

THE NATIONAL TRUST

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Part 1

1. What type of organisation is the National Trust?
2. What is the purpose of the National Trust?
3. What is a site of scientific interest?
4. Looking at who owns the land in Britain, how big a landowner is the National Trust?

Part 2

5. Why did people in the past keep doves or pigeons?
6. What are the names of two members of a famous pop group whose houses are now owned by the National Trust?
7. In what year, when there was a census, did the population of the towns first exceed that of the countryside?
8. What are the normal working hours today, and what were they in the 19th century?

Part 3

9. Why was the National Trust founded in 1895?
10. What were the social concerns of Octavia Hill?
11. What was the crucial point in the 1907 National Trust Act?

Part 4

12. What type of property did the National Trust acquire a lot of between the two World Wars?
13. What were some of the problems that caused the owners of large country houses to hand over their properties to the National Trust?

14. What was the name of the project which aimed to acquire more coastal land for the National Trust and when was it begun?

Part 5

15. What types of things do people give to the National Trust as a gift?
16. Sir Anthony Hopkins, a famous film actor, headed an appeal launched by the National Trust a few years ago. What was the aim of the appeal?
17. Why does the National Trust run Acorn Camps for volunteers?

Part 6

18. What did some of the soldiers do in the garden at the second house mentioned by the lecturer?
19. What are the duties of a room steward at a National Trust house?
20. What must the room steward not say to visitors?

Part 7

21. What kind of guide books are available at National Trust properties?
22. What do many English people think that the National Trust does?
23. What examples does the lecturer give of different types of buildings which the National Trust now owns?

Key

1. It is a non-government organisation funded by charitable donations.
2. Its purpose is to permanently maintain and preserve land of particular beauty and interest and buildings of historic and architectural importance.
3. It is an area where an endangered species of plant or creature lives and which has to be protected in order for that plant or creature to survive.
4. It is the 4th biggest landowner in Britain.
5. They were a source of food over the winter when there was not much fresh meat.

6. John Lennon and Paul McCartney.
7. 1850.
8. Today many people work for 35 hours per week. In the 19th century they were often working 60 or 70 hours per week.
9. To protect and preserve land and buildings which are part of our national heritage by becoming the owner of those lands and buildings.
10. She was concerned about the welfare of poor people in London where housing for the poor was bad, there were no open spaces for poor children to play and adults to enjoy fresh air.
11. What the Trust owned in land and buildings was a permanent possession which could not be taken away from them or altered or changed in any way.
12. Large country houses, their contents and their gardens and land.
13. The labour force of servants, mainly women, disappeared as women found work in the factories or the armed forces. Also the owners often did not have enough money to maintain these large houses, gardens and land.
14. It was called Enterprise Neptune in 1965.
15. They give money, properties and sometimes objects such as paintings or furniture.
16. To encourage the public to donate money to the Trust in order to buy land on Snowdon, the highest mountain in England and Wales. This would ensure public access.
17. In return for food and lodging the volunteers give their time and labour to work on various projects at National Trust properties.
18. They practiced shooting at the statues in the garden.
19. To answer questions that the visitors might have, and to stop anyone touching the furniture or fabrics, breaking anything or trying to steal anything.
20. If the visitor is giving the wrong information about something in the room to his companions, the room steward must not correct him.
21. Three kinds, an expensive guide book, a cheap sheet with information or a child's guide.
22. They think the National Trust only looks after the large country houses of rich people.
23. Large country houses, the houses of two members of the Beatles, at least one factory, a prison and a slum flat.

