



Otázka: Great Britain

Jazyk: Angličtina

Přidal(a): Hokicer

Structure:

I would like to tell you some general information about United Kingdom, then something about climate and British rivers, lakes and mountains. Then I would like to speak about London. And at the end I would like to speak about industry and agriculture.

The official name of Great Britain is **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**. United Kingdom is situated on two British islands between La Manche channel, Atlantic ocean and Northern sea in Western Europe. There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is the largest of the countries and Northern Ireland is the smallest. Southern Ireland is a republic and isn't a part of the United Kingdom. The national flag is called Union Jack. Great Britain has population of about 56 million living in one area of only 94 thousand square miles. Most of them live in large towns such as London, Glasgow or Birmingham.

The climate of Great Britain is temperate and humid. Its characteristic features are mild winters, not very hot summers (so there aren't extremes of temperature) and rain all the year round. The weather is very changeable – it can be rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy, warm, foggy or cold at any time of year.

There aren't many rivers in Great Britain. The longest river is **Severn**, but the biggest is **Thames**. Besides London, which is a port situated on the river Thames, there are several other important ports e.g. Glasgow, Liverpool or Bristol. There aren't many lakes in Great Britain. There are some in Scotland and some in the north of England. The largest lakes in Scotland are



Loch Lomond and **Loch Ness**, which became world-famous because of the Loch Ness monster.

There are some high mountains in the north of England, but the mountains are higher in Wales. The highest mountain in Great Britain is **Ben Nevis in Scotland** with 1 342 metres (in Wales it's Snowdon).

The most important place in Britain is **London** and it's also the capital. It is situated on both banks of the river Thames. The oldest part of London is the City. **The City** is the business centre of London. During the day it is full of people, but at the end of the day all people go home and the City becomes silent and almost empty. There are some monuments that you can see in London. First of all, London is residence of queen and parliament. The Head of Great Britain Queen Elizabeth II. lives in **Buckingham Palace**. British Parliament is situated in **Houses of Parliament**. Next to Houses of Parliament there is a big tower with a big bell called **Big Ben**. The head of Parliament Prime Minister Tony Blair lives at **Downing Street No. 10**. There are also many many more monuments e.g. **The Tower of London** with famous Tower Bridge. The Tower were used as a prison for long centuries. The principal church of the London is **St. Paul's Cathedral**. **Trafalgar square** where are many pigeons and the statue of Britain's most famous admiral Horatio Nelson. **Piccadilly Circus** where are many advertisements and lights. Between Oxford Street and Piccadilly circus is the are known as **Soho**. Many tourists visit National Gallery, Greenwich Observatory or Oxford. The majority of tourists visit some of many London's markets and department stores.

Britain is very rich in high quality **coal**. The main coal-bearing areas are the Scottish field in central Lownloads, the Yorkshire or the South Wales near Cardiff. In the North Sea there are **petroleum and gas fields**.

The main industries are those which developed during the Industrial revolution e.g. coal, textile, wool, iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering. New industries developed in the 20th century e.g. chemical, electrical and aircraft industries. The main areas of industry are e.g. Yorkshire, Manchester, London or south Wales.

British agricultural production is concentrated mainly on **livestock production**. There are many sheep farms, poultry farms or cattle farms – so there was a big problem with mad cow's



illness.

There is a production of cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables.

Only about 2% of population are employed in agriculture. Most farms are small or medium-size.