

PRE-READING

Task 1. Match parts from columns to make sentences.

1.Scotland forms	a) lived in Scotland before the coming of the Romans.
2.The Northern tribes	b) is a type of national dress.
3.Mary Stuart	c) has always been admired as one of the most beautiful cities.
4.The kilt	d) a part of the United Kingdom.
5. Edinburgh	e) its own national drink «Scotch».
6. Scotland has	f) was the Queen of Scots.

Task 2. Read and guess. Complete the following sentences with appropriate words.

Dirty, take pride, many castles and forts, four, eventful, Scots, national dress, capital, to protect the Roman camps

1. The UK consists of parts.
2. Mary, Queen of, the beautiful Mary Stuart was married in one of them, her son James (who was to become James I of England) was born in another.
3. Scotland has ... history.
4. The Great Wall was built ... in the Northern part of England.
5. Scotland's history is associated with ... that are to be seen all over the country.
6. The Scots kept their... , centred in Edinburgh.
7. Glasgow was seen ... area.
8. People now ... in Glasgow.
9. The kilt is ... , worn only by men.

SCOTLAND

Scotland forms a part of the United Kingdom. Scotland is a land of romance and it has had a most eventful history. The Picts and Celts lived there before the coming of the Romans to Britain. Those Northern tribes worried the Romans so much that the Great Wall was built to protect the Roman camps in the Northern part of England.

It was in the 11th century that the Normans began to settle in Scotland. Almost all of Scotland's history is associated with many castles and forts that are to be seen all over the country. They are very picturesque. Mary, Queen of Scots, the beautiful Mary Stuart was married in one of them, her son James (who was to become James I of England) was born in another.

Edinburgh – the capital of Scotland has always been admired as one of the most beautiful cities. Glasgow – its second city – always had a bad reputation. It was too often seen as a dirty area. But no longer. The buildings have been cleaned up, the streets are tidy and the people now take an obvious pride in their city. Glasgow was chosen to be the cultural capital of Europe 1890.

Not far from Glasgow there is one of the most famous of Scotland's lakes (called «lochs»), Loch Lomond. Scottish numerous valleys are known as «glens». Scotland is a country with an intense and living national tradition of a kind only too rare in the modern world. It has its distinctive national dress, the kilt, worn only by men. It also has its own typical musical instruments (the pipes, sometimes called «the bagpipes»), its own national form of dancing, its own songs, language, traditions and education. Scotland has even its own national drink, a fact so widely known that one need only ask for «Scotch».

Task 3. Expand the following sentences. Use words from the text.

Model: *The Great Wall was built to protect the Roman camps. (Northern tribes)*

The Great Wall was built to protect the Roman camps because the Northern tribes worried the Romans very much.

1. Scotland is one of the parts of UK. (land of romance and eventful history)
2. Many castles and forts reflect Scotland's history. (picturesque, all over the country)
3. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. (one of the most beautiful cities)
4. Glasgow always had a bad reputation. (dirty area)
5. Glasgow is the cultural capital of Europe. (1890)
6. Loch Lomond is not far from Glasgow. (the most famous of Scotland's lakes)
7. Scotland has intense and living national traditions. (be associated with national...)

WHILE-READING

Task 4. Read the text and divide it into parts. Give each a title.

Task 5. Put the questions into the correct order to reflect the content of the text.

1. Are national traditions still alive in Scotland?
2. What's the country's second city?
3. What is the population of Scotland?
4. Why are there so many castles in the country?
5. What do they call Scottish valleys and lakes?
6. Why was the Great Wall built?

6. Answer these questions. Give full answers.

POST-READING

Task 7. Discuss which issues are represented in the text Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of Scotland?
2. Why was the Great Wall built?
3. Why are there so many castles in the country?
4. What have you learnt about the Highlands?
5. When was the Act of Union passed?
6. What's the country's second city?
7. What do they call Scottish valleys and lakes?
8. Are national traditions still alive in Scotland?

Task 8. Represtate the text according the context.

Scotland forms a part of _____. Scotland is a land of _____ and it has had a most eventful history. The Picts and Celts lived there _____ the coming of the _____ to Britain. Those Northern tribes worried the Romans so much that the _____ was built to protect the Roman camps in the Northern part of England.

It was in the 11th century that the Normans began to settle in Scotland. Almost all of Scotland's history is associated with many _____ and _____ that are to be seen all over the country. They are very picturesque. Mary, Queen of _____, the beautiful Mary Stuart was married in one of them, her son James (who was to become James I of England) was born in another.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland has always been _____ as one of the most beautiful cities. Glasgow its second city is always had a bad _____. It was too often seen as a dirty area. But no longer. The buildings have been cleaned up, the streets are tidy

and the people now take an obvious pride in their city. Glasgow was chosen to be the _____ capital of Europe 1890.

Not far from Glasgow there is one of the most famous of Scotland's lakes (called «lochs»), Loch Lomond. Scottish numerous valleys are known as «glens». Scotland is a country with an intense and living national tradition of a kind only too rare in the modern world. It has its distinctive national dress, the _____, worn only by men. It also has its own typical musical instruments (the pipes, sometimes called «the _____»), its own national form of dancing, its own songs, language, traditions and education. Scotland has even its own national _____, a fact so widely known that one need only ask for «Scotch».