

READING COMPREHENSION



Read the following text and answer the questions.

UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or UK, is in Western Europe. It **comprises** the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and the **northern** one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland), together with many smaller islands.

The mainland areas lie between latitudes 49°N and 59°N (the Shetland Islands reach to **nearly** 61°N), and longitudes 8°W to 2°E. The Royal Greenwich Observatory, near London, is the **defining** point of the Prime Meridian. The United Kingdom has a total area of approximately 245,000 km².

The UK lies between the North Atlantic and the North Sea, and comes within 35 km (22 mi) of the **northwest** coast of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

It shares a 499 km international land **boundary** with the Republic of Ireland. The Channel Tunnel **bored** beneath the English Channel, now links the UK with France.

The physical geography of the UK **varies greatly**. England **consists** of mostly **lowland** terrain, with upland or **mountainous** terrain only found north-west of the Tees-Exe line. The **upland** areas include the Lake District, the Pennines, North York Moors, Exmoor and Dartmoor. The lowland areas are typically traversed by ranges of low hills, **frequently** composed of chalk, and flat plains.

Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK and its physical geography is distinguished by the Highland Boundary Fault which **traverses** the Scottish **mainland** from Helensburgh to Stonehaven. The faultline separates the two distinctively different **regions** of the Highlands to the north and west, and the Lowlands to the south and east.

The Highlands are predominantly mountainous, containing the majority of Scotland's **mountainous** landscape, while the Lowlands contain **flatter** land, especially across the Central Lowlands, with upland and mountainous **terrain** located at the Southern Uplands.

Wales is mostly mountainous, though south Wales is less **mountainous** than north and mid Wales.

Northern Ireland consists of mostly hilly landscape and its geography includes the **Mourne**



climate change, in particular glaciation in northern and western areas.

The tallest mountain in the UK (and British Isles) is Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland. The longest river is the River Severn which flows from Wales into England. The largest lake by surface area is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland, though Scotland's Loch Ness has the largest volume.

1. One sixth of the island of Ireland belongs to the UK

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

2. The distance from the UK to the coast of France is...

- a. 499 km.
- b. 35 km.
- c. 150 km.

3. The UK is linked to France through the Channel Tunnel.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

4. The most mountainous country is...

- a. Wales.
- b. Scotland.
- c. England.

5. The largest lake in the UK is in Wales.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

6. The tallest mountain in the UK is in Scotland.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.



Vocabulary

Comprises comprende
 northern norte
 nearly por poco
 defining definiendo
 Northwest Noroeste
 Boundary Perimetro
 Bored aburrido
 varies greatly varia mucho
 consist consistir
 frequently frecuentemente
 mountainous montañoso
 upland meseta
 mainland continente
 regions regiones
 Moutime:

Justification

1. The UK it comprises the island of Great Britain and the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, together with many smaller islands.
2. The UK lies between and comes within 35 km of the northwest coast of France.
3. It shares a 499 km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The Channel Tunnel bored beneath the English Channel, now the UK with France.

4. Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK and its physical geography is distinguished by the Highland boundary fault which traverses the Scottish.
5. The longest river is the River Severn in Wales because the largest lake by surface area is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.
6. The tallest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis, in the Grampian mountains.

ENGLAND NATIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM



The England national football team represents England (not the whole United Kingdom) in international football competitions such as the World Cup and the European Championships. It is controlled by The Football Association, the governing body for football in England.

Partly thanks to historical accident, and continuing national sentiment among them, each of the four Home Nations of the United Kingdom possesses its own separate football association, domestic league and national team. Because the IOC does not accept regional representative teams, England, like the other three, do not compete in Olympic football.

England are by far the most successful of the Home Nations, having won the 1966 World Cup and the British Home Championship outright thirty-four times, as many as the other three nations have won outright altogether.

For the first 80 years of its existence, the England team played its home matches at different venues all around the country; for the first few years it used cricket grounds, before later moving on to football clubs' stadiums. England played their first match at Wembley Stadium in 1924, the year after it was completed, against Scotland, but for the next 27 years would only use Wembley as a venue for Scotland matches; other opposition were still entertained at club grounds around the country.

In May 1951, Argentina became the first team other than Scotland to be entertained at Wembley, and by 1960 nearly all of England's home matches were being played there. Between 1966 and 1995, England did not play a single home match anywhere else.

England's last match at Wembley before its demolition and reconstruction was against Germany on October 7, 2000, a game which England lost 1-0. Since then the team has played at 14 different venues around the country, with Old Trafford having been the most often used. The FA have ruled that when the new Wembley is completed in mid-2006, England's travels will end, and the team will play all of their home matches there until at least 2036. The main reason for this is financial. The FA did not own the old Wembley stadium, but it does own the new one, and has taken on debts of hundreds of millions of pounds to pay for it. Thus it needs to maximise the revenue from England matches, and does not wish to share it with the owners of other grounds.

1. The Football Association is the governing body for football in England.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

2. England has never won the World Championship.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

3. England has won the British Home Championship four times.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

4. Wembley Stadium was completed in 1923.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

5. The new Wembley Stadium will be completed by 2036.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

Vocabulary

- Such: semejante
Governing: Gobernante
Partly: Parcialmente
among: entre
own: Propio
Venuue: lugar de eventos
reason: razon
few: pocos
trafford: ~e~
debts: deudas.

Justification

1. It is controlled by the football governing body for football in England.
2. England won the 1966 world cup and the British home championship outright thirty four times.
3. England won British home championship outright thirty - four times
4. England played their first match at Wembley stadium in 1924, the year after it was completed.
5. The new Wembley is completed in mid-2006.