

1) Complete the article with the words derived from the ones given in parenthesis.



### England: The Lake District National Park

The Lake District, also known as the Lakes or Lakeland, is a mountainous (mountain) region in North West England. The Lake District National Park was established in 1951 and covers an area of 2,362 square kilometres. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017. The area is in the care of the National Park authorizes (authorize), who not only protect and conserve, but also promote the public's understanding (understand) and enjoy (enjoy) of the park.

The Lake District National Park contains almost every feature of mountain scenery (scene), verdant (зеленый) valleys, well-known major lakes, lesser-known tarns (пруд), majestic waterfalls and everywhere, beautiful scenery and

breathtaking views. England's most celebrated regions has been formed over millions of years, by climatic change: Gigantic volcanic erupt (erupt), submerse (submerse) by the sea, the ice age and the melting of glace (glace), have all contributed to its ordinal (ordinal), unique landscape.

The unique atmosphere and scenery of the Lake District has provided inspiration to a host of art (art) and write (write). William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, who lived much of their lives in the Lake District, together with his friends, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey became known as 'The Lake Poets'. The Victorian writer, artist, reformer and philanthropist John Ruskin, and of course Beatrix Potter, author, artist, local farm (farm) and conserve (conserve) all lived in the area. The homes of some of these celebrated persons are open to the public; love (love) and fascinate (fascinate) places to visit.

The Lake District National Park, with its high fells and deep glace (glace) lakes, is England's large (large) national park. It is home to Scafell Pike, the country's highest mountain, as well as England's deepest and largest lakes: Wast Water and Windermere respect (respect). explore (explore) of all able (able) are courage (courage) to investigate the ambles (место для прогулок) around the lakes and the high ridge (горный хребет) walks, where climbing over rocks may be necessary. 26 miles of coastline and estuaries (устье реки) make up the national park and visit (visit) are encouraged to seek out its many dramatic views. The rivers coalesce (соединяться) with the sea, creating dunes and estuaries that house the area's rich sea life and the birds that feed on it. The national park also caters to thriving (процветающий) rural communities that live around its 16 main lakes, smaller tarns and coastline. Because of its abundant (abundant) of water, there are opportunities to go rowing, sailing, windsurfing, kayaking and fishing. Guests are also free to splash about on the shore and go swimming. The Lake District offers many active (active) on land, allowing guests the chance to cycle, paint and visit the area's history (history) places that have inspired visitors and writers for decades.



2) Watch a piece of a movie and match the beginnings of the sentences to their endings.

**Scotland: The Land of Mysteries**

1. Edinburgh has a population of less than half a million,	a) as Edinburgh's biggest historic attraction.
2. But despite its size,	b) is the symbol of the city - Edinburgh castle.
3. It's helped in part by the Edinburgh Festival	c) it's the most visited city in the United Kingdom after London.
4. And sitting on top of another long extinct volcano	d) led to some of the earliest high-rise buildings reaching up to 15 floors.
5. After centuries of battle it now enjoys a more sedate role	e) making it a small capital by European standards.
6. It's at the heart of a city	f) stands as one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the world.
7. The 16th century old town still retains	g) that has one of the highest concentrations of listed buildings in the world, around four and a half thousand.
8. Built on a narrow ridge the space restriction	h) the biggest arts and culture event in the world attracting as many tourists as there are residents.
9. The central area of Edinburgh is known as the New Town,	i) the original medieval plan of streets and market squares.
10. It's considered to be a masterpiece of city planning and	j) though it was mostly constructed over the 18th and 19th centuries.
11. In 1995 both the Old and New towns	k) were declared World Heritage sites.



# The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



## 3) Replace the underlined words and phrases in the article by their synonyms and complete it with the missing information.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official – formal name of the British Kingdom. It occupies the territory of the British Isles and consists of \_\_\_\_\_ countries. They are England, Scotland, \_\_\_\_\_ and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean on the northwest and the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea on the east. It is separated from the European continent by the \_\_\_\_\_ Channel. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called the Strait of \_\_\_\_\_. The total area of Great Britain is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The UK is an island country: it is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ large islands and several much smaller ones. The two main islands are \_\_\_\_\_ to the east and \_\_\_\_\_ to the west. They are separated by the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and \_\_\_\_\_. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. \_\_\_\_\_ Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines, and the Lake District.

Mountains are not very high. The highest mountain is \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland (1,343 m). England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest river, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the deepest and the most important one. The chief river in Scotland is the Clyde.

Great Britain has many beautiful lakes. The best known of them is long narrow \_\_\_\_\_, legendary home of the famous monster. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the \_\_\_\_\_, containing beautiful lakes.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. \_\_\_\_\_ is the official language. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, and Welsh in parts of northern and central Wales.

The different parts of Britain have their own emblems. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the national emblem of England. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the national emblem of Scotland. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the emblem of Wales. And the \_\_\_\_\_ is the national emblem of Ireland.

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of \_\_\_\_\_), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of \_\_\_\_\_) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of \_\_\_\_\_).

The climate of Great Britain is mild and temperate due to the influence of the \_\_\_\_\_. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Snow is a regular feature of the higher areas only. Occasionally, in lower-lying parts winter can be without snow at all.

The bad reputation of Britain's climate is due to its changeability. There is a saying that Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather. But English weather is never the same two days running. One day it rains, the next day it may be sunny and then it may be cold again. It may not rain very much altogether, but you can never be sure of a dry day. There can be cool days in July and some quite warm days in January.