

GREAT BRITAIN



Geographical Survey

1. Geographical position.
2. Nature.
3. Relief and Coasts.
4. Climate.

Geographical



Position

- ▣ England
- ▣ Britain
- ▣ Great Britain
- ▣ The British Isles
- ▣ The UK





Relief

The Highlands of Scotland

The North-western Highlands

The Grampians

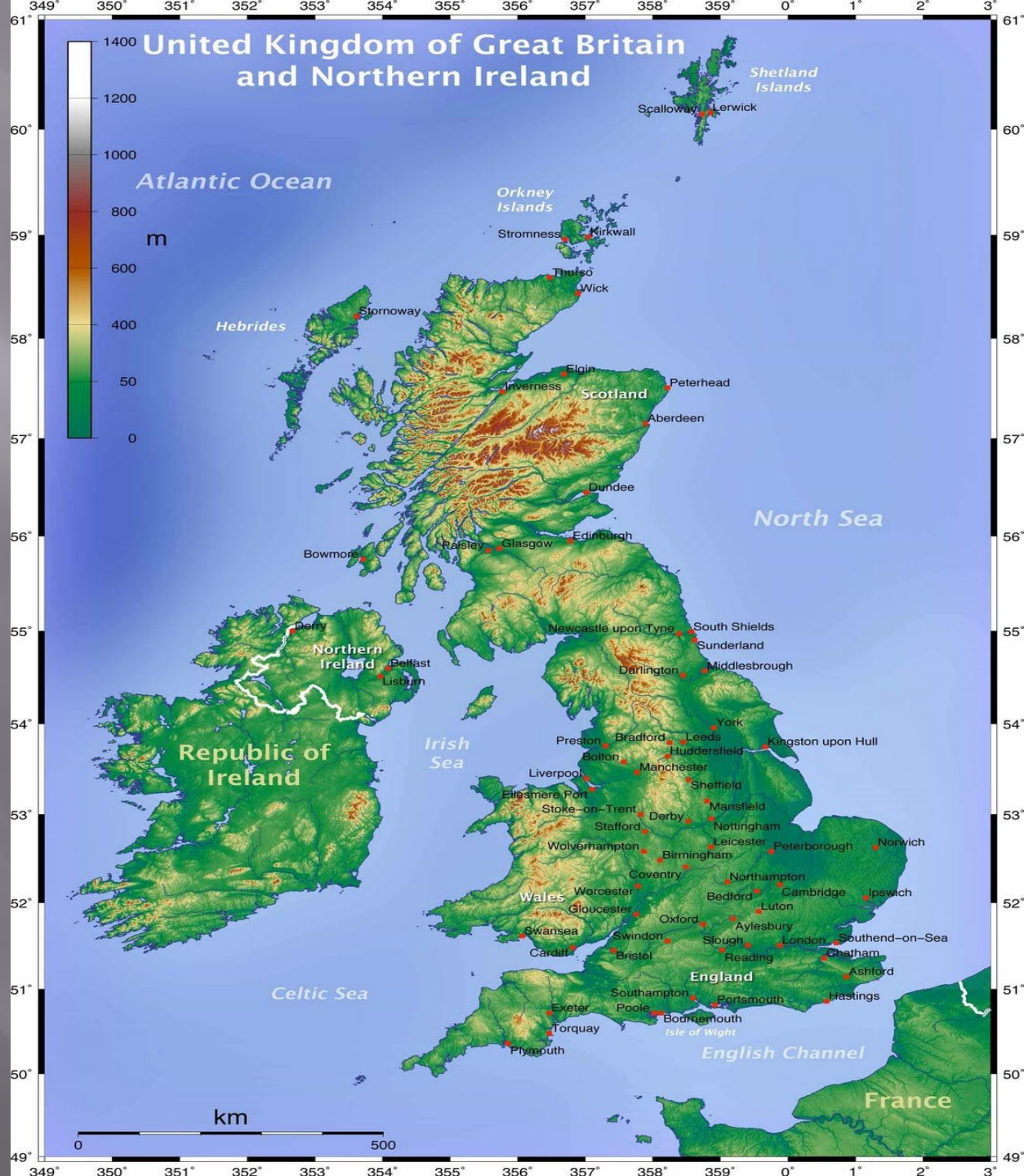
The Caledonian Canal

Ben Nevis 1343 m

The central Plain of Scotland

The Southern Uplands and the Pennines

The Cumbrians
Snowdon 1085 m



The Caledonian Canal



The Caledonian Canal



The Caledonian Canal



Ben Nevis 1343 m



Snowdon 1085 m



Coasts of Britain



Coasts of Britain



Fiords in Scotland





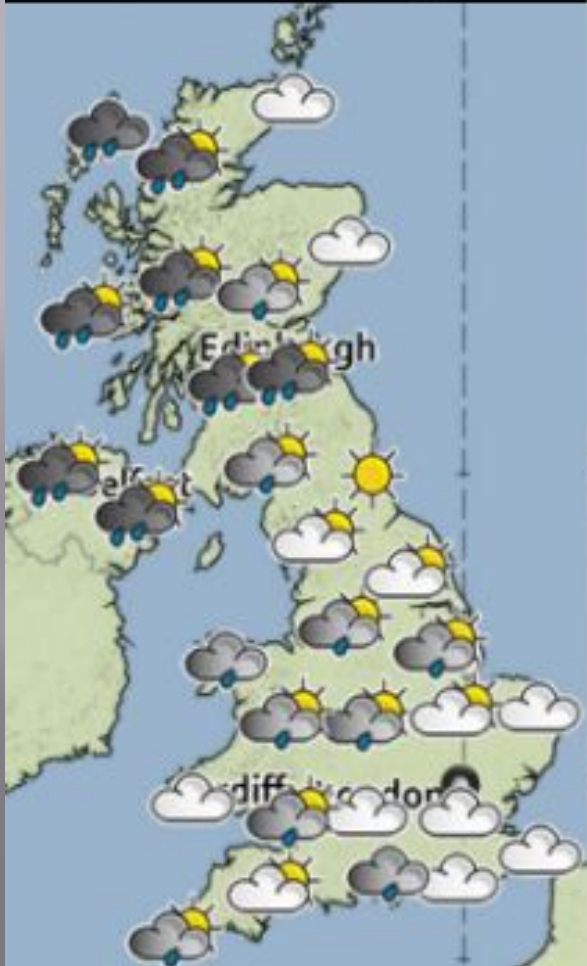


Vocabulary

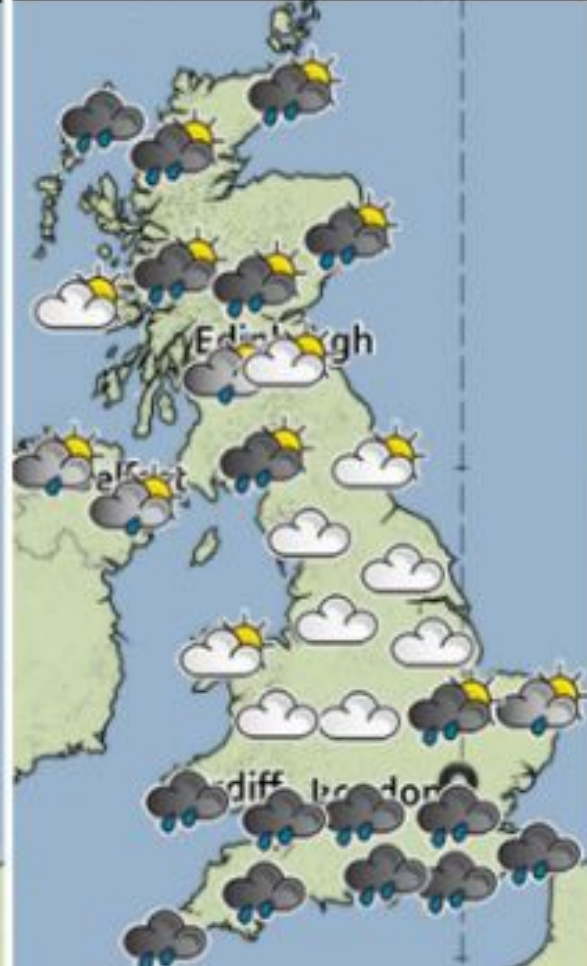
- ▣ 1. coniferous forests
- ▣ 2. mixed forests
- ▣ 3. broadleaf forests
- ▣ 4. ravines
- ▣ 5. valleys
- ▣ 6. meadows
- ▣ 7. moorlands
- ▣ 8. fiords
- ▣ 9. hill-ranges
- ▣ 10. cliffs
- ▣ 11. channels
- ▣ 12. canals
- ▣ 13. slopes
- ▣ 14. highlands
- ▣ 15. lowlands

Climate

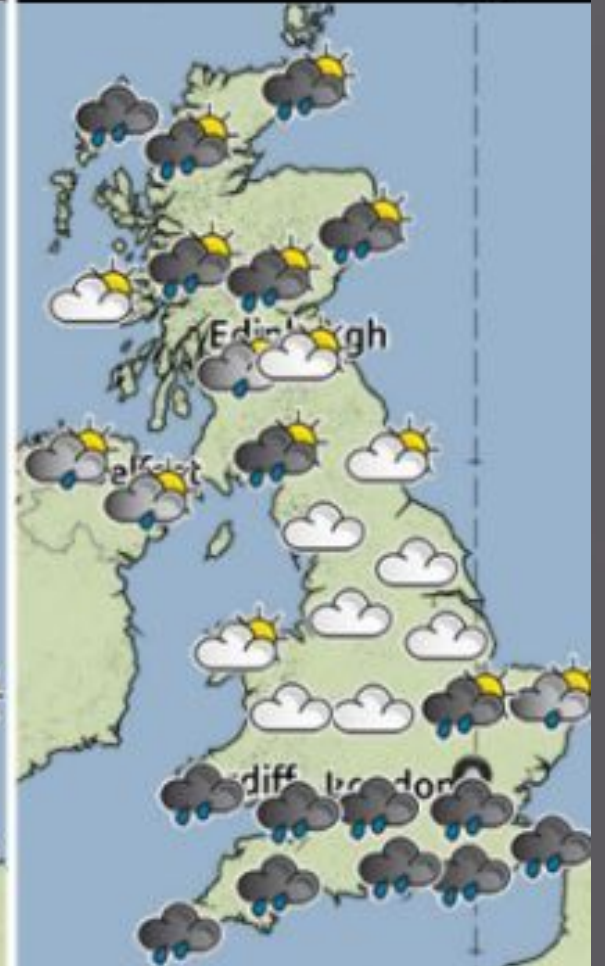
Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Vocabulary

- ▣ 1. mild marine climate
- ▣ 2. prevailing winds
- ▣ 3. charged with moisture
- ▣ 4. in the same latitude
- ▣ 5. the prevalence of mild southwest winds

Inland Waters

- ▣ The eastward direction of rivers
- ▣ Deep estuaries
- ▣ The Severn
- ▣ The Themes



The Severn



The Thames



The Lake District



Sailing on Lake Ullswater, Cumbria.



The Lake District



The Lake District



The Lake District



Vocabulary

- ▣ 1. determined by the position of mountains
- ▣ 2. to flow in the eastward direction
- ▣ 3. due to the humid climate
- ▣ 4. abundant rainfall
- ▣ 5. the water level
- ▣ 6. a good means of cheap inland water transport
- ▣ 7. not navigable for ocean ships
- ▣ 8. a deep estuary
- ▣ 9. emptying into the North Sea
- ▣ 10. navigable waterways
- ▣ 11. limited economic possibilities
- ▣ 12. picturesque surroundings
- ▣ 13. steep ridges

ECONOMY

- ▣ **Mineral Resources:** coal, iron ores, tin, copper, lead, silver.
- ▣ **Main Industries:** coal mining, heavy industry, electronics, radio, chemical industry, ship-building, woolen industry, sheep-farming, cattle-farming, dairy-farming.



Political System

1. Parliamentary monarchy.
2. The Constitution.
3. Three Branches of Government.
4. Political Parties
5. The British Commonwealth of Nations. .

Parliamentary monarchy

The monarch's
power .

The hereditary
principle.



The British monarch, be it king or queen, is

- ❑ the head of the executive body,
- ❑ an integral part of the legislature,
- ❑ the head of the judicial body,
- ❑ the commander in chief of the armed forces of the crown,
- ❑ the head of the Established Church of England,
- ❑ the head of the British Commonwealth

The Constitution



**IF THE UK HAS NO
CONSTITUTION**



**HOW CAN IT HAVE A
CONSTITUTION?**



Magna Carta

Set certain limits on royal power.

*John of England is signing the Magna Carta
- from Cassell's History of England (1902)*

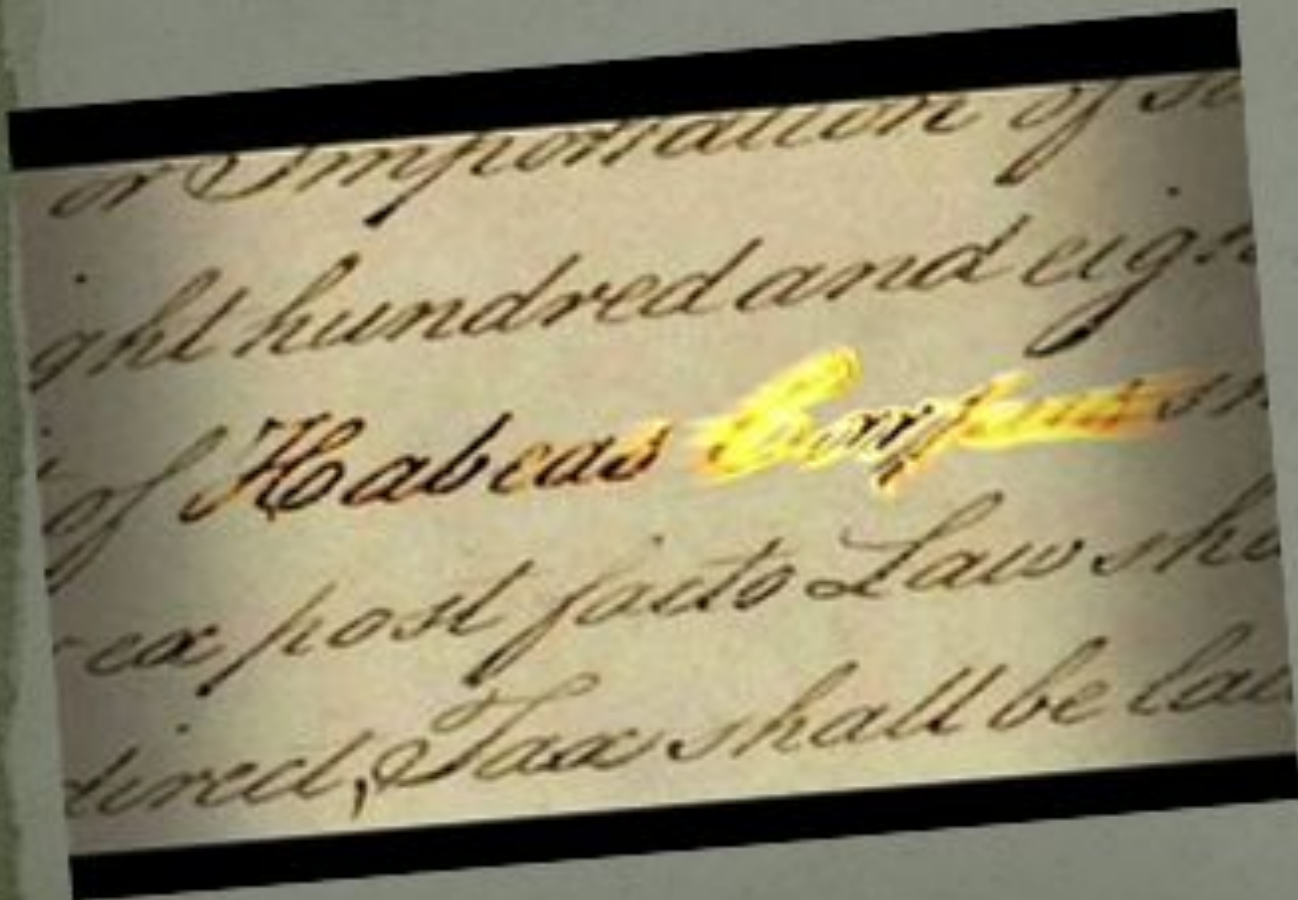




The Bill of Rights

Confirmed
certain rights of
the people.

Habeas Corpus Act



Guarantees to
a person
arrested the
right to
appear in
court of
justice.

Vocabulary

- ▣ 1.the hereditary principle
- ▣ 2. the reigning monarch
- ▣ 3. a descendant of a king
- ▣ 4.the executive body
- ▣ 5. the legislature
- ▣ 6. the judicial body
- ▣ 7.the commmander in chief
- ▣ 8. the armed forces of the crown
- ▣ 9. the Established Church
- ▣ 10. the Commonwealth of Nations
- ▣ 11. the advance of civilisation
- ▣ 12. a court of justice
- ▣ 13. guilty or not guilty
- ▣ 14. to confirm rights