

Opracowanie oparte na materiałach zdobytych na kursie:

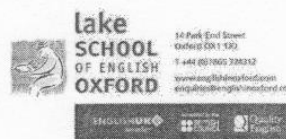
„Language, life and culture in the UK today”

Termin: *07-11 listopada 2016r.*

Miejsce: *Oxford w Wielkiej Brytanii*

Autor opracowania: *Lidia Romańczyk, Gabriela Rusiecka*

Tytuł opracowania: *Materiały do lekcji: „Różnorodna kultura Wielkiej Brytanii”*



Guess which countries they are mostly associated with :

Discuss what they represent and any significance.

St Patrick's flag Ireland



St Andrew's Scotland



The Red Dragon Wales



The Union flag was created in 1606, 2 centuries after Wales was united with England so the Welsh dragon does not appear



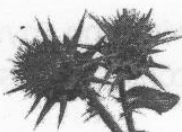
Saint George

Saint Patrick's Day 17th March Saint Andrew's Day 30th November St David's day 1st March

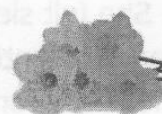


Shamrock symbol of Ireland

St Patrick used it as symbol of trinity



Thistle symbol of Scotland



Daffodil symbol of Wales

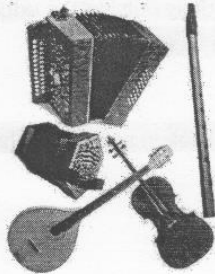
Leek much older symbol of Wales





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Traditional Irish instruments



Welsh harp Triple strings

Played on the left shoulder

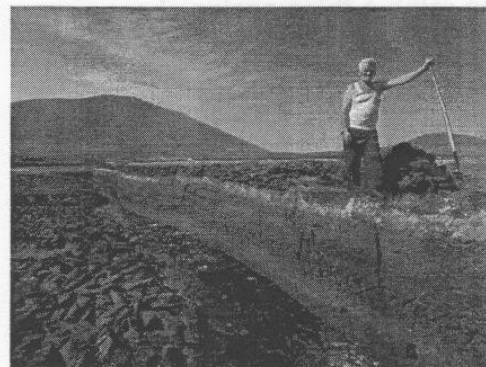


Northern Irish marching band

620 marching bands in Northern Ireland

Used as community bonding

and paramilitary associations



Peat bogs – Ireland fuel and building material



Scottish hard shoes, use arms

Bend the knees



Welsh clog dancing

originated in slate mines; test of stamina



Irish no arms, stay on

tip toes



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Gaelic is an English word for any of three languages which form one half of the Celtic language family group. These three Gaelic languages are

Gaelic (Scottish) 57,375 (2011) in Scotland as well as 1,275 (2011) in Nova Scotia²

Gaelge (Irish) 40,000–80,000 In the Republic of Ireland, 94,000 people use Irish daily outside the education system.

Gailck (Manx) 100+, including a small number of children who are new native speakers

Welsh (from old Bretonic, totally different) 431,000 (14.6% of the population of Wales) self-certify that they "speak fluent Welsh daily" (2011) 40.8% of 5-15 year olds speak Welsh.

Irish (Gaeilge), also known as **Irish Gaelic**

the Republic of Ireland:

Iascaire is ea m'athair le ceart

Conas ná raibh a fhios againn cheana
agus diamhair na mara
chomh glé sin ina shúil?

Welsh

Mae hen wlad fy nhadau yn annwyl i mi
Gwlad beirdd a chantorion enwogion o fri
Ei gwrol ryfelwr, gwlad garwyr tra mad
Tros ryddid collasant eu gwaed.

Scottish

Tha gach uile dhuine air a bhreith saor agus co-ionnan
ann an urram 's ann an còirichean. Tha iad air am breith
le reusan is le cogais agus mar sin bu chòir dhaibh a bhith
beò nam measg fhèin ann an spiorad bràthaireil.

Irish - Cén t-ainm atá ort?,
Scottish Gaelic - Dè an t-ainm a th'ort,

What is your name?

Welsh - Beth yw dy enw (di)?



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Groups of miners/ steelworkers tee total Methodists. Sang instead of drank together!



Scottish Highlands

Irish A **leprechaun** (Irish: *leipreachán*) is a type of fairy in Irish folklore, usually taking the form of an old man, clad in a red or green coat, who enjoys partaking in mischief. Like other fairy creatures, leprechauns have been linked to the Tuatha Dé Danann of Irish mythology.^[1] The leprechauns spend all their time busily making shoes, and store away all their coins in a hidden pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. If ever captured by a human, the leprechaun has the magical power to grant three wishes in exchange for their release. Popular depiction shows the leprechaun as being no taller than a small child,^[2] with a beard and hat, although they may originally have been perceived as the tallest of the mound-dwellers (the Tuatha Dé Danann).



Haggis

Haggis is a savoury pudding containing sheep's pluck (heart, liver and lungs); minced with onion, oatmeal, suet, spices, and salt, mixed with stock, and traditionally encased in the animal's stomach and simmered for approximately three hours. Most modern commercial haggis is prepared in a sausage casing rather than an actual stomach



Welsh cakes

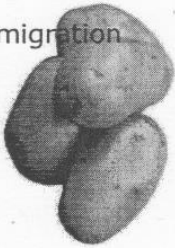
Welsh cakes are made from flour, sultanas, raisins, and/or currants, and may also include such spices as cinnamon and nutmeg. They are roughly circular, a couple of inches (4–6 cm) in diameter and about half an inch (1–1.5 cm) thick.



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Ireland potato famine
mass migration



Kilt, sporran, tartan (originally different tartan designs given place/ Klan names to identify them in catalogues. People now tend to think they represent families – not true)



welsh national costume



Irish whiskey (with an 'e') Three times distilled
Scottish whisky (no 'e') twice distilled



Aran sweater

Irish (family designs)



Irish stout is a dark beer made using roasted malt or roasted barley, hops, water and yeast



Felinfoel ale – oldest welsh
brewery



Rugby – Wales especially



Scotland Highland Games
Tossing the caber



Irish hurling

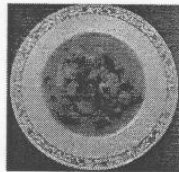


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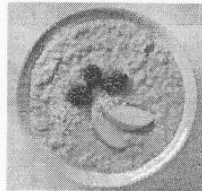
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Irish coffee



Irish stew



Scottish porridge



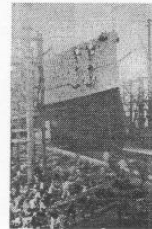
Welsh laverbread
Made from seaweed



colcannon Irish, mashed
potatoes and cabbage / kale



Coalmining Wales (no more)



shipbuilding – traditional Scottish industry –no more

Bagpipes Regarded by the British military as a weapon and was banned – it made scotts adrenelin pump when they heard it and would fight more fierclely





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Wales sheep farming in the North (dairy in south)



Loch Ness monster

The flag of Saint George (England)

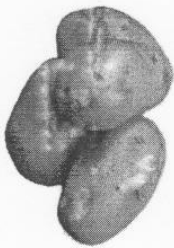
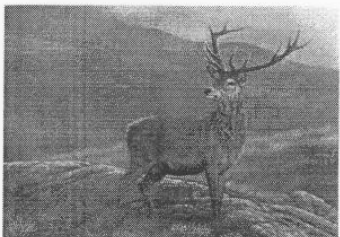
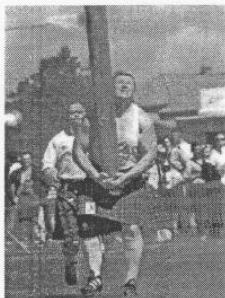
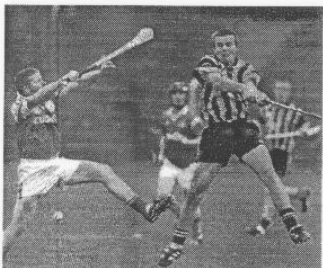


The Union Jack



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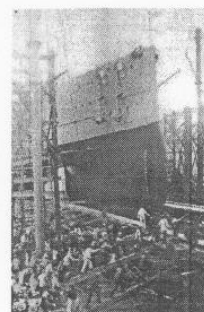
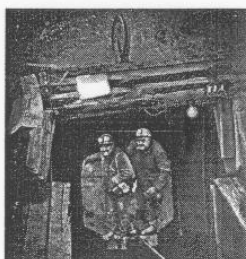
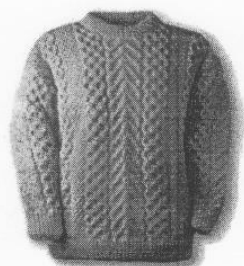
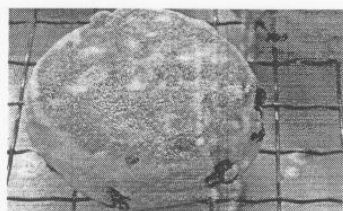
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	Cén t-ainm atá ort? What is your name?	Dè an t-ainm a th'ort ? What is your name?
Beth yw dy enw (di)? What is your name?		



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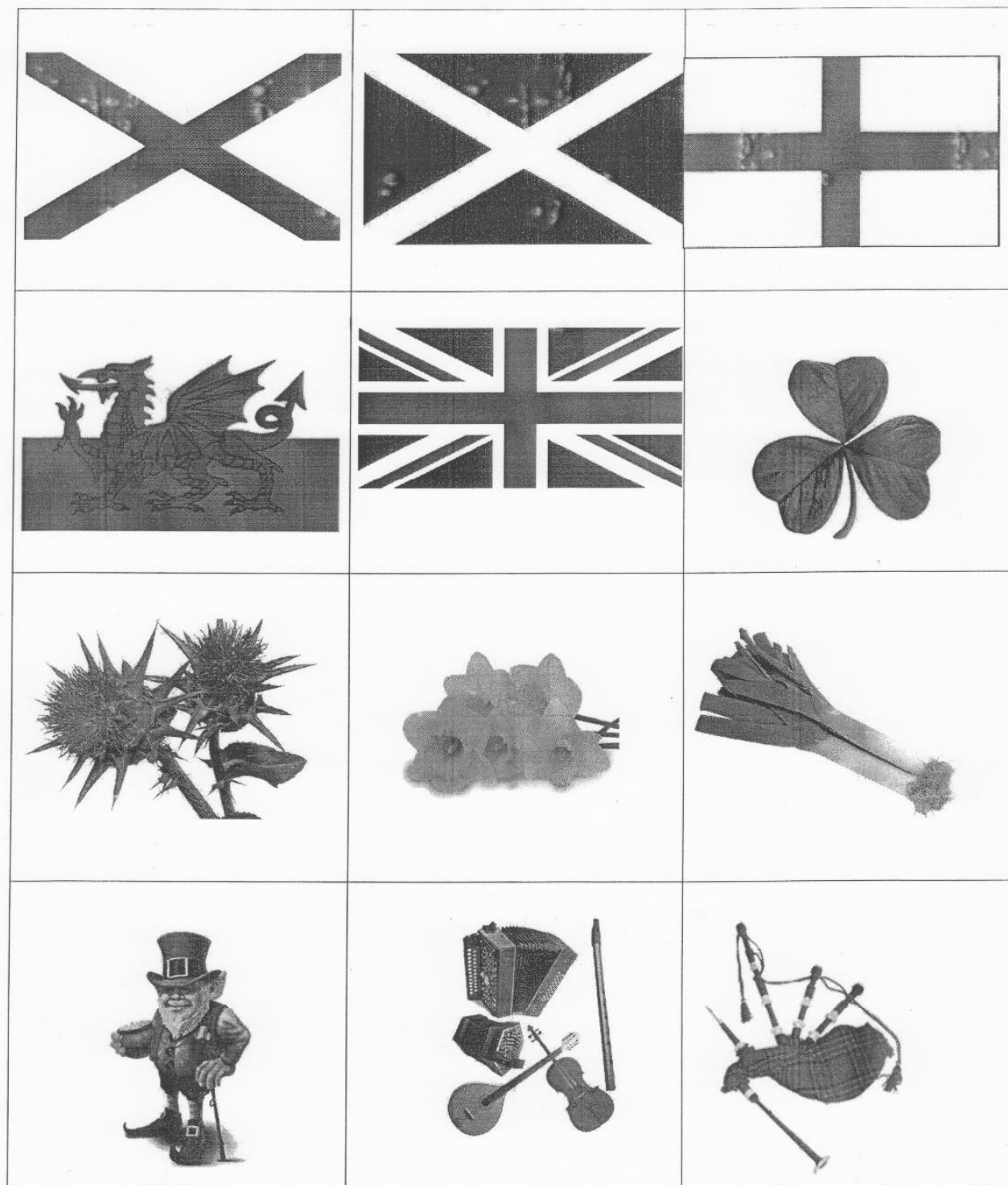
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