

Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека  
для молоді ім. М.Світлова

# Вивчаємо разом англійську

*Exploring  
Great Britain*

Бібліодайджест

Випуск III 2015 року

м. Дніпропетровськ  
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З кожним днем збільшується кількість людей, які вивчають англійську мову, користуються нею у своїй роботі, житті і навіть прагнуть читати книги англомовних письменників в оригіналі.

Але не кожна бібліотека, особливо сільська, має можливість передплатити періодику, а тим більше придбати книги англійською мовою.

Тому Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека для молоді ім. М.Светлова 2009 року започаткувала видання бібліодайджесту найновіших цікавих матеріалів з різних англомовних часописів «Вивчаємо разом англійську». У бібліодайджесті містяться тексти і короткі словнички до деяких з них. Також подаються методичні матеріали (конспекти уроків) для викладачів англійської мови.

Третій випуск дайджесту 2015 року пропонує добірку матеріалів з періодичних видань попередніх років, присвячених темі «Велика Британія», які будять корисними для школярів, студентів та усіх, хто вивчає англійську мову.

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# ПОДОРОЖУЄМО РАЗОМ



## Buckingham Palace

*Маленька подорож до Букінгемського палацу – офіційної резиденції королеви Великобританії Єлизавети II.*

### Royal Home

London is one of the few places in the world where you can visit a real royal palace. Buckingham Palace is where Queen Elizabeth II lives much of the time. In fact, she also spends a lot of time at Windsor Castle and three other palaces where she goes for the summer holidays, Christmas and Easter.

A flag always flies above Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in London, you can see the Royal Standard above the palace. When she is away, the Union Flag flies instead.

Originally, the palace was a town house built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1705. It was greatly enlarged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first monarch to live in the palace was Queen Victoria.

Buckingham Palace is enormous. There are 600 rooms, 78 bathrooms, a cinema, a swimming pool and even a post office.

The largest room in the palace is the Ballroom. It is 36.6 metres long, 18 metres wide and 13.5 metres high. Originally, there wasn't a large room for entertaining guests in the palace. When it was added in 1856, it was the largest room in London. Today, the Ballroom is used for state banquets and other important occasions.

Some of the rooms are named and decorated for special visitors, such as the 1844 Room, which was decorated for the state visit of Emperor Nicholas I of Russia. The 1855 Room was created in honour of the visit of Emperor Napoleon III of France.

About 800 people work at the palace. They are servants, cleaners, footmen, gardeners, secretaries and security men. There are also two clockmakers who look after the palace's 350 clocks (Buckingham Palace has one of the largest collections of working clocks in the world!). Other unusual jobs include a fender smith and a flag man.

## When the Queen is away

When Elizabeth II is on holiday in summer, the Palace opens to the public. You can visit the State Rooms and see lots of interesting things!

You can even see the Throne Room. It is interesting but a bit disappointing. There isn't a huge gold throne in the middle of it, like you might expect! There are just two chairs with the Queen's initials (ER = Elizabeth Regina) and Prince Philips' initial (P) inscribed. You can't even sit on them!

## Incredible Security

Buckingham Palace security is very high but there have been several security lapses. In 2004, a newspaper reporter managed to get a job of a footman inside Buckingham Palace and took lots of photos of the Royal Family's private apartments. The same year, a protestor called Jason Hatch climbed onto a ledge near the ceremonial balcony dressed as Batman. But probably the most incredible lapse was in 1837, when a 12-year-old boy managed to live for a year unnoticed inside the palace.

## The Royal Garden

There is a beautiful park-like garden around the palace. It is home to 30 different kinds of birds and more than 350 different wild flowers. The garden has a helicopter landing area, a lake and a tennis court.

Every summer the Queen holds her garden parties here. The Buckingham Palace kitchen can serve a sit-down meal to as many as 600 people at a time.

## The Royal Mews

The Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace is the place where the royal coaches, horses, and cars are kept. The most famous of the royal coaches is the Gold State Coach which is used only on very special occasions, such as a coronation. It weighs 4 tons and takes 8 horses to pull. It was built in 1762!

It's unlikely you'll catch the Queen in the stables, although she does name each horse herself. Her Majesty is very fond of riding and so are other members of the Royal Family including Prince William and Prince Harry.

## Changing the Guard

There are always crowds of people waiting patiently outside Buckingham Palace. They come to see the ceremony of Changing the Guard. First the band marches through the gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to stop the tourists from following the guards! Then the rest of the 'new' guard marches through the gates. The guardsmen wear

traditional uniform: a red coat and a black bearskin. Believe it or not, this ceremony hasn't changed since 1660!

**to entertain** [ˌentəˈteɪn] принимать (гостей)  
**banquet** [ˈbæŋkwɪt] банкет, торжественный обед  
**occasion** [əˈkeɪʒn] важное событие  
**in honour of** [ɪn ˈɒnər əv] в честь  
**footman** [ˈfʊtmən] лакей

**like you might expect** как вы могли бы ожидать  
**initials** [ɪˈniʃəlz] начальные буквы, инициалы  
**to inscribe** [ɪnˈskraɪb] вырезать, начертать (на дереве, камне)

**lapse** [læps] оплошность, ляпсус  
**protester** [prəˈtestə] протестующий  
**ledge** [ledʒ] карниз  
**helicopter** [ˈhelɪkɒptə] вертолет

**Changing the Guard** [ɡɑːd] смена караула  
**patiently** [ˈpeɪʃəntli] терпеливо  
**ceremony** [ˈserəməni] церемония  
**band** [bænd] оркестр

**fender smith** [ˈfendə ˌsmɪθ] кузнец, специалист по каминным решеткам  
**throne** [θrəʊn] трон  
**disappointing** [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ] вызывающий разочарование

**incredible** [ɪnˈkredəbl] невероятный, неслыханный, поразительный  
**security** [sɪˈkjʊərɪti] безопасность  
**high** [haɪ] зд. квалифицированный, на высоком уровне

**mews** [mjʊːz] конюшни  
**coach** [kəʊtʃ] карета  
**it takes 8 horses to pull** требуется 8 лошадей, чтобы ее везти  
**stable** [ˈsteɪbl] конюшня, стойло

**bearskin** [ˈbeəˌskɪn] кивер из медвежьей шкуры  
**to scratch** [skrætʃ] почесать  
**to cough** [kɒf] кашлять  
**to sneeze** [sniːz] чихать

*Speak Out. – 2012. – №1. – P.6-9.*

## London Parks



*Столиця Великої Британії – одна з найбільш зелених у Європі, адже на її території розташовано безліч парків. Лондонці називають їх легенями міста. Короткий огляд найвідоміших з лондонських парків.*

London is proud of its many green and open spaces, where the English countryside comes to the centre of the city. Most of them were once royal gardens, but today they're here for everyone to enjoy.

### St James's Park

St James's Park, near Buckingham Palace, is London's oldest. It belonged to Henry VIII –the king who had six wives. Inside the park you can see St James's Palace that was

originally built on the site of a lepers' hospital. Just before his execution King Charles I decided to spend his last night there.

In St James's Park you can feed the swans, pelicans, geese, ducks and other water birds that live near the lake. The park's squirrels are also friendly little fellows.

St James's Park is also a good spot to watch the royal ceremonies.

### Green Park

Green Park in London is situated next to St James's Park but is much smaller in size. This peaceful park is a place to escape the noise of the city. It's famous for its tree-lined alleys.

### Regent's Park

One of the best times to visit Regent's Park is in the spring. At this time of the year, Regent's Park is a beautiful place of blossom and flowers. It's perhaps London's most elegant park, with its attractive gardens and lakes. It also has a heronry and a collection of swans, ducks and geese. You can play golf and tennis, try out the playgrounds, listen to music from the bandstand or visit the Open Air Theatre. Regent's Park is also the home of London Zoo.

### Hyde Park

Hyde Park is the most famous of London parks. It was once part of a wild and ancient forest, with wolves and wild bulls. Henry VIII used to hunt there. There is a beautiful lake in Hyde Park called the Serpentine. People can go boating there in summer. But in winter there is a tradition to swim in the Serpentine even if the water is icy cold! People can also go horse riding in Hyde Park.

Every weekend afternoon some people speak in the Speaker's Corner. Anyone may speak there on any subject they want.

You can also see the royal cavalry on their way to their guard duties.

### Kensington Gardens

Once part of Hyde Park, this pretty park is where you'll find the Albert Memorial, which Queen Victoria built in memory of her husband, the Peter Pan statue and the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Playground with pirate ships, wigwams and totem poles.

Kensington Gardens were created for William III, who lived at Kensington Palace. The palace is still used by the Royal family, but you can visit part of it. Diana, Princess of Wales, lived there.



royal ['rɔɪəl] королевский  
leper ['leɪpə] прокаженный  
execution [ˌeksɪ'kjuːʃn] казнь

to escape [ɪ'skeɪp] убежать, спастись  
blossom ['blɒsəm] цвет, цветение  
(о плодовых деревьях)

attractive [ə'træktɪv] привлекательный, очаровательный  
heronry ['herənri] гнездовье цапель  
bandstand ['bændstænd] эстрада для оркестра

ancient ['eɪnʃənt] древний, старый  
Serpentine ['sɜːpəntaɪn] Серпантин (узкое  
искусственное озеро в Гайд-парке)

cavalry ['kævəlri] кавалерия, конница  
Kensington ['kenzɪŋtən] Gardens  
Кенсингтон-гарденз

memorial [mɪ'mɔːriəl] памятник  
totem pole ['təʊtəm ˌpəʊl] тотемный столб  
(у североамериканских индейцев)

*English Learner's Digest .– 2012. – №2. – P.4-5*



## Top 10 London attractions

*Лондон – столиця Великої Британії –  
одне з найкрасивіших міст світу з великою  
кількістю архітектурних пам'яток і визначних  
місць. Стаття пропонує огляд  
десяти найвідоміших з них.*

London is home to some of the most iconic attractions in the world, from historic landmarks such as Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to more recent constructions like the O2 and the London Eye. Here are top 10 must-see attractions for London visitors.

### 1. The Merlin Entertainment London Eye

Taller than Big Ben and more popular than any other paid-for London attraction, the London Eye offers the most spectacular views of the city, with visibility of up to 40km in all directions. Originally built as a temporary structure, the Eye has proved so successful that it has just celebrated its 10th birthday and looks set to remain one of the best-loved landmarks on the London skyline.

## **2. The Tower of London**

It is impossible not to be drawn in by the (often grisly) history of the Tower of London. See the spot where Anne Boleyn was beheaded, the infamous White Tower where Richard III imprisoned his young nephews, and, of course, the Crown Jewels, still proudly in place despite the best efforts of Colonel Blood in 1671. It's well worth employing a Yeoman Warder as your guide – they're often as entertaining as they are informative.

## **3. Tower Bridge**

Often confused with London Bridge – probably because it looks so much more impressive – Tower Bridge is one of the most ingenious examples of Victorian engineering. The lifting bridge was designed in 1884 to allow large ships to pass unobstructed along the Thames. It is still raised and lowered two or three times a day and is just as awe-inspiring today as it was when it was first built. The bridge also houses an excellent exhibition about the history and mechanics of the bridge and offers fantastic views of the city from its high-level walkways.

## **4. St Paul's Cathedral**

Christopher Wren's masterpiece has squatted imposingly in the City of London for the past 300 years. It famously withstood the bombardment of the Blitz and has become something of a monument to the determination and resilience of London and Londoners in general. Visit the Cathedral to admire its architectural splendour, its crypt – including Nelson's and Wellington's tombs – and marvel at the uncanny acoustics in the famous Whispering Gallery.

## **5. The Southbank Centre**

The Southbank Centre started its life as the main exhibition forum for the Festival of Britain – the postwar cultural extravaganza held on the south bank of the Thames in 1951. It is now one of the most celebrated and diverse arts and entertainment hubs in the world. You can see exhibitions by internationally-renowned contemporary artists at the Hayward Gallery, classical music concerts in the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Rooms, and everything from hard rock to minimalist jazz at the newly-revamped Royal Festival Hall.

## **6. The Thames**

There's no better way to see the sights of Britain's capital than from the Thames. Taking a boat trip on the Thames is a must for any visitor to London and one of the most unique Thames boat trip experiences can be had on the London Showboat. The London Showboat gives you the chance to sit back and enjoy a four-course meal accompanied by live songs from top West End musicals as you drift past the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge and more. And after the cabaret has ended, you can dance all the way back from the Thames Barrier to Westminster Pier.

## **7. The Royal Observatory**

Part of the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, the Royal Observatory is home to the National Meridian Line. This line officially separates East from West at Longitude 0° and is known as the 'Prime Meridian'. It also represents the official centre of world time — Greenwich Mean Time. By placing your feet on either side of the line, you can stand in both the eastern and western hemispheres simultaneously. The Observatory also has a cutting-edge planetarium, some of the oldest timekeepers in the world, and the UK's largest refracting telescope.

## **8. The O2**

Who would have thought five years ago that the white elephant known as the Millennium Dome would go on to become one of the biggest, most successful entertainment complexes in the world? Besides the 23,000-seater arena – which has hosted mega-stars such as Prince, Kylie Minogue and Lady Gaga as well as international sporting events – the O2 also houses a smaller live music venue, an exhibition space, a three-storey nightclub, an 11-screen cinema and a plethora of restaurants serving everything from steak to sushi.

## **9. Buckingham Palace**

If you have never been to London before, a visit to Her Majesty's place of residence is a must. Of the Palace's 775 rooms, only the 19 State Rooms – used by the Queen and her guests for official and state entertaining – are open to public, between August and September each year. These are well worth seeing as they contain some of the greatest treasures from the Royal Collection, including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Canaletto, sculpture by Canova and priceless pieces of porcelain and furniture. Visitors can also take a stroll around part of the Palace gardens during the Summer Opening weeks.

## **10 . The Houses of Parliament**

Once a royal residence, the Palace of Westminster – more commonly known as the Houses of Parliament – has been the seat of the British Government since the 16th Century. Visitors from all over the world can visit Parliament to attend debates, watch committees and tour its labyrinth of ancient, Gothic and modern buildings, including the Clock Tower affectionately known as Big Ben.

*From "The Telegraph"*

attraction /ə'trækʃən/ визначне місце  
 landmark /'lændmɑ:k/ визначне місце  
 recent /'ri:sənt/ новий, сучасний  
 spectacular /spek'tækjələ/ захоплюючий  
 visibility /,vɪzə'bɪlɪti/ огляд  
 prove successful /pru:v/ мати успіх  
 draw in (drew; drawn /drɔ:n/) захопитися  
 grisly /'grɪzli/ жахливий  
 behead /bi'hed/ обезголовити  
 infamous /'ɪnfəməs/ що має недобру славу  
 colonel /'kɜ:nəl/ полковник  
 be worth /wɜ:θ/ бути вартим  
 employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ наймати  
 Yeoman Warder /'jəʊmən/ лейб-гвардієць, страж Лондонського Тауеру  
 confuse /kən'fju:z/ плутати  
 ingenious /ɪn'dʒi:niəs/ майстерний  
 unobstructed /,ʌnəb'straktɪd/ що не перешкоджає (рухові)  
 renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/ відомий  
 Hayward Gallery /'heɪwəd/ Галерея Хейворда  
 Queen Elizabeth Hall /kwɪ:n/ концертний зал "Квін Елізабет хол"  
 Purcell Rooms /'pɜ:səl/ концертний та театральний зал "Персел румз"  
 revamp /rɪ:'væmp/ ремонтувати  
 must /mʌst/ обов'язок  
 London Showboat /'ʃəʊbəʊt/ вечірній круїз по Темзі  
 course /kɔ:s/ страва  
 drift /drɪft/ дрейфувати  
 pier /pɪə/ пірс  
 National Maritime Museum /'mæɪntaɪm/ Національний морський музей  
 longitude /'lɒndʒɪtju:d/ *геогр.* довгота  
 prime /praɪm/ початковий  
 hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ півкуля

awe /ɔ:/ благоговіння  
 walkway /'wɔ:kweɪ/ пішохідна доріжка  
 cathedral /kə'thi:drəl/ собор  
 masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ шедевр  
 squat /skwɒt/ *тут* знайти місце  
 imposingly /ɪm'pəʊzɪŋli/ *тут* вагомий  
 withstand (withstood /wɪð'stʊd/) витримувати; вистояти  
 resilience /rɪ'zɪləns/ здатність швидко відновлюватися  
 crypt /kript/ склеп; місце поховання  
 tomb /tu:m/ могила; надгробний пам'ятник  
 marvel /'mɑ:vəl/ чудо, диво  
 uncanny /ʌn'kæni/ надприродний  
 Whispering Gallery /'wɪspərɪŋ/ Галерея шепоту  
 Southbank Centre /,saʊθ'bæŋk/ Центр мистецтва на південному березі Темзи  
 extravaganza /ɪk'strævə'gænzə/ феєрія  
 hub /hʌb/ *фіз.* центр; серце  
 Greenwich Mean Time /,grɪnɪdʒ'mi:ntaɪm/ (середній) час за Грінвічем  
 simultaneously /,sɪməl'teɪnɪəslɪ/ одночасно  
 cutting-edge /,kʌtɪŋ'edʒ/ найсучасніший  
 Millennium Dome /mɪ'lenɪəm/ виставковий та розважальний центр "Купол тисячоліття"  
 host /həʊst/ приймати  
 venue /'venju:/ *розм.* місце проведення заходів  
 plethora /'pleθərə/ величезна кількість  
 porcelain /'pɔ:slɪn/ порцеляна  
 take a stroll /streɪvl/ прогулюватися  
 seat /si:t/ місцезнаходження  
 affectionately /ə'fekʃənɪli/ ніжно, з любов'ю

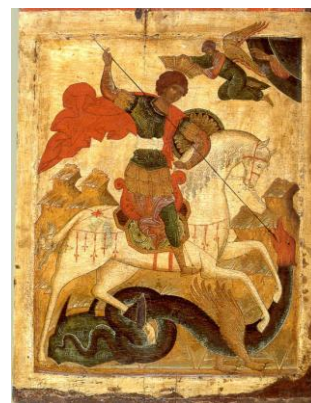
**English Learner's Digest .– 2012. – №7. – P.12-13.**



# С В Я Т А

## St George's Day

*Кожна країна має святого покровителя.  
В Англії це святий Георгій, який є одним з найвідоміших у  
християнстві святих, чиє ім'я стало уособленням  
хоробрості, захисту слабких та пригноблених.  
23 квітня – День святого Георгія – став  
національним днем Англії.*



*Every country in the United Kingdom has its own patron saint and its national day. England's patron saint is St George. According to legend, he was a soldier in the Roman army who killed a dragon and saved a princess. The anniversary of his death, which is on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, is seen as England's national day.*

### Who Was St George?

Very little is known about the man who became St George.

He was born in what is now Turkey in 270 AD. He grew up in a Christian family. When he was seventeen years old he joined the Roman Army and soon became known for his bravery. He served under a pagan Emperor Diocletian but he never forgot his Christian faith.

Diocletian's second in command was Galerius, who was also a supporter of the pagan religion. There were rumours that Christians were plotting to kill Galerius, so Diocletian decided to ban Christianity and to destroy all Christian churches.

St George didn't agree with Emperor Diocletian's decision to ban Christianity and tore down the Emperor's order. Diocletian sent St George to prison and ordered to torture him until he denied his faith in Christ. St George stayed faithful to Jesus Christ and so he was beheaded in Palestine on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, 303 AD. It is said that Diocletian's wife was so impressed by George's courage that she became a Christian and that she too was beheaded for her faith.

### The Princess and the Dragon

Although St George was killed for his Christian beliefs, a famous legend grew up about him. According to this legend, the only well in the town of Silene in Palestine was guarded by a dragon. In order to get water, the people of the town had to make human sacrifices to the dragon.

On the day when St George happened to visit Silene a beautiful princess called Cleolinda was chosen as a sacrifice to the dragon. St George killed the dragon and saved the princess. The people of Silene were so happy that they all became Christians.

## St George's Cross

The most widely known symbol of St George's Day is St George's cross. This is a red cross on a white background. It's used as England's national flag and is part of the British flag.

It was Richard the Lion Heart who brought St George's emblem to England in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The king's soldiers wore it on their tunics to avoid confusion in battle.

Now Saint George's cross is used as a national symbol by fans of the English national football, rugby and cricket teams. At international matches, flags and scarves with this cross are worn, and some people even paint it on their faces!

## England's National Day

St George's Day has been celebrated in England since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is not a public holiday, however. Schools, shops, post offices and offices are open as usual.

Today, it is not widely celebrated in England and many people do not even know the date on which it is marked. Flags with the image of St George's cross are flown on some buildings, especially pubs, and a few people wear a red rose on their lapel. Church services on the Sunday closest to April 23 often include 'Jerusalem', the unofficial 'hymn' of England written by the poet William Blake.

## Did you know?

St George is also the patron saint of Moscow. It can be seen on the city's coat of arms.

**patron saint** [ˌpeɪtrən 'seɪnt] святой покровитель

**Roman** ['rəʊmən] римский

**anniversary** [ˌæni'vɜːsəri] годовщина

**AD** [ˌeɪ'diː] (сокр. от Anno Domini)

н.э., нашей эры

**patron saint** [ˌpeɪtrən 'seɪnt] святой покровитель

**Roman** ['rəʊmən] римский

**anniversary** [ˌæni'vɜːsəri] годовщина

**AD** [ˌeɪ'diː] (сокр. от Anno Domini)

н.э., нашей эры

**to guard** [ɡɑːd] охранять

**sacrifice** ['sækrɪfaɪs] жертвоприношение

**cross** крест

**background** ['bækgraʊnd] фон

**to avoid confusion in battle** чтобы их можно было отличить в бою

**Christian** ['krɪstʃən] христианский

**pagan** ['peɪɡən] язычник; языческий

**Diocletian** [ˌdaɪə'kliːn] Диоклетион

(римский император с 284 по 305 г. до н.э.)

**faith** [feɪθ] вера

**Jesus Christ** [ˌdʒiːzəs 'kraɪst] Иисус

Христос

**to behead** [bɪ'hed] отрубать голову,

обезглавливать

**Palestine** ['pæləstain] Палестина

**courage** ['kʌrɪdʒ] мужество

**lapel** [lə'pel] отворот, лацкан (на пиджаке)

**Jerusalem** [dʒə'ruːsəlɪm] Иерусалим

**hymn** [hɪm] гимн

**coat of arms** герб

# ЦІКАВЕ



## King Arthur: Myth or Reality?

*Король Артур є одним з найвідоміших героїв англійського фольклору. Відомості про нього містяться переважно в літературних творах, а історичне існування «короля Артура» і «лицарів Круглого столу» викликає сумніви істориків, отже існують декілька теорій з цього приводу.*

*People have always loved the stories of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. Books and films about King Arthur and his adventures are very popular.*

## The Legend

According to legend, there was a time when Britain did not have a king. Merlin, the wizard, had placed a sword in a stone, saying that the man who could pull the sword out of the stone was the true king. For many years, men tried to pull out the sword, but it was impossible. Then, one day, a young boy called Arthur tried and the sword came easily out of the stone. Arthur was named king.

After he became king, Arthur married Guinevere and lived at Camelot, a beautiful castle in the capital of his kingdom. This was where Arthur founded the Knights of the Round Table. Sitting at a round table meant that everyone was equal. No one could say they were more important because they sat at the end. King Arthur and his knights would gather round the table to discuss the problems of the country and to tell each other about their adventures.

Arthur and his knights fought many battles to defend the country against Saxon invaders. They also had lots of adventures. Some saved beautiful princesses, others fought dragons and bad knights. Many of them went to look for a religious cup called the 'Holy Grail'.

## Did Arthur really exist?

But did Arthur and his peaceful Camelot ever exist? Historians disagree on the facts behind King Arthur legends. There are several theories about King Arthur and his true home.

The first stories about Arthur are found in old Welsh texts. In these stories, Arthur is seen as a great warrior who won many battles against enemies from other lands. But there are certainly elements of myth in these texts. Arthur doesn't only fight against enemies, but also defends his people from mythical creatures like dragons and giants.

In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, a monk named Nennius wrote a book called *Historia Britonum*. It was a history of Britain in which he described the life of a brave Celtic leader called Arthur. Nennius wrote that Arthur fought against the Saxons at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century - from the year 513 to 537. He and his men won 12 battles against the Saxons.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Geoffrey of Monmouth, a Welsh monk and historian, wrote his *History of the Kings of Britain*. The book tells us that Arthur was the King of Britain and Ireland. Geoffrey wrote that he had got the information from an ancient manuscript that was later lost. It is Geoffrey of Monmouth who gives us most of the key elements of the Arthurian legend.

Some historians think that it's a waste of time trying to find the real Arthur, but others continue to look for the truth behind the Arthurian myth.

Geoffrey Ashe, a modern British historian and author of many books about Arthur, certainly believes that there was a real Arthur. He probably came from an important family, perhaps from Wales or south-west England. He lived around the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. In Ashe's opinion, Arthur had a great reputation all over the country for being a brave warrior and he became a kind of national leader. However, Ashe says that he never actually became king.

### Where is Camelot?

According to legend, King Arthur and his queen, Guinevere, ruled their kingdom in peace from their castle, Camelot... But if Arthur really existed, where was his Camelot?

Many places in Britain lay claim to the legendary Camelot. Some people think that Camelot was Caerleon Castle in Wales. This ancient castle has given rise to many legends. Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *History of the Kings of Britain* named Caerleon Castle as the location of Camelot.

Sir Thomas Malory in his *The Death of Arthur* (written in 1469) placed Camelot in the old castle in Winchester: 'and within five days' journey they came to Camelot that is today *Winchester*'.

Winchester Castle is also home to a huge round table. It's hanging on the wall. In 1485, William Caxton, the first English printer, said that this round table belonged to King Arthur. The names of 24 knights are painted on the table. King Arthur's place has no name on it. Instead, his picture is painted on it. Scientists, however, say that this table was made much later than the time of Arthur.

Some experts claim that Cadbury Castle, in Somerset, used to be the castle of Camelot. There is archaeological evidence to show that a powerful British warrior lived there during the 6<sup>th</sup> century.



A Scottish author, Alastair Moffat, has recently claimed that Roxburgh Castle in Scotland was actually the site of Camelot.

We may never know all the facts about Arthur. Perhaps it doesn't matter. The legend of King Arthur holds its own timeless truths. This is why people have been reciting stories of King Arthur and his Round Table for at least a thousand years.

*Speak Out. – 2012. – №2. – P.18-20.*

## British Cookery and Meals

*Методична розробка уроку на тему  
«Британська кухня».*

**Svitlana GARMASH,**  
High vocational school # 14,  
Kramatorsk,  
Donetsk region



### Objectives:

- to develop students' skills and habits of prepared and unprepared speech;
- to teach students to express their opinion;
- to develop students' reading and listening skills;
- to teach students to respect different traditions;
- to help students to understand the culture of other countries.

**Equipment:** computer, handouts, copies of the texts; recipes of the British dishes; film "How to cook...".

### PROCEDURE

Tastes differ.

So many countries, so many customs.

### *Proverbs*

### I. GREETING

**T:** Good morning, dear friends. I'm glad to see you happy and healthy today. How are you? I think everything is OK. Are you ready to start? Let's get to work.

## II. WARM-UP

**T:** The topic of today's lesson is "**British Cookery and Meals**".

We'll have a talk about British cuisine and famous dishes. Firstly I'd like to draw your attention to the computer screen where the proverbs are written: "Tastes differ", "So many countries, so many customs".

What do you think about these proverbs? How do you understand the words? What's your opinion?

*(Students exchange their opinions.)*

### Expressions to use

I think...

I guess...

In my opinion...

It seems to me...

*Possible answers.*

**S1:** It will be a kind of journey to the British cuisine. I think each person should have his or her point of view. We like or dislike different things. So, "Tastes differ".

**S2:** I guess every country has its own customs and traditions. People keep their traditions with great honour. No wonder we can say: "So many countries, so many customs".

**S3:** In my opinion while travelling abroad we must keep in mind the proverb "So many countries, so many customs". It means we have to respect customs and traditions of other countries.

**S4:** It seems to me speaking about English cookery and meals we must remember the proverb "Tastes differ".

## III. MAIN PART

### 1. PHONETIC DRILL

**T:** In order to have a talk about British food, recipes of the English cuisine we need some special vocabulary. There are some expressions on the computer screen which will be of great help for you. So let's look at them and repeat after me:

- with the exception of...;

- to be very fastidious about...;
- the home of porridge;
- the two substantial meals of the day;
- never miss a meal;
- a big meal;
- national drink;
- strong and fresh made;
- to be brewed;
- to pour tea into milk;
- "high tea";
- light meal.

## **2. READING**

### **While reading**

Read the text and find information about British meals.

### **ENGLISH COOKERY AND MEALS**

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly.

English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but not the Scots. Scotland is the home of porridge. Scots never put sugar in it.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal.

Lunch is a big meal—meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made.

Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa.

Their "high tea " at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes. In many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

## **After reading**

### **Vocabulary work.**

Look at the words and phrases that are in *italic*. Do you know them? Can you explain their meaning to your peer?

### **2. Team work.**

Split into teams of 4 and discuss differences in Ukrainian and British eating cultures.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

### **Situation 1**

**T:** We've read an article "British Food". Let's have a talk with an Englishman about British cuisine. Make up a dialogue. You may use the following expressions.

*(They are on the computer screen.)*

### **Expressions to use**

Scots ... a laughing stock...

Scots ... was renowned for...

It seems to me...

It's common knowledge...

As far as I know...

Yorkshire pudding...

...traditional meals...

...roast lamb, roast pork...

...crusty bun...

...shepherd's pie...

...basically minced meat...

...terrible reputation...

*Sample of the dialogue.*

**S1:** It seems to me British food has become a laughing stock.

**S2:** I think it is not fair. It doesn't deserve its terrible reputation. It's common knowledge the English cuisine was renowned for its roasts, pies, stews, soups, and puddings.

**S1:** What are other traditional meals?

**S2:** As far as I know other traditional meals are roast lamb, roast pork, lamb with plums or apricots, smoked salmon and of course shepherd's pie.

**S1:** What is Yorkshire pudding?

**S2:** Yorkshire pudding is a sort of a little crusty bun that soaks up the gravy.

**S1:** What is shepherd's pie?

**S2:** Shepherd's pie is basically minced meat with a layer of mashed potato on top.

## **Situation 2**

**T:** Assume that your English friend has come to your school and you want to ask him some questions about meals in Britain.

*Possible questions.*

**S1:** What are the usual meals in Great Britain?

**S2:** What can you say about the traditional English breakfast?

**S3:** Where and when do the English have their lunch?

**S4:** What do they have for lunch?

**S5:** Is it true that tea may be called English national drink?

**S6:** What is your favourite dish?

*Possible answers.*

**S7:** With the exception of breakfast meal in England is much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

**S8:** Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a.m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots — Scotland is the home of porridge — never put sugar in it. Then come bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

**S9:** Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal.

**S10:** Lunch is a big meal, meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

**S12:** It is true. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made.

**S12:** My favourite dish is leek potato and cheese bake.

### **Situation 3**

**T:** The students of our group ask our English friend to give a recipe of his favourite dish.

**S1:** As you have already told us your favourite dish is leek potato and cheese bake. Would you be so kind as to give us a recipe of it?

**S2:** I'll do it with pleasure. I'll show you a film *"How to cook leek potato and cheese bake"*.

**T:** Watch the film *"How to cook leek potato and cheese bake"*.

Let's recollect the recipe of leek potato and cheese bake. Use the ingredients' table, it is on the screen.

What ingredients are needed for cooking this dish?

### **LEEK POTATO AND CAERPHILLY BAKE RECIPE**

*Prep and cooking time:* 90 minutes.

Serves 2 as a side dish.

#### *Ingredients*

2 medium potatoes, peeled and thinly sliced;

25g/1oz butter;

75g/3oz: Welsh Caerphilly cheese, grated;

1 large leek, well washed and thinly sliced (including the green part);

300ml/10 fl milk;

salt and black pepper;

a little extra grated Caerphilly Cheese to finish the dish.

## Instructions

1. Preheat the oven to 190C, 375F gas mark 5 and well butter a relatively deep ovenproof dish.
2. Place a single layer of potatoes in the bottom of the buttered dish, sprinkle over a little of the cheese, top with a single layer of leeks and season well with salt and black pepper.
3. Continue with these layers until all the ingredients are used up, ending with a layer of potatoes — remembering to reserve 1-2 tablespoons of the grated cheese for later use.
4. Dot the top with butter, pour over the milk then cover with a double layer of aluminium foil and bake in the oven for about 45 minutes.
5. Remove the foil, test for doneness using a sharp knife. The potatoes should be soft however depending on how thickly you sliced the potatoes; it may need a further 15-20 minutes covered baking.
6. Once the potatoes are cooked, sprinkle the remaining cheese over the top of the potatoes and return to the oven for 15-20 minutes until the cheese has melted and is golden brown. Serve immediately.

## 4. COMPUTER TEST

**Fill in the gaps with the letters with the right endings.**

1 . A sort of little crusty bun that soaks up the gravy is called...	a) roasts, pies, stews, soups, puddings
2. The usual meals in Great Britain are...	b) Shepherd's pie
3. Scotland is...	c) national drink
4. Basically minced meat with a layer of mashed potato on top is called...	d) strictly
5. The English keep to their meal times...	e) half past seven or later

6. Breakfast time is between...	f) Yorkshire pudding
7. British cuisine was renowned for its...	g) the home of porridge
8. Meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for...	h) lunch
9. Dinner time is generally about...	i) breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner
10. Tea may be called English...	j) 7 and 9 a.m.

Key: 1-f; 2-i; 3-g; 4-b; 5-d; 6-j; 7-a; 8-h; 9-e; 10-c.

#### IV. SUMMING-UP

**T:** Do you like our today's journey to the British cuisine?

*(Students exchange their opinions using the expressions.)*

##### Expressions to use

I think...

I guess...

As for me...

It seems to me...

As far as I understand...

*Possible answers.*

**S1:** I guess today's lesson was very interesting. We've learn many exciting things about the British cuisine.

**S2:** As for me I liked our foreign friend's recipe. His favourite dish is simply brilliant. I'd like to cook it myself.

**S3:** It seems to me the traditional British dishes are great.

**S4:** As far as I understand British cuisine is renowned for its roasts, stews, soups and puddings.



**T:** It's a pity but time flies and our lesson is ending. Let's finish it with the song "I like food".

Your work today was good, your marks are...

## **V. HOME ASSIGNMENT**

**T:** Your home task is to write a report "From the history of the British dish", find the information about this dish in magazines, newspapers or the Internet and present it next time.

See you soon. Bye.

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*Науково-виробниче видання*

**Exploring Great Britain**  
**Бібліодайджест**

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