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ABSOLVENTSKÁ PRÁCE

Název práce: The best of Great Britain

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Poděkování

Tímto bych ráda poděkovala paní učitelce Petře Jarošové, nejen za trpělivost a pomoc při zpracovávání absolventské práce, ale také za výborné vyučování pro mě velmi důležitého anglického jazyka.

Anotace

Práce s názvem The best of Great Britain byla zpracována jako absolventská práce v anglickém jazyce při ukončení základního vzdělávání na MŠ a ZŠ Kladno, Norská 2633.

Práce je zaměřena na Velkou Británii, ukazuje, jaký je systém vzdělávání v Británii. Je zaměřena na významná místa, osobnosti, okamžiky v historii a obecné informace o geografii a informace o jednotlivých částech Spojeného království Velké Británie a Severního Irsku.

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Úvod

Absolventskou práci na téma The best of Great Britain jsem si vybrala mnoha důvodů. Jedním z nich byl, že jsem měla možnost zpracovat celou práci v anglickém jazyce a to mi přišlo jako něco neobvyklého. Absolventské práce se u nás píše každý rok, ale zatím jsem neviděla žádnou v jiném jazyce než v češtině. Já sama mám Anglii velmi ráda a proto, když jsem viděla toto téma, věděla jsem, že chci zpracovávat právě toto. Posledním z hlavních důvodů, proč jsem si vybrala tuto absolventskou práci byla paní učitelka. I když to málo z nás přizná, nevybíráme si absolventské práce pouze podle témat, ale také podle učitelů, kteří témata zadávají. Díky této práci jsem měla možnost se dozvědět některé věci o Velké Británii dopodrobna a i když se nezajímám moc o historii, měla jsem možnost se něco základního o ní dozvědět při zpracování práce.

Většinu informací pro tuto práci jsem hledala na internetu, ovšem nebylo tam vše a hlavně proto jsem čerpala také z knížek. V knihách jsem hledala hlavně významné historické momenty a něco málo o královské rodině. Postupovala jsem tak, že jsem si prvně vytvořila osnovu a poté jsem vypracovávala každou kapitolu zvlášť. Nalezené informace jsem poté z českého jazyka překládala do anglického.

1 Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an island state fitting to the west of continental Europe.

Geographically includes island of Great Britain and northeastern part of the island of Ireland, which borders the Republic of Ireland. The United Kingdom is connected to continental Europe with Eurotunnel.

The UK is the parliamentary monarchy composed from four countries:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

The capital city is London which has 8 538 689 residents. Whole state has over 64 100 000 residents. The head of the state is queen Elisabeth II., current prime minister is David Cameron. The United Kingdom is one of the founding members of NATO, member of the European Union and Council of Europe. The United Kingdom is important member of Commonwealth of Nations. Fifteen member states of Commonwealth, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, have the common head of the state Queen Elizabeth II..The official language is English. The highest point is Ben Nevis. Their currency is pound sterling £. The United Kingdom was established in 1707. The anthem of United Kingdom is called "God save the Queen".



1.1 England

England is the biggest and most populated country of the United Kingdom. England is one of four countries which has no autonomy and self-government. In the 10th century originally England was divided together as the Kingdom of England. Until 1707 the Kingdom of England was independent, in 1707 England was incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. England has 53 012 456 residents. The capital city is London. London city is one of the world's largest trading centers and one of the most important cities in world.



1.2 Scotland

Scotland is one of four countries in the constitutional monarchy of the United Kingdom. Outside mainland Scotland extends over more than 790 islands, the biggest of them are Orkney, Shetland Islands and Hebrides. The Kingdom of Scotland was independent until 1707 when they created a union with the Kingdom of England, which created the United Kingdom. The Scotland has 5 144 200 residents. The capital city and the second biggest city is Edinburgh. In 1995 Edinburgh was written in UNESCO World Heritage Site. The official languages are English, Scots and Scottish Gaelic. The Scottish motto is: "In My Defens God Me Defend".



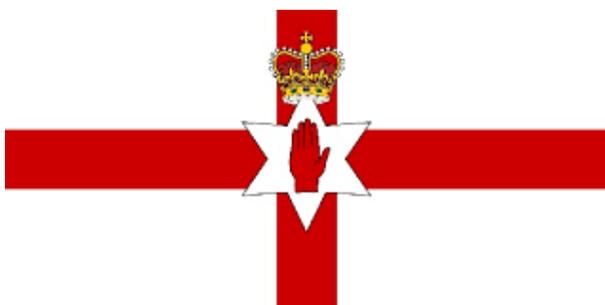
1.3 Wales

Wales is one of the countries of the United Kingdom, Wales has limited autonomy. It's inhabited by Welsh nation. Wales has 3 074 067 residents. The highest point is Snowdon and the country has 20 761 km² area. The official languages are Welsh and English. The capital city Cardiff has only 336 200 residents. West of the center of Cardiff is Millenium Stadium which is using for rugby and concerts. In 2006 there were preforming Madona. The motto of Wales is "Cymru am byth" and that means "Wales forever".



1.4 Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom. Sometimes it is shortly called Ulster. In the North is bordering with Republic the Ireland. The official languages are English, Norwegian and Ulster Scots. Ireland has 13 843 km² area and over 1 759 000 residents. The capital city is Belfast with 310 000 residents. Belfast became the capital city in 1921 after the partition of Ireland. Belfast was the scene of major unrest in Northern Ireland. Since the conclusion of the Belfast Agreement in 1998, the city develops and ongoing major reconstruction.



2 History

Two important medieval States. The Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland existed as separated states with their own rules and political arrangement since the 9th century. In 1603 England (including Wales) and Scotland were linked by personal union, after the successor to the childless Queen Elizabeth I. become a distant blood relatives, the Scottish King James VI.. According to the Act of Union in 1707 the two kingdoms united into a political union in the form of a single Kingdom of Great Britain. The Irish kingdom was progressively dominated by England between 1541 and 1691. After long struggles between Irish Catholics and the new English king William III., in 1691 was closed so called " Limerick peace", which meant a complete end Irish independence. Acts of Union of 1800 united until then issue constituted separated the Kingdom of Great Britain and Kingdom of Ireland into a single state entity called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Independence of the Republic of Ireland began in 1922 after the Irish rebellion forced the adoption of the partition of Ireland into two administrative parts. In 1927 the name of the United of Great Britain and Ireland was changed to present name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Great Britain has for centuries been an important center of enlightenment with great philosophical and scientific potential and important literary and theatrical tradition. After the Industrial Revolution and the defeat of Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars, the British Empire has become the most important superpower that time world. In the era of its greatest prosperity lay a to nearly one quarter of the earth's surface and included the third of the world's population. British empire was evidently the biggest state in the history of mankind.



3 Sights

3.1 Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a complex of stone circles and menhirs in southern England. The name "Stonehenge" comes from Old English, but no one knows what it exactly means. The biggest stones are now embedded in concrete. 30th of January in 2007 archaeologists discovered a village near Stonehenge, some people think the Stonehenge was used as burial place for this village.



3.2 Big Ben

The Big Ben is the colloquial name for the clock tower which is the part of the Palace of Westminster in London. The tower was built after fire in the Palace of Westminster in 1834. Tower is designed in Victorian Gothic style and it's 96,3 metres high. Clocks are known for their reliability, they kept their reliability even the bombing during the Second World War.



3.3 Buckingham Palace

The Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of British sovereign and also the biggest Royal office in the world. The Buckingham Palace has the function of London residence for Queen Elizabeth II. The first house was built in this place was probably the Goring House in 1633. However, the house, which is at the center of the present palace was built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. The Buckingham Palace became the main Royal residence in 1837 with the advent of Queen Victoria. During the Second World War, the palace became the target of seven raids. One of bombs fell into the inner square and although many windows were broken, the next major damage were reported. The greatest damage was the destruction of the palace chapel in the 1940's.

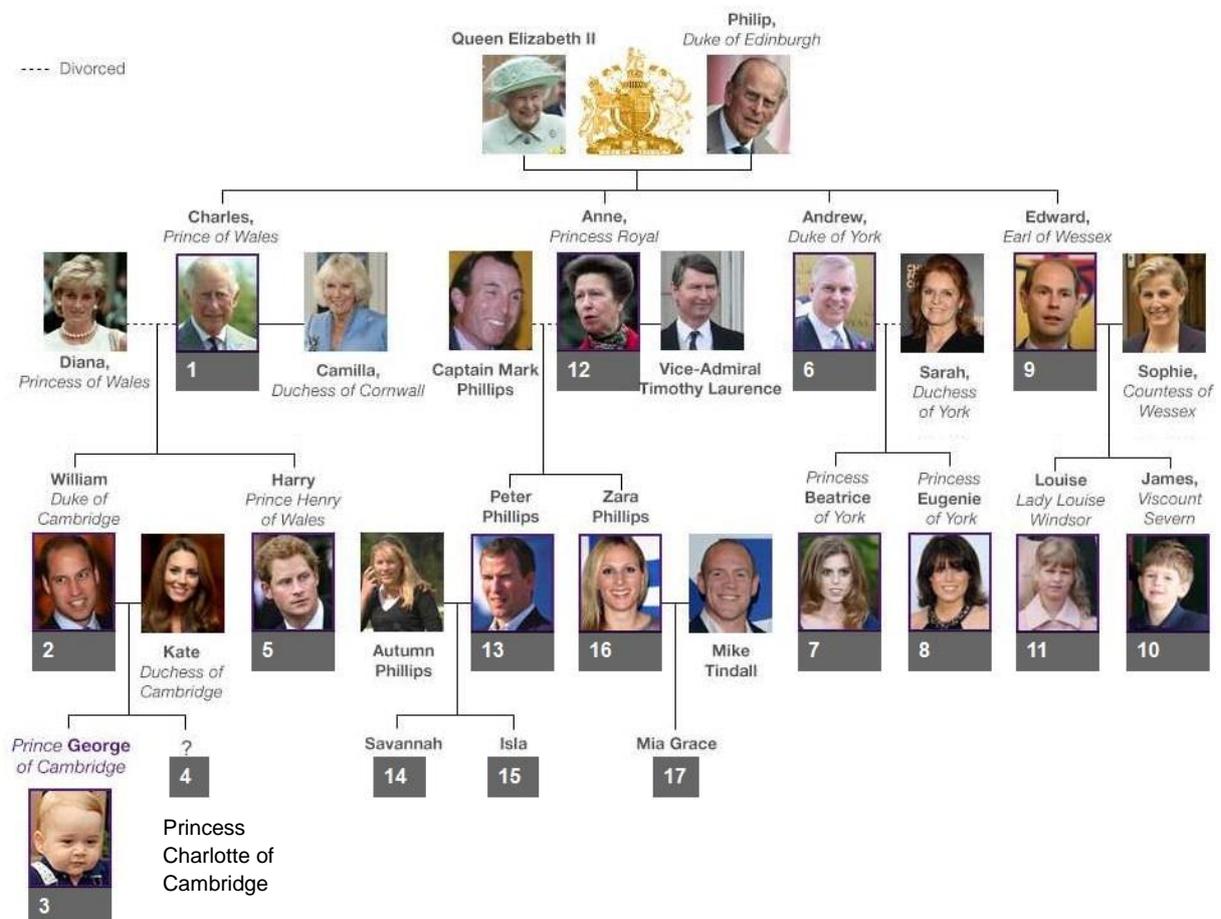


4 The Royal family

The British Royal Family is the family group of close relatives of the monarch of the United Kingdom. There is no strict legal or formal definition in the UK of who is or is not a member of the Royal Family, and different lists will include different people. But those who's carrying the style Her or His Majesty, or Her or His Royal Highness are normally considered members. Senior titled members of the Royal Family do not usually use a surname. Since 1917, when King George V. changed the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, members of the Royal Family belong, either by birth or marriage, to the House of Windsor.



4.1 The Royal family tree



5 Georaphy

The United Kingdom takes most of the area of the British Isles. For western coast of the United Kingdom is characterized by high rainfall, eastern, and especially southeastern coast on teh other hand is markedly drier. Big part of central England forms a undulating plain. The whole Kingdom is surrounded by various types of coast. Mostly it is a pebble beach and high vertical cliffs. On the



densely populated southeast over the fertile areas of farmland rises low hills of chalk called Downs.

5.1 Highlands

The highlands are characterized by wild and spectacular nature. In Highlands is the highest mountain of the United Kingdom, Ben Nevis. There is the most elongated lake called Loch. On the west coast of Scotland in the Atlantic Ocean lies two strings of islands called the Inner and Outer Hebrides. Towards the south, the country shelves into the valley of the mighty river Clyde. This area, known as the Lowlands, is made up of low corrugated hills to the quality farmland. Higher uplands and wetlands formed by the border with England.



6 Personalities

6.1 William Shakespeare

William Shakespear was baptized on the 26th of April in 1564 and he died on the 23th of April in 1616. He was an English actor, poet and dramatist. He is widely regarded as the greatest English writer and the world foremost dramatist. It has been preserved to him about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long poems and several other poems, which is some of them we are not certain by his authorship. His plays have been translated into all major languages and they are quoted more often than any other dramatist plays. Shakespeare has created most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. About 1608 he wrote his famous tragedies such as Hamlet, Othello, King Lear and Macbeth, which are considered masterpieces of English-language literature.



"Hell is empty and all the devils are here". – William Shakespear

6.2 John Lennon

John Winston Ono Lennon, birth name John Winston Lennon, was born on the 9th of October in 1940 in Liverpool and he died on the 8th of December in 1980 in New York. He was a British singer and composer, member of the musical group The Beatles. He has been recognized as a painter, actor, writer and political activist. He influenced in a major way the development of rock music in the 20th century. On the 8th of December in 1980, Lennon became a victim of an attack when he was returning from signings. Outside the gate of his New York apartment in the Dakota he get seriously shot by mentally ill Mark David Chapman, who he was signing a few hours before his new album Double Fantasy. After his death sprang a lot of theories about his fake death and about Lennon, who lives somewhere in the Pacific on a remote island.



"The more I see, the less I know". – John Lennon

6.3 David Beckham

David Robert Joseph Beckham was born on the 2nd of May in 1975 in London in England. He is a former English football midfielder, who last played for the French team Paris Saint-Germain in the French league Ligue 1. His greatest advantage was precisely awarded kicks and centered balls. In 2004 he belonged between 125 best living football players. On the 18th of May 2013 he played his last match against team Brest at home stadium. He won league titles in English, Spanish, American and French League. In 1999 David got married with Victoria Caroline Beckham (Adams before) and he has three sons Brooklyn, Romeo and Cruz and one daughter Harper.



"I still look at myself and I want to improve". - David Beckham

6.4 Perrie Edwards

Perrie Luise Edwards is 22 years old singer and songwriter. She was born on the 10th of July in 1993 in South Shields in England. She has older brother Johnnie and younger sister Caithlin. She starred in X-factor UK 2011. She came there as a solo singer but judges put her with another three girls and they created girl band Little Mix. They became the first group that have ever won X-factor. In December 2012 they released their first album DNA, in 2014 the second album Salute and in January 2016 their third album called Get weird. Little Mix is considered as the best girl band in world.



"Things do happen and it's not you that changes, it's your life that changes". -Perrie Edwards

7 System of education

7.1 Pre-school

A preschool also kindergarten (outside the US and UK) is an educational establishment or learning space offering early childhood education to children between the ages of three and five.

The most important years of learning begin at birth.

During these early years, humans are capable of absorbing more information than later on. The brain

grows most rapidly in the early years. High quality teachers and preschools can have a long-term effect on improving outcomes for disadvantaged students.



7.2 Reception classes

Reception is the first year of primary school in the United Kingdom. It comes after nursery and before Year One. Pupils in Reception are usually aged between four and five. Children start school either in the term or in the year in which they reach five, depending on the policy of the Local Education Authority. Reception is the final part of the Early Years Foundation Stage of education.



7.3 Primary school

A primary school or elementary school is a school in which children receive primary or elementary education from the age of about five to eleven, coming before secondary school and after preschool. It is the first stage of compulsory education in most parts of the world, and it is normally available without charge, but may be offered in a fee-paying independent school.



7.4 Secondary school

A secondary school, often referred to as a high school or a senior high school, is a school which provides secondary education, between the ages of 11 to 19 depending on location, after primary school and before higher education. In England and Wales, secondary school is for children from the ages of 11 to 16 or 11 to 18.



7.5 Further education

Further education (FE) in the United Kingdom and Ireland is a term used to refer to education, that is distinct from the higher education offered in universities. A distinction is usually made between FE and higher education HE, an education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in distinct institutions such as universities. FE in the United Kingdom is usually a means to attain an intermediate or follow up qualification necessary to attend university, or begin a specific career path,



7.6 Higher education

Higher education, post-secondary education, or third level education is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after secondary education. Often delivered at universities, academies, colleges, seminaries, and institutes of technology, higher education is also available through certain college-level institutions, including vocational schools, trade schools, and other career colleges that award academic degrees or professional certifications.



8 Závěr

Tak a je to. Celá práce už je napsaná a dokončená. Na konec bych chtěla říct, že mi tato práce přinesla mnoho nových poznatků o celém království a také mnoho nových slovíček do anglického jazyka. V budoucnosti budu určitě dělat více takovýchto prací, a proto jsem ráda, že jsem si to mohla vyzkoušet už teď a budu vědět, jak práce dělat. Ještě jednou bych chtěla poděkovat paní učitelce za pomoc a trpělivost.

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