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 ____ (authorize), who not only protect and conserve, but also promote the public's ____ (understand) and ____ (enjoy) of the park.

The Lake District National Park contains almost every feature of mountain ____ (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), ____ (submerse) by the sea, the ice age and the melting of ____ (glace), have all contributed to its ____ (ordinal), unique landscape.

The unique atmosphere and scenery of the Lake District has provided inspiration to a host of ____ (art) and ____ (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) and ____ (conserve) all lived in the area. The homes of some of these celebrated persons are open to the public; ____ (love) and ____ (fascinate) places to visit.

The Lake District National Park, with its high fells and deep ____ (glace) lakes, is England's ____ (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). ____ (explore) of all ____ (able) are ____ (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) 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) 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) on land, allowing guests the chance to cycle, paint and visit the area's ____ (history) places that have inspired visitors and writers for decades.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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,
2. But despite its size,
3. It's helped in part by the Edinburgh Festival
4. And sitting on top of another long extinct volcano
5. After centuries of battle it now enjoys a more sedate role
6. It's at the heart of a city
7. The 16th century old town still retains
8. Built on a narrow ridge the space restriction
9. The central area of Edinburgh is known as the New Town,
10. It's considered to be a masterpiece of city planning and
11. In 1995 both the Old and New towns

a) as Edinburgh's biggest historic attraction.

b) is the symbol of the city – Edinburgh castle.

c) it's the most visited city in the United Kingdom after London.

d) led to some of the earliest high-rise buildings reaching up to 15 floors.

e) making it a small capital by European standards.

f) stands as one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the world.

g) that has one of the highest concentrations of listed buildings in the world, around four and a half thousand.

h) the biggest arts and culture event in the world attracting as many tourists as there are residents.

i) the original medieval plan of streets and market squares.

j) though it was mostly constructed over the 18th and 19th centuries.

k) were declared World Heritage sites.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 _____ Britain. 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS