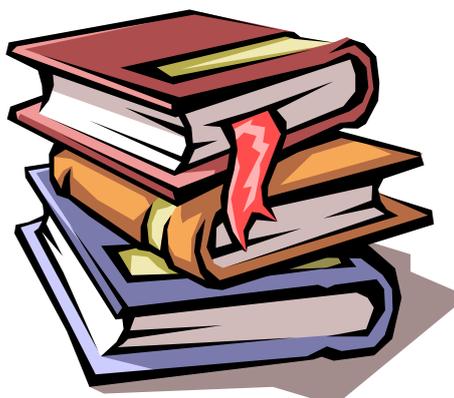


Z.M.Bobur nomidagi Andijon davlat universiteti
Ingliz tili fonetikasi kafedrası

MAMLAKATSHUNOSLIK
fanidan o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma



Andijon 2015

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

ANDIZHAN STATE UNIVERSITY

named after Z.M.Bobur

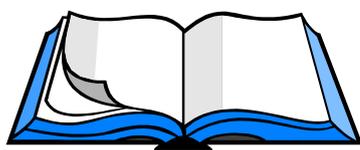
Department of English phonetics

V.A.Vositov

LECTURES

ON

RIGIONAL GEOGRAPHY



Andizhan – 2015

Note: Discussed, affirmed and recommended for inner use by the chair. 29.12.2015

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Andijon davlat universiteti

«Mamlakatshunoslik»

fanidan

ma'ruza matnlari

Tuzuvchilar: Filologiya fanlari nomzodi
V.A.Vositov

«Mamlakatshunoslik» (II kurs uchun)

kursi bo'yicha

ma'ruzalar: 38 coar

seminarlar: 38 coar

KIRISH

Mamlakatshunoslik fani bakalavriyat yo'nalishidagi talabalarga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ularda shu soha bo'yicha bilim va malakalarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Mamlakatshunoslik fanida talabalar inglizabon mamlakatlar, jumladan Buyuk Britaniya, Angliya, Shotlandiya, Uels, Shimoliy Irlandiya, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, Yangi Zelandiya, Kanada, Avstraliya kabi davlatlarning jug'rofik joylashuvi va ularning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslaridan vofiq bo'lishadi.

Bu fan tarix, geografiya, pedagogika, madaniyatshunoslik, sotsiologiya va boshqa fanlar bilan aloqador.

O'quv fanining maqsadi va vazifalari

Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad – bakalavriyat talabalarining kelgusi faoliyatlari uchun puhta nazariy asos yaratish; nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlar olib boorish orqali ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishdan iborat.

Fanning vazifasi - inglizabon mamlakatlar bilan O'zbekistonni taqqoslab o'rganish: inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasiga oid ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirish.

Fan bo'yicha talabalarning bilimi, ko'nikma va malakalariga qo'yiladigan talablar

Mamlakatshunoslik fanini o'zlashtirish jarayonida amalga oshiriladigan masalalar doirasida bakalavr:

- fan orqali mamlakatlar jug'rofik joylashuvi va ularning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslarini bilishi kerak;

- talaba filologiya fanlari orasida geografiya fanining tutgan o'rnini o'rganishi lozim;

- umuman, ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi davlatlar geografiyasini;

Ingliz til bilimi va umumiy tilshunoslikning asosiy qoidalari;

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasining boshqa davlatlar geografiyasi orasida tutgan o'rni;

O'qitish texnologiyalari, xususan, til va geografiya fanlarini o'qitish hamda metod va texnologiyalari to'g'risida tasavvurga ega bo'lish;

Tilning struktura elementlari;

Tilni o'rganish metodlari;

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasi.

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasiga oid ma'lumotlar;

Buyuk Britaniyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Angliyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Shotlandiyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Uelsning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Shimoliy Irlandiyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Yangi Zelandiyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va ularning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Kanadaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari;

Avstraliyaning jug'rofik joylashuvi va uning aholisi, iqlimi, tabiati va tabiat resurslari.

Umumiy o'rta ta'lim, o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimidagi talabalar inglizabon mamlakatlar feografiyasi mazmunini bilishi va ulardan foydalana olish.

Ingliz tilidagi geografik ma'lumotlarga oidmatnlarni fonetik, leksik, grammatik jihatdan tahlil qilish.

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasini o'qitishda zamonaviy texnik vositalar, o'qitish metodlari va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalana olish.

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasi bo'yicha o'quvchilarga mehr uyg'ota olish.

Inglizabon mamlakatlar geografiyasi fanini o'qitishning nazariy asoslari.

O'quv-tarbiya til va geografik materiallaridan foydalana olish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.

- talabalar kelgusi faoliyatlarida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish; chet el adabiyotlari bilan tanishish; olgan nazariy bilimlarini amalda tadbiq etish; turli o'quv yurtlarida ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlar olib borish malakalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.

**“Mamlakatshunoslik” fani bo'yicha ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarining
kalendar - tematik rejasi:**

№	Mavzular nomi	Ma'ruza
1	Geographical position of Great Britain and its population	2
2	Climate, nature and natural resources of Great Britain.	2
3	Geographical position of England and its population	2
4	Climate, nature and natural resources of England.	2
5	Geographical position of Scotland and its population	2
6	Climate, nature and natural resources of Scotland.	2
7	Geographical position of Wales and its population	2
8	Climate, nature and natural resources of Wales.	2
9	Geographical position of Northern Ireland and its population	2
10	Climate, nature and natural resources of Northern Ireland.	2
11	Geography of the United States	2
12	Climate of the United States	2
13	Natural resources and population of the United States	2
14	Geography of New Zealand	2
15	Climate and natural resources of New Zealand	2
16	Geographical position of Canada and its population	2
17	Climate, nature and natural resources of Canada.	2
18	Geographical position of Australia and its population	2
19	Climate, nature and natural resources of Australia.	2
	JAMI	38

Lecture 1

Theme: Geographical position of Great Britain and its population.

Plan:

1. Geography of the United Kingdom.
2. The total area and physical geography of the United Kingdom.
3. Population of the British Isles.

Key words: Great Britain, British Isles, the United Kingdom, Scotland, England, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, the Romans, the Norman Conquest, Aristotle, Edward IV of England's daughter, Cecily, James IV of Scotland, Isle of Wight, Anglesey, the Isles of Scilly, the Hebrides, island groups of Orkney and Shetland, The North Sea, the English Channel, the Channel Tunnel, the topography of Great Britain, the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Lake District, the Highlands of Scotland, the Grampians, Ben Nevis, the Cumbrian Mountains, the Clyde. Glasgow, the Thames, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Exmoor, Dartmoor, the Highland Boundary Fault, Helensburgh, Stonehaven, the Mourne Mountains, Lough Neagh, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Dunsop Bridge, Lancashire, the Scots, Welsh, Irish, Celtic peoples, Anglo-Saxon, Norsemen, Norman-French, Germanic Y chromosomes Neolithic or Stone Age, the Basque people.



Great Britain is an island located within the [British Isles](#) and it is the ninth largest island in the world and the largest in Europe. It is located to the northwest of continental Europe and it is home to the [United Kingdom](#) which includes Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland (not actually on the island of Great Britain). Great Britain has a total area of 88,745 square miles (229,848 sq km) and a population of about 60 million people (2009 estimate).

The island of Great Britain is known for the global city of [London](#), England as well as smaller cities like Edinburgh, Scotland. In addition, Great Britain is known for its history, historic architecture and natural environment.

The following is a list of ten geographic facts to know about Great Britain:

1) The island of Great Britain has been inhabited by early humans for at least 500,000 years. It is believed that these humans crossed a land bridge from continental Europe at that time. Modern humans have been on Great Britain for about 30,000 years and until the about 12,000 years ago archeological evidence shows that they moved back and forth between the island and continental Europe via a land bridge. This land bridge closed and Great Britain became an island at the end of the [last glaciation](#).

2) Throughout its modern human history, Great Britain was invaded several times. For example in 55 B.C.E., the Romans invaded the region and it became a part of the Roman Empire. The island was also controlled by various tribes and was invaded several times. In 1066 the island was a part of the [Norman Conquest](#) and this began the cultural and political development of the area. Throughout the decades following the Norman Conquest, Great Britain was ruled by several different kings and queens and it was also a part of several different treaties between the countries on the island.

3) The use of the name Britain dates back to the time of Aristotle, however the term Great Britain was not officially used until 1474 when a marriage proposal between Edward IV of England's daughter, Cecily, and James IV of Scotland was written. Today the term is used to specifically refer to the largest island within the United Kingdom or to the unit of England, Scotland and Wales.

4) Today in terms of its politics the name Great Britain refers to England, Scotland and Wales because they are on the United Kingdom's largest island. In addition, Great Britain also includes the outlying areas of Isle of Wight, Anglesey, the Isles of Scilly, the Hebrides and the remote island groups of Orkney and Shetland. These outlying areas are considered a part of Great Britain because they are parts of England, Scotland or Wales.

5) Great Britain is located to the northwest of continental Europe and east of [Ireland](#). The North Sea and the English Channel separate it from Europe, however the Channel Tunnel, the longest undersea rail tunnel in the world, connects it with continental Europe. The topography of Great Britain consists mainly of low gently rolling hills in the eastern and southern portions of the island and hills and low mountains in the western and northern regions.

Geography of the United Kingdom

[Coordinates: 🌐 54°0'N 2°30'W 54.000°N 2.500°W](#)

United Kingdom



Satellite image of the United Kingdom



Location

Western [Europe](#)

Coordinates

[🌐 54°0'N 2°30'W 54.000°N 2.500°W](#)

Area

- Total

243,610
(94,060 sq mi)

km²

- Water (%)	1.34
<u>Area rank</u>	80 th
Highest elevation	1,344 m (4,409 ft)
Highest point	<u>Ben Nevis</u>
Longest river	<u>River Severn</u>
Largest lake	<u>Lough Neagh</u>
Climate	<u>Temperate</u>

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland covers an area of some 244 thousand square miles. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from Europe by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea in the east and the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

The population of Great Britain is about 60 million. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The territory of Great Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England is in the southern and central part of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north of the island. Wales is in the west. Northern Ireland is situated in the north-eastern part of Ireland.

England is the richest, the most fertile and most populated part in the country. There are mountains in the north and in the west of England, but all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. In the northwestern part of England there are many beautiful lakes. This part of the country is called Lake District.

Scotland is a land of mountains. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest mountain of Great Britain is in Scotland too. The chain of mountains in Scotland is called the Grampians. Its highest peak is Ben Nevis. It is the highest peak not only in Scotland but in the whole Great Britain as well. In England there is the Pennine Chain. In Wales there are the Cumbrian Mountains.

There are no great forests on the British Isles today. Historically, the most famous forest is Sherwood Forest in the east of England, to the north of London. It was the home of Robin Hood, the famous hero of a number of legends.

The British Isles have many rivers but they are not very long. The longest of the English rivers is the Severn. It flows into the Irish Sea. The most important

river of Scotland is the Clyde. Glasgow stands on it. Many of the English and Scottish rivers are joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of Great Britain to the other.

The Thames is over 200 miles long. It flows through the rich agricultural and industrial districts of the country. London, the capital of Great Britain, stands on it. The Thames has a wide mouth, that's why the big ocean liners can go up to the London port.

Geographical position of Great Britain is rather good as the country lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to other parts of the world. The sea connects Britain with most European countries such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and some other countries. The main sea route from Europe to America also passes through the English Channel.

Area

The total area of the United Kingdom is approximately 245,000 square kilometres (94,600 sq mi), comprising the island of [Great Britain](#), the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) and many smaller islands. [England](#) is the largest [country of the United Kingdom](#), at 130,410 square kilometres (50,350 sq mi) accounting for just over half the total area of the UK. [Scotland](#) at 78,772 square kilometres (30,410 sq mi), is second largest, accounting for about a third of the area of the UK. [Wales](#) and [Northern Ireland](#) are much smaller, covering 20,758 and 14,160 square kilometres (8,010 and 5,470 sq mi) respectively.

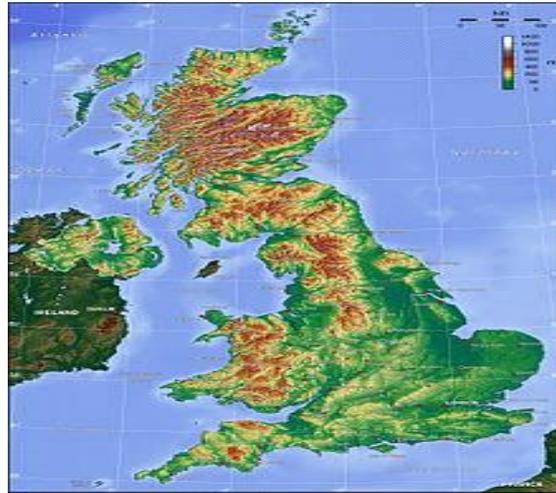
The area of the countries of the United Kingdom is set out in the table below. Information about the area of [England](#), the largest [country](#), is also broken down by [region](#).

Rank	Name	Area
	England	130,427 km ²
	– South West	23,837 km ²
	– East of England	19,120 km ²
	– South East	19,096 km ²
	– East Midlands	15,627 km ²
1	– Yorkshire and the Humber	15,420 km ²
	– North West	14,165 km ²
	– West Midlands	12,998 km ²
	– North East	8,592 km ²
	– London	1,572 km ²
2	Scotland	78,772 km ²
3	Wales	20,778 km ²
4	Northern Ireland	13,843 km ²
	United Kingdom	243,820 km²
	Overseas territories	1,727,570 km²

The [British Antarctic Territory](#), which covers an area of 1,709,400 km² is geographically the largest of the British Overseas Territories followed by the

[Falkland Islands](#) which covers an area of 12,173 km². The remaining twelve overseas territories cover an area 5,997 km².

Physical geography



UK's topography

The [physical geography](#) of the UK varies greatly. [England](#) consists of mostly lowland terrain, with upland or mountainous terrain only found north-west of the [Tees-Exe line](#). The upland areas include the [Lake District](#), the [Pennines](#), [Exmoor](#) and [Dartmoor](#). The lowland areas are typically traversed by ranges of low hills, frequently composed of [chalk](#). The [physical geography of Scotland](#) is distinguished by the [Highland Boundary Fault](#) which traverses the Scottish mainland from [Helensburgh](#) to [Stonehaven](#). The faultline separates the two distinctively different regions of the [Highlands](#) to the north and west, and the [lowlands](#) to the south and east. [Wales](#) is mostly mountainous, though [south Wales](#) is less mountainous than [north](#) and [mid Wales](#). The [geography of Ireland](#) includes the [Mourne Mountains](#) as well as [Lough Neagh](#), at 388 square kilometres (150 sq mi), the largest body of water in the UK.

The overall [geomorphology](#) of the UK was shaped by the combined forces of [tectonics](#) and [climate change](#), in particular [glaciation](#).

The exact centre of the island of [Great Britain](#) is disputed. Depending upon how it is calculated it can be either [Haltwhistle](#) in [Northumberland](#), or [Dunsop Bridge](#) in [Lancashire](#).

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The British Isles are the home of four nations — English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. Even though foreigners often call all British people "English", and sometimes have difficulty in appreciating the distinctions, the component nations of the United Kingdom are well aware of their own individual characteristics. The Scots, Welsh and Irish regard themselves largely Celtic peoples while the English are mainly Anglo-Saxon in origin.

The people who now live on the British Isles came from the people who lived there nearly nine centuries before. Those early people were the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Norsemen. They were forefathers of the present English, Scots, Welsh and Irish. It is characteristic that over most of England and the Lowlands of

Scotland the language which soon became the most important was EngUsh. This language is mainly a child of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, while Celtic languages are spoken in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland.

The population of the UK is over 58,000,000 people. This figure gives a population density of 600 person per square mile (234 per square km). England has an average density of 930 persons per square mile (364 per square km). This average does not reveal the even higher densities in some areas of the country, such as south-east parts. Within Europe only the Netherlands has a higher population than England.

People live mainly in cities and towns. The greatest concentration of population in Britain is in the London district.

The population of Greater London is 8 million and the population of Glasgow and Birmingham both reach over a million and a half. On the other hand, the north west of England is among the most thinly populated districts in Europe.

Do you mean Great Britain or the United Kingdom?

Many people confuse the two. Great Britain (Britain) is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, whereas the UK is Britain as well as Northern Ireland.

([Find out more about the difference here](#))

Population of Britain	Increasing Population
Population of Largest Cities	Population Timeline of Britain



A census of the population in Britain has been taken every 10 years since 1801 (with the exception of 1941, when Britain was at war). The next census will be in 2011.

2001 Census

In 2001, the population of the United Kingdom was recorded at just under 59 million people.

Great Britain is heavily populated compared with many other countries. Britain is a relatively densely populated country: it is more than twice as densely populated as France (106 people per sq.km), nine times as densely populated as the USA (27 people per sq.km) and 100 times as densely populated as Australia (2 people per sq.km).

According to a BBC Report in September 2005, immigration made up more than half of Britain's population growth from 1991 to 2001.

Britain ranks 18th in the world in terms of population size.

The population is very unequally distributed over the four parts of the UK:

England more or less constantly makes up 84% of the total population, Wales around 5%, Scotland roughly 8.5 %, and Northern Ireland (since 1921) less than 3%.

Administrative Division	Population (mid 2004)	Population (mid 2005)	Population (mid 2006)
England	50,093,800	50,431,700	50,762,900
Northern Ireland	1,710,300	1,724,400	1,741,600
Scotland	5,078,400	5,094,800	5,116,900
Wales	2,952,500	2,958,600	2,965,900
United Kingdom	59,834,900	60,209,500	60,587,600

The population of the United Kingdom was 60,587,000 in mid-2006, an increase of 349,000 (0.6 per cent) on mid-2005.

Administrative Division	Area Size (sq km)	Population density 2003 (people per sq km)
England	130,281	383
Northern Ireland	13,576	125
Scotland	77,925	65
Wales	20,732	142
United Kingdom	242,514	246

From the table above you can see that England has the highest population density and Scotland the lowest. This is mainly due to many parts of Scotland being unsuitable for people to live.

Nearly 84 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom lives in England.

The most densely populated areas of England are the major cities and metropolitan areas of London and the South East, South and West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside, the West Midlands, and the conurbations on the rivers Tyne, Wear and Tees. London has the highest population density with 4,00 people per square kilometre, and the South West the lowest (210 people per square kilometre).

England is by far the most densely populated part of the UK.

In 2003, it had a population density of 383 people per sq km compared with Wales (142), Northern Ireland (125) and Scotland (65). London had a far higher population density than any of the English regions, with 4,700 people living in each square kilometre on average.

England's population density is more than treble the European average of 117 people per sq km.

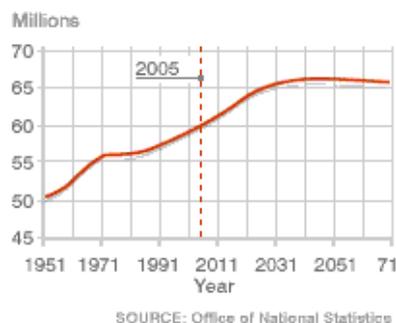
England is also one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Resident Population

For the first time ever, the UK has more people aged over 60 than under 16.
 Today there are five times more people aged over 85 than there were in 1951.

United Kingdom	
All ages	58.8 million
Under 16	11.9 million
Men 16 - 64, Women 16 - 59	36.1 million
Men 65+, Women 60+	10.8 million
Males<	28.6 million
Females	30.2 million

2005



In mid-2005 the UK was home to 60.2 million people, of which 50.4 million lived in England. The average age was 38.8 years, an increase on 1971 when it was 34.1 years. In mid-2005 approximately one in five people in the UK were aged under 16 and one in six people were aged 65 or over.

The UK population increased by 7.0 per cent since 1971, from 55.9 million. Growth has been faster in more recent years partly as a result of a greater number of births than deaths, with migration an increasing factor from the late 1990s. . Between mid-1991 and mid-2003 the population grew by an annual rate of 0.3 per cent.

<u>Population of Britain</u>	<u>Increasing Population</u>
<u>Largest Cities</u>	<u>Population Timeline of Britain</u>

Population Timeline	
1600	Population of Britain just over 4 million
1700	Population of Britain 5 million
1801	Population of Britain 8 million
1851	Population of Britain 20 million
1901	Population of Britain 40 million
1951	Population of Britain 50 million

1998 Population of Britain just over 57 million

[Back to the Top](#)

Historically, indigenous British people were thought to be [descended from the various ethnic groups](#) that settled there before the 11th century: the [Celts](#), Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Norse and the [Normans](#). [Welsh people](#) could be the oldest ethnic group in the UK. A 2006 genetic study shows that more than 50 per cent of England's gene pool contains [Germanic](#) Y chromosomes. Another 2005 genetic analysis indicates that "about 75 per cent of the traceable ancestors of the modern British population had arrived in the British isles by about 6,200 years ago, at the start of the British Neolithic or Stone Age", and that the British broadly share a common ancestry with the [Basque people](#).

The UK has a history of small-scale non-white immigration, with [Liverpool](#) having the oldest Black population in the country dating back to at least the 1730s during the period of the African slave trade, and the oldest [Chinese](#) community in Europe, dating to the arrival of Chinese seamen in the 19th century. In 1950 there were probably fewer than 20,000 non-white residents in Britain, almost all born overseas.

Since 1948 substantial immigration from Africa, the [Caribbean](#) and [South Asia](#) has been a legacy of ties forged by the [British Empire](#). Migration from new EU member states in [Central](#) and Eastern Europe since 2004 has resulted in growth in these population groups but, as of 2008, the trend is reversing. Many of these migrants are returning to their home countries, leaving the size of these groups unknown. In [2011](#), 86% of the population identified themselves as White, meaning 12.9% of the UK population identify themselves as of mixed [ethnic minority](#).

Ethnic diversity varies significantly across the UK. 30.4% of London's population and 37.4% of [Leicester](#)'s was estimated to be non-white in 2005, whereas less than 5% of the populations of [North East England](#), Wales and the [South West](#) were from ethnic minorities, according to the 2001 census. In 2011, 26.5% of primary and 22.2% of secondary pupils at [state schools](#) in England were members of an ethnic minority.

The non-white British population of England and Wales increased by 38% from 6.6 million in 2001 to 9.1 million in 2009. The fastest-growing group was the [mixed-ethnicity](#) population, which doubled from 672,000 in 2001 to 986,600 in 2009. Also in the same period, a decrease of 36,000 white British people was recorded.

Post-activities: T distributes the exercises related on the topic.

Objective: to practice and to remind the knowledge which is taken during lesson.

Task 1. Answer to these questions.

- Where is located Great Britain?
- How many countries does United Kingdom include ?

- What total area has Great Britain ?
- When has been inhabited by early humans the island of Great Britain ?
- When and by whom was invaded the first Great Britain ?
- What can you say about highest point, longest river of Great Britain?
- What country lies between the [North Atlantic](#) and the [North Sea](#)?
- By what channel is separated UK from the north-west coast of [France](#)?
- What is the largest [country of the United Kingdom](#)?
- What can you about the areas of Wales and Northern Ireland?
- What is the population of the UK?
- Where do people mainly live?

Answers:

- Great Britain is an island located within the [British Isles](#) and it is the ninth largest island in the world and the largest in Europe.
- [United Kingdom](#) which includes Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland (not actually on the island of Great Britain).
- Great Britain has a total area of 88,745 square miles (229,848 sq km)
- The island of Great Britain has been inhabited by early humans for at least 500,000 years.
- Throughout its modern human history, Great Britain was invaded several times. For example in 55 B.C.E., the Romans invaded the region and it became a part of the Roman Empire.
- Highest point is [Ben Nevis](#), Longest river is the [River Severn](#).
- The UK lies between the [North Atlantic](#) and the [North Sea](#).
- The north-west coast of [France](#), from which it is separated by the [English Channel](#).
- [England](#) is the largest [country of the United Kingdom](#), at 130,410 square kilometres (50,350 sq mi) accounting for just over half the total area of the UK.
- [Wales](#) and [Northern Ireland](#) are much smaller, covering 20,758 and 14,160 square kilometres (8,010 and 5,470 sq mi) respectively.
- The population of the UK is over 58,000,000 people.
- People live mainly in cities and towns.

Task 2. Choose and circle if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Listen again and check your answers.

- Great Britain is an island located within the [British Isles](#) and it is the ninth largest island in the world and the largest in Europe. T-----F
- It is located to the northwest of continental Europe and it is home to the [United Kingdom](#) which includes Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland (not actually on the island of Great Britain). T-----F
- Great Britain has a total area of 50,745 square miles (38,848 sq km) and a population of about 60 million people (2009 estimate). T-----F
- Great Britain is made up of four different nations: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. T-----F
- The topography of Great Britain consists mainly of high gently rolling hills in the western and southern portions of the island and hills and low mountains in the western and northern regions. T-----F
- The [United Kingdom](#) is not a [sovereign state](#) located off the north-western coast of [continental Europe](#). T-----F
- [England](#) consists of mostly highland terrain, with upland or mountainous terrain only found north-west of the [Tees-Exe line](#). T-----F
- The [physical geography of Scotland](#) is distinguished by the [Highland Boundary Fault](#) which traverses the Scottish mainland from [Helensburgh](#) to [Stonehaven](#). T-----F
- The [geography of Ireland](#) includes the [Mourne Mountains](#) as well as [Lough Neagh](#), at 388 square kilometres (150 sq mi), the largest body of water in the UK.
- [England](#) is the smallest [country of the United Kingdom](#), at 130,410 square kilometres (50,350 sq mi) accounting for just over half the total area of the UK.

Answers: 1-T 2- T 3-F 4-T 5- F 6-F 7-F 8- T 9- T 10-F

Home assessment: To learn the geography of Great Britain and make visual aids on the topic.