



The British Year



Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Презентация подготовлена Свечкаревой Л.
В., учителем английского языка, МОУ
Туриловская СОШ Ростовская область





December

- 25th December. Christmas Day.

Fairy lights and brightly decorated trees illuminate the streets, carols ring out from churches. It is a traditionally family holiday. In Britain, Christmas is the most important public holiday of the year. It combines the custom of giving gifts with the tradition of spending this day with the family.





December

- 26th December.

Boxing Day.

It comes right after Christmas and is celebrated as a bank holiday in Britain. This is the day when one visits friends or relatives, goes for a drive or a long walk or just stays at home.



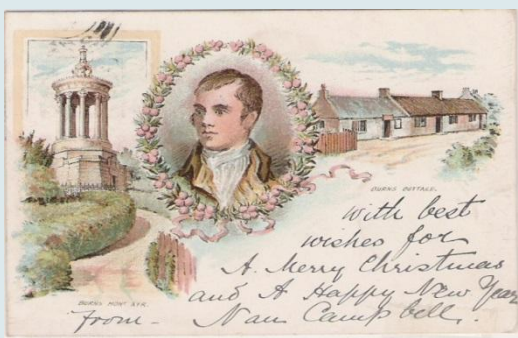


January

- January 1st, New Year's Day.

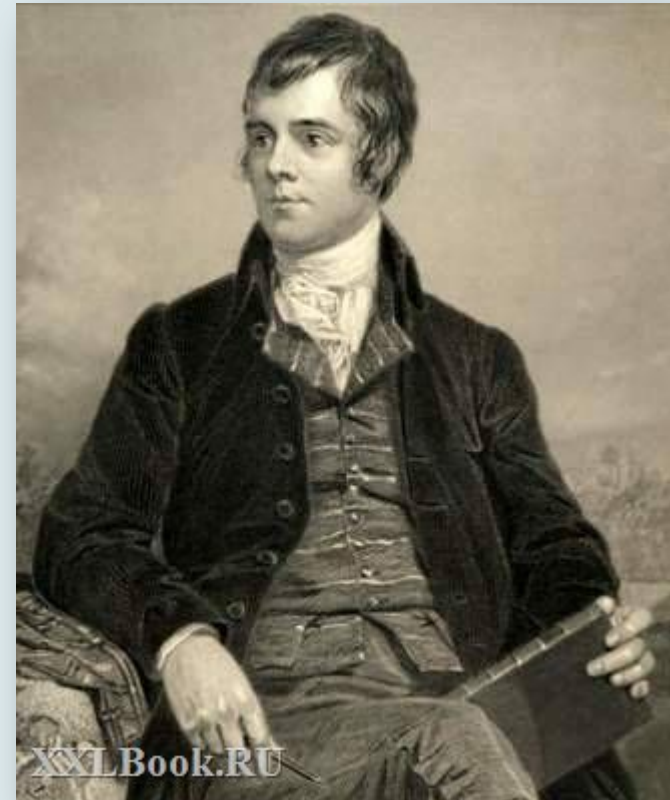
It is now a public holiday in Britain. In many large towns there is a public gathering on New Year's Eve to see the New Year in, the largest held in Trafalgar Square in London.

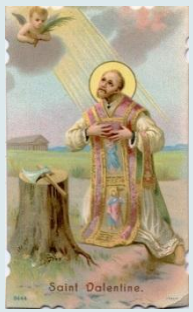




January

- 25 January: Burns Night.
- The anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest national poet. It usually takes the form of a supper at which traditional Scottish dishes are eaten. Burns Night celebrations are held amongst Scots living in different countries, not only in Scotland.





February



- 14th February: St. Valentine's Day
- Valentine's Day is a whirl of hearts, candy and good wishes in the form of bright, lacy, colourful cards, with loving emblems saying " Be my Valentine.

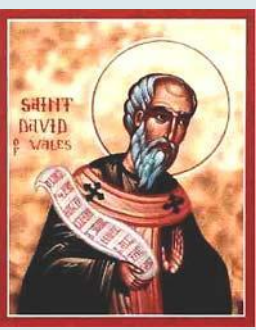




February

- *Cruft's Dog Show.*
- Britain is a nation of animal lovers. Crufts Dog show is internationally known. Dog breeds from all over the world bring their dogs to take part in it.





March

- 1st March
- St. David's Day
- St. David is the national saint of Wales. On this day many Welshmen wear either a daffodil or a leek, pinned to their jacket, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.





March

- 17th March – St. Patrick's Day.
- St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. The 17th of March, the church festival of St. Patrick, is regarded as national day in Northern Ireland.





March

- Pancake Day
- Is the popular name for Shrove Tuesday. People traditionally eat pancakes on Pancake Day and in many towns pancake races are held in which women run with pancakes.

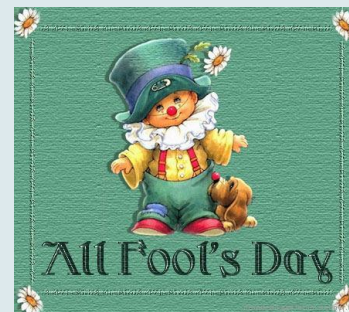
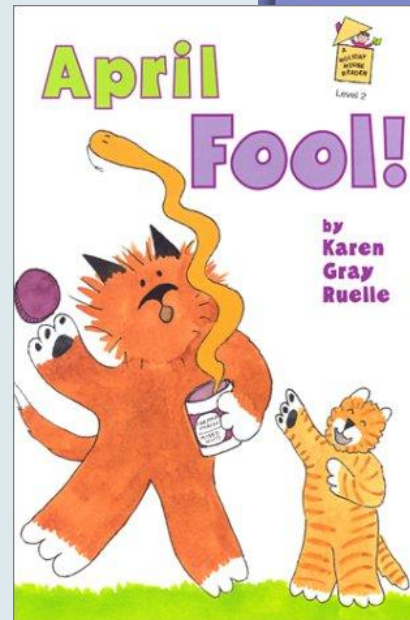




APRIL



- 1st April
- April Fools' Day
- This is the funniest day of the year, when, traditionally, practical jokes are played. People take them in good part and laugh heartily even if some tricks or jokes have made April fools of them.





EASTER

- Easter is the most important religious holiday. It is traditionally associated with Easter eggs and with the coming of spring and most churches are specially decorated with flowers for the services held on Easter Day.





May

- May Day.
- 1st May is a traditional celebration of the coming of spring. A May Queen is elected. Some villages have a maypole. Children dance around it, holding the ribbons. It is usually accompanied by sports contests, games.



May

- Chelsea Flower Show
- Is the highlight of Britain's gardening year. It is held in London every year in May in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. It is the most famous flower show in the world.









June

- *Trooping the Colour*
- Takes place each June as part of a 200 – year – old ceremony to mark the official birthday of the monarch. It is an impressive military display held at Horse Guard Parade. The military march past the Queen, dipping their Colours in salute.







Kuninganna



Trooping The Colour

LONDON



July

- Among music – lovers in Britain the period between July and September in a time of excitement and of great enthusiasm. The annual series of Summer concerts are held at the Royal Albert Hall, London.



AUGUST

- Notting Hill Carnival
- An annual West Indian carnival held over the August Bank Holiday in the streets of Notting Hill, West London, since 1966. It is known for the colourful and fantastic costumes and mostly involves black people.





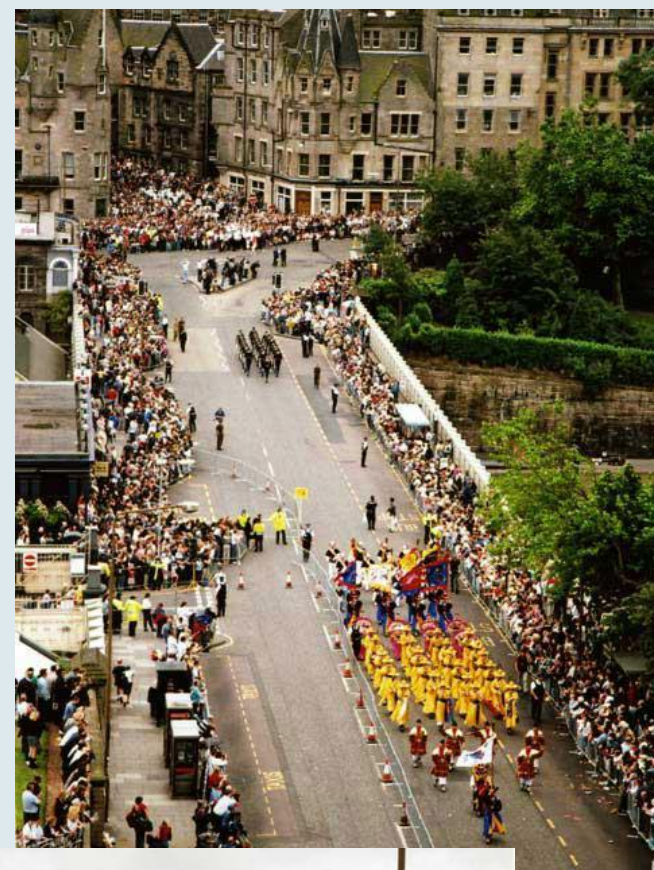






August

- The Edinburgh Festival
- Is now one of the biggest festivals in the world which draws thousands of visitors. The Festival takes place annually during the last two weeks of August and first week of September. The Festival is ended by a splendid colourful Military Tattoo, held on the parade grounds of Edinburgh Castle.





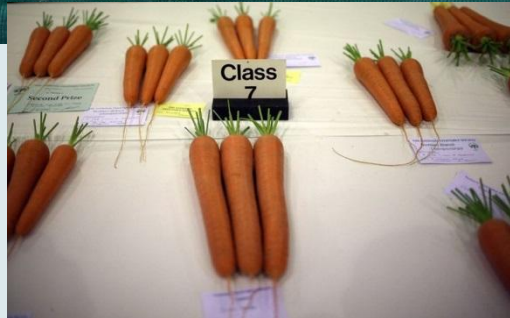
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September

- Harvest Festival.
- Harvest is over, winter is coming, and people have both the time and the reason to celebrate and relax. It's a time to enjoy plentiful food while it lasts.









Pearly kings and queens.

- During the Harvest Festival Pearly king and queen (the winners of the traditional contest among cockneys) meet people at the holiday church service. The pearly kings and queens take their name from the pearly buttons on their clothes. They work in London's street markets, and they are the “kings” and “ queens” of the market people.





October

- Halloween

October 31 is the witchiest night of the year. it is the eve of the Festival of All Hallows. In Britain Halloween celebrations have been confined largely to the younger generation.





November



November 5th is Guy Fawkes Day in Britain. All over the country people build wood fires, or “ bonfires” , in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That is a figure of Guy Fawkes. He was one of conspirators who wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James 1 and his ministers.



The State Opening of Parliament

- Is performed by HM the Queen. The Queen travels from Buckingham Palace to Westminster in the Irish State Coach escorted by the Household Cavalry. Another coach conveys the crown and regalia from the Jewels House at the Tower of London.



A Guard of Honour awaits the Queen



- at the Palace of Westminster.
- The State Opening of Parliament is an occasion of historic symbolism. Members of the House of Lords all wear their parliamentary robes.



The Queen's Speech

- Is prepared for the Sovereign to read by the ministers of the government in power. In the speech the government outlines its planned programme, and the policies it intends to follow.





No:462053.01 Date:14.11.2002 Credit:HUSSEIN ANWAR/SIPA
 Headline:LONDON : THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT...
 Caption:- THE QUEEN SPEECH AT THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT...

Sign Press



The Lord Mayor's Show

- Is an annual ceremonial journey he makes on the second Saturday in November to swear an oath of allegiance to the Lord Chief Justice. Drawn by six horses, the 18th century coach is guarded by the Lord Mayor's bodyguard, pikemen and musketeers.



The London – to Brighton Veteran Car Run



- An annual race of veteran cars from London to Brighton is an exciting event. It is organized by the Royal Automobile Club and usually held on the first Sunday in November. Old motor cars carefully preserved. Some cars are more than 90 years old.





Remembrance Day (Poppy Day)



- Is observed throughout Britain
- On the Sunday nearest to 11 November, Armistice Day. On this day the fallen in both world wars are remembered in special church services and civic ceremonies , the chief of which is the laying of wreaths at the Cenotaph, London, by members of the royal family, leading statesmen and politicians.





Poppy Day

- On and just before that day artificial poppies, a symbol of mourning, are traditionally sold in the streets everywhere, and people wear them in memory of those who fell in the wars.







St. Andrew's Day

- St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. It is the church festival of St Andrew, regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole.





**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**

Best Wishes to you
on Mother's Day

