

DUM č. 1 v sadě

2. Aj-2 Reálie anglicky mluvících zemí

Autor: Eva Zajíčková

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Ročník: maturitní ročníky

Anotace DUMu: Úvod do studia Velké Británie. Aktivita je určena jako úvod do studia britských reálií, opakuje znalosti studentů formou diskuse nad symboly Spojeného království.

Materiály jsou určeny pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Introduction to the British Studies

Teacher's notes:

Task:

Students discuss their own knowledge of the basic British facts or stereotypes.

1. Tell students to draw their own images which associate with the United Kingdom, have them share their own ideas, students may guess each other's pictures.
2. Copy a handout with pictures, give one to a pair of students and let them discuss why these pictures might be symbols of the UK, they also compare their own pictures.
3. Make bigger groups and let them share their knowledge.
4. Tell them to turn the page and check their opinions.
5. Cut the additional texts and give each one or two shorter ones to students, have them read and remember the information and then re-tell what they remember in bigger groups.

OR

use data projector instead of copying and follow the same instructions.

Zdroje informací:

Michael Nation: A Dictionary of Modern Britain, Penguin 1991

archiv autorky

Zdroje obrázků:

<http://office.microsoft.com>

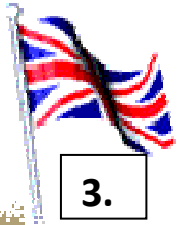
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Walnut_Ridge_AR_2013-04-27_013.jpg?uselang=cs - Thomas R Machnitzki

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

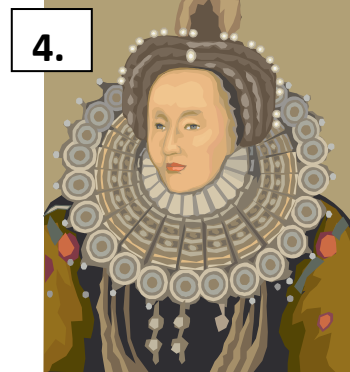
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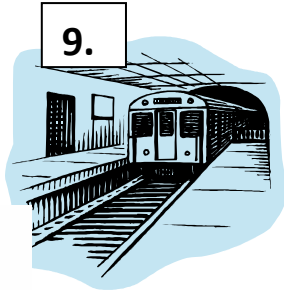
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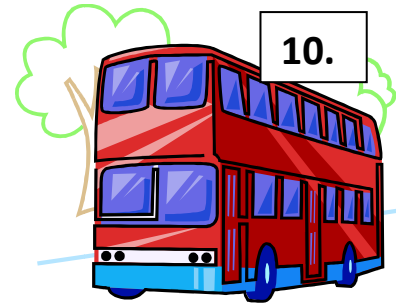
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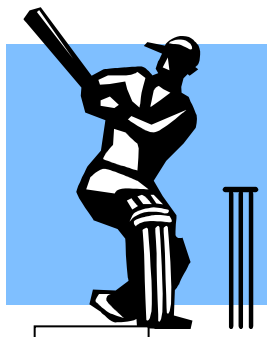
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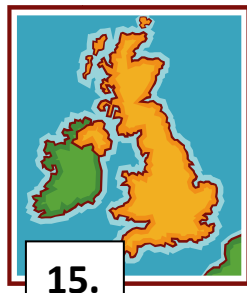
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Shakespeare



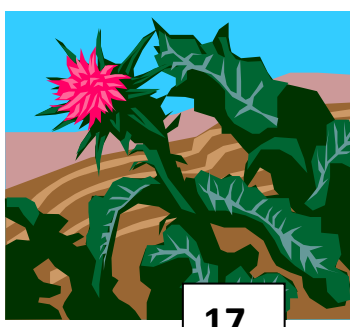
13.



15.



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18.



20.

Churchill



19.

Now see the solution to the pictures:

1. London, the capitol of the United Kingdom, Houses of Parliament in Westminster Palace, Big Ben
2. Queen Elizabeth II, born 1926, on the throne since 1952
3. The Union Jack – flag consisting of flags of England, Scotland and Ireland
4. Queen Elizabeth I. (1533 – 1603), Elizabethan Age, growth of the British Empire
5. Loch Ness Monster, legendary creature in well-known lake Loch Ness in Scotland
6. King Henry VIII. (1491 – 1547), founder of the Church of England
7. St. Andrew's flag – flag of Scottish patron saint St. Andrew
8. Tea – English tradition in drinking tea, early morning or afternoon tea
9. London underground, known as the Tube, the oldest in the world (1863)
10. Red double-decker – symbol of London public transport
11. British pound – currency of the UK despite the British membership in the EU
12. William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) – actor and playwright, author of many theatre plays
13. British cottages – example of typical British housing, detached, semi-detached, terraced houses
14. Cricket – the most popular game – along with rugby – in the former British colonies
15. The map of the British Isles, 2 states - the UK and the Irish Republic, 4 countries in the UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)
16. The Tower of London – castle, prison, seat of crown jewels
17. A thistle – one of the symbols of Scotland, England – a rose, daffodil, leek etc.
18. Football – the most popular sport in the UK
19. Yellow submarine – a song and cartoon movie by the Beatles
20. Winston Churchill – Prime Minister during the Second World War



Additional texts. Read and re-tell your partner.

Symbols of countries of the United Kingdom:

ROSE – the national emblem of England from the times of the Wars of the Roses. Some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets on St. George's Day (23rd April).

THISTLE – the national emblem of Scotland, apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. Some Scotsmen wear a thistle pinned to their jackets on St. Andrew's Day (30th November).

LEEK – the vegetable which is the national emblem of Wales.

DAFFODIL – symbol of Wales. Many Welsh people wear it pinned to their coats on St. David's Day (1st March, church festival of St. David, a 6th century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales).

SHAMROCK – the plant (clover) which is the national emblem of Ireland. According to legend it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Holy Trinity to the Irish. According to the elder Pliny no serpent will touch this plant.



Tea

Tea is the British national drink. It makes 45% of everything drunk in the country (196 million cups a day). Tea was brought to Britain from the Far East in the mid-seventeenth century and it was a great luxury. The British drink mostly "Indian tea", which comes from India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and East Africa.

Cutty Sark – is a famous tea-clipper built in 1869 and now anchored on the Thames in Greenwich.

The word **TEA** covers many social habits. **TEATIME** is the afternoon meal of sandwiches, cake and tea introduced by the Duchess of Bedford around 1800 to keep away hunger between lunch and dinner.



Coffee

People in Britain drink about 60 million cups a day. About 90 % of it is instant. Coffee is usually drunk long (with a lot of water) and served with milk and sugar.

Coffee first came to Britain in the 17th century. Drinking coffee was originally a social occasion. The first coffee house opened in Oxford in 1650, in London in 1652. The coffee houses were closed by King Charles II. in 1675 as dangerous to public order.

Coffee drinking became widely popular in Britain in the 20th century. Instant coffee was invented in the World War II. for the American troops.



Stamps

The first stamp in the world was the “**Penny Black**” produced in 1840. It showed a profile of Queen Victoria on a black background. The monarch’s portrait appears on every British stamp, and Britain is the only country not to print its name on a stamp.

The introduction of the stamp made sending a letter much cheaper, since it was a fee for the weight of the letter, not the distance it was carried.

King Charles I. introduced a public postal service in 1636. The first mail coach ran in 1784 between London and Bristol.



British Rail

The first rail service in Britain started in 1812 carrying coal. Passengers were carried for the first time in 1825 from Stockton to Darlington, two towns in the north of England.

This enabled the rise and development of the British industry as well as the English seaside resorts.



Fish and chips

Fish and chips has been a popular meal since the 1860s when the railways brought regular supplies of fresh fish to the cities and ice began to be used to keep fish fresh.



Pier

Pier is a long type of road raised up on high wooden supports and built out into the sea found at seaside resorts in England and Wales. Originally they were landing places for people travelling by ship.

During the 19th century, when holidays beside the sea became popular, piers provided entertainments like theatres, fortune-tellers, restaurants and cafés as well as the place to walk. Piers were often very long, sometimes more than a kilometre. 89 piers were built between 1814 and 1910 and they became something that every holidaymaker expected to find beside the sea. Today there are 44 towns with piers and all the main seaside resorts have them (some more than one).