 1546, from which Prince Charles (the queen's eldest son) graduated.
- (C) Eton College, one of the UK oldest public schools founded in the town of Eton in 1440.
- (D) St. Andrews University, the oldest university of Scotland founded in the town of St. Andrews in 1411, at which William (the queen's eldest grandson) and Catherine Middleton (his wife) studied and met first.
- (E) Rugby School, one of the UK oldest public schools founded in the town of Rugby in 1567, where rugby football (rugger) originated.
- (F) Trinity College, a part of Oxford University founded in the town of Oxford in 1554.
- (G) Harrow School, the UK most famous public school founded in Harrow-on-the-Hill (the suburb of London) in 1571.
- (H) The Open University, founded in 1971 for those who study in their free time.
- (I) London University, a Redbrick University founded in 1836, one of the UK largest universities.

XIX. The Main Universities of the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand



- (A) Harvard, the US oldest university founded in the American town of Cambridge near Boston in 1636.
- (B) Yale, one of the US prestigious universities founded in Connecticut in 1701.
- (C) Princeton, one of the US famous universities founded in New Jersey in 1746.
- (D) The University of Melbourne, one of Australia's prestigious universities founded in 1853.
- (E) The University of Sydney, Australia's oldest university founded in 1850.
- (F) Ottawa University, Canada's most famous university founded in 1848.
- (G) The University of Toronto, Canada's prestigious university founded in 1827.
- (H) The Victoria University of Wellington, the most prominent university of New Zealand founded in 1897.
- (I) The New South Wales University of Technology, Australia's technical university founded in 1949.

XX. The UK Famous Places of Interest



- (A) Ben Nevis
- (B) Stonehenge
- (C) Castell Coch
- (D) Canterbury Cathedral
- (E) Loch Ness
- (F) Loch Morar
- (G) Caerleon Amphitheatre
- (H) Edinburgh Castle

XXI. The Well-Known Sights of London



- (A) St. Paul's Cathedral
- (B) The Bank of England
- (C) Tower Bridge
- (D) Westminster Abbey
- (E) The British Museum
- (F) The Tower of London
- (G) The Royal Academy
- (H) The Tate Gallery
- (I) The Royal Opera House
- (J) The National Gallery

XXII. The US Great Tourist Attractions



- (A) Mount McKinley
- (B) The Kennedy Center
- (C) The World Trade Center (before the explosion)
- (D) The Empire State Building
- (E) The Niagara River
- (F) The Library of the Congress
- (G) The Watergate Complex
- (H) The Hudson River and Hudson Bay
- (I) The Metropolitan Opera
- (J) The Niagara Falls
- (K) Carnegie Hall

XXIII. The Views of Some Interesting Places in Canada, Australia, New Zealand



- (A) A view of Wood Buffalo, the largest national park in Canada and in the world
- (B) A view of Ottawa, the capital of Canada
- (C) The Super Pit in Kalgoorlie, Australia
- (D) A view of Sydney, the Australian largest city
- (E) A view of Canberra, the capital of Australia
- (F) The Sky Tower in Auckland, New Zealand
- (G) A view of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand
- (H) The Anglican Cathedral in Christchurch, New Zealand
- (I) Rideau Hall, the official residence of Canada's Governor-General
- (J) The Horseshoe Fall in Ontario, Canada
- (K) A view of Toronto, the largest city in Canada
- (L) Mount Logan in Canada

XXIV. The Best-Known Streets, Squares and Quarters



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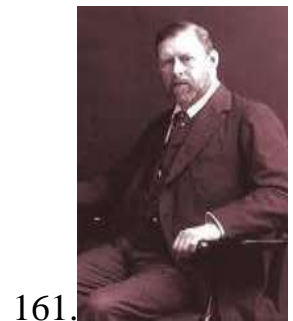
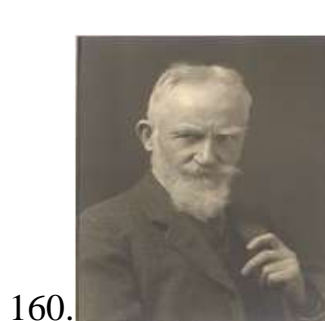
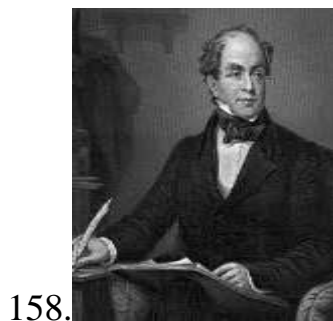
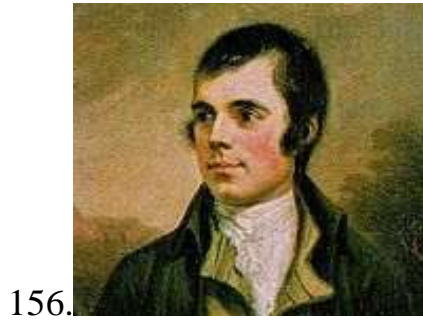
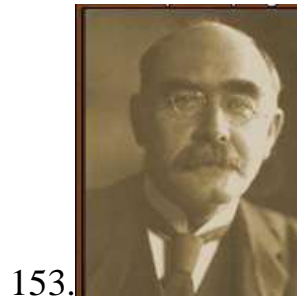
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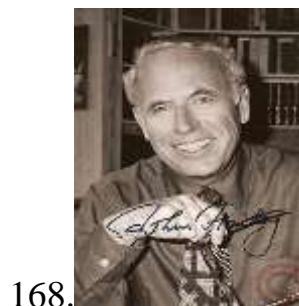
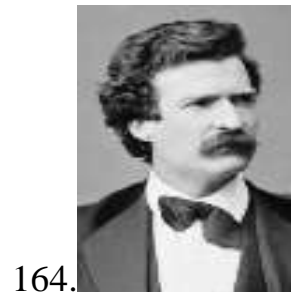
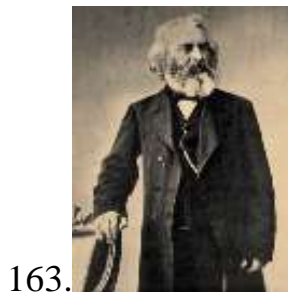
- (A) The central avenue in Wellington
- (B) Times Square at the New Year's night, the main square in New York
- (C) Trafalgar Square, the main square in London
- (D) Fleet Street in London, where most British newspapers have their offices
- (E) Whitehall in London, where the British government offices are located
- (F) Piccadilly Circus, a round square in London associated with wealth, luxury and entertainment
- (G) Bloomsbury, the London student quarter
- (H) Wall Street in New York, the US national center of business and finance
- (I) James Street, the financial and business center in Montreal, known as “Wall Street of Canada”
- (J) Broadway, the symbol of the New York show business

XXV. The UK Outstanding Poets and Writers



- (A) William Shakespeare, the British poet and playwright: numerous sonnets, tragedies, comedies
- (B) George Gordon Lord Byron, an English poet: hundreds of lyric poems
- (C) Percy Bysshe Shelley, an English poet and one of the leaders of romanticism
- (D) W.H. Davies, an Irish famous poet
- (E) Robert Burns, a Scottish great poet
- (F) Thomas Moore, the English poet of “Those Evening Bells”
- (G) Rudyard Kipling, the first English Nobel laureate, the author of the two “Jungle Books”
- (H) John Galsworthy, the English novelist of the three trilogies “The Forsyte Saga”, “A Modern Comedy”, “End of the Chapter”
- (I) W.S. Maugham, the best short-story writer in English
- (J) J.R.R. Tolkien, the author of the legends about ancient times “The Lord of the Rings” (fantasy genre)
- (K) George Bernard Shaw, an Irish dramatist and the author of the play “Pygmalion”
- (L) Bram Stoker, an Irish novelist and the author of the horror tale “Dracula”
- (M) Arthur Conan Doyle, the English writer of the numerous Sherlock Holmes stories

XXVI. The US Outstanding Poets and Writers



- (A) James Fenimore Cooper, a romantic writer, the author of “The Last of the Mohicans”
- (B) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a poet who sympathized with the anti-slavery movement in the USA
- (C) Mark Twain (the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens); Ernest Hemingway once wrote: “All modern American literature comes from the book by Mark Twain called *'Huckleberry Finn'*.”
- (D) O'Henry (born William Sydney Porter), the author of numerous short stories which have unexpected endings
- (E) Jack London, the most popular novelist and short-story writer of his day and the most attractive and romantic figure of his time
- (F) John Steinbeck, a great American writer and a Nobel laureate
- (G) Theodore Dreiser, a writer of critical realism who gave a true picture of the American society
- (H) Ernest Hemingway, the greatest American writer of his time and a Nobel laureate
- (I) Robert Frost, a great American poet who wrote about the moral crisis of the modern human civilization
- (J) Arthur Hailey, a modern American novelist of bestsellers with dynamic and breathtaking plots

XXVII. The Outstanding Literary Masters of Canada, Australia and New Zealand



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- (A) Dyson Carter, a Canadian writer and the author of the novel “Russia's Secret Weapon”
- (B) Henry Lawson, a classic of Australia, a short-story writer and a poet
- (C) Stephen Butler Leacock, a Canadian humorist and satiric writer
- (D) Patrick White, a contemporary writer of Australia, one of the great English-language writers of the 20th century, a Nobel laureate
- (E) Ngaio Marsh, a detective fiction writer of New Zealand

XXVIII. Some Pictures of the Well-Known British and American Painters



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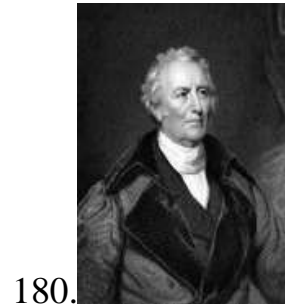
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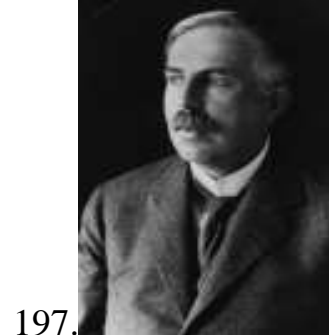
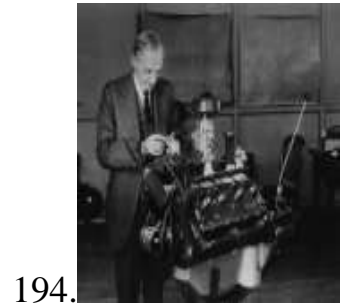
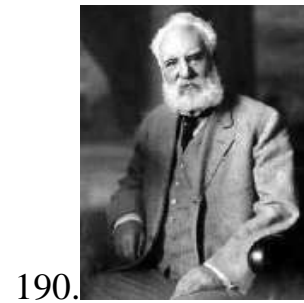
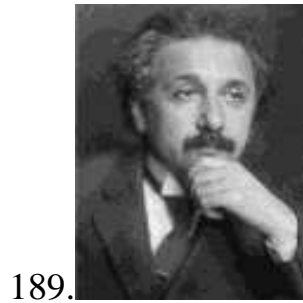
- (A) “Penn's Treaty With the Indians” by Benjamin West (the USA)
- (B) “The White Horse” by John Constable (the UK)
- (C) “The Declaration of Independence” by John Trumbull (the USA)
- (D) “Mrs Siddons” by Thomas Gainsborough (the UK)
- (E) A landscape painting of the Hudson River School (the USA)
- (F) “Madam X” by John Singer Sargent (the USA)
- (G) A painting of the Ash Can School (the USA)

XXIX. The Famous Masters of Arts and Music



- (A) George Gershwin, an American pianist and composer, the founder of the real American opera
- (B) Benjamin West, the first US artist to paint people dressed in their own clothes
- (C) Frank Sinatra, an American singer and actor
- (D) John Constable, a British painter
- (E) Louis Armstrong, an American jazz musician
- (F) George London, a Canadian singer
- (G) Albert Namatjira, an Australian aborigine painter
- (H) Benjamin Britten, the best-known British composer
- (I) Henry Purcell, the founder of the British opera
- (J) Lucian Freud, a modern British painter
- (K) John Trumbull, an American historical painter
- (L) Christopher Wren, Britain's most outstanding architect, called the architect of London; his greatest masterpiece is St. Paul's Cathedral.

XXX. The Prominent Scientists



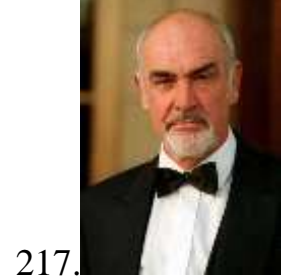
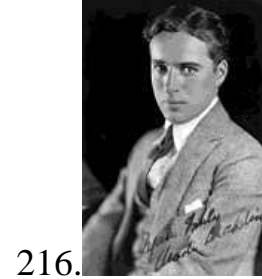
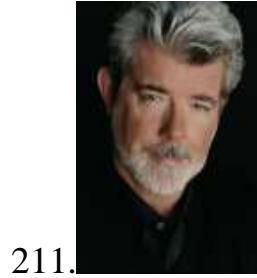
- (A) Albert Einstein, a physicist and a Nobel laureate: the General Theory of Relativity (the USA)
- (B) Michael Faraday, the founder of electrodynamics and electromagnetism (the UK)
- (C) Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone (the USA)
- (D) Isaac Newton, a physicist: the Law of Universal Gravitation (the UK)
- (E) V. K. Zvorykin (born in Russia), the inventor of the TV tube (the USA)
- (F) Adam Smith, the founder of the classical political economy (the UK)
- (G) Colin Murdoch, the inventor of the single use syringe (New Zealand)
- (H) F. M. Barnet, a virusologist, a Nobel laureate (Australia)
- (I) Henry Ford, the first car-maker (the USA)
- (J) Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web (the UK)
- (K) Clement Bowman, the Nobel Prize for the research in power engineering: “Global Energy” (Canada)
- (L) Ernest Rutherford, the founder of nuclear physics (New Zealand)

XXXI. The Renowned Women Masters of Literature, Arts and Politics



- (A) Jane Austen, an English writer
- (B) Frances Hodgkins, a New Zealand abstract painter
- (C) Charlotte Brontë, an English writer
- (D) Katherine Mansfield, a New Zealand writer
- (E) Agatha Christie, an English detective story-writer
- (F) Joan Sutherland, an Australian opera diva
- (G) Virginia Woolf, an English writer
- (H) Dimfna Cusach, a classic writer of Australia
- (I) Katherine Prichard, an Australian writer
- (J) Isadora Duncan, an American dancer and choreographer
- (K) Alice Munro, a Canadian writer
- (L) Mary Cassatt, an American painter
- (M) Margaret Thatcher, the first woman prime minister of the UK

XXXII. The Celebrated Directors/Producers, Actors and Actresses



- (A) Francis Coppola, an American director and script writer: “The Godfather”
- (B) Peter Jackson, a New Zealand director, script writer and producer: “The Lord of the Rings”
- (C) Nicole Kidman, an Australian actress: “Batman Forever”
- (D) Pamela Anderson, a Canadian actress: “Show Girls”
- (E) George Lucas, an American director and script writer: “Star Wars”
- (F) Steven Spielberg, an American director, producer, script writer: “Jurassic Park”
- (G) Julia Ormond, a British actress: “The First Knight”
- (H) James Cameron, an American director and producer: “Titanic”
- (I) Mel Gibson, an Australian actor: “What Women Want”
- (J) Carrie-Ann Moss, a Canadian actress: “Spider-Man”
- (K) Marilyn Monroe (born Norma Jeane Baker Mortenson), an American actress: “Some Like It Hot”
- (L) Sean Connery, a British actor: “The First Knight”
- (M) Sharon Stone, an American actress: “Basic Instinct”
- (N) Russell Crowe, a New Zealand actor and director: “Gladiator”
- (O) Charlie Chaplin (born Charles Spencer Chaplin), an American comic actor: “The Gold Rush”

XXXIII. The Famous Actors/Actresses and their Well-Known Roles



222.



223.



224.



225.



226.



227.



228.

- (A) Russell Crowe, a New Zealand actor, as Maximus in “Gladiator”
- (B) Jim Carrey, a Canadian actor, as Lloyd Christmas in “Dumb and Dumber”
- (C) Kate Winslet, a British actress, as Rose in “Titanic”
- (D) Helen Mirren, (born Yelena Mironova), a British actress of the Russian parentage, as Elizabeth II in “The Queen”
- (E) Daniel Radcliffe, a British actor, as Harry Potter in the films of the same name
- (F) Al Pacino, an American actor, as Michael Corleone in “The Godfather”
- (G) Elizabeth Taylor, an American actress, as Cleopatra in “Cleopatra”
- (H) Julia Roberts, an American actress, as Vivian Ward in “Pretty Woman”
- (I) Audrey Hepburn, an American actress, as Eliza Doolittle in the musical “My Fair Lady” after B. Shaw's “Pigmalion”

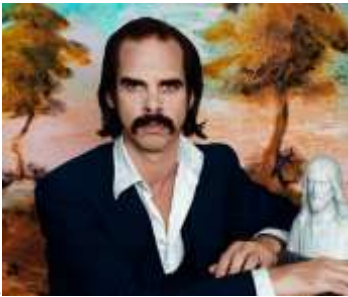
XXXIV. The Modern Popular Singers and Pop Groups



229.



230.



231.



232.



233.



234.



235.

- (A) Silverchair (Australia)
- (B) The Beatles (the UK)
- (C) Nick Cave (Australia)
- (D) Pink Floyd (the UK)
- (E) Elvis Presley (the USA)
- (F) Elton John (the UK)
- (G) Queen (the UK)
- (H) The Rolling Stones (the UK)
- (I) Neil Young (Canada)

XXXV. The Sports and the Sports Organizations



- (A) Wimbledon, the London exclusive tennis club located in Wimbledon, the London suburb
- (B) Rugby, the most popular game in New Zealand
- (C) The steeplechase, the British cross-country running
- (D) Aussie Rules, an Australian unique sport, similar to football
- (E) Ice hockey, Canada's national sport
- (F) Baseball, the US national sport
- (G) The Derby, a British popular race
- (H) The most famous competition between Oxford and Cambridge Universities
- (I) Lacrosse, a Canadian national game of Indian origin
- (J) Wembley, the most expensive football stadium ever built, located in Wembley, the London suburb

XXXVI. Some Traditional Costumes and Uniforms



- (A) An American policeman
- (B) The British monarch at the Parliament opening ceremony
- (C) A university graduate
- (D) A Scottish bagpiper
- (E) The Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords
- (F) A Scot wearing a kilt
- (G) A royal Canadian mounted policeman
- (H) A Tower yeoman warder (or a beefeater) in the uniform of the 15th century
- (I) A yeoman of the guard (or a beefeater), wearing a bearskin and the uniform of the 15th century, or His/Her Majesty's bodyguard

Notes: a yeoman = фермер, мелкий землевладелец
a Tower yeoman warder = лейб-гвардеец, страж лондонского Тауэра
a yeoman of the guard = лейб-гвардеец дворцовой охраны; английский дворцовый стражник (личная охрана королевского семейства)
a beefeater = мясоед (the nickname of the Tower warder and the yeoman of the guard)

The name “Beefeater” is of uncertain origin. It is believed that the Tower Yeomen Warders and the Yeomen of the Guard were paid by the meat (beef, mutton, veal) from the King's table for their brave and dangerous service. Count Cosimo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, visited the Tower in 1669 and said, "A very large ration of beef is given to them daily at court...that they might be called Beef-eaters."

The Keys

1 - D	26 - F	51 - D	76 - B	101 - D	126 - F	151 - A	176 - E	201 - E	226 - F
2 - C	27 - E	52 - G	77 - D	102 - I	127 - D	152 - B	177 - D	202 - K	227 - D
3 - F	28 - K	53 - A	78 - C	103 - A	128 - I	153 - G	178 - H	203 - H	228 - B
4 - A	29 - J	54 - E	79 - G	104 - F	129 - C	154 - C	179 - B	204 - B	229 - B
5 - B	30 - G	55 - A	80 - E	105 - B	130 - B	155 - I	180 - K	205 - F	230 - F
6 - D	31 - C	56 - B	81 - F	106 - E	131 - K	156 - E	181 - D	206 - D	231 - C
7 - F	32 - B	57 - C	82 - B	107 - C	132 - A	157 - J	182 - A	207 - I	232 - I
8 - E	33 - D	58 - H	83 - D	108 - G	133 - L	158 - F	183 - F	208 - M	233 - H
9 - H	34 - G	59 - G	84 - C	109 - H	134 - A	159 - M	184 - C	209 - A	234 - D
10 - G	35 - E	60 - I	85 - A	110 - B	135 - B	160 - K	185 - G	210 - C	235 - E
11 - I	36 - C	61 - E	86 - D	111 - D	136 - J	161 - L	186 - J	211 - E	236 - B
12 - A	37 - A	62 - B	87 - F	112 - H	137 - C	162 - I	187 - L	212 - I	237 - D
13 - D	38 - D	63 - C	88 - H	113 - A	138 - E	163 - B	188 - D	213 - F	238 - I
14 - C	39 - F	64 - G	89 - B	114 - E	139 - F	164 - C	189 - A	214 - H	239 - F
15 - E	40 - G	65 - H	90 - E	115 - G	140 - G	165 - D	190 - C	215 - D	240 - G
16 - H	41 - I	66 - F	91 - C	116 - D	141 - H	166 - E	191 - E	216 - O	241 - H
17 - F	42 - H	67 - D	92 - D	117 - A	142 - I	167 - G	192 - F	217 - L	242 - C
18 - D	43 - A	68 - E	93 - F	118 - F	143 - E	168 - J	193 - G	218 - K	243 - J
19 - A	44 - C	69 - B	94 - A	119 - E	144 - F	169 - H	194 - I	219 - G	244 - C
20 - C	45 - E	70 - C	95 - C	120 - J	145 - C	170 - C	195 - J	220 - M	245 - H
21 - E	46 - F	71 - E	96 - C	121 - H	146 - H	171 - B	196 - K	221 - B	246 - D
22 - D	47 - G	72 - G	97 - B	122 - B	147 - J	172 - D	197 - L	222 - C	247 - I
23 - A	48 - H	73 - H	98 - F	123 - I	148 - B	173 - B	198 - J	223 - I	248 - B
24 - H	49 - B	74 - D	99 - E	124 - H	149 - I	174 - A	199 - C	224 - G	249 - F
25 - B	50 - C	75 - A	100 - G	125 - J	150 - G	175 - C	200 - L	225 - E	250 - G