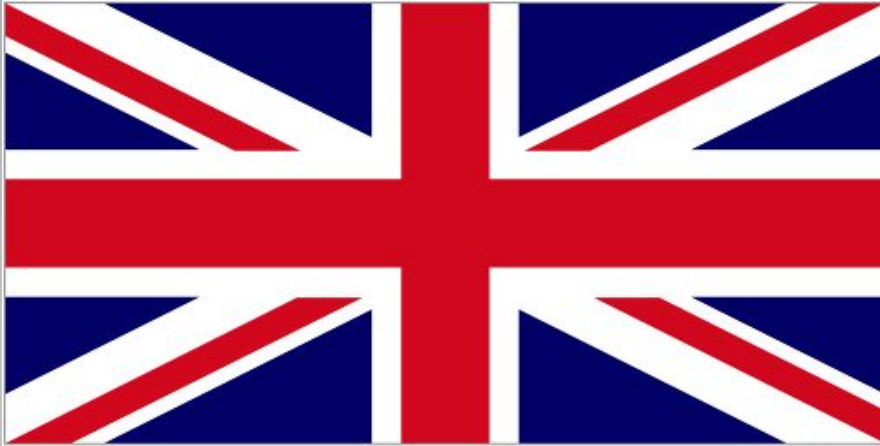


# GEOGRAPHY



*Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. It's an island. It's situated in the west of Europe. It's washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. There are a lot of rivers and lakes, valleys and forests, rocks and hills. Its landscape is very picturesque. The weather is usually wet and foggy. Great Britain has borders with France, Ireland and other European countries. The capital of Great Britain is London.*

# *SYMBOLS*



*The flag of Great Britain is red, white and blue. The British people call it “the Union Jack”*

*The coat of arms of Great Britain has a crown on the shield, because it’s a monarchy. The shield is supported by the English lion and by the Unicorn of Scotland.*

*NATIONAL  
ANIMAL IS  
LION*



*NATIONAL  
FLOWER IS  
ROSE*



*NATIONAL  
TREE IS THE  
OAK TREE*



1) The Thames contains over 80 islands ranging from the large estuarial marshlands of the Isle of Sheppey, Isle of Grain and Canvey Island to small tree covered islets like Rose Isle in Oxfordshire

2) In the Great Stink of 1858 the pollution in the River Thames became so bad that sittings in the House of Commons had to be abandoned.

3) On average one body a week is retrieved from The River Thames.

4) Thames - the movie star. A boat chase on the Thames forms the opening scene in the James Bond film The World Is Not Enough.

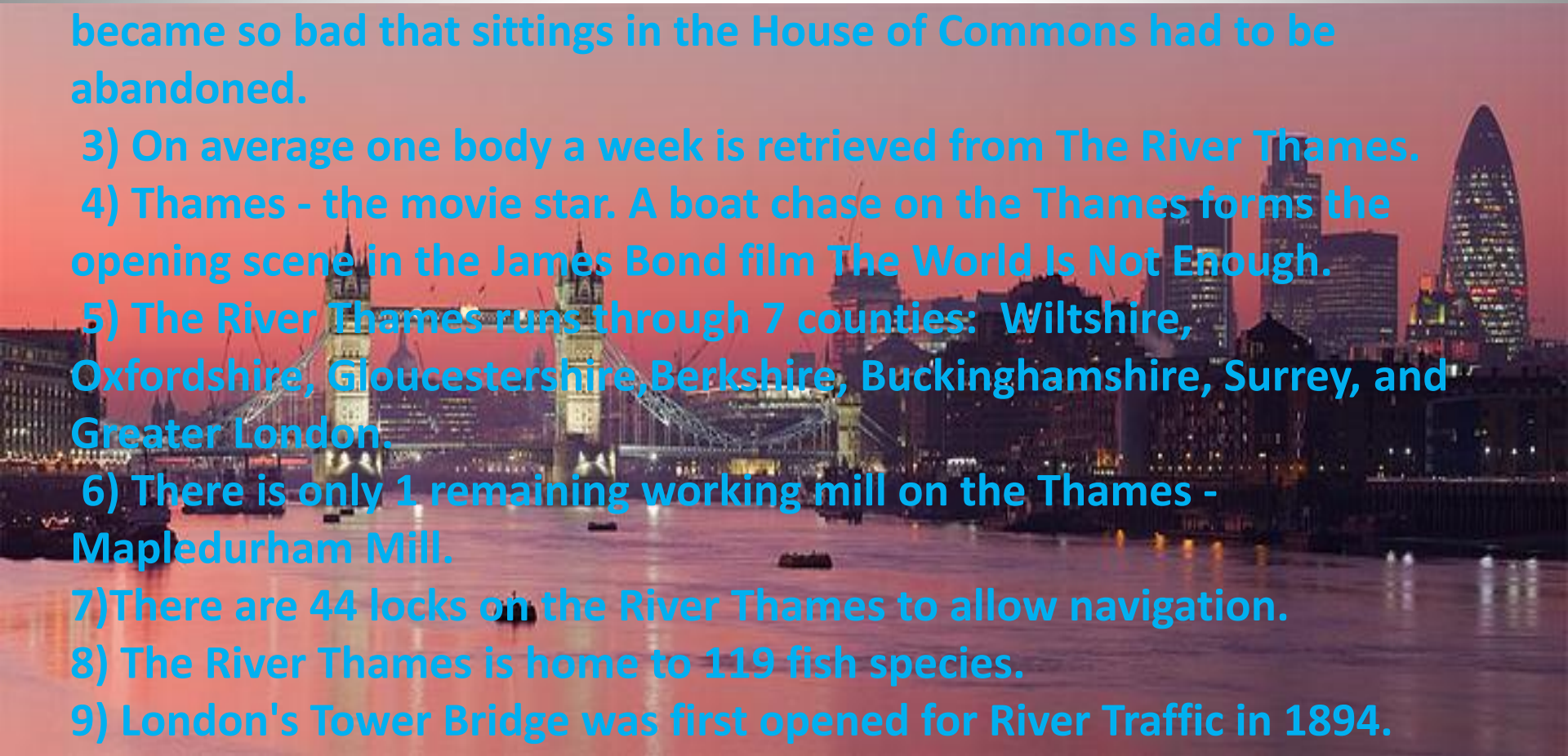
5) The River Thames runs through 7 counties: Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, and Greater London.

6) There is only 1 remaining working mill on the Thames - Mapledurham Mill.

7) There are 44 locks on the River Thames to allow navigation.

8) The River Thames is home to 119 fish species.

9) London's Tower Bridge was first opened for River Traffic in 1894.



Great Britain is rich in world-famous places.

*Great Britain is rich in  
world-famous places.  
For example Big Ben,  
Tower Bridge, Admiralty  
Arch, St. James's Park and  
many others*





# *Big Ben*

*The Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster - officially named Saint Stephen's Tower - is commonly known as the Big Ben. The tower is one of London's most famous landmarks.*

# *Tower Bridge*

*London's Tower Bridge is one of the most recognizable bridges in the world. The Tower Bridge was opened in 1893. Its towers are 65 metres*



# *St. James's Park*

London's St James's Park is the oldest Royal Park in the city and the site of many special events. The 23 hectare (58 acre) park boasts beautiful gardens, a lake that's home to local waterfowl, and lots of wide open space.







# *Admiralty Arch*

***The Admiralty Arch, which takes its name from the nearby Royal Navy Headquarters, was designed by Sir Aston Webb, a noted English architect who is also credited with working on such landmarks as Buckingham Palace and the Victoria and Albert Museum. The structure was completed around 1911, after King Edward VII had passed away.***

# Margaret Thatcher

British Prime Minister



# Background

- Born Margaret Hilda Roberts in 1925
- Father, Alfred Roberts, was one time mayor of Grantham, Lincolnshire. The n worked as grocery store owner.
- Attended Somerville College, Oxford
- President of Oxford University Conservative Association
- BS degree in chemistry and MA in law with specialization in taxation
- Worked as research chemist 1947-1951
- Married Denis Thatcher and had twin son and daughter in 1953
- Called to the bar in 1953



# Becoming Britain's Leading Lady

- Elected to parliament in 1959
- Leader of Opposition in 1970
- Succeeded Edward Heath as leader of the Tories in 1974
- Conservatives won the election and Thatcher became first female Prime Minister in May 1979
- Won second election for Prime Minister in 1983



# Being Prime Minister

- Inherited the inflation and industrial problems made in the Heath government
- Privatized the national industries
  - Examples: British Airways, British Steel
- Powerful alliances
  - Ronald Reagan
  - Business with Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev
- Military victory over Argentina
- Rise in unemployment to around 3 million
- Increased taxes
- Reformation of Education system
- Changes made to national Health Service
- Introduced “poll tax” for the tax system of the local government



# THE FOUNDATION STAGE CURRICULUM



For children from birth to five years there are six areas of learning which all providers must address:

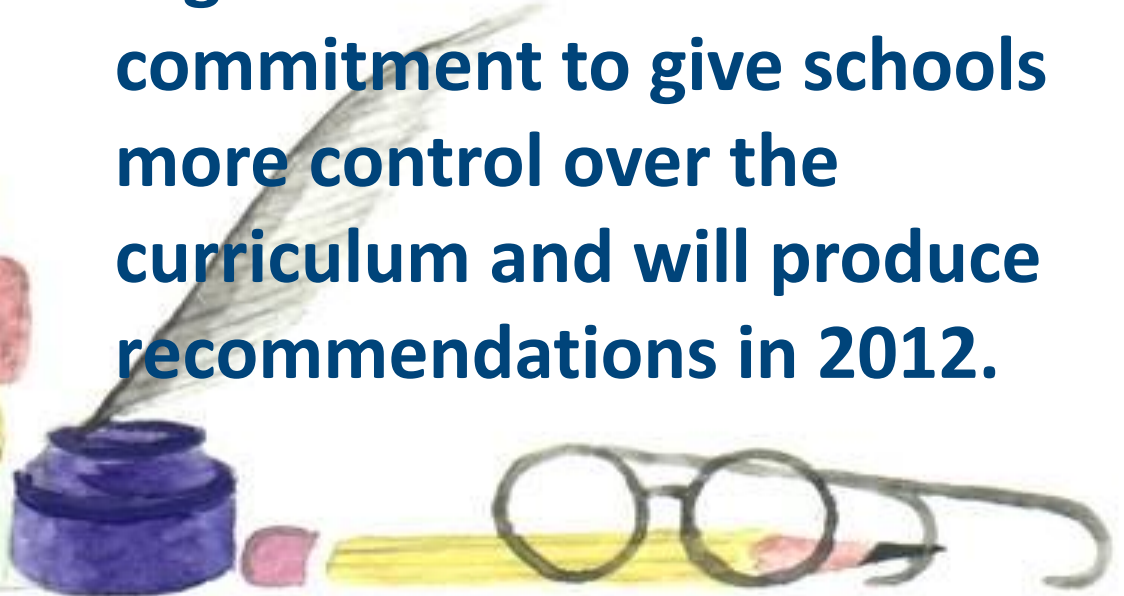
- Communication, language & Literacy
- Knowledge & Understanding of the World
- Physical Development
- Creative Development
- Personal, Social & Emotional Development
- Problem Solving, Reasoning & Numeracy



# The Curriculum

The curriculum in England is about to undergo reform- the following is the curriculum as it stands in Autumn 2010.

The government has made a commitment to give schools more control over the curriculum and will produce recommendations in 2012.



# The English school landscape

- One of the most devolved systems in the world
- Focuses on standards and well being
- Rigorous strands of accountability
- Workforce remodelling
- Collaboration and competition
- Importance of leadership





# Different types of school



**Community Schools** funded through the Local Authorities

**Academies** funded directly by the government

**Free Schools** proposed by the government to be set up in response to parental request

**Private schools** funded by private individuals, organisations, or educational trusts



# Freedom and control

- A head teacher and senior leaders have *freedom* to determine the ethos and practice of their schools ...

*but also*

- *full responsibility* for the quality of education experienced by the young people in their care.





# Freedom and control

Schools are responsible for:

- learning and teaching
- appointment and management of all their staff
- the buildings and site including playing fields



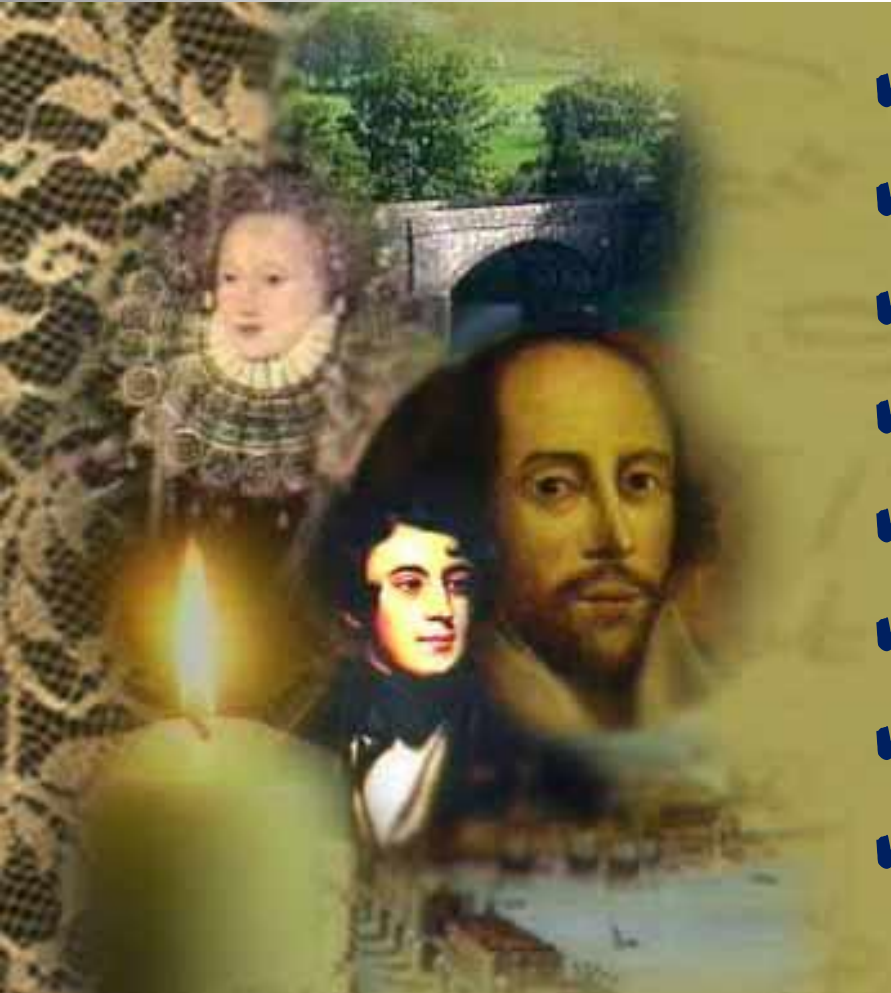


# Freedom and control



- A headteacher is accountable to a Governing Body that represents parents, the community and often the Local Authority;
- There are national standards for headteachers;
- New headteachers must be accredited by the National Professional Qualification for Headship.

# History of English Literature



- ✓ Old English Literature
- ✓ Medieval English Literature
- ✓ Renaissance English Literature
- ✓ 17th century English Literature
- ✓ 18th century English Literature
- ✓ Romantic English Literature
- ✓ 19th century English Literature
- ✓ 20th century English Literature

Writing – all this gave great fodder for writers of this time:

- Satire – saying the worst things about someone or something in a witty, indirect way in order to bring about change.

*Jonathan Swift* – Gulliver's Travels and A Modest Proposal. He was disgusted with the moral corruption.

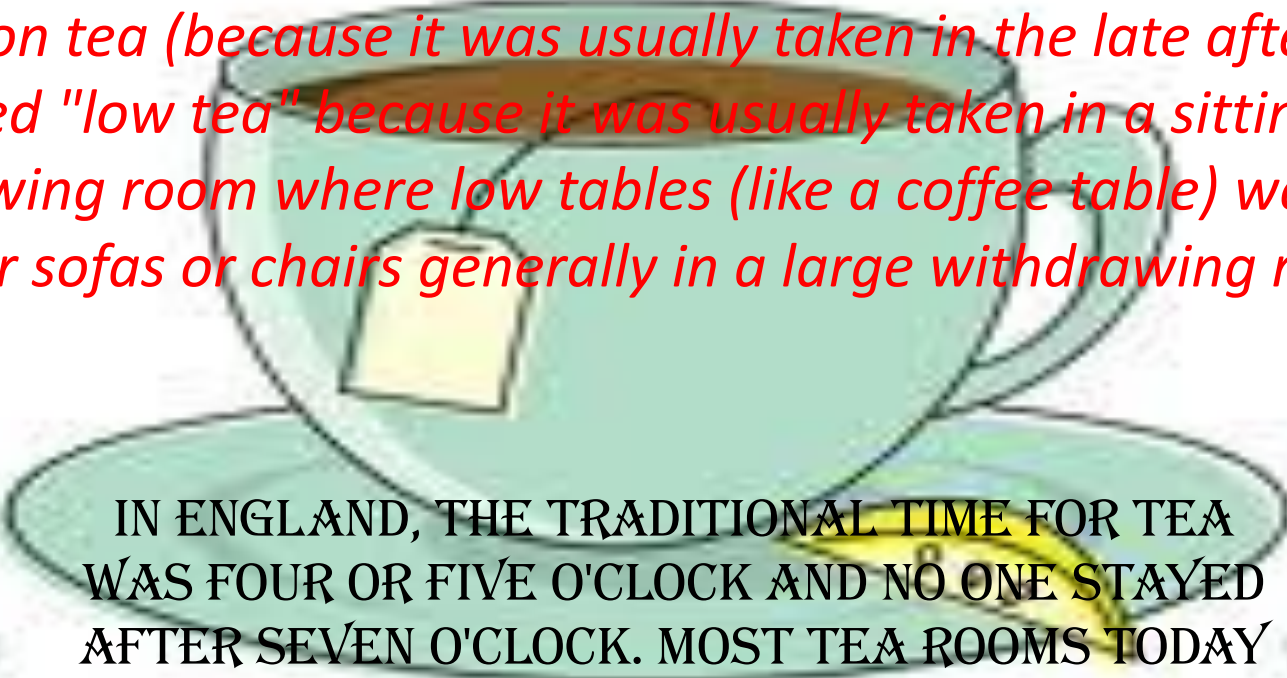
*Alexander Pope* – “The Rape of the Lock.” He condemned the excess attitude of the time.

*Elegies* – saying the best things about a dead person at their funeral

*Ode* - a poetic speech or poem expressing a public emotion

The first English novels were written at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

*High Tea is often a misnomer. Most people refer to afternoon tea as high tea because they think it sounds regal and lofty, when in all actuality, high tea, or "meat tea" is dinner. High tea, in Britain, at any rate, tends to be on the heavier side. American hotels and tea rooms, on the other hand, continue to misunderstand and offer tidbits of fancy pastries and cakes on delicate china when they offer a "high tea." Afternoon tea (because it was usually taken in the late afternoon) is also called "low tea" because it was usually taken in a sitting room or withdrawing room where low tables (like a coffee table) were placed near sofas or chairs generally in a large withdrawing room.*



IN ENGLAND, THE TRADITIONAL TIME FOR TEA WAS FOUR OR FIVE O'CLOCK AND NO ONE STAYED AFTER SEVEN O'CLOCK. MOST TEA ROOMS TODAY SERVE TEA FROM THREE TO FIVE O'CLOCK. THE MENU HAS ALSO CHANGED FROM TEA, BREAD, BUTTER AND CAKES,