

England

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Introduction

This ungraded summary is for the teacher's use only and should not be given to students.

Chapter Summary

Chapter 1 (*Beautiful England*) explains that there are many things to see and do in England other than just visit London. There is countryside and there are quiet villages as well as big towns with great shops. There are also many different cultural experiences, from Shakespeare to cricket and football.

Chapter 2 (*Who are the English?*) gives a brief historical background to the English, from the Romans to the current cosmopolitan mix of people from many different countries.

Chapter 3 (*The big cities*) introduces the main cities of London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Chapter 4 (*More cities of England*) looks at the other major cities, Newcastle, York, the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge, Bath, and Bristol.

Chapter 5 (*The coasts and the countryside*) gives more information about places to visit in the countryside and national parks. These include the Lake District, Northumbria, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Dorset, Hampshire, Dartmoor, and Cornwall.

Chapter 6 (*Days out*) suggests places to visit on days out, such as stately homes, St Michael's Mount, Stonehenge, Cheddar Gorge, the Eden Project, and Kew Gardens. There are also houses of famous people like Jane Austen, Winston Churchill, and Queen Victoria to visit.

Chapter 7 (*Nights out*) is about what you can do in the evening in England, for example visit the theatre, go to a concert, dance at a nightclub, or go to a festival.

Chapter 8 (*From football to tennis*) is about sport and includes information on where to see football, rugby, and cricket. It also tells you about the London Marathon, the Great North Run, and the Isle of Man motorcycle races.

Chapter 9 (*English food*) is about English food and what you can find to eat. It covers English breakfast, afternoon tea, and the variety of food that is on offer at restaurants in the evenings.

Chapter 10 (*Clothes and shopping*) is about fashion, from the first miniskirt in the 1960s to London Fashion Week.



Chapter 11 (*All the year round*) gives the dates of the many events that take place through the year, including the Chelsea Flower Show in May and the Notting Hill Carnival in August.

Background

England is the largest and most populous country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a population of just over 49 million. England occupies most of the southern two-thirds of the island of Great Britain and shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is bordered by the North Sea, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean, and English Channel.

England was formed as a country during the 10th century and takes its name from the Angles – one of a number of Germanic tribes who settled there during the 5th and 6th centuries. The capital of England is London, which is the largest city in the British Isles, and capital of the United Kingdom.

England is the place of origin of both the English language and the Church of England, was the historic centre of the British Empire, and the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution.

The Kingdom of England was an independent state until 1 May 1707, when the Act of Union resulted in a political union with the Kingdom of Scotland to create the Kingdom of Great Britain.

England's national day is St George's Day, which is celebrated annually on April 23rd.

England

Pre-reading activity

Word search

Match these words with the definitions below. Use the glossary at the back of England to help you.

castle, cheese, coast, countryside, flag, gallery, museum, music, park, plant, queen, show, theatre, tour, university

DEFINITIONS

- 1 a large, stone building _____
- 2 the part of the land that is near the sea _____
- 3 a building where you go to see plays _____
- 4 a place where people go to study after they leave school _____
- 5 the most important woman in the country _____
- 6 a short visit to see a building or a city _____
- 7 land with trees, rivers etc. that is away from towns _____
- 8 a piece of cloth with a special pattern on it; every country has one _____
- 9 a place where you can look at old or interesting things _____
- 10 a place where you can see paintings and other kinds of art _____
- 11 something that grows in the ground _____
- 12 when you sing or play an instrument, you make _____
- 13 yellow or white food made from milk _____
- 14 a group of things in one place that people go to see _____
- 15 a large place with trees and gardens where you can go to walk, play games etc. _____

Now find the words in the wordsearch below.

D	E	R	C	O	A	S	T	N	I	P	Q
F	L	A	G	C	V	D	O	G	I	U	O
M	C	H	E	E	S	E	U	A	D	N	Z
U	F	K	E	E	F	M	R	A	D	I	O
S	Q	U	E	E	N	E	R	S	T	V	H
E	I	B	G	A	L	L	E	R	Y	E	N
U	F	T	H	E	A	T	R	E	T	R	E
M	P	U	L	K	I	O	N	S	A	S	V
C	A	S	T	L	E	B	M	U	S	I	C
R	R	M	G	O	S	H	O	W	Q	T	L
A	K	U	J	P	L	A	N	T	F	Y	E
C	O	U	N	T	R	Y	S	I	D	E	H

To the teacher

Aim: To introduce students to some of the key vocabulary

Time: 10–15 minutes.

Key: castle, coast, theatre, university, queen, tour, countryside, flag, museum, gallery, plant, music, cheese, show, park.

England

While reading activity

Spot the mistakes

Read this summary of Chapter 3 and correct the mistakes.

Every week twenty million people come to London to visit St John's Cathedral, Blenheim Abbey, and the Castle of Parliament. They also visit the Prime Minister's home at Buckingham Palace. London also has many museums, galleries, theatres, and clubs.

Birmingham is England's biggest city after Liverpool. Today, more than ten million people live there. It was called 'the workplace of the world' because people made many things there. Now it is a good place for music, art, and shopping. At the Grand National shopping mall - there are more than 160 shops.

Liverpool is next to the River Thames in the south of England. In the 1860s the Beatles lived there. It also has the Big National, a very famous horse race, and the world's fifth biggest cathedral. Many people left Liverpool between 1830 and 1930 for a new life in different countries.

Manchester has one of the most famous tennis clubs in the world and it also has one of Europe's biggest restaurants – the Trafford Centre. L. S. Lowry was a famous Manchester artist. You can see his art in the beautiful new Lowry building.

Now write a summary of Chapter 4, and include five mistakes.

When you have finished it, give it to another student to correct.

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To the teacher

Where: After the students have finished reading Chapter 4.

Aim: To help with summarizing and revision of reading.

Time: 20–30 minutes

Organization: You will need a photocopy of the worksheet for each student. The activity is in three parts, which can be done together in one class or separately over two. For part one, the students read

the summary and correct the mistakes they find.

When they have all finished, check the answers with the whole class. For part two they write their own summary of Chapter 4, with their five deliberate mistakes, and give it to a partner. For part three they read their partner's summary and find and correct the mistakes. They then return the corrected summary to their partner to check that they found all the mistakes.

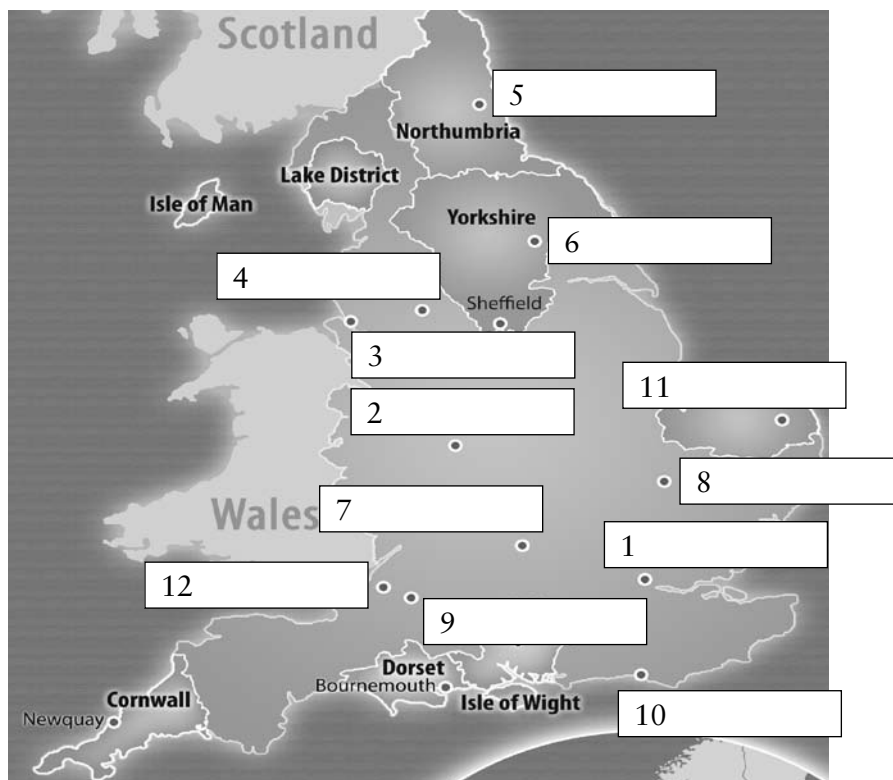
England

After reading activity

Where, when, and what?

1 Can you find these places on the map of England?

Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Oxford, York



2 Where and when did these famous English people live or work, and what did they do?

	Where did they live or work?	When did they live there?	What did they do?
1	Mary Quant		
2	Winston Churchill		
3	Jane Austen		
4	William Wordsworth		
5	Charlotte Bronte		
6	L. S. Lowry		

To the teacher

Where: After students have finished the book.

Aim: To check if students remember the location of the key cities in England (Activity 1). To check if students know where famous people lived or worked, and what they did (Activity 2).

Time: 15–20 minutes for both activities.

Organisation: Both activities can be done together, or separately. Ask students to fill in the answers individually and then check with a partner before checking with the whole class. They may want to look at the map on page 2 to make sure they know where the main towns are.

Key: Activity 1: 1 London, 2 Birmingham,

3 Liverpool, 4 Manchester, 5 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6 York, 7 Oxford. 8 Cambridge, 9 Bath, 10 Brighton, 11 Norwich, and 12 Bristol.

Activity 2: 1 London, she made the first miniskirt, 1960s; 2 Chartwell, near Sevenoaks in Kent, lived at Chartwell for forty years, Prime Minister at the time of the Second World War; 3 Chawton, near Winchester in Hampshire and Bath, Bath 1801 to 1806, lived at Chawton for eight years, writer; 4 Lake District, came to Lake District in 1906 and lived there for many years, writer; 5 Haworth in Yorkshire, lived in the Parsonage in Haworth from 1820 to 1855, writer; 6 Manchester, 1887 to 1976, artist.