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# Britain in Brief

Morozova J.V.

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# Содержание.

Part 1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	2
Part 2 History of Britain.....	4
Part 3 Geographical position, administrative structure.....	9
Part 4 England.....	12
Part 5 London.....	17
Part 6 Scotland.....	21
Part 7 Wales.....	24
Part 8 Northern Ireland.....	28
Список источников.....	32

## Part 1.

### Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Occupies** ['ɒkjʊpaɪz] – занимает

**The capital** [ðə 'kæpɪtl] – столица

**Composed of** [kəm'pəʊzd ɒv] – состоит из

**Separated by** ['sepəreɪtɪd baɪ] – разделён чем-то

**Union Jack** ['juːnjən dʒæk] – флаг Великобритании

**The British Isles** ['brɪtɪʃ aɪləz] – Британские острова

**Edinburgh** ['ɛdɪnbərə] – г. Эдинбург, столица Шотландии

**Cardiff** ['kɑːdɪf] – г. Кардифф, столица Уэльса

**Belfast** ['belfɑːst] – г. Белфаст, столица Северной Ирландии

**The English Channel** ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl] – Английский канал (принятое название в Великобритании – Ла-Манш)

**The Strait of Dover** [streɪt ɒv 'dʌvə] – Па-де-Кале (букв. Дуврский пролив)

### Reading

**Read the text.**

## **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main countries which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London,



Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state and sometimes it is referred to Great Britain or just Britain.

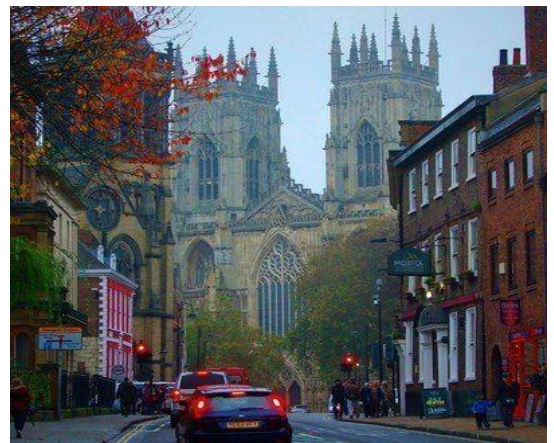
The UK is an island state. It is composed of 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) and Ireland (Northern Ireland). They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the smallest countries in the world with area of some 244,100 square kilometers. It is twice smaller than Spain or France. The UK is situated off the northwest coast of the Europe. It washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the north and northwest and the North Sea on the east. The UK is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is over 67 million people.

English is official language of the UK but it is not the only language used there. Some people speak Scottish in the western Scotland, Welsh in parts of northern and central Wales and Irish in Northern Ireland.

Union Jack is the flag of the UK. It is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the



patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron of saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron of saint of Ireland.

## **Exercise 1**

**Put the verbs in the right order to make sentences.**

1. island / an / The / state / is / UK.
2. the / separated / They / by / Irish / are / Sea.
3. Union / flag / is / Jack / of / the / UK / the.
4. situated / is / UK / northwest / off / The / Europe / the / coast / of / the.
5. capitals / London / Their / Edinburgh / and / Belfast / are / Cardiff.

## **Exercise 2**

**Are these statements True or False?**

1. The UK is composed of 5,500 islands, large and small.
2. The UK washed by the North Sea on the west.
3. European continent is separated from The UK by the Irish Sea.
4. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron of saint of Ireland.
5. Maple Leaf is the flag of the UK.

## **Exercise 3**

**Make the sentences negative.**

1. The UK is one of the smallest countries in the world with area of some 244,100 square kilometers.
2. The population of the United Kingdom is over 67 million people.
3. The UK consists of four main countries which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
4. Union Jack is made up of three crosses.

5. The two main islands are Great Britain and Ireland.

<https://youtu.be/0kXCPO7c63I>

## Part 2.

### Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Priesthood** |'pri:sthʊd| – духовенство

**Chariot** |'tʃæriət| – колесница

**Deliberately** |di'lib(ə)rətli| – умышленно

**Analyzed** |'ænəlaɪzd| – подвергнутый анализу

**Isosceles** |aɪ'sɒsili:z| - равнобедренный

**Warrior** |'wɒriə| - воин

**Mysterious** |mi'stiəriəs| – таинственный

### Reading

**Read the text.**

#### **Early history of Britain (Pre-Roman Period)**

- Many centuries ago (about the 4th century B.C.) the country we now call England was known as Britain, and the people who lived there were called Britons (sometimes Brythons).
- They were the Celtic people living in Great Britain from the Iron Age through the Early Middle Ages.



- That primitive society had a warrior class. They did the actual fighting, the free poor served as chariot drivers. Part of a warrior's ritual was to boast of his victories, and fighting between warriors was an important part of life.
- A mysterious race of ancient Britons who had much in common with people today but belonged to another human species lived in Norfolk almost a million years ago: scientists believe them to be the oldest known human settlers in northern Europe.
- Ancient Britons were ruled by a class of priests called Druids. Were members of the ancient Celtic priesthood before the Christian religion.
- Stonehenge, the most famous prehistoric, mysterious circle of upright stones in southern England, is probably, one of the most famous sites in the world. Stonehenge «supported stones» is located in the English county of Wiltshire. It was generally concluded that Stonehenge was constructed as a temple to the sun.
- Recent studies have focused on the stone rings as astronomical observatories. The monument must have been deliberately oriented and planned so that on midsummer's morning the sun rose directly over the Heel Stone and the first rays shone into the centre of the monument.

## Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Command** |kə'mɑ:nd| – командовал

**Emperor** | 'emp(ə)rə| – император

**Armour** | 'ɑ:mə| - доспехи

**Helmet** | 'helmit| – шлем

**Cobbled** | 'kɒbld| - мощеный

## Reading

### ROMAN PERIOD

The Ancient Romans invasion started in A.D. 43. It was led by Aulus Plautius. It is not known how many Roman legions were sent; but one legion was commanded by the future emperor Vespasian.

A Roman soldier wore body armour and a metal helmet on his head. His shield was shaped like a curved playing card.

Roman army boots were like sandals, but stronger with iron nails in the soles. Hard-wearing, but easy to slip when running on wet stones! You could hear Roman soldiers coming along the road! tramp, tramp, tramp along the road.

Ancient Romans were good at building roads. Bits of Roman road can still be seen. Soldiers and carts used this cobbled road (at Blackstone Edge in Lancashire) to travel between Mamucium (Manchester) and Yorkshire.



After the Romans invaded southern Britain, they had to defend it. They built roads, so that soldiers could march quickly to general with



trouble. They also built three very large army forts, and lots of smaller camps, for soldiers to live in.

## Exercise 1

Complete the definitions with the adjectives.

## Vespasian, the Heel Stone, Yorkshire

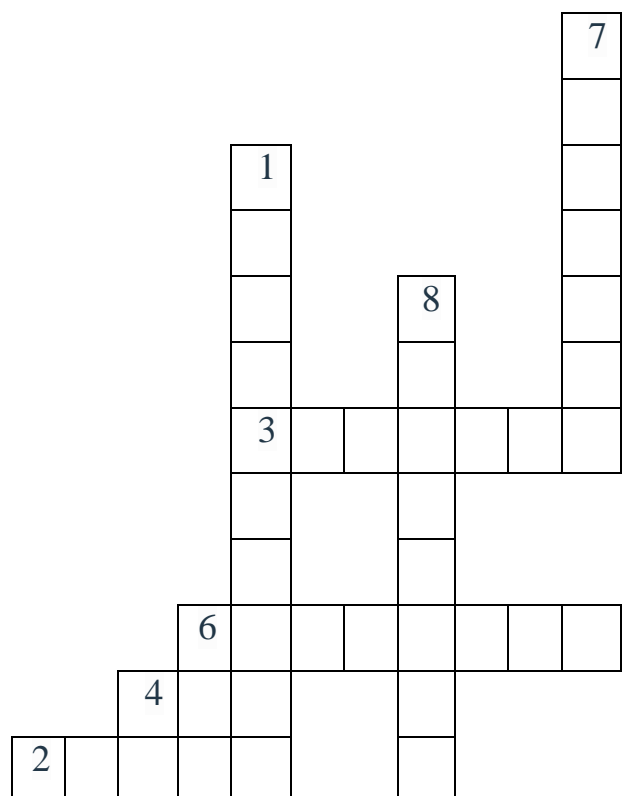
The Ancient Romans invasion started in A.D. 43. It was led by Aulus Plautius. It is not known how many Roman legions were sent; but one legion was commanded by the future emperor ... .

Soldiers and carts used this cobbled road (al Blackstone Edge in Lancashire) to travel between Mamucium (Manchester) and ... .

The monument must have been deliberately oriented and planned so that on midsummer's morning the sun rose directly over ... and the first rays shone into the centre of the monument.

## Exercise 2

## Solve the crossword puzzle



1. A ... race of ancient Britons

2. They also built three very large Army ... , and lots of smaller

camps, for soldiers to live in.

3. Many centuries ago the country we now call England was known as Britain.

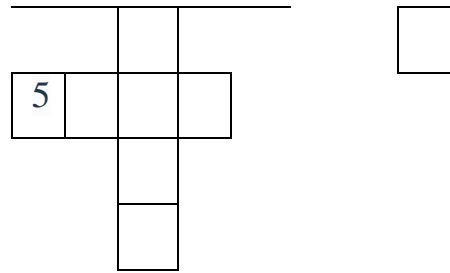
4. A Roman soldier wore body ... and a metal helmet on his head.

5. They were the Celtic people living in Great Britain from the ... Age through the Early Middle Ages.

6. After the Romans invaded ... Britain, they had to defend it.

7. Soldiers and carts used this ... road to travel between Mamucium and Yorkshire.

8. Stonehenge «supported stones» is located in the English county of Wiltshire.



### Exercise 3

#### Are these statements True or False?

1. That primitive society had a warrior class.
2. The Ancient Romans invasion started in A.D. 45
3. A Roman soldier wore body armour and a metal helmet on his head.
4. Bits of Roman road can still be seen.
5. Roman army boots were like sandals, but stronger with iron nails in the soles.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DNE4zE40kYM>

## Part 3.

## Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**customs** ['kʌstəmz] – обычаи

**moderate** ['mɒdərɪt] – умеренный

**dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs] – опасный

**ferry route** ['ferɪ] [ru:t] – паромный маршрут

**Hebrides** ['hebrɪdiːz] Гибриды (остров)

**Dover** ['dəʊvə] – Дувр (город)

**Calais** [kæ'leɪ] – Кале (город)

**Birmingham** ['bɜːmɪŋəm] – Бирмингем (крупнейший город Великобритании)

**Southampton** [saʊθ'æmtən] – Саутгемптон (важный порт в Англии)

**English Channel** ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl] – Английский канал (пролив Ла-Манш)

**The UK** [juː'keɪ] – Соединённое королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

**Union Jack** ['juːnɪən dʒæk] – британский флаг

## Reading

**Read the text**

### **Geographical position, administrative structure.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are a group of Islands that are located off the North-West coast of Europe.

In fact, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of Ireland, and a great number of small islands, such as the Orkney and the Shetland Islands in the north, the Hebrides in the north-west, the Isle of Wight in the south, and many others

The British Isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north, by the Irish Sea in the west, and by the North Sea in the east; in the south they are separated from the continent by the English



Channel.

Before the construction of the underwater «Chunnel» (Channel Tunnel), the ferry route between Dover and Calais was the quickest way to get from the islands to continental Europe. But it was a difficult and dangerous one because of frequent storms, winds and waves.

In the whole the United Kingdom or the UK includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The largest city of Great Britain is: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

If you look at the map of Europe, you will see that Great Britain is not large. The territory of the UK is 244 820 km<sup>2</sup>, it takes the 22<sup>nd</sup> place among all



states. Its population is over 67,8 million people. Also, in the UK there is the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current comes from the Gulf of Mexico, crosses the Atlantic Ocean and warms the seas around the British coast.

It moderates the climate, giving it cool summers and mild winters, Britain's climate is mild and damp. It often rains, and fogs

are quite frequent, especially in the west and south-west. The temperature in winter seldom falls below zero and the fields and meadows are green all year round.

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as «The Union Jack». If we bring together the flags of all the four countries we'll see, that «Union Jack» is a combination of all of them. The United Kingdom as well as the country itself is a home of different peoples, their cultures, customs and traditions.

## Exercise 1

### Correct errors in sentences using text.

1. Its population is over 70 thousand people.
2. It moderates the climate, giving it mild summers and mild winters, Britain's climate is rainy and sunny.
3. If you look at the map of Britain, you will see that Great Britain is not small.
4. The British Isles are a group of Islands that are located off the North-East island of Europe.
5. In the whole the United Kingdom or the UK includes England, Scotland, Wales and Glasgow.

## Exercise 2

Find the 10 hidden words.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. умеренный | 6. государство |
| 2. опасный   | 7. остров      |
| 3. климат    | 8. страна      |
| 4. флаг      | 9. побережье   |
| 5. обычаи    | 10. континент  |

g	r	c	a	m	q	u	t	y	c
n	i	o	c	o	a	s	t	c	l
i	f	n	q	d	g	n	e	u	i
s	o	t	d	e	r	t	g	s	m
l	v	i	t	r	f	g	y	t	a
a	g	n	f	a	a	b	n	o	t
n	w	e	s	t	a	t	e	m	e
d	a	n	g	e	r	o	u	s	m
o	p	t	c	o	u	n	t	r	y
d	s	f	w	e	k	f	l	a	g

## Exercise 3

Find the right answer.

- The territory of the UK is...?
  - 235 234 km<sup>2</sup>
  - 244 820 km<sup>2</sup>
  - 620 200 km<sup>2</sup>
- Britain's climate is...?
  - sunny and rainy
  - cloudy and hot
  - mild and damp
- Population Britain of...?
  - 56,5 million
  - 20,9 thousand
  - 67,8 million
- The British Isles are washed by...?
  - The Baltic Sea, the Red Sea, the Caspian Sea
  - The Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the North Sea
  - The Indian Ocean, the Black Sea, the Pacific Ocean

5. The British Isles are located in the North-West...?

- a) islands of Scotland
- b) coast of Europe
- c) coast of Northern Ireland

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTngjFzBO80>

## Part 4.

### Vocabulary

Study the following words and expressions.

**United Kingdom** [jʊˈnaɪtɪd ˈkɪŋdəm] - Соединённое Королевство.

**Southern** |ˈsʌð(ə)n| - южный.

**Saint George** |seɪnt dʒɔːdʒ| - Святой Георгий.

**Manchester** |ˈmæntʃɪstə| - Манчестер (город в Англии).

**Wealthiest** |ˈwelθɪst| - самый богатый.

**Widely** |ˈwaɪdli| - широко.

**Densely** |ˈdensli| - плотно.

**Coasts** |kəʊsts| - побережья.

### Reading

Read the text.

#### England.

•Of the four parts which make up Great Britain England is the largest, the most industrial and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom



- The coasts of England are washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. No part of England is more than 120 kilometers from the sea.

- England is the largest area within the United Kingdom. (see the map) Most of England comprises the central and southern part of the island of Great Britain in the North Atlantic. The country also includes over 100 smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly and the Isle of Wight.

- The flag of England is the Cross of Saint George – the patron saint of England. It's history dates back to 1277.

- London, the capital of England (of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom) lies in the mouth of the river Thames.

- The City of London is the world's largest financial, industrial and cultural Centre.



- Manchester United is an English professional football club, based on Old Trafford, Greater Manchester, which plays in the Premier League. It is one of the wealthiest and most widely supported

football teams in the world.

- In 1851 the city was described as «the New York of Europe» and it's buildings stand witness to the supreme ambition of the city at the turn of the 20th century.

- Liverpool is a major port of the United Kingdom.

- By the early 20th century, 40% of the world's trade passed through Liverpool's docks.

- Liverpool is the one of the most visited cities in the United Kingdom





visitors and the second visited in England (after London).

- The popularity of the Beatles contributes to Liverpool's status as a tourist destination. Tourism is an important component of Liverpool's economy.

- England is rich in traditions and folklore. Have a look at the dancers performing in national costumes!

- England's national floral emblem is Tudor Rose («Double Delight»).

### Exercise 1

Complete the definitions with the adjectives.

Manchester United, Tourism, London, Liverpool

1. \_\_\_\_\_ : is the capital of England.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : is a major port.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ : is an English professional football club.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : is an important part of Liverpool's economy.

### Exercise 2

Tudor Rose, flag, England, traditions,

1. England is rich in \_\_\_\_ and folklore.
2. England's national floral emblem is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_ of England history goes back to 1277.
4. Of the four parts which make up Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest.

## Vocabulary

Study the following words and expressions.

**Symbols** |'sɪmbəlz| - СИМВОЛ.

**Background** |'bækgræʊnd| - задний план.

**Thought** |θɔ:t| - подумал.

**Tower** |'taʊə| - башня.

**Big clock** |bɪg klɒk| - большие часы.

**Saint Stephens Tower** |seɪnt stephens 'taʊə| - Башня Святого Стефана.

**Calling** |'kɔ:lɪŋ| - вызов.

**Weight** |weɪt| - вес.



**However** |haʊ'evə| - тем не менее.

**Landmarks** |'ləndmɑ:ks| - ориентиры.

**Payment** |'peɪm(ə)nt| - оплата.

## Reading

**Read the text.**

### **Big Ben.**

Big Ben is one of the most popular places of interest in London and symbols of England. Every year many people visit the capital of Great Britain to see it and take some photos with it in the background.

It is thought that Big Ben is a high tower with a very big clock, but that's not really true.

In fact, this tower is called Saint Stephens Tower, but people, even those who live in the UK, are used to calling it "Big Ben." Actually, Big Ben is the huge bell inside the building. Its weight is about 13 tons and it rings every hour daily: once at one o'clock, twice at two o'clock and so on. However, people who live near the tower can hear at New Year's Night how the bell strikes thirteen. It's considered to be the biggest bell ever made in the



country. The bell was firstly used in 1859 and was cracked soon because of the heavy hammer, which struck too strong. After this situation the hammer was changed, but that crack is still there.

Big Ben is one of the best-known landmarks in Europe. Nowadays the word Big Ben connects the bell, the clock and the tower at the same time. The tower is

closed to the general public, but people with a "special interest" might offer an excursion for additional payment.

### **Exercise 1**

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the approximate weight of big Ben?
2. How many times can residents hear the bell ringing on New Year's Eve?
3. Where is big Ben located in the UK?
4. In what year did the bell first ring?
5. What is the actual name of the Tower?

### **Exercise 2**

1. Big Ben's weight is:  
A) 14 tons; B) 15 tons; C) 13 tons; D) 11 tons
2. The bell rang for the first time:  
A) 1849; B) 1859; C) 1856; D) 1860
3. Big Ben is one of the most famous attractions in:  
A) England; B) Europe; C) Asia; D) North America
4. What is big Ben is?  
A) Monument in the center of Scotland;  
B) is a huge bell that is located inside the building;  
C) it's a statue in a Museum;

Ссылка на видео:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piIXzRnJ8PM>

## **Part 5.**

### **Vocabulary**

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**City of London** ['sɪtɪ ɒv 'lʌndən]- Лондонский Сити (церемониальное графство в центре региона Большой Лондон)

**Square mile** [skweə maɪl]- квадратная миля

**Royal Stock Exchange** ['rɔɪəl stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] - Королевская Фондовая Биржа

**Sir Gresham** [sɜː 'ɡrefʃəm] - Сэр Грэшем (Основатель Королевской биржи)

**Sir Christofer Wren** [sɜː christofer ren] - Сэр Кристофер Рен (Создатель национального стиля английской архитектуры)

**St Paul's Cathedral** [stri:t paʊls kə'thi:drəl] - Собор Святого Павла

**The Lord Mayor** [ðiː lɔ:d meə] - Лорд-мэр

**Coat of arms** [kəʊt ɒv ɑ:mz] – Герб

**Greater London Authority** ['greɪtə 'lʌndən ɔ:'θɒrɪti] - Управление Большого Лондона

**London Assembly** ['lʌndən ə'sembli] - Лондонская Ассамблея

**River Thames** ['rɪvə temz] - река Темза

**Tower Bridge** ['taʊə brɪdʒ] - Тауэрский мост

**London Eye** ['lʌndən aɪ] - Лондонский Глаз (колесо обозрения в Лондоне)

## Reading

**Read the text.**

### **London. Places of interest**

#### **The City of London**

The City of London is the historical geographical and administrative center of London. London was built in the mouth of the Thames and very soon it became a busy port. The river Thames was a busy river because it



was the main means of transportation.

To travel by boats was the cheapest and safest way to get from the City of London to Westminster, because centuries ago these were two different cities. Until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the City of London was all of London. Today Londoners call the City «The Square Mile». In fact, it is the smallest part of Greater London.

The world-famous Royal Stock Exchange is also situated in the City of London. The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington is drawn up in front of the Royal Exchange, founded by Sir Gresham in 1566. Current Royal Exchange (first London Stock Exchange) dates from 1838. The London Stock Exchange is one of the world's oldest stock exchanges and can trace its history back more than 300 years.

The City, as you know from history, was badly destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666. The fire was raging for 4 days. 1/3 of city was burnt down. The number of victims could be hardly calculated.

On the place where the fire started now, we can see a Monument. It is called simply «the



Monument» as a memo of those awful days. After the fire Sir Christopher Wren, an architect, was given a challenging task to redesign and rebuild the City. His major deed was certainly the construction of St Paul's Cathedral. Up till now Saint Paul's Cathedral is one of the greatest churches in England and in the world. Besides St. Paul's cathedral Sir Christopher Wren created practically a new City, that we can see and enjoy today.

According to his plan the City center was rebuilt anew. It was by his order, that wooden houses were forbidden to be built and new wide streets were constructed. There appeared over 30 new Churches. It has been ruled by the City Mayor,



who used to be elected by the guilds of London merchants. The Mayor is independent from the Crown and the municipal authorities. The City frontiers are marked by such a sign. When her majesty the Queen decides to go to the City of London, she has to ask for Lord Mayor's permission. The City of London has its Coat-of-Arms. The symbolic Key to the City of London is kept in the City Hall. The boundary of the city and the position is unpaid and apolitical. It is an exceptionally demanding role. The Lord Mayor spends some 90 days abroad. He addresses some 10,000 people face-to-face each month (making around 700 speeches a year). To swear allegiance to the Sovereign in the presence of the judges of the High Court. Of course, this is a tribute to old traditions.

The modern building of the City Hall is the headquarters of the Greater London Authority (GLA) which comprises the Mayor of London and London Assembly. It is located in Southwark, on the south bank of the River Thames near Tower Bridge. Guess how Londoners call the building – «An Egg». It was designed by Norman Foster and opened in July 2002, two years after the Greater London



Authority was created. The «Egg» is situated on the left bank of the Thames. Besides being an office it's a he exhibition center on the Thames Embankment near the London Eye. Here is one more memorable administrative building. It is The Official and Ceremonial Residence of the Administration of the City of London.

## Exercise 1

**Complete the sentence with the words from the text.**

1. The world famous\_\_\_\_\_ is also situated in the City of London.
2. On the place where the fire started now we can see \_\_\_\_\_ .



3. The modern building of the City Hall is the headquarters of the \_\_\_\_\_ which comprises the Mayor of London and London Assembly.
4. After the fire \_\_\_\_\_, an architect, was given a challenging task to redesign and rebuild the City.
5. His major deed was certainly the construction of \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Exercise 2

**Make a crossword out of words.**

City of London, Square mile, Royal Stock, Exchange Sir Gresham, St Paul's Cathedral, The Lord Mayor, Coat of arms, Greater London Authority.

## Exercise 3

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Was badly destroyed by the Great Fire of London in \_\_\_\_  
A) 1665   B) 1666   C) 1667
2. Current Royal Exchange (first London Stock Exchange) dates from \_\_\_\_  
A) 1838   B) 1839   C) 1837
3. Besides St. Paul's cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ created practically a new City, that we can see and enjoy today.  
A) Sir Christofer Wren   B) Sir Gresham   C) The Lord Mayor
4. Guess how Londoners call the building – \_\_\_\_  
A) «An Apple»   B) «An Egg»   C) « An Banana»
5. It was designed by Norman Foster and opened in July \_\_\_\_  
A) 2001   B) 2001   C) 2002

Видеоролик о Лондоне - <https://youtu.be/45ETZ1xvHS0>

## Part 6.

## Vocabulary

Study the following words and expressions

**attracted** [ə'træktəd] - привлёк

**cathedral** [kə'thi:drəl] – собор

**residence** ['rezɪdəns] - резиденция

**attractions** [ə'trækʃənz] - достопримечательности

**include** [ɪn'klu:d] – включает (в себя)

**museum** [mjʊ'zi:əm] - музей

**art gallery** [ɑ:rt] ['gæləri] – художественная галерея

**architecture** ['ɑ:rkitektʃər] - архитектура

**busy** ['bɪzi] - шумный

**east coast** [i:st kəʊst] – восточное побережье

## Reading

Reading the text.

### Scotland. Places of Interest in Scotland

Scotland is one of the most interesting countries within the UK. It borders with England and is washed by the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Channel and Irish Sea.



The largest city in the country is Glasgow. The second largest city and the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. These two cities have always attracted tourists from other countries.

For example, Edinburgh is regarded as one of the most beautiful capitals in Europe. Its Old and New Towns are among the UNESCO World



Heritage Sites. The major tourist attractions in the city are Edinburgh Castle, the Palace of Holyrood and the Royal Mile. Edinburgh Castle is the tallest fortress in the city. The

Palace of Holyrood is the official residence of the Monarch of the UK in Scotland. The Royal Mile is a succession of streets which are formed in the Old Town. There are also three large universities including the University of Edinburgh, which was founded in 1583.

Glasgow is also popular with tourists. Its places of interest include the Burrell Collection, the Glasgow Cathedral and the Kelvingrove Museum.

The Burrell Collection is a large art collection situated in Pollok Country Park. Glasgow Cathedral is also known as the High Kirk of Glasgow. The Kelvingrove Museum is not simply a museum but also an art gallery. It houses one of Europe's great civic art collections. Glasgow also attracts tourists by its Gothic and Victorian architecture.



Other interesting cities in Scotland are Stirling, Aberdeen, St Andrews and Perth. Stirling is a historic town in central Scotland. Its attractions include Stirling Castle and the Wallace National Monument. Aberdeen is also known as the "Granite City" and is renowned for its Gothic architecture. St Andrew is a small but busy

town. The University of St Andrew's is the oldest in Scotland. Perth is a small historic town on the east coast. It is known for its abundant parkland.

### **Exercise 1.**

**Translate the text.**

### **Exercise 2.**

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Which two cities have always attracted tourists?



2. What seas is Scotland washed by?
3. What are the main attractions?
4. Where is the Civic art Collection?
5. What architecture attracted the eye?
6. What the Scottish city of Perth is known for?
7. Which city is known as a «granite» city?

### Exercise 3.

Complete the sentence with the words from the text.

1. St Andrew is a small but \_\_\_\_ town.
2. the Atlantic Ocean, the North Channel and \_\_\_\_ Sea.
3. The second largest city and the capital of Scotland is \_\_\_\_.
4. Edinburgh is regarded as one of the most \_\_\_\_ capitals in Europe.
5. Edinburgh Castle is the \_\_\_\_ fortress in the city.
6. The Burrell Collection is a large art collection situated in \_\_\_\_ Country Park.
7. Stirling is a \_\_\_\_ town in central Scotland.

<https://youtu.be/JRMVQY93izA>

## Part 7.

### Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Wales** [weɪlz] – Уэльс

**The Cambrian Mountains** [ði: 'kæmbriən maʊntənz] – Кембрийские горы

**Principality** [prɪnsɪ 'pæliɪti] – Княжество

**United Kingdom** ['jʊ 'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm] – Объединенное Королевство

**Caernarfon Castle** [caernarfon kɑ:sl] – Замок Карнарвон

**The territory of Wales** [ðə 'terɪtəri ɒv weɪlz] – Территория Уэльса

**Tuff River** [tʌf 'rɪvə] – Река Туф

**The Cambrian region** [ði: 'kæmbriən 'ri: dʒən] – Кембрийский регион

**Proclaimed** [prə'kleɪmd] – Провозглашенный

**Castle** [kɑːsl] – Замок

## Reading

### Read the text

#### Wales.

Wales is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and the island of Great Britain. The population of Wales is up to three million people, and its total area is 20.8 thousand square kilometers. It shares an unofficial land border with England and is washed by the Pacific Ocean to the west.

The official name of the country is the Principality of Wales. The flag of Wales is a red dragon on a white and green background.

The territory of Wales is mostly mountainous; its highest Cambrian Mountains are a series of mountain ranges in Wales. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a country of high hills and wide valleys. The pride of Wales in landscapes is Snowdonia. Snowdon is the tallest mountain in England and Wales. There are more than 70 lakes in Wales, located mainly in the Cambrian region. They are known for their wild beauty.



The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city in Wales. Cardiff is located near the mouth of the Tuff River. It is an important industrial city and port.

There are many choirs in Wales, the level of singing is high, and the love of good music is widespread. The most attractive destination for tourists is Carnarfon, the royal city in Gwynedd, northwest Wales. The city is best known for its large stone castle built by Edward I in England and is sometimes considered a symbol of English rule. It was here, at Carnarfon Castle, in 1969 that Prince Charles, Queen Elizabeth's eldest son, was first proclaimed Prince of Wales.

#### Exercise 1. Are there statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Wales has a population of up to five million?

2. Wales area is 20.8 thousand square kilometers?
3. The flag of Wales is a green hare on a white and green background?
4. There are more than 70 lakes in Wales?
5. The capital of Wales is Cardiff?
6. Cardiff is located near the mountain Snowdon?
7. The most attractive destination for tourists is Gwynedd?

**Exercise 2. Match the left and right columns.**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. United    | a. Name      |
| 2. Queen     | b. Dragon    |
| 3. Official  | c. Region    |
| 4. North     | d. Kingdom   |
| 5. Cambrian  | e. Castle    |
| 6. Red       | f. Wales     |
| 7. Carnarfon | g. Elizabeth |

**Vocabulary.**

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Wales landmarks** [weɪlz 'lændmɑ:ks] – Достопримечательности Уэльса

**Cardiff Castle** ['kɑ:dɪf kɑ:sl] – Кардиффский Замок

**Glamorgan** [glə'mɔ:gən] – Гламорган

**Fortification** [fɔ:tɪfɪ'keɪʃn] – Фортификация

**Knight** [naɪt] – Рыцарь

**Fortress** ['fɔ:trɪs] – Крепость

**Ancient** ['eɪnʃnt] – Древний

**Luxurious** [lʌg'zjʊəriəs] – Роскошный

**Eminent** ['emɪnənt] – Выдающийся

**Architectural** [ɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl] – Архитектурный

**Reading**

**Read the text**

## Wales landmarks

### Cardiff Castle

Cardiff Castle is a beautifully preserved medieval fortress located in the southwest of Great Britain. The picturesque castle was built at the beginning of the 11th century on the ruins of an ancient Roman fort. It is the oldest building in Wales and one of its main architectural landmarks. Cardiff Castle is located in the County of Glamorgan, in the capital of Wales - Cardiff.



Throughout its long history, Cardiff Castle has played the role of a city fortification and judicial institution. For many centuries, representatives of different noble families owned it. The last owner, the Marquis of Bute, reconstructed the ancient fortress in the neo-Gothic style, and in 1947 it was donated to the city.

Today Cardiff Castle is surrounded by a large beautiful garden, and inside it is a rich museum collection. Here you can see the luxurious interiors of the second half of the 19th century. The wall of an ancient Roman fort has also been preserved on the territory.

Individual and group tours are conducted around Cardiff Castle, during which tourists are told about its eminent owners - the Earls of Gloucester, Barons de Claire, Despencers, Beauchamp, Neville and Bute. There is a History Club and lectures for schoolchildren. Knight tournaments, festivals and concerts are held annually in Cardiff Castle, which attracts many tourists from the UK and other countries.

#### **Exercise 1. Translate from Russian to English and from English to Russian.**

1. Располагаться

6. Wales landmarks

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 2. Живопись | 7. Architectural |
| 3. Руины    | 8. Fortification |
| 4. Крепость | 9. Landmark      |
| 5. Древний  | 10. Glamorgan    |

**Exercise 2. How many sentences can you make?**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Beautiful   | a. knights   |
| 2. Excursion   | b. group     |
| 3. Interior    | c. museum    |
| 4. Tournaments | d. luxurious |
| 5. Garden      | e. rich      |

<https://youtu.be/BL3tcFmpm5k>

## Part 8.

### Vocabulary

**Study the following words and expressions.**

**Deforestation** |,di:fɒrɪ'steɪʃ(ə)n| - вырубка леса

**Maritime** |'mæritəɪm| - морской, приморский

**Covered** |'klʌvəd| - крытый, покрытый

**Damp** |dæmp| - влажный, сырой

**Mention** |'menʃ(ə)n| - упоминание, упомянуть

**Leading** |'li:dɪŋ| - ведущий, руководящий

**Largest** |'lɑ:dʒɪst| - самый большой

**Antiquities** |æn'tɪkwətɪz| - древности, старина

**Centuries** |'sentʃərɪz| - века

### Reading

**Read the text.**

**Northern Ireland**



Northern Ireland is one of the four countries of the United Kingdom. It is situated in the northeastern part of the island of Ireland including Rathlin Island and several smaller offshore islands. The country is washed by the North Channel and by the Irish Sea. The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.7 million people.



Northern Ireland consists of 26 districts and 6 counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. They are also known as Ulster, though the territory does not include the entire ancient province of Ulster.

Northern Ireland has a temperate maritime climate. It's wetter in the west than in the east of the country, although cloud cover is persistent across the region. Most of the land of Northern Ireland is covered in rich green grass, which is a result of damp climate and extensive deforestation in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland. Among other major cities we can mention Armagh, Derry, Lisburn and Newry.



Northern Ireland has developed its own culture. There are lots of theatres and cinemas in the country. There are two national museums: The Ulster Museum in Belfast, which houses a collection of Irish antiquities and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum. The Ulster Symphony Orchestra is among the leading orchestras of Britain. Northern Ireland is worth visiting.

### **Exercise 1**

**Translate the text.**

## Exercise 2

Complete the sentence with the words from the text.

1. Northern Ireland has \_\_\_\_\_ its own culture.
2. Most of the land of Northern Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_ in rich green grass.
3. The population of \_\_\_\_\_ is about 1.7 million people.
4. The Ulster Symphony Orchestra is among the \_\_\_\_\_ orchestras of Britain.
5. Northern Ireland has a \_\_\_\_\_ maritime climate.

### Vocabulary

Study the following words and expressions.

**Romanesque** |,rəʊmə'nesk| - романский, романский стиль

**Magnificent** |mæg'nɪfɪs(ə)nt| - великолепный, прекрасный

**Built** |bɪlt| - построенный

**Grandeur** |'grændʒə| - величие, грандиозность

**Protestantism** |'prɒtɪst(ə)ntɪz(ə)m| - протестантство

**Opposition** |ɒpə'zɪʃ(ə)n| - оппозиция, противостояние

**Funding** |'fʌndɪŋ| - субсидирование, финансирование

**Damaged** |'dæmɪdʒd| - поврежденный, испорченный

**Remain** |rɪ'meɪn| - оставаться

**Representative** |reprɪ'zentətɪv| - представитель

### Reading

Read the text.

## St. Anne's Cathedral



St Anne's Cathedral is located in the centre of Belfast, close to the town Hall. It was opened at the end of the 19th century, on the site of an old Church, but now it is a magnificent building in the Irish-Romanesque style.

Its hallmark is the unique mosaic-stained glass Windows.

The first architect was sir Thomas drew, and the Cathedral itself was built on the site of a Church that already existed there. Construction was completed in 1904 and only the Windows of the original structure remain unchanged. During the second world war, the Cathedral was very badly damaged by bombing. Reconstruction was slow and difficult due to constant funding problems, but it was largely thanks to donations that it was restored to its original grandeur.

Today, St Anne's remains the center of Irish Protestantism, with services held by members of the Connor and Down-and-Dromore diasporas. Tourists often come here also to hear the sounds of a magnificent organ. Services are held every day. Another of the Cathedral's attractions is the grave of Lord Carson, a well-known representative of the Irish opposition.

### **Exercise 1**

**Make a crossword with text.**

### **Exercise 2**

- 1) Is it true that St Anne's Cathedral is located in the center of Belfast?
- 2) Is it true that it was opened in the late 18th century?
- 3) Is it true that its hallmark is mosaic stained glass Windows?
- 4) Is it true that the Cathedral was built on the site of an existing Church?
- 5) Is it true that the construction was completed in 1905?
- 6) Is it true that the reconstruction was difficult because of funding?
- 7) Is it true that services are held every day?

[https://vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fyoutu.be%2FBogmmhV5nHk&cc\\_key=](https://vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fyoutu.be%2FBogmmhV5nHk&cc_key=)



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