

Aims:

- to talk about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- to learn the use of definite article with geographical names



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



THE UK CONSIST OF

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland



The first station





England

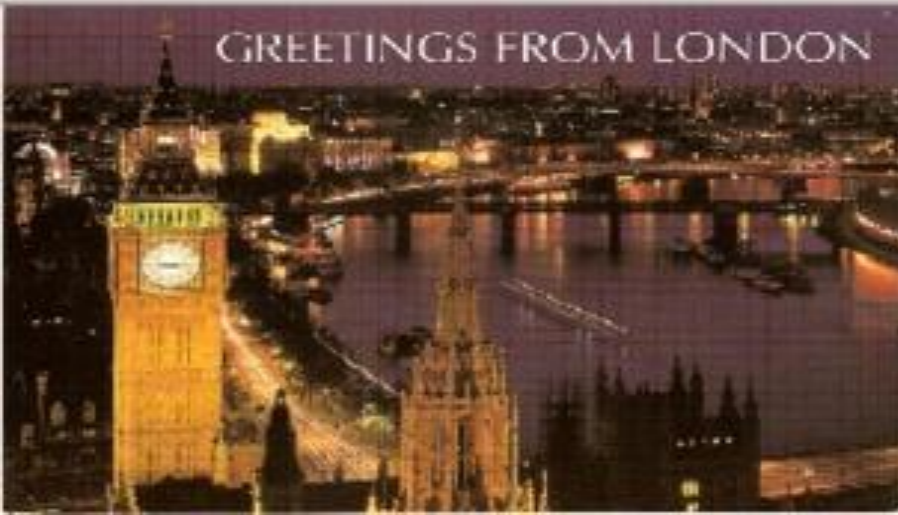
LONDON
Piccadilly Circus



The capital of England is London



GREETINGS FROM LONDON



The symbol of England is red
rose



The flag of England



The second station



Scotland



The capital of Scotland is Edinburg



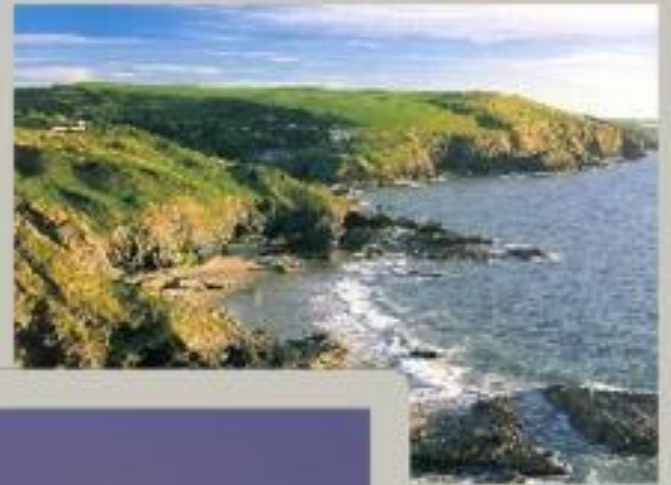
The symbol of
Scotland is thistle



The third station



Wales



The capital of Wales is Cardiff.



The flag of wales



The symbol of Wales is daffodil



The forth station



Northern Ireland



Shamrock



THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK (United Kingdom) is really four countries in one – England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

It is situated in the north-west of Europe.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel.

There is any type of scenery in the country. Highlands turn into lowlands, forests and hills turn into meadows and plains very quickly.

A person from the UK is often called a 'Brit' (short for 'British').



4 ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОВИНЦИИ

- Англия
(столица - Лондон)
- Уэльс
(столица - Кардифф)
- Шотландия
(столица - Эдинбург)
- Северная Ирландия
(столица - Белфаст)





**Northern
Ireland**



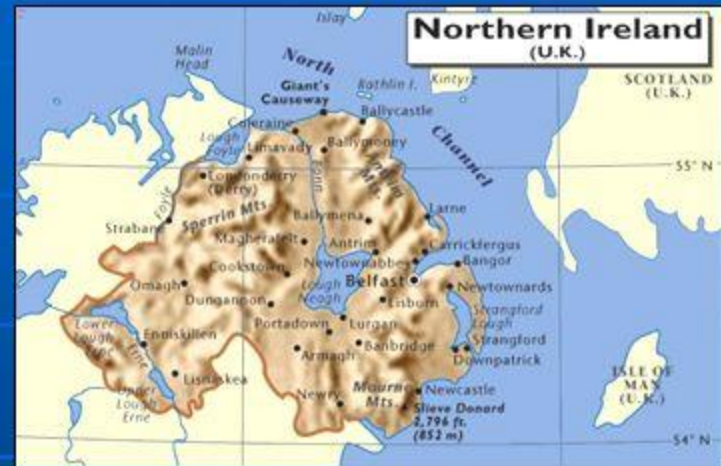
The national flower of Northern Ireland is the shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to clover. It is a symbol of trinity

- *Northern Ireland*
- Northern Ireland, integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated in the northeastern portion of the island of Ireland. Northern Ireland is bounded on the north and northeast by the North Channel, on the southeast by the Irish Sea, and on the south and west by the Republic of Ireland. It includes Rathlin Island in the North Channel and several smaller offshore islands. It is also known as Ulster, because it comprises six of the nine counties that constituted the former province of Ulster.
- The total area of Northern Ireland is 14,148 sq km. The shoreline is characterized by numerous irregularities and is about 530 km (about 330 mi) long. The major indentations are Lough Foyle in the north and Belfast, Strangford, and Carlingford loughs in the east. A striking feature of the northern coast is the Giant's Causeway, a rock formation consisting of thousands of closely placed, polygonal pillars of black basalt. The country consists mainly of a low, flat plain in the approximate center of which is Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles. Other important lakes are Lough Erne and Upper Lough Erne.
- The climate of Northern Ireland is mild and damp throughout the year.
- The most valuable natural resources of Northern Ireland are its fertile soil and rich pasturelands. Natural waterpower is abundant. The chief minerals are basalt, limestone, sand and gravel, granite, chalk, clay, and shale; bauxite, iron ore, and coal also are found in small amounts.

- The capital and largest city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The other major city in Northern Ireland is Londonderry.
- Originally, Northern Ireland was culturally indistinguishable from the remainder of Ireland. However, with the waves of colonization from England and Scotland during the 17th century, the northeastern province of Ulster evolved a distinctive cultural identity. There is a thriving theatrical movement in Belfast, and much literary activity. Belfast is the base of Opera Northern Ireland, which presents seasons at the Grand Opera House in the city, and also tours the province. A ballet company is based in the capital, as is the Belfast Philharmonic Society, one of Britain's leading choral societies. The Ulster Symphony Orchestra is among the leading orchestras of Britain. Queen's University hosts the annual Belfast Festival. Northern Ireland has two national museums: the Ulster Museum in Belfast, which houses a collection of Irish antiquities; and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum in Holywood, County Down.

Geographical Position

Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It occupies northeast of Ireland, only one-sixth of its territory. Northern Ireland contains six of the nine counties of the historic province of Ulster and that is why the name "Ulster" is sometimes used, as equivalent to Northern Ireland. Its capital city is Belfast.



Population

The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 million people. 53 per cent of the total population live in urban areas.



Official language of Northern Ireland

Two main languages are spoken in Ireland:

Irish

Irish, now a minority but official language of the Republic of Ireland, was the vernacular of the Irish people for over two thousand years.

English

English was first introduced to Ireland in the Norman invasion. It was spoken by a few peasants and merchants brought over from England, and was largely replaced by Irish before the Tudor Conquest of Ireland. It was introduced as the official language with the Tudor conquest.

Both languages have widely contributed to literature.

The Sights of Northern Ireland

There are many picturesque places in Northern Ireland.



Agree or disagree

- Trafalgar Square is in London.
- Moscow is the capital of the UK.
- Moscow is different from London.
- London is the biggest city of the UK.
- There are a lot of places to visit in London.
- London is not a beautiful city.

HOMework

- 1. What is the official name of the country with we call Great Britain?
- 2. What parts does Great Britain consist of
- 3. Name the capitals of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- 4. What are the main colors of the Union Flag?
- 5. What is the name of the British Queen
- 6. What is the national musical instrument of Scotland?
- 7. What is the name of the people who live in Britain?
- 8. This is the traditional ceremony
- 9. What is the traditional meal on Thanksgiving Day?
- 10. What is the most popular holiday in Great Britain?