

# VOCAVUIARI

- Mainland = continente
- whithin = dentro de
- Separated = Apartado
- Boundary = Perimetro
- physical = fisico
- consists = Consiste
- moors = Maras
- lowland = Tierras bajas
- Distinctively = Diferentemente
- Upland = meseta
- Mountains = montañoso
- Wales = Gales

## JUSTIFICACION OF QUESTIONS

- 1: ~~Take~~ - the northern one sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) together with many smaller islands.
- 2: 35 km - The UK lies between the north Atlantic and the north sea, and comes within 35 km of the northwest coast of France.
- 3: True - The channel tunnel bored beneath the English channel, now links the UK with France.
- 4: Scotland - 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 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 km<sup>2</sup>.

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.

The UK 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, **lowland** 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



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 of 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

# VOCAVULARI

- Partly - Parcialmente
- Successful - Exitoso
- Other - Otro
- Altogether - En total
- Wembley -
- Trafford -
- Grounds - Jardines

## Justification the Question

1 True: The football association, the governing body for football in England.

2 False: Having won the 1966 World Cup and the British Home Championship.

False: British Home Championship outright thirty-four.

False: Before later moving on to football clubs stadiums, England played their first match at Wembley Stadium in 1924.

False: The new Wembley is completed in mid 2006.

2. England has never won the World Championship.  
 True  
 False  
 We don't know

3. England has won the British Home Championship four times.  
 True  
 False  
 We don't know

4. Wembley Stadium was completed in 1923.  
 True  
 False  
 We don't know

5. The new Wembley Stadium will be completed by 2036.  
 True  
 False  
 We don't know


### GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

The Great Fire of London was a major conflagration that swept through the central parts of the English city of London, from Sunday, 2 September to Wednesday, 5 September, 1666.

The fire gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall. It threatened, but did not reach, the aristocratic district of Westminster, Charles II's Palace of Whitehall, and most of the suburban slums. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Paul's Cathedral and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's 80,000 inhabitants.

death toll is unknown but traditionally thought to have been small, as only verified deaths were recorded. This reasoning has recently been questioned on the grounds that the deaths of poor and middle-class people were not recorded, while the heat of the fire may have eminated many victims leaving no recognisable remains. A piece of pottery on display at the Museum of London archaeologists in Pudding Lane, where the fire started, the temperature reached 1700 °C.

Fire started at the bakery of Thomas Farriner (or Pudding Lane, shortly after midnight on Sunday, 2 and spread rapidly west across the City of London.



1. Many suburban slums were burnt down.  
 True. THE fire gutted the medieval city of London inside the old Roman city wall.  
 False.  
 We don't know.

2. How many inhabitants had their homes destroyed?  
 13,200. to have destroyed the homes of 13,200 of the city's 80,000 inhabitants.  
 70,000.  
 80,000.

3. There were many deaths recorded.  
 True. The death toll is unknown but traditionally thought to have been small.  
 False.  
 We don't know.

4. The Lord Mayor of London decided to demolish the burnt buildings to control the fire.  
 True. To the Lord Mayor of London Sir Thomas Blood-Orn.  
 False.  
 We don't know.

5. The city was rebuilt following a new street design.  
 True. London was reconstr - ced on essentially the same street plan - sed before the fire.  
 False.  
 We don't know.

Do you SPEAK English?

# VOCAVUIARI

• sweep - Barrido	• found - encontrado	• immigrant - emigrante
• slump - Desplome	• firefighting - extincion	• efforts
• Threatened - edficio	• sir - seroi	• mobilising - movilizacion
• buildings - Teatado	• such - Paradera	• eastward - hacia
• death - moerter	• bakery - ya	• overwhelming - Abromadaes
• museum	• Already - esfuerzos	• strongly

## LENGUAE DE SENAS



L U N A