



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

VY_32_INOVACE_100

The United Kingdom

Vzdělávací oblast: Jazyk a jazyková komunikace

Vzdělávací obor: Anglický jazyk

Ročník: 9.

3. Choose/complete/correct/order the texts:

England is the biggest and richest part/party of the UK. The capital, London, is there/here. Two/Three thousand years ago the Celts lift/lived in the whole/hole of Briatin, but in about AD 400/4000 tribes from Germany, cold/called the Anglo-Saxons invaded. „England“ means „Angle - land“. The Anglo-Saxons push/pushed the Celts into Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Scotland is the _____ biggest part of the UK. Until the _____ century, it was an independent country. In _____, however, the English queen, Elisabeth _____, died. She had no _____. Her nearest relative was her _____, James, the king of Scotland. James became king of England, too and from that time England and Scotland have had the same king or queen. In _____, the Scots gave up their own parliament, but in _____ they got a new parliament in Edinburgh.

Until the fourteenth century, **Wales** had its own prince, but the English king, Edward II. , defeated the last prince, Llewelyn. Since then the eldest child of the English king or queen has become the Prince of Wales. A lot of people in Wales speak Welsh as their second language. Schools in Wales can learn in Welsh or English. All public signs in Wales must be in Welsh and English. In 1989, Wales got its own small government in Cardiff.

1	In the sixteenth century, England, Scotland and Wales	Ulster, the north-eastern corner of Ireland.
2	Elizabeth I	of Ireland became independent.
3	Most of these Protestants came from Scotland and they went to	the Catholics in Northern Ireland want to be part of the Republic, but the Protestants want to be part of the UK.
4	The Irish were not happy in the United Kingdom. Finally, in the 1920s most	became Protestant countries. Ireland, however remained Catholic.
5	Protestants in the north, however, decided	to stay in the United Kingdom.
6	There has been a lot of trouble in Northern Ireland in recent years, because	sent Protestants to live there.

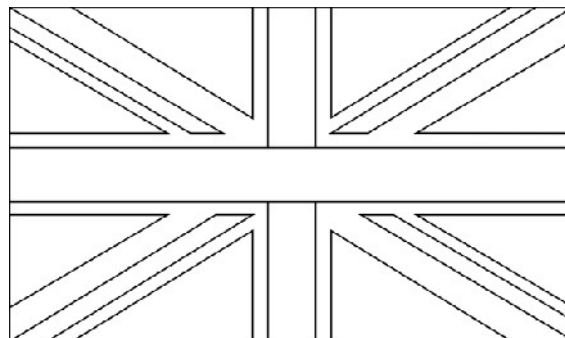
1. Official name: _____

2. Complete the table according to the map



Country	Capital	Patron saint
1.		St. David
2.		
3.		
4.		

3. Colour the flag



4. Match

1. Anglo – Saxons	Western European group of islands
2. British	the title of the eldest son of the English king or queen
3. Catholics	connected his country to England after the queen Elisabeth I. died
4. Celts	religion of the most people in the UK
5. England	must be on public signs in the third biggest country of the UK
6. James I.	people, who want to live in the Republic of Ireland
7. Prince of Wales	tribes, who is the biggest country named after
8. Protestants	Britain was their home two thousand years ago
9. The British Isles	population of the UK
10. Welsh	The richest part of the UK

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Název materiálu: The United Kingdom

Druh materiálu: digitální materiál

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Vzdělávací oblast: Jazyk a jazyková komunikace

Vzdělávací obor: Anglický jazyk

Tematický okruh: Anglicky mluvící země

Metodický list a řešení:

1. V osmisměrce jsou české významy anglických slovíček (bez interpunkce):

cousin - bratranec

independent - nezávislý

remain - zůstat

relative - příbuzný

king - král

queen - královna

sign - nápis

century - století

defeat –porazit

own – vlastní

England is the biggest and richest part of the UK. The capital, London, is there. Two thousand years ago the Celts lived in the whole of Britain, but in about AD 400 tribes from Germany, called the Anglo-Saxons invaded. „England“ means „Angle – land“. The Anglo-Saxons pushed the Celts into Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Scotland is the second biggest part of the UK. Until the seventeenth century, it was an independent country. In 1603, however, the English queen, Elisabeth I., died. She had no children. Her nearest relative was her cousin, James, the king of Scotland. James became king of England, too and from that time England and Scotland have had the same king or queen. In 1707, the Scots gave up their own parliament, but in 1999 they got a new parliament in Edinburgh.

Until the thirteenth century, **Wales** had its own prince, but the English king, Edward I., defeated the last prince, Llewelyn. Since then the eldest son of the English king or queen has been the Prince of Wales. A lot of people in Wales speak Welsh as their first language. Schools in Wales can teach in Welsh or English. All public signs in Wales must be in Welsh and English. In 1999, Wales got its own small parliament in Cardiff.

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2	Elizabeth I	4	of Ireland became independent.
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4	The Irish were not happy in the United Kingdom. Finally, in the 1920s most	1	became Protestant countries. Ireland, however remained Catholic.
5	Protestants in the north, however, decided	5	to stay in the United Kingdom.
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1. Oficiální název: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. Doplň tabulku podle mapky:
3. Vybarvi vlajku

Country	Capital	Patron saint
1. Wales	Cardiff	St. David
2. England	London	St. George
3. Scotland	Edinburgh	St. Andrew
4. Northern Ireland	Belfast	St. Patrick



4. Spoj

1. Anglo – Saxons	tribes, who is the biggest country named after
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4. Celts	Britain was their home two thousand years ago
5. England	The richest part of the UK
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7. Prince of Wales	the title of the eldest son of the English king or queen
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