**A SPOTLIGHT ON THE COUNTRIES OF THE UK 12 December 2019**

Муниципальное общеобразовательное учреждение средняя школа № 4 имени Н.А.Некрасова с углубленным изучением английского языка города Ярославля

Учителя: Богомолова О.С., Кащеева С.В., Реутова Е.В., Фролова А.А.

Цель мероприятия:

Актуализация умений устной речи по пройденным темам.

Задачи мероприятия:

Учебные:

* развитие коммуникативных умений для стимуляции речевого творчества каждого ученика;
* совершенствование речевой активности, развитие практических речевых умений;

Развивающие:

* развитие общекультурных умений при систематизации и обобщении информации;
* развитие творческого мышления;
* развитие творческого воображения, ассоциативного и логического мышления;

Воспитательные:

* воспитание лингвистической компетенции учащихся и их познавательной активности;
* интеллектуальное развитие личности в процессе соизучения языков и культур.

СЦЕНАРИЙ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ

На сцену выходят двое ведущих.

* **Hello, dear friends!**
* **Glad to see you again at our annual English-speaking Party.**
* **This year it is dedicated to the countries of Great Britain: England**
* **Scotland**
* **Wales**
* **and Northern Ireland.**
* **We see representatives of these countries in our Assembly Hall.**
* **Our first contest is called “Acquaintance” (знакомство)**
* **Each country will introduce herself.**

**We ask ENGLAND to take her place on the stage.**

На сцену выходят 12 детей в национальных костюмах. На груди у каждого эмблема “The Tudor Rose ”.

* Pupil 1 England is a part of the UK. It borders on Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
* Pupil 2 The Romans invaded Britain in 43AD during the reign of Emperor Claudius.
* Pupil 3 In the 5th-6thcenturies the Germanic tribes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes settled there.
* Pupil 4 In 1066 there was the Norman invasion of England when the Norman leader known in history as “William the Conqueror” became king of the whole England.
* Pupil 5 In the 14thcentury the Civil War between two branches of the royal family took place the Yorkists and Lancastrians known as the War of the Roses.
* Pupil 6 It ended when Henry Tudor married Elizabeth of York. Two rival families united.
* Pupil 7 From this time the Tudor rose is the traditional floral emblem of England.
* Pupil 8 It consists of 5 white inner petals, presenting the House of York and 5 red outer petals to represent the House of Lancaster and its superiority to the House of York.
* Pupil 9 The royal banner of England is made up of three leopards looking to the left. It was made by Richard the Lion Heart in 1190.
* Pupil 10 The flag of England is made up of the red cross (St. George`s cross) on the white field.
* Pupil 11 The birthday of St. George is celebrated on the 23 of April in England.
* Pupil 12 Very little is known about St. George`s life, but it is thought he was a high ranking officer in the Roman army.
* **We welcome Highlanders from SCOTLAND.**

На сцену выходят 8 детей в национальных костюмах, килтах. На груди у каждого эмблема “ Clan MacNeil”.

Pupil1 Our Scottish pride we shall not hide

Pupil 2 Our Scottish race we shall not disgrace

Pupil 3 Our Scottish blood flows hot and true

Pupil 4 Our Scottish people, we will stand by you

Pupil 5 Through thick and thin till the day we die

Pupil 6 Our Scottish flag always stands so high

Pupil 7 We shout this poem louder than the rest

Pupil 8 Cause everyone knows, we Scottish are the best.

Pupil 1 The Scottish Thistle.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. It has been the national emblem since it was adopted by King James III, in the 15th century.

Pupil 2 There is a legend, that in the 8th century, an army of invading Danes were creeping up at night to attack the Stirling Castle, the ancient seat of the Scottish kings.

Pupil 3 The Danes took off their shoes so as to make the least noise possible. But one of them stepped on a thistle and let out a yell of pain.

Pupil 4 The noise alerted the Scots, who rushed out of the castle and defeated the Danes in the battle that followed.

Pupil 5 Scottish Clans and Tartans

One of the first things, that people associate with Scotland is the kilt. It is worn only by men and it is a relic of the time when the clan system existed in the Scottish Highlands.

Pupil 6 The clan was like a very large family and everyone had the same family name, like MacGregor (mac means “son of”.)

Pupil 7 The clan had its particular territory and was governed by a chieftain. Each clan had its own tartan, which both men and women wore.

Pupil 8 Modern machine-made tartans are different from the ones, worn by clans long ago, as the secret of the old fabrics is lost.

**Now WALES will tell about herself.**

One by one several characters in costumes appear on the stage. The national Welsh songs are played.

Pupil 1. Welsh Mummy. I’m the Welsh Mummy, mother of all Wales. My image represents a married woman who is good-natured and open-hearted, a caring mother and a loving wife.

Pupil 2. A tree. I’m the oldest tree in the world. I’m 5 000 years old. I saw the beginning of the country by the Celtic tribes.

Pupil 3. The Red Dragon. I’m the red dragon. I’m the national symbol of Wales. I’m standing for the national interests of Wales. I have been struggling with the White Dragon of France.

Pupil 4. An American. Are you puzzled to see me here? Yes, I’ve come from America. Long ago when America was the British colony we wanted to be free. It was me who decided to fight for our freedom. And the most interesting fact is that I’m Welsh by the origin.

Pupil 5. Leek. Hi, I’m a leek. Long long ago the king ordered the Welsh to attach leek on their helmets, so that they could find themselves on the battlefield. Later the leek became the symbol of Wales.

Pupil 6. The Flag. I’m the Flag of Wales. I have the picture of Red Dragon on the green field. Red dragon was the battle standard of King Arthur. Britains didn’t put me on the Union Jack. It is not Fair.

Pupil 7. The Longest Word. I’m the longest word on the British Isles and I’m proud that I’m Welsh. **Llanfair­pwllgwyngyll­gogery­chwyrn­drobwll­llan­tysilio­gogo­goch** is a large village on the island of Anglesey in Wales. This word consists of 58 letters.

The National Anthem of Wales is on.

* **NORTHERN IRELAND completes our contest of ACQUAINTANCE.**

IRELAND

На сцену выходят 6 учеников.

Pupil 1. Ireland is a country of many names. It is called Eire and the Emerald Island, the Land of Saints and Inis Fail, Hibernia and Scotia.

Pupil 2. An old Celtic name for Ireland is Inis Fail. It means Island of Destiny (остров судьбы). First settlers of Ireland brought a mystical stone to the island called Lia Fail|. This pillar stands on the Hill of Tara - a sacred place for Irish kings. When a chosen king was crowned, he touched the stone and it began to roar if the king was rightful.

Pupil 3. Ireland was named Scotia till the 11th century. It means “dark”, “misty”. When St.Patrick arrived in Ireland in the 5th century he called its people Scottii. Then this name was more frequently used for their Highland cousins.

Pupil 4. Nowadays Ireland is divided into two parts: Ulster - northern provinces. It is known as Northern Ireland. Its Capital is Belfast; and Eire - southern provinces - the Republic of Ireland. Its capital is Dublin.

Pupil 5. Eire is borrowed from the name of the Irish goddess Erin. Erin is a very popular girlish name not only in Ireland, but in the United States, Canada and Australia as well.

Pupil 6. Irish people speak Gaelic Irish - an old Celtic language. They call themselves Eireannaigh.

II

* **The second contest will tell us about the customs, traditions and symbols of the countries.**
* **We ask WALES to take the floor.**

1. На сцене 4 ученика танцуют национальный валлийский танец. По его окончании ведущий комментирует происходящее на сцене.

Eisteddfod. Eisteddfod is a traditional Welsh festival. It is usually held during the 1st week of August. Many talented actors, singers, dancers and poets participate in it.

2. На сцену выходят мальчик и девочка, мальчик дарит девочке деревянную ложку. Ведущий рассказывает про традицию Lovespoon.

It is a wooden spoon that was traditionally presented as a gift of romantic intend. Now they are decorated with different items.

3. На сцену выходят все участники и изображают празднование St.David’s Day.

It is one of the most important days in Wales. Traditionally people wear national costumes on this day and give each other a present.

4. Все учащиеся собираются на сцене вокруг камина и изображают празднование Рождества.

A Christmas coal. On Christmas families gather together. They throw a piece of coal into the fireplace.

All the words are accompanied by mini-performances, dances and songs

* **I’d like to invite NORTHERN IRELAND up.**

На сцену выходят 7 учеников

Pupil 1. Christianity first came to Ireland between the 3d and the 5th centuries. While much of Europe was plunging in the Dark Ages, Ireland served a beacon of light, the land of art, literature and culture.

Pupil 2. Ireland’s most prominent patron saint, St.Patrick, was brought as a slave to Ireland from Wales in the 5th century. He converted pagans to Christianity, performed magic and miracles. He banished (прогнал) all snakes from Ireland.

Pupil 3. St.Patrick explained the Holy Trinity with a shamrock. The God is one as a stem, and he is three persons as a three-leaf plant - Godfather, God-Son and the Holy Spirit. That’s why the symbol of Ireland is the Shamrock.

Pupil 4. St.Patrick’s Day is a national holiday. It is observed on the 17th of March. Everything is green on that day: faces, clothes, food, drinks and even ice-cream.

Pupil 5. The annual parade begins with the march of different unusual creatures. Irish people have inhabited their country with giants, elfs, fairies, dwarfs and leprechauns.

Pupil 6. I’m Finn McCool - an Irish Giant. I live near the town of Antrim. I have built the Giant’s Causeway|, a road, to reach my girlfriend Jenny in Scotland. I enjoy fighting with Scottish giants. One day I made Lough Neagh by scooping up a clod of earth. I threw it at the Scottish giant but missed. The clod landed in the Irish Sea where it made the Isle of Man.

Pupil 7. My name is Artemis Fawl. I’m a leprechaun, a tiny elf. I usually make and mend shoes for fairies and look after underground treasures - gold, diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

WELCOME TO IRELAND!

Dance: YouTube - Tara-Irish Music Festival - The Devil’s Song (1 minute)

* **We want to bring ENGLAND to the stage.**

Выходят 12 детей в национальных костюмах.

* Pupil 1 When we come to England we can hear the word “tradition” everywhere. Englishmen have sentimental love for things and traditions.
* Pupil 2 The Britains ought to be thankful

For the tradition of tea making

They take a piece of cake

And sit at the table for having a break

5 o`clock tea is served everyday

Then people begin to describe their day.

Pupil 3 The Yeomen-warders put the traditional wear on

This custom came the 12 century from.

Pupil 4 In the British Parliament

The Lord Chancellor sits on a sack of wool

In ancient times it made England flourishing and powerful.

Pupil 5 In the House of Commons is

The stripe on the carpet

And when the speaker shouts “order”

Today is no fight is allowed.

Pupil 6 The House of Parliament asked the people

“Who goes home men and women?”

A lot of robbers were all where

That`s why they all went together.

English people enjoy singing. One of the romantic songs is “Lady Green Sleeves”. Do you know that it was composed by Henry the 8th and devoted to his future wife Lady Anne Boleyn.

Pupil 7 England is well-known not only for its traditions but also for its sights.

Pupil 8 For many centuries Stonehenge was built

By John White and his guild

For Merlin

Whom nobody saw

Today it’s a place

For the English guests.

Pupil 9 Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell

It usually strikes every hour as well

It refers to the clock and the tower

It shows the English power.

Pupil 10 The Tower of England is located on the Thames

In 1066 it was a part of Norman Conquest

Then it was her Majesty`s Royal Palace and Fortress.

Pupil 11 Buckingham Palace see the tourists running hard

To watch the changing of the Guard

At BP stop and wait to see the queen

Drive through the gate

But Londoners know

There`s no use crying

She is not at home

When the flag is not flying.

Pupil 12 Two main holidays in England are Christmas and New Year

Pupil 13 People send each other Christmas cards

They want to celebrate it with us

People put Christmas trees in their houses

And decorate them with ribbons, tinsels and beautiful flowers

They listen to the Queen`s speech to the nation

And start to have a celebration.

Pupil 14 In England people come to see in the New Year with friends

They eat and dance

At 12 o`clock at night

They open the front door

For the coming year.

* **And now we shall listen to the story of SCOTLAND.**

Выходят 10 детей в национальных костюмах. Мальчики держат волынки в руках.

Pupil 1 Burns Night is celebrated on the 25th of January all over the world by Scotsmen.

Pupil 2 Wherever they are, they gather together as it is the birthday of Robert Burns, the greatest poet of Scotland.

Pupil 3 There is a traditional dinner with the order of the dishes, brought in to the music of the Scottish bagpipe.

Pupil 4 Some of Burns” lyrics are recited and there may be Scottish dancing after the meal is finished.

Звучит народная шотландская мелодия «The Flower of Scotland», исполняемая волынками. Две группы девочек танцуют национальный танец.

Pupil 5 New Year is a big holyday in Scotland. New Year`s Eve is called Hogmanay.

It is an occasion for much joyous and noisy celebration.

Pupil 6 When the clock strikes 12, people stand in a circle, join hands and begin to sing “Auld Lang Syne” written by Robert Burns.

Звучит мелодия песни. Ученики исполняют один куплет по–английски и один куплет в переводе С.Я. Маршака.

Pupil 7 The Scots have an old custom of first-footing. It is considered lucky if a dark-haired man is the first to set in the house after midnight on Hogmanay.

Pupil 8 He brings a coin, a piece of bread or a lump of coal as a symbol of plenty for the coming year.

Pupil 9 The Edinburgh military tattoo takes place every August and September and is known throughout the world.

Pupil 10 For 90 minutes during five or six nights a week, 600 people perform in the square in front of the Castle. The performers play military music and march to it.

III

* **Every country has her great people. They are valued and remembered by the whole nation because they brought glory to their Motherland.**
* **NORTHERN IRELAND will tell us about the first Irish king - Hermorn O’Neill.**

AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY - HEREMON O’NEILL

A play.

Characters:

Narrator 1

Narrator 2

Heremon O’Neill

His friend - another chieftain

Viking warriors

*Дети готовят на ватмане остров, драконьи головы для лодок, кровавую руку, шлемы, меч.*

**N.1** - As you know the symbols of Ulster are the Shamrock and the Bloody Hand. Every Irishman knows it is the hand of the first Irish king - Heremon O’Neill.

*Music Zaycev.net Irish folk Riverdance*

**N.2** - It happened in 753 AD. Two Viking dragon ships were sailing across the Atlantic Ocean.

**HO’N** - My name is Heremon O’Neill. I’m a Viking Chieftain. My friend and I are coming back to Iceland, our native land.

**Fr**.- Our warriors are very tired. We haven’t seen land for several months.

**HO’N** - Look, comrades! I see an island on the horizon!

**Fr.** - A wonderful Emerald Island! I would like to be king of that island.

**HO’N** - I want to be its king, too.

**Fr.** - Let’s make an agreement: the first of us who will touch the land will be the king of it.

**HO’N** - That’s a good idea. We shall hold a boat race. Ready, steady, go!

*Дети изображают боевой крик викингов “Hoo-hoo-hoo…”*

**N.1** - The sailors rowed with all their might. The two boats were going faster and faster.

**N.2** - But the boat of Heremon O’Neill was not so fast.

**HO’N** - I’ve never been a loser. I shan’t lose this race, either!

**N.2** - Without any hesitation O’Neill took his sword and cut off his right hand.

**N.1 -** then he picked up his bloody hand and threw it over to the shore. His hand touched the land first.

**HO’N** - I am king of the Emerald Island! I’ve won the race!

**N.1** - For eight centuries till 1616 sons and grandsons of Heremon O’Neill were kings of Ulster.

**N.2** - Now you know whose hand is on the coat-of-arms of Ulster. The name of this man is ***HEREMON O’NEILL*** *together).*

* **SCOTLAND is willing to share her knowledge about her great people.**

Выходят 12 детей с портретами В. Уолиса, А. Конан-Дойля, В. Скотта

Pupil 1 William Wallace was one of the greatest patriots in the history of Scotland. We know very little about his life, only a brief period of his rebellion, victory, defeat and execution.

Pupil 2 He was one of Scotland’s national heroes, leader of the Scottish resistance forces from English rule. In 1297 Wallace and a band of some 30 men burned Lanark and killed its English sheriff.

Pupil 3 Wallace then organized an army of commoners and small landowners and attacked the English garrisons between the rivers Forth and Tay.

Pupil 4 He captured the Stirling Castle and Scotland was free of occupying forces.

Pupil 5 Scotland is proud of its outstanding personalities, as they glorified their homeland and contributed greatly to the development and prosperity of their country.

Pupil 6 Scotland is famous for its talented writers and poets.

Sir Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on August 15, 1771. The young Walter attended the prestigious Royal High School of Edinburgh. He developed a deep interest in literature and reading, especially the folk tales and the legends of his native Scotland.

Pupil 7 He started his literature career in 1796. His first novel was «Waverley» (1814), a historical novel about the adventures of an English gentleman of honour in 1745-1746.

Pupil 8 His most famous novels are «Ivanhoe» and «Quentin Durward», «Count Robert of Paris». In 1829-1830 he published the two volumes of the «History of Scotland». He is considered to be one of the most influential Scots In the history of the country.

Pupil 9 Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) is one of the most popular Scotland writers. He is famous for his novel about the adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr.Watson.

Pupil 10 Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. The talent of story-telling Arthur inherited from his mother and it helped him as a writer. In 1887 he published his first detective story ”A Study in Scarlet”. The main characters were Sherloсk Holmes and Dr.Watson. They became he most popular characters of a great many of Conan Doyle`s stories.

Pupil 11 Nowadays tourists coming to London always go to visit Baker street to see the house where Sherloсk Holmes lived.

Pupil 12 Robert Louis Stevenson was a famous Scottish writer. He was born in Edinburgh in the nineteenth century. He was an author more than forty books. Some of them are: “The Black Arrow”, “Kidnapped” and “Treasure Island”. And he also wrote a lot of poems. I would like to recite my favourite one.

An English Breeze

Up with the sun the breeze arose,

Across the talking corn she goes,

And smooth she rustles far and wide

Through all the talking country side.

Through all the land her tail she tells;

She spins, she tosses, she compels

The kites, the clouds, the windmill sails

And all the trees in all the dales.

* **WALES is proud of her great composer Andrew Lloyd Webber.**

Звучит композиция из мюзикла “Cats”

**Andrew Lloyd Webber, Baron Lloyd-Webber** (born 22 March 1948) is an English [composer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composer) and [impresario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impresario) of [musical theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_theatre). Several of his musicals have run for more than a decade both in the [West End](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_End_theatre) and on [Broadway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadway_theatre). He has composed 13 musicals, a [song cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_cycle), a set of [variations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variation_(music)), two [film scores](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_score), and a Latin [Requiem Mass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_for_the_Requiem_Mass). Several of his songs have been widely recorded and were successful outside of their parent musicals, such as "[The Music of the Night](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Music_of_the_Night)" and "[All I Ask of You](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_I_Ask_of_You)" from [The Phantom of the Opera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Phantom_of_the_Opera_(1986_musical)), "[I Don't Know How to Love Him](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Don%27t_Know_How_to_Love_Him)" from [Jesus Christ Superstar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ_Superstar), "[Don't Cry for Me, Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don%27t_Cry_for_Me,_Argentina)" from [Evita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evita_(musical)" \o "Evita (musical)), "[Any Dream Will Do](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Any_Dream_Will_Do_(song))" from [Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_and_the_Amazing_Technicolor_Dreamcoat), and "[Memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_(Cats_song))" from [Cats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cats_(musical)). In 2001 The New York Times referred to him as "the most commercially successful composer in history". Ranked the "fifth most powerful person in British culture" by The Daily Telegraph in 2008, the lyricist [Don Black](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don_Black_(lyricist)" \o "Don Black (lyricist)) stated "Andrew more or less single-handedly reinvented the musical."

He has received a number of awards, including a [knighthood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knighthood) in 1992, followed by a [peerage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage) from Queen [Elizabeth II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II) for services to the Arts, six [Tonys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony_Award" \o "Tony Award), three [Grammys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Award) (as well as the [Grammy Legend Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Legend_Award)), an [Academy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award), fourteen [Ivor Novello Awards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivor_Novello_Award), seven [Olivier Awards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurence_Olivier_Awards), a [Golden Globe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe), a [Brit Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brit_Awards), the 2006 [Kennedy Center Honors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedy_Center_Honors), the 2008 [Classic Brit Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classic_Brit_Awards) for Outstanding Contribution to Music, and an [Emmy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emmy_Award). He is one of fifteen people to have won [an Oscar, an Emmy, a Grammy, and a Tony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_who_have_won_Academy,_Emmy,_Grammy,_and_Tony_Awards" \o "List of people who have won Academy, Emmy, Grammy, and Tony Awards). He has a star on the [Hollywood Walk of Fame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Walk_of_Fame" \o "Hollywood Walk of Fame), is an inductee into the [Songwriter's Hall of Fame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Songwriter%27s_Hall_of_Fame" \o "Songwriter's Hall of Fame), and is a fellow of the [British Academy of Songwriters, Composers, and Authors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Academy_of_Songwriters,_Composers,_and_Authors" \o "British Academy of Songwriters, Composers, and Authors).

Финальный танец под тему The Phantom Of The Opera.

* **The traditional English pantomime shows the story of Dick Whittington and his cat.**

**Richard Whittington was the richest Englishman. Six hundred years passed but his fund still helps needy and poor people.**

Pupil 1. The story of Dick Whittington took place at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century.

Dick was a little boy. His father and mother died. He was very poor. He had no friends. His only friend was his cat whom he loved dearly.

Pupil 2. One day Dick heard that life was very easy in London, that all the people in London were very good and kind, that the streets of London were full of gold.

*Дети готовят на ватмане вид улицы Лондона.*

Pupil 3. “Let`s go to London,” Dick said to his cat.

Pupil 4. “All right, let`s go there,” said his cat.

Pupil 5. But when they came to London, they, of course, didn`t see anybody who wanted to help them.

At last Dick found a job on one of the ships.

Pupil 3. “May I take my cat with me?” Dick asked the captain.

Pupil 6. “Certainly,” said the captain.

Pupil 7. The captain was a good old kind man. He told Dick stories about strange countries and strange people, about strange plants and strange animals. One day there was a storm in the sea. The ship was driven into a strange country.

Pupil 8. The captain of the ship sent beautiful presents to the King and the Queen of that country. Then they invited the captain to their palace.(Звуковое сопровождение)

Pupil 9. It was a beautiful palace. There were a lot of different tasty things on the tables for the King, the Queen and the captain. But suddenly hundreds of rats ran into the room and began to eat all the tasty things.( Звуковое сопровождение, писк крыс)

Pupil 10. “This happens every day,”. said the King

“I shall give a great award to anyone who can find a cure.”

Pupil 11. “We don`t know what to do. Nobody can help us.” said the Queen.

Pupil 12.So the captain sent for Dick and his cat. When the cat saw the rats, she jumped and all the rats were dead.

Pupil 13.The King and the Queen were so pleased that they gave Dick twelve bags of gold and many other presents. When Dick came back to London, he was very rich.

Pupil 14. He built a large house, in which poor old men and women could stay for the rest of their days. He gave them food and clothes and money to keep them. He left all his money to be spent for the good of poor of London.

IV

* **It’s time for our Quiz. Answer the questions of the teacher, please.**

BRITISH QUIZ

1. What is the official name of the state which is often referred to as Britain? (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
2. Where is the UK situated? (on the British Isles to the north-west of Europe)
3. What are the two largest islands? (Great Britain and Ireland)
4. Name at least 5 smallest islands in the archipelago. (the Isle of Man,

the Isle of Wight, Anglesey, the Hebrides, the Orkneys, the Shetlands)

1. What countries does Great Britain comprise?
2. What countries does Ireland comprise?
3. What country is not far from the Arctic Circle?
4. What country is most densely populated?
5. What is the second name of Northern Ireland?

10.What area of London does the prime meridian of 0 pass?

( Greenwich)

11. What is historically well-known forest in Britain?

12. Name 5 most common trees in Britain. (pine, fir, larch, oak, beech, maple, lime, birch, ash, elm, rowan)

13. Name at least 5 most widespread animals. (the deer, the fox, the hare, the seal, the lynx, the beaver. Unfortunately, the wolf, the bear and the boar are endangered in Britain)

14. What is the national bird in the UK? (a robin. Robin Redbreast)

15. What mountain chain separates England from Scotland? (the Cheviot Hills)

16. What is the longest river in Britain? (the Severn)

17. What are the four main nationalities of the UK? (the English, the Scots, the Welsh, the Irish)

18. What languages do people speak in the UK? (English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish - Gaelic)

19. What is the national musical instrument of Scotland? (the bagpipes)

20. What country is called “The Land of Song”? (Wales)

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* **Our party is over. Good luck, dear friends!**
* **See you next year!**

Мероприятие закончено. Ученики фотографируются и получают подарки.