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Unit 4

Reading and Thinking

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

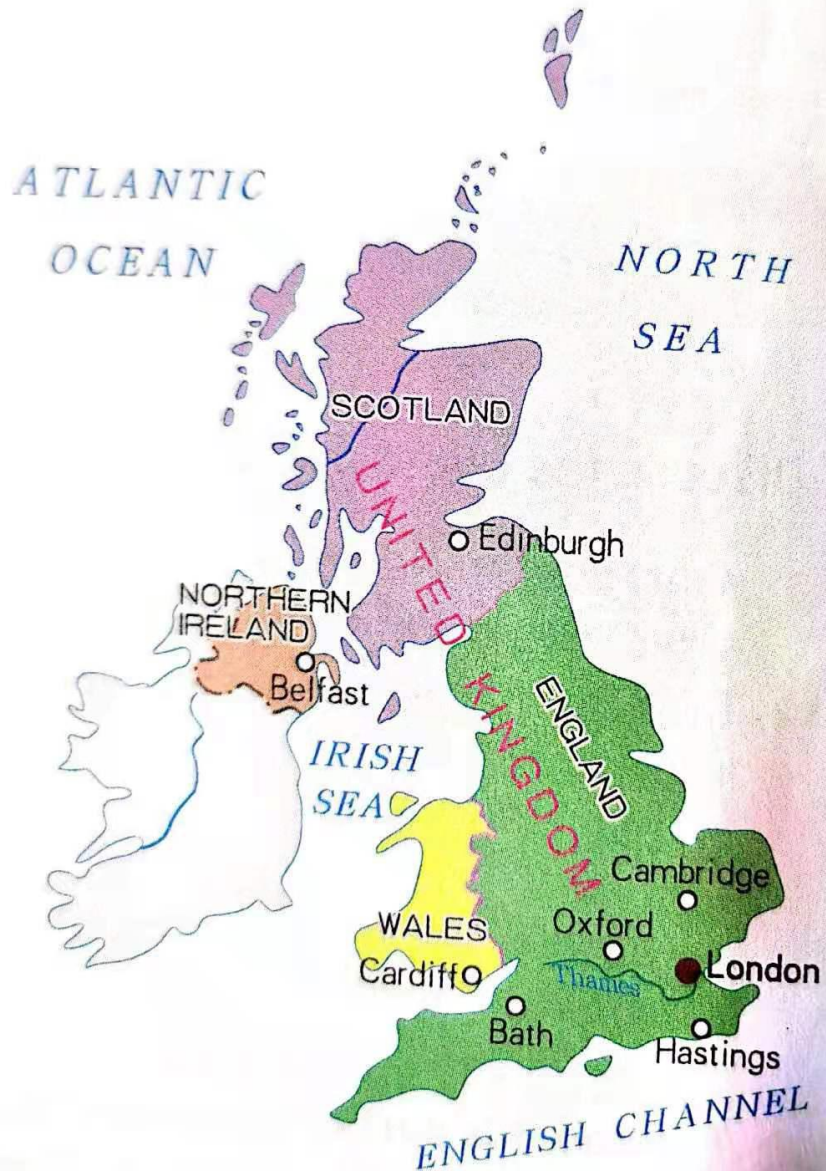
The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain, England—many people are confused by what these different names mean. So what is the difference between them, if any? Getting to know a little bit about British history will help you solve this puzzle.

In the 16th century, the **nearby** country of Wales was joined to the Kingdom of England. Later, in the 18th century, the country Scotland was joined to create the Kingdom of Great Britain. In the 19th century, the Kingdom of Ireland was added to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Finally, in the 20th century, the southern part of Ireland broke away from the UK, which resulted in the full name we have today: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Most people just use the shortened name: "the United Kingdom" or "the UK". People from the UK are called "British", which means the UK is also often referred to as Britain or Great Britain.

The four countries that **belong** to the United Kingdom work together in some areas. They use the same flag, known as the Union Jack, as well as share the same currency and **military defence**. However, they also have some differences. For example, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland all have different education systems and **legal** systems. They also have their own traditions, like their own national days and national dishes. And they even have their own football teams for competitions like the World Cup!

The United Kingdom has a long and interesting history to explore, which can help you understand much more about the country and its traditions. Almost everywhere you go in the UK, you will be **surrounded by evidence** of four different groups of people who took over at different times throughout history. The first group, the Romans, came in the first century. Some of their great **achievements** included building towns and roads. Next, the Anglo-Saxons arrived in the fifth century. They introduced the beginnings of the English





A map of the United Kingdom

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Do you know any of those cities? Can you tell us something you know about them?

Make a prediction

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What do you expect to read in the passage?

Read for main ideas

Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Para. 1	Getting to know British <u>history</u> helps you solve the puzzle of different <u>names</u> of the country.
Para. 2	How we get the <u>full</u> name of the country
Para. 3	The <u>similarities</u> and <u>differences</u> between four countries within the UK
Para. 4	The history of the UK helps us to learn more about the <u>country</u> and <u>traditions</u>
Para. 5	Learning the country's history makes your journey more <u>enjoyable</u>

Questions about time

Paragraphs	Time
2	16 th century to 20 th century
3	nowadays
4	1 st century to 11 th century

Read for structures

Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part 1	solves confusion about names
Part 2	learn country and traditions
Part 3	make journey more enjoyable

Paragraph 1

The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain, England—many people are confused by what these different names mean. So what is the difference between them, if any? Getting to know a little bit about British history will help you solve this puzzle.

How does the writer introduce the topic of this passage?

question --- solution

Read Para. 2, sort out the information according to the timeline.

16th century



+



=



Wales

England

England

18th century



+



=



Scotland

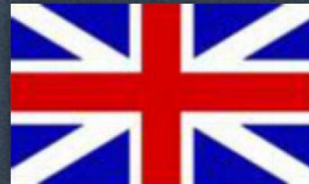
England

Great Britain

19th century



+



=



Ireland

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

20th century



—



=



The United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland

Republic of Ireland

The United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Read Para. 3 and find out similarities and differences between four countries

similarities	differences	examples
flag	systems	
currency	traditions	national days; national dishes
military defence	sport teams	

Read Para. 4, sort out the information according to the timeline.

groups of people

changes



A timeline for British history		
When	What happened	What changed
1 st century	Romans arrived	built towns and roads
5 th century	Anglo-Saxons came	English language; the way people built houses
8 th century	Vikings	new vocabulary; names of locations
11 th century	Normans	castles; legal system French words
16 th century	Wales joined	Kingdom of England
18 th century	Scotland joined	Kingdom of Great Britain
19 th century	Ireland added	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
20 th century	Southern Ireland broke away	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Read Para. 5 and answer these questions

1. Why does the writer mention London?

2. Who might be the target audience of this passage? How can you see?

Passage as a whole

What is the advantage / significance of studying the history of a country?

- 1. solve confusion about name**
- 2. learn more about the country and tradition**
- 3. make visits more enjoyable**
- 4. know more about the world**

Heyday of Roman Empire

1st century

Romans

built towns and
roads

the decline of Roman Empire

5th century

Anglo-Saxons

English language;
the way people built houses

8th century

Vikings

new vocabulary;
names of locations

root of Hundred Years' War

11th century

Normans

castles; legal system
French words

Situation: you are a tour guide for visitors to the UK, make a brief introduction of British history in four parts:

- 1. history of four groups of ruling people;**
- 2. history of how the UK get its full name**
- 3. the similarities and differences between four countries nowadays**
- 4. the significance of studying history**

**Use key words in worksheet;
DO NOT use whole sentences on the textbook**

Hello, everyone

Welcome to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is a country with a long history ...

Sample

Hello, everyone

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Welcome to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is a country with a long history. It was once ruled by the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans respectively from the 1st century to the 11th century. However, it was the joining of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, as well as the breaking away of southern Ireland that made the full name that we use today. These four countries share the same currency but also keep their traditions. Only by learning the history of the UK can we develop a deeper insight into the culture of this country.

Passage as a whole

What is in a name?

history

political system

**A people without the knowledge of their
past history, origin and culture is like a
tree without roots.**

--- Marcus Garvey

Homework

Write a short passage about the history of the UK with about 150 words.