

# THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Area- 244,000 square kilometers.

- The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively.
- The capital of the UK is London.



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- The British Isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.
  - There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain
  - The Severn is the longest river; the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

- The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 58 million. About 80% of the population live in cities.



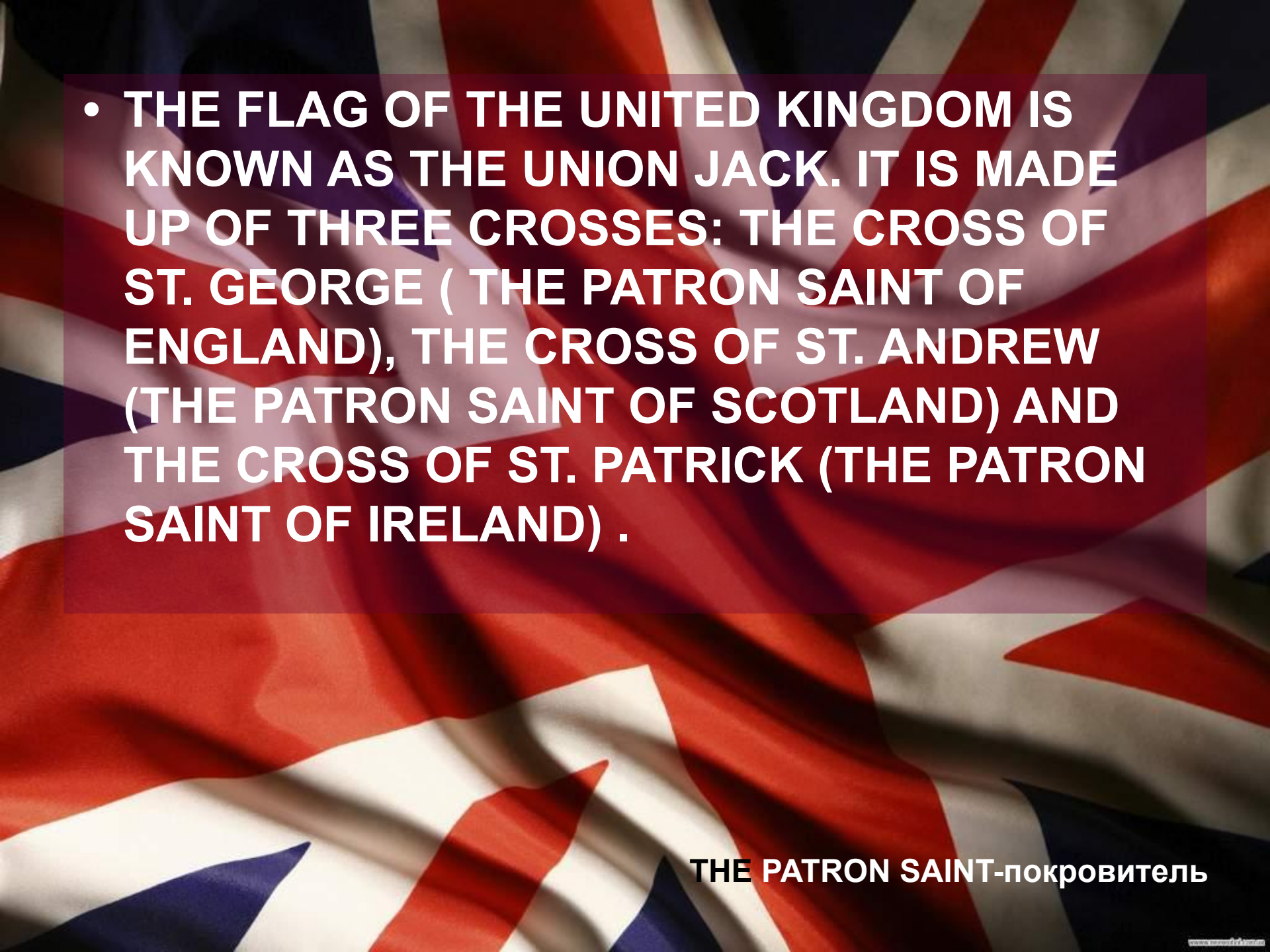


- The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen.

**Buckingham Palace is the London home of the Queen.  
When the flag is flying on the top she is at home.**

In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Reign-царствовать  
Elected-избранный  
Chamber-палата

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- **THE FLAG OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IS KNOWN AS THE UNION JACK. IT IS MADE UP OF THREE CROSSES: THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE ( THE PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND), THE CROSS OF ST. ANDREW (THE PATRON SAINT OF SCOTLAND) AND THE CROSS OF ST. PATRICK (THE PATRON SAINT OF IRELAND) .**

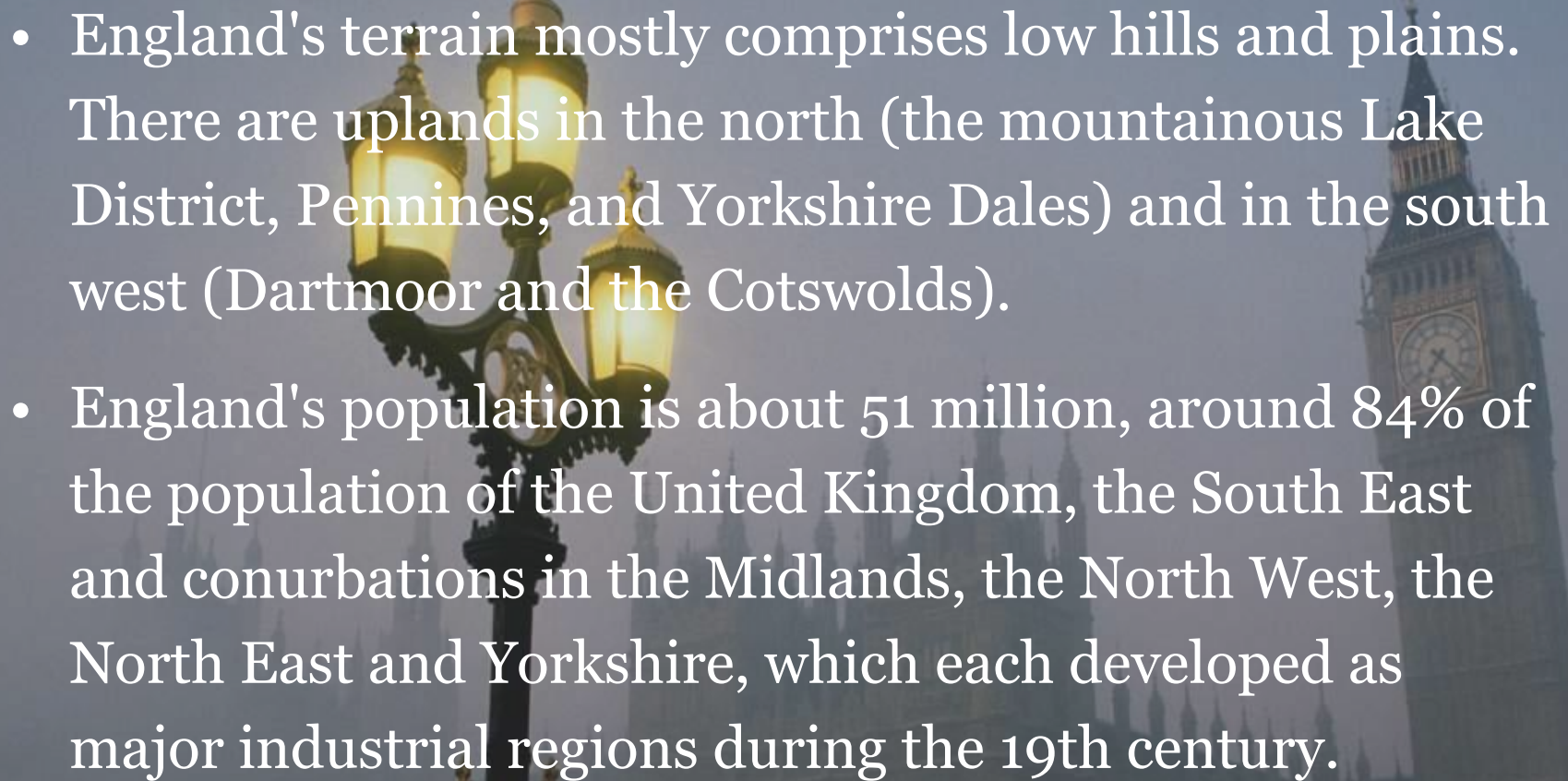
**THE PATRON SAINT-покровитель**

# ENGLAND

- The capital of England is London





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- England's terrain mostly comprises low hills and plains. There are uplands in the north (the mountainous Lake District, Pennines, and Yorkshire Dales) and in the south west (Dartmoor and the Cotswolds).
  - England's population is about 51 million, around 84% of the population of the United Kingdom, the South East and conurbations in the Midlands, the North West, the North East and Yorkshire, which each developed as major industrial regions during the 19th century.

Terrain- местность  
Plain-равнина

Compris-состоит  
Upland-нагорье

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- An aerial photograph of London, England, taken during the golden hour of sunset. The River Thames flows through the center of the image. On the left bank, the Elizabeth Tower (Big Ben) and Westminster Abbey are visible, their spires and Gothic architecture illuminated by the warm, low sun. On the right bank, the London Eye, a massive Ferris wheel, stands prominently. The city's skyline is filled with various buildings, some modern and some traditional, all bathed in the soft, orange light of the setting sun. The sky is a mix of deep blues and oranges, with some light clouds.
- London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.
  - London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.

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- Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as "Big Ben".

Seat-резиденция

**Trafalgar Square** is a square in central London. With its position in the heart of London, it is a tourist attraction; and one of the most famous squares in the United Kingdom and the world.



# Trafalgar Square

At its centre is Nelson's Column, which is guarded by four lion statues at its base.



- LONDON BUSES IS THE SUBSIDIARY OF TRANSPORT FOR LONDON (TFL) THAT MANAGES BUS SERVICES WITHIN GREATER LONDON, UK. BUSES ARE REQUIRED TO CARRY SIMILAR RED COLOUR SCHEMES AND CONFORM TO THE SAME FARE SCHEME.

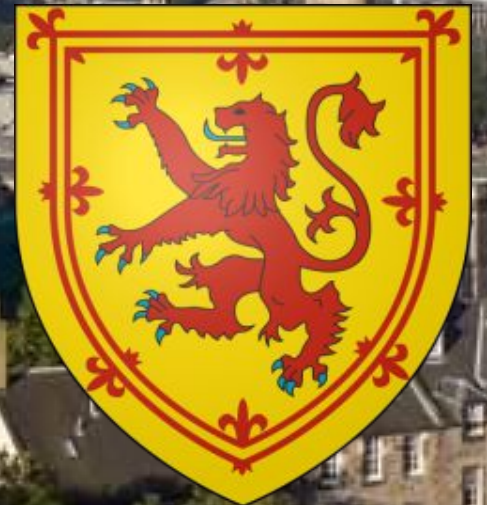


SUBSIDIARY-предприятие  
MANAGE-управлять  
REQUIRED TO CARRY-необходимые  
для выполнения  
CONFORM-соответствовать

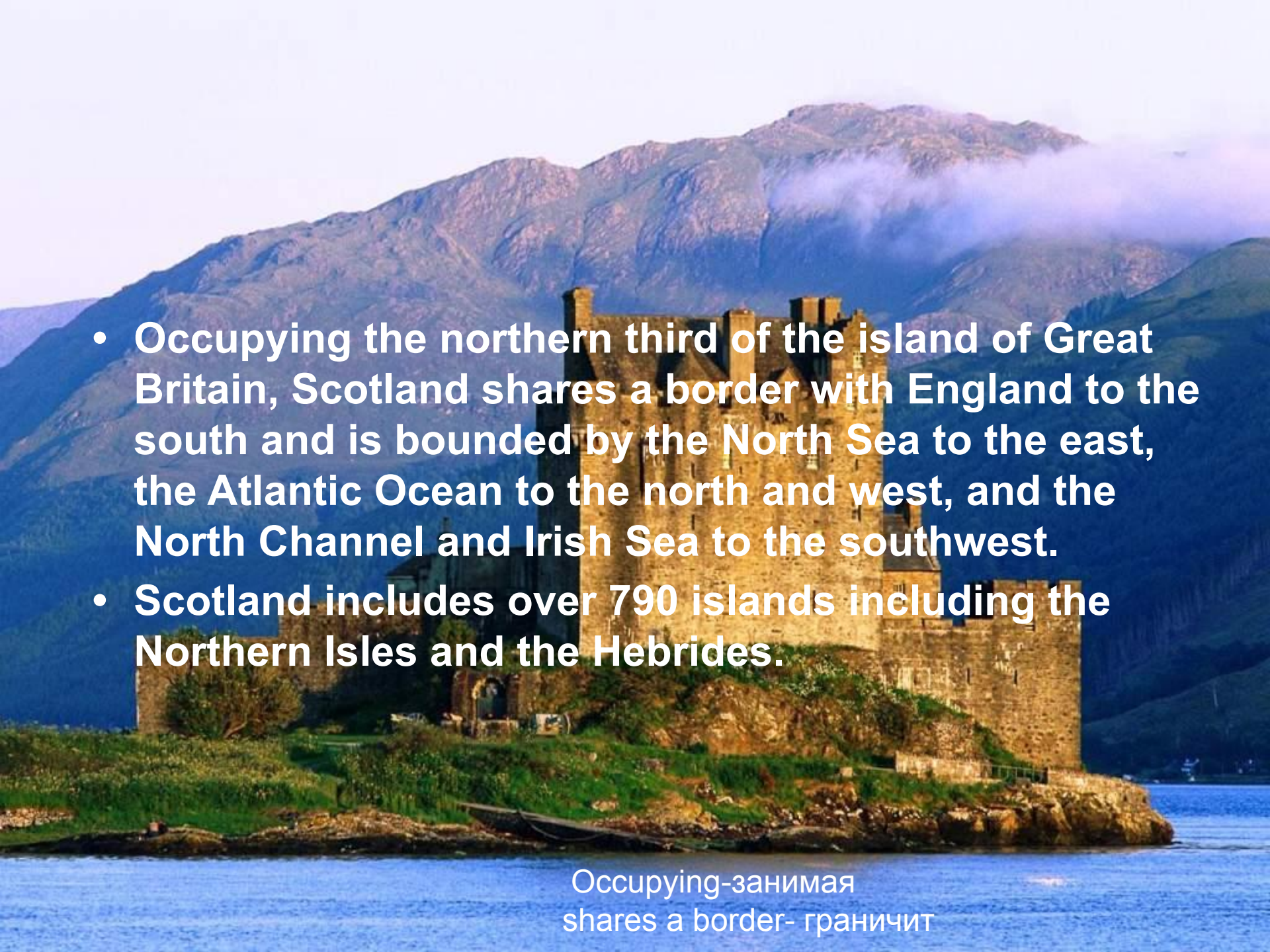


# SCOTLAND

- **THE CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND IS EDINBURGH**





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- A large, multi-towered stone castle sits on a rocky island in the middle of a blue body of water. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains with some mist or clouds hanging around their peaks. The sky is a pale, clear blue.
- Occupying the northern third of the island of Great Britain, Scotland shares a border with England to the south and is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest.
  - Scotland includes over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.

Осцируйг-занимая  
shares a border- граничит

The north and west of England are mountainous, but mountains are not very high. **BEN NAVIS** in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m)





- Edinburgh, the country's capital and the second largest city, is one of Europe's largest financial centres.

- Ancient Stones of Scotland



- Haggis- a food made from the organs of sheep and oatmeal.
- Kilts - traditional Scottish woolen cloth costume with a tartan or plaid pattern. This is a skirt that men wear.
- Bagpipers - people who play the bagpipes, a traditional Scottish instrument



Oatmeal- овсянка  
Woolen- шерстяной  
Skirt- юбка  
Bagpiper- волынщик

# WALES

- **Area:** 20,760 sq km (8,015 sq miles)
- **Population:** 2,798,200
- **Languages:** English (100%), Welsh (20%)
- **Capital City:** Cardiff



# Symbols

- The Red Dragon of Wales was introduced to Britain by the Romans some eighteen hundred years ago.
- On March 1 is **St. David's Day**— the Welsh national holiday.
- The **daffodil** is a Welsh national emblem.
- **St. David** is the patron saint of Wales.
- The **leek** is the emblem of Wales since the 16th century.



**Daffodil** – желтый нарцисс;  
**Patron** – покровитель, заступник;  
**Leek** – лук-порей.

# Economy

- Over the last 250 years, Wales has been transformed first from a predominantly agricultural country to an industrial, and now a post-industrial economy.
- predominantly – преимущественно.





# Museums, libraries

- The National Museum [of] Wales was founded by royal charter in 1907 and is now an Assembly sponsored public body.
- The National Museum is made up of seven sites across the country.
- Aberystwyth is home to the National Library of Wales.
- Found – закладывать, начинать строительство;
- public body – государственный орган;
- site – место;

- About 78% of the land surface of Wales is given over to agricultural use.
- However, very little of this is arable land; the vast majority consists of permanent grass pasture or rough grazing for herd animals such as sheep and cows.
- Surface – поверхность; Arable – пахотный; vast – обширный ;
- Pasture, grazing – пастбище ; rough - дикий; herd - стадо.



- Wales is more well-known for its sheep farming and thus lamb is the meat traditionally associated with Welsh cooking.
- Traditional dishes include laverbread (made from laver (*porphyra umbilicalis*), an edible seaweed); bara brith (fruit bread); Cawl (a lamb stew); cawl cennin (leek soup); Welsh cakes; and Welsh lamb.

- edible – съедобный;
- seaweed - морск.водоросль;
- lamb stew – тушеный ягненок.

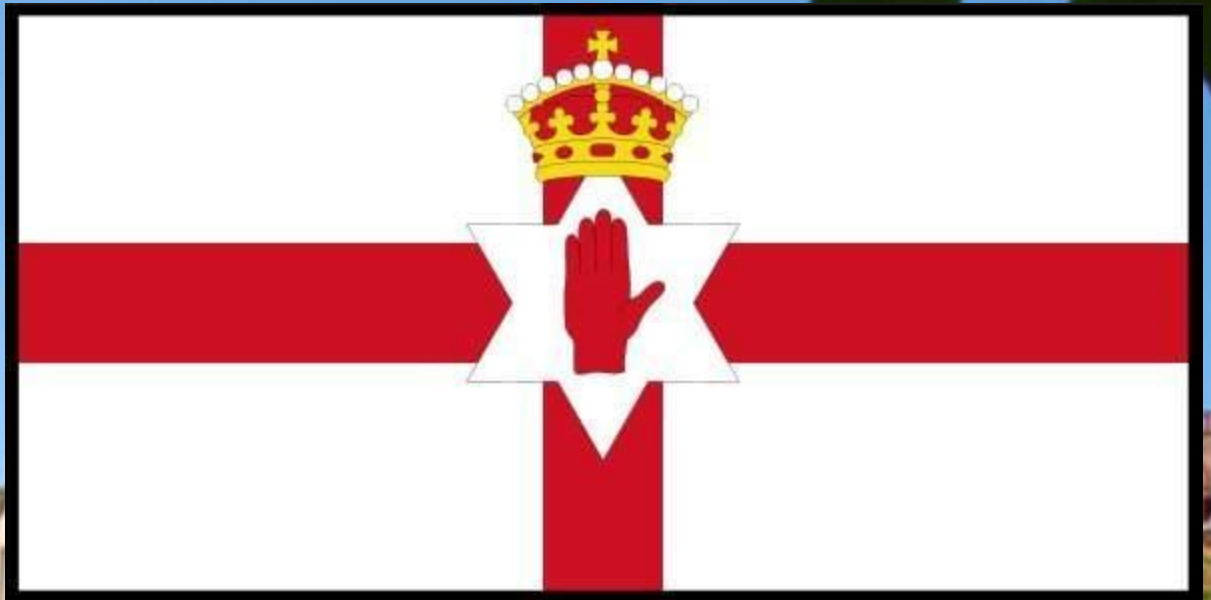




Wales is a land of beautiful nature, rich culture and amazing architecture.

# NORTHERN IRELAND

- Situated in the north-east of the island of Ireland.
  - its population about 1,685,000, constituting about 30% of the island's total population and about 3% of the population of the United Kingdom.
  - Northern Ireland consists of six of the nine counties of the Irish province of Ulster.
  - It was created as a distinct division of the United Kingdom on 3 May 1921.
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- Distinct – отдельный
  - Division – часть.



- The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

- Northern Ireland consists of six historic counties: County Antrim, County Armagh, County Down, County Fermanagh, County Londonderry, County Tyrone.



- With its improved international reputation, Northern Ireland has recently witnessed rising numbers of tourists.

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- witnessed - быть местом.





- There is no generally accepted term to describe what Northern Ireland is: province, region, country or something else.



- Unlike England, Scotland and Wales, Northern Ireland has no history of being an independent country or of being a nation in its own right.



- Northern Ireland can also be simply described as "part of the UK«.

