

TRIVIA SEARCH

GREAT BRITAIN TRIVIA

Read some interesting facts about England, Scotland and Wales to find the answers to the following questions:

1. What's the population of London?
2. Where does the Queen live in London?
3. Where was William Shakespeare born?
4. What's the population of the capital of Wales?
5. What competitions can you watch from Llangollen Bridge?
6. What is Snowdon and how high is it?
7. What's the population of the capital of Scotland?
8. What symbol can you see on the Scottish national flag?
9. Which is the highest mountain in Great Britain?

ENGLAND

London is the capital city of England. Nearly nine million people live there. London has got a lot of attractions: historic buildings, museums, docks and the world's oldest surviving music hall.

St. George's Cross is a symbol that you can see on the national flag of England.

The three lions are another symbol connected with England. You can see the coat of three lions in the logo of the English national football team.

The red rose is the national emblem of England. You can see it on the T-shirts of the England national rugby union team.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's residence in London. In the palace, tourists can see historic furniture and a wonderful art collection.

The Globe Theatre was a theatre in London where William Shakespeare performed his plays 400 years ago. Today you can visit the reconstruction of the original theatre.

Stratford-upon-Avon is a town in the east of England. William Shakespeare was born there. You can visit his house and see the houses of his family.

WALES

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales with a population of over 330,000. Tourists visit Cardiff to see its historic buildings as well as to watch rugby and football matches at the Principality Stadium.

Welsh is the second most popular language in Wales after English. Over 20% of Welsh people can speak it. The language is very different to English. It evolved from a Celtic language.

The red dragon is a symbol of Wales and you can see it on the Welsh flag.

The daffodil is a yellow flower that grows in spring. It is the emblem of Wales.

Llangollen Bridge is one of the seven wonders of Wales. It's a historic stone bridge in the town of Llangollen. There is a wonderful view from the bridge and you can watch canoeing competitions on the river below.

Pistyll Rhaeadr is a spectacular waterfall in the mountains in Wales. It is 73 metres high.

Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales, at an elevation of 1,085 metres above sea level. You can take the train to the summit of the mountain.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. It has a population of nearly half a million. It is famous for the Edinburgh Festival, which takes place in August. One of the city's many attractions is Arthur's Seat, an extinct volcano.

Scottish Gaelic is an indigenous language of Scotland. Over 1% of the Scottish population can speak it. It is very different to English.

St Andrew's Cross is a symbol on the Scottish national flag. It looks like the letter X.

The thistle is a wild plant with purple or white flowers and prickly leaves. It is the national emblem of Scotland.

The Holyrood Palace is the Queen's residence in Edinburgh. Tourists can visit the palace when the Royal Family is not there.

Loch Ness is a large lake in the Highlands, the mountains in the west of Scotland. It is believed that a monster called Nessie lives in the lake.

Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain. It is located in the west of Scotland. It is 1,344 metres high

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Easter in Britain

Easter is preceded by forty days of Lent. Shrove Tuesday is the last day before the period of fasting which starts on Ash Wednesday. Traditionally, it is the time of enjoyment and eating pancakes, hence it is often called Pancake Day. Ash Wednesday is a very solemn day when ash is sprinkled on the heads of members of the congregation. The Sunday before Easter is called Palm Sunday. On this day small crosses of palm are given to the worshippers. This is the beginning of Holy Week.

A very interesting custom is maintained on Thursday, known as Maundy Thursday, when the sovereign gives some elderly people presents of Maundy money (coins which are specially minted for that occasion). The number of coins equals the sovereign's age in years and the presentation usually takes place in a selected cathedral city.

Maundy Thursday is followed by Good Friday. It is celebrated as a bank holiday. People do not go to work on that day and eat so called hot cross buns containing currants and marked with a cross (this symbol reminds one of the crucifixion of Christ).

The central day of Easter is Easter Sunday, the Christian feast of the Resurrection of Jesus. On this day Christians follow the old tradition of eating Easter eggs. Many families gather together at dinner and organize egg hunts. Children have a lot of fun looking for dyed eggs hidden in the house or in the yard. Except for chocolate eggs, rabbits and chicks for children, presents are not given on Easter. People usually confine themselves to sending Easter cards to their friends and family.

The day after Easter is known as Easter Monday. It is the last day of the Easter celebration and it is regarded as the beginning of the summer tourist season.

Easter – Wielkanoc
Lent-Post (the Lenten Fast – Wielki Post)
Shrove Tuesday – tłusty wtorek
Ash Wednesday – Popielec
Palm Sunday – Niedziela Palmowa
Holy Week – Wielki Tydzień
Maundy – Thursday – Wielki Tydzień
Good Friday – Wielki Piątek
The Resurrection – Zmartwychwstanie
Easter Monday – drugi dzień Świąt
Wielkanocy



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