

Great Britain



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Plan:

1. Location of Great Britain
2. Political system of Great Britain
3. The climate of Great Britain
4. The economy
5. Culture of Great Britain

LITERATURE

- *The English playwright and poet William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest dramatist of all time, [487][488][489] and his contemporaries Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson have also been held in continuous high esteem. More recently the playwrights Alan Ayckbourn, Harold Pinter, Michael Frayn, Tom Stoppard and David Edgar have combined elements of surrealism, realism and radicalism.*
- *Notable pre-modern and early-modern English writers include Geoffrey Chaucer (14th century), Thomas Malory (15th century), Sir Thomas More (16th century), John Bunyan (17th century) and John Milton (17th century). In the 18th century Daniel Defoe (author of Robinson Crusoe) and Samuel Richardson were pioneers of the modern novel. In the 19th century there followed further innovation by Jane Austen, the gothic novelist Mary Shelley, the children's writer Lewis Carroll, the Brontë sisters, the social campaigner Charles Dickens, the naturalist Thomas Hardy, the realist George Eliot, the visionary poet William Blake and romantic poet William Wordsworth. 20th century English writers include the science-fiction novelist H. G. Wells; the writers of children's classics Rudyard Kipling, A. A. Milne (the creator of Winnie-the-Pooh), Roald Dahl and Enid Blyton; the controversial D. H. Lawrence; the modernist Virginia Woolf; the satirist Evelyn Waugh; the prophetic novelist George Orwell; the popular novelists W. Somerset Maugham and Graham Greene; the crime writer Agatha Christie (the best-selling novelist of all time); [490] Ian Fleming (the creator of James Bond); the poets T.S. Eliot, Philip Larkin and Ted Hughes; the fantasy writers J. R. R. Tolkien, C. S. Lewis and J. K. Rowling; the graphic novelists Alan Moore and Neil Gaiman.*





Great Britain

England

(Англия)

Wales

(Уэльс)

Scotland

(Шотландия)

Northern Ireland
(Северная Ирландия)



"...на зелёной английской лужайке гербовой щит готической формы, опоясанный подвязочной лентой и вышитым на ней девизом ордена Подвязки "Honi soit y mal y pense" (франц. "Позор тому, кто дурно об этом подумает") с двух сторон поддерживают коронованный лев рампант (символ Шотландии) и единорог рампант на цепи (символ Уэльса). На лужайке произрастают роза, клевер и чертополох - символические растения Англии, Северной Ирландии и Шотландии. В самом низу написан девиз монарха в Великобритании: "DIEU ET MON DROIT" (франц. "Бог и моё право"). Гербовой щит разделён на 4 четверти. В 1-й и 3-й четверти помещён герб Англии - 3 льва или леопарда пассанта. Во 2-й четверти помещён герб Шотландии - лев рампант, а в 4-й четверти - герб Ирландии - ирландская арфа. Щит венчает коронованный турнирный шлем, опоясанный наметом, а сверху на шлеме стоит коронованный лев пассант..."

ENGLISH FLAG



England

SCOTTISH FLAG



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WELSH FLAG



Parliament

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graph TD; Parliament --> HouseOfLords[House of Lords]; Parliament --> HouseOfCommons[House of Commons]; HouseOfLords --> Conservative; HouseOfLords --> Liberal; HouseOfCommons --> Labour;
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The diagram is an organizational chart for the UK Parliament. At the top is a box labeled 'Parliament'. A line from this box branches into two boxes: 'House of Lords' on the left and 'House of Commons' on the right. From the 'House of Lords' box, a line branches into two boxes: 'Conservative' and 'Liberal'. From the 'House of Commons' box, a line branches into one box: 'Labour'. The boxes for 'House of Lords', 'Conservative', and 'Liberal' are on a light purple background, while the boxes for 'House of Commons' and 'Labour' are on a black background. All boxes have a red border and rounded corners.

House of Lords

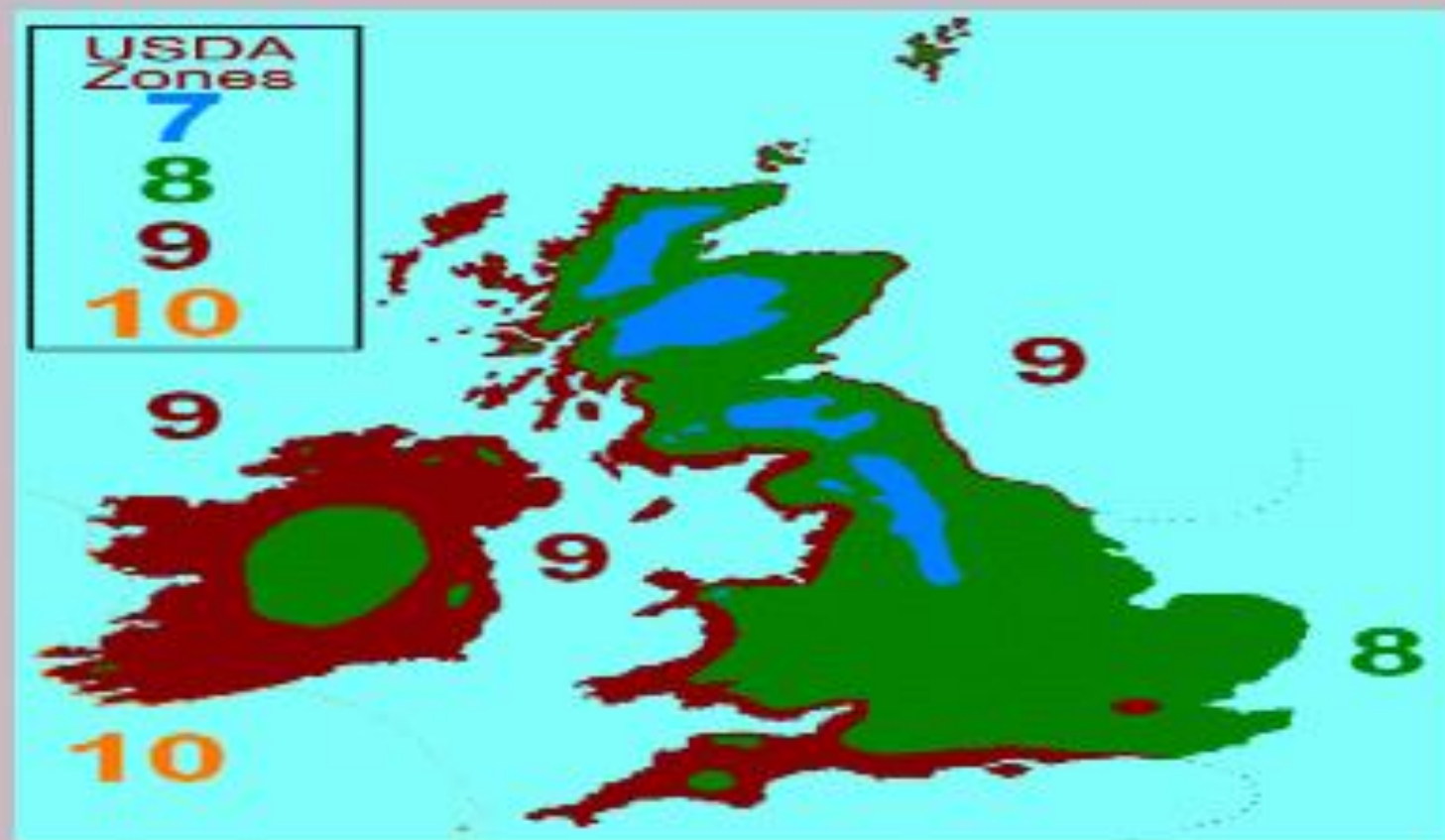
House of
Commons

Conservative

Liberal

Labour





- The climate of Great Britain is greatly influenced by the Atlantic Ocean, and the warm waters of Gulf Stream. The weather on the island is quite changeable. For example, a fine morning can unexpectedly change into a wet afternoon and vice versa. The most unpleasant aspect of British weather is continuous rain and fog. It is especially common in large cities. During thick fog car accidents are a frequent scene. The best time of the year is spring and the worst is winter. January and February are rather cold, humid and unpleasant. Summer days can be rainy too, so most British people prefer spending their summer holidays abroad.

LITERATURE

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- Various styles of music are popular in the UK from the indigenous folk music of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to heavy metal. Notable composers of classical music from the United Kingdom and the countries that preceded it include William Byrd, Henry Purcell, Sir Edward Elgar, Gustav Holst, Sir Arthur Sullivan (most famous for working with the librettist Sir W. G. Gilbert). Delia

VISUAL ART

- The history of British visual art forms part of western art history. Major British artists include: the Romantics William Blake, John Constable, Samuel Palmer and J.M.W. Turner; the portrait painters Sir Joshua Reynolds and Lucian Freud; the landscape artists Thomas Gainsborough and L. S. Lowry; the pioneer of the Arts and Crafts Movement William Morris; the figurative painter Francis Bacon; the Pop artists Peter Blake, Richard Hamilton and David Hockney; the collaborative duo Gilbert and George; the abstract artist Howard Hodgkin; and the sculptors Antony

Thanks for your
attention 

