

SZALAI NÓRI BEMUTATJA:

LEVEL 3 UNIT 7

Britain
Nagy-Britannia

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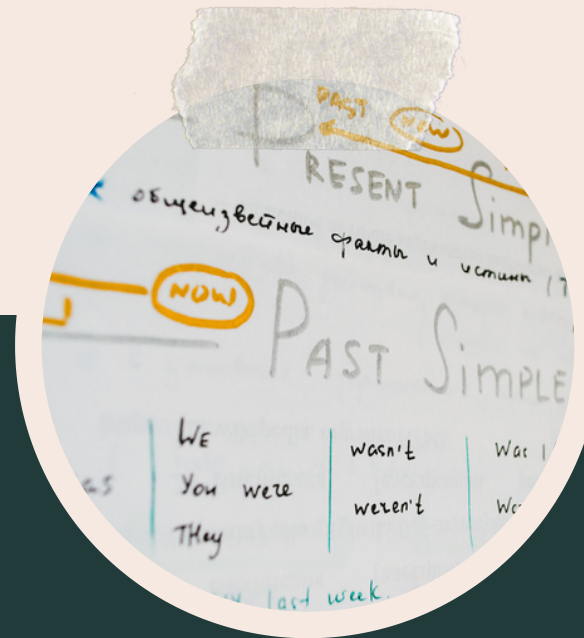


Ebből a leckéből a következőket fogjuk megtanulni:



SZÓKINCST

Nagy-Britannia



NYELVTAN

helyhez, időhöz és
mozgáshoz kapcsolódó
prepozíciók



BESZÉD

Nagy-Britannia

Great Britain

Great Britain is an island off the north-west **coast** of **continental** Europe. Great Britain is made up of Scotland, England and Wales, whereas Britain is just England and Wales.

The name Britain goes back to Roman times when England and Wales were called Britannia. To further **complicate** things, the United Kingdom also refers to a different area, the union of Great Britain with the province of Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK that **shares** a **land border** with another state. Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man are not part of the UK, though these islands are **Crown dependencies**. The UK has fourteen Overseas Territories.

The Scottish capital is Edinburgh, the Welsh is Cardiff, the Northern Irish is Belfast, while the capital of England and the United Kingdom is London. The UK has an area of 243,610 square kilometres, making it the 11th largest **sovereign** state in Europe. About 64 million people live in the UK.

The United Kingdom is a **constitutional monarchy**, the **current** British **monarch** being Queen Elizabeth II. It is a developed country having the world's sixth largest economy. It has been a member of the European Union and it is also a member of the NATO, the Commonwealth of Nations and the Council of Europe.

The official language of the UK is English, about 95% of the population are **monolingual** English speakers. 5% of the people living in the UK are relatively **recent immigrants** and speak more languages. South Asian languages, like Bengali, Tamil, Punjabi, Hindi and Gujarati are parts of the largest group. Polish has become the second-largest language spoken in England with 546,000 speakers. Four Celtic languages, Welsh, Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are **recognized** and protected regional and minority languages.

The Church of England is the **established church** in England, in Scotland the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is recognized as such. The UK, though, is a **multi-faith, secularized** society with many religions and churches present all over the country.



Important words and expressions

coast	part
continental	szárazföldi
to complicate	bonyolítani
to share	megosztani
land border	szárazföldi határ
Crown dependencies	koronagyarmatok
sovereign	szuverén
constitutional monarchy	alkotmányos monarchia
current	jelenlegi
monarch	uralkodó
monolingual	egynyelvű
recent	újabb, újkeletű
immigrant	bevándorló
recognized	elismert
established church	intézményesített egyház
multi-faith	többhitű
secularized	szekularizált, világi



London

London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. Standing on the River Thames, it has been an important **settlement** for two thousand years, the Roman town, Londinium, being **founded** in the middle of the 1st century. London is a leading global city, a centre of finance, **research**, culture, art, fashion and tourism. There are 15 million people living in London and its metropolitan area with many people **commuting** to work from outside the city. London is multi-cultural with more than 300 languages spoken within Greater London. It is traditionally Christian with **sizable** Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Jewish **communities**.

London is a major tourist **destination** with over 15 million international visitors **per year** making it one of the world's most visited cities. London's free museums with their complex and engaging exhibitions are very popular, the British Museum, the Tate Modern, the National Gallery, the National History Museum and the Science Museum **attract** huge crowds all year. The permanent **ferris wheel** sitting on the bank of the River Thames, the London Eye is within walking distance from the **iconic** Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament and the Westminster Abbey: these are most popular destinations as well. Madam Tussauds, the Tower of London and the St Paul's Cathedral (**bearing** the name of London's **patron saint**) are also among the major attractions.

London is a very busy city with lots of traffic and a **well-oiled public transport** system. Besides the symbolic red **double-decker** buses there are several train lines and eleven underground lines too. The London underground is called "the tube". Although the city is definitely very **crowded**, there are also a number of **lush** green parks and small forests that help the city and its **inhabitants** breathe.

London has a wide cultural scene. Exhibitions, theatres, ballet, opera, cinemas, a **wide range of** restaurants, traditional or modern pubs and bars are all easy to find in the city. London is also a centre of education with major colleges, universities and libraries **offering** their **services** to those interested.



Important words and expressions

settlement	település
to found	alapítani
research	kutatni
to commute	ingázni
sizable	jelentős méretű
community	közösség
destination	úti cél
per year	évente
to attract	vonzani
ferris wheel	óriáskerék
iconic	ikonikus, szimbólumszerű
walking distance	sétatávolság
to bear	viselni
patron saint	védőszent
well-oiled	olajozott
public transport	tömegközlekedés
double-decker	emeletes busz
crowded	zsúfolt
lush	buja, friss
inhabitant	lakos
wide range	széles választék
to offer	kínálni
service	szolgáltatás



British Pubs

The pub, short for **public** house, is an **integral part of** British life. A pub in Britain is a meeting place, and place of **entertainment**. The pub is **at the heart of the community**, in villages, towns and cities, all over England. For **centuries** it has been a place where friends meet, colleagues chat and business people **negotiate deals**. It is a place where people **gather to celebrate**, play games or to **seek** quiet relaxation. Many also **provide affordable accommodation**, particularly in **rural areas**.

When visiting Britain, a pub is the best place to meet real British people, so don't miss **to pop in** one or two when you are in the country.

In England and Wales pubs can **legally** open from 11 a.m. (noon on Sundays) to 11 p.m. (10.30 p.m. on Sundays). The only exception is the end of the year, when pubs can be open for 36 hours from 11 a.m. on New Year's Eve to 11 p.m. on New Year's Day.

What to eat in a pub?

Traditionally pubs in England were drinking **establishments** and little **emphasis** was placed on the serving of food, other than bar snacks, such as pork scratchings, and pickled eggs, along with salted crisps and peanuts which helped to increase beer sales.

crackers
salted/roasted peanuts
crisps (Br)/chips (US) chips
pork scratchings
pickled eggs

ropogtatnivaló
sós pörkölt mogyoró
burgonyaszírom
olyan, mint a töpörtyű (ropogós disznóbőr)
ecetes főtt tojás



British Pubs

Since the 1990s food has become more important as part of a pub's trade, and today most pubs serve lunches and dinners at the table **in addition to** snacks **consumed** at the **bar**. They may have a separate dining room.

full English breakfast

Ploughman's lunch

ham omelette

ham and cheese sandwich

garlic bread

sausage rolls

fish and chips

fish fingers with mashed potatoes and peas

Sunday roast

bangers and mash

Shepherd's pie with vegetables

steak pie with mashed potatoes and vegetables

angol (főtt) reggeli

parasztreggeli

sonkás omlett

sonkás-sajtos szendvics

fokhagymás pirított kenyér

kolbászos hasé

rántott hal és sültkrumpli

halrudak krumplipürével és borsóval

vasárnapi sült

kolbász krumplipürével

húsos pite zöldségekkel

hússal töltött pite krumplipürével

és zöldségekkel



So typically British meals ... but how are they made?

Full English breakfast: The normal ingredients of a traditional full English breakfast are bacon, poached or fried eggs, fried or grilled tomatoes, fried mushrooms, fried bread or toast with butter and sausages. Baked beans and hash browns are also commonly considered an important part of the breakfast; black pudding is also added in some regions. Pubs usually serve full English breakfast at all hours as an „all-day breakfast”.

Ploughman’s lunch: It is a cold snack or meal, originating in the United Kingdom. It is served in pubs, and sometimes eaten in a sandwich form. It consists of cheese, ham slices, pickles, apples, pickled onions, salad leaves, and crusty bread and butter.

Fish and Chips: Fish and chips is a popular take-away food. It consists of battered fish which is deep-fried and served with chips. In Britain and Ireland, cod and haddock appear most commonly as the fish used for fish and chips.

Bangers and mash: Bangers and mash is a traditional English dish made of mashed potatoes and sausages. The dish is sometimes served with a rich onion gravy. It has particular iconic significance as a traditional British working-class dish.

Shepherd’s pie: Cottage pie or shepherd's pie is a meat pie with a crust of mashed potatoes. In early cookery books, the dish was a means of using leftover roasted meat of any kind, and the pie dish was lined with mashed potatoes as well as having a mashed potato crust on top.

Steak pie: A steak pie is a traditional meat pie served in Britain. It is made from stewing steak and beef gravy, enclosed in a pastry shell. Sometimes mixed vegetables are included in the filling. In Ireland Guinness Stout is commonly added along with bacon and onions, and the result is commonly referred to as a Steak and Guinness Pie. A Steak and Ale pie is a similar creation, popular in British pubs, using one of a variety of ales in place of the Guinness.



Important words and expressions

public	köz-
integral part of	szerves része ...-nak/-nek
entertainment	szórakozás, szórakoztatás
at the heart of	valaminek a szívében
community	közösség
century	évszázad
to negotiate deals	üzletel
to gather	összegyűlik, összegyűjt
to celebrate	ünnepel
to seek	keres
to provide	biztosít, lehetővé tesz, ellát
accommodation	szállás
particularly	különösképpen
in rural areas	vidéki területeken
to pop in	benéz, beugrik valahova
legally	legálisan, a jog szerint
traditionally	hagyományosan
establishment	intézmény, létesítmény
emphasis	hangsúly
in addition to	valamin felül
to consume	fogyasztani

bar	bárpult
poached egg	buggyantott tojás
to be considered	valaminek tartva lenni
commonly	általánosan, általában
black pudding	véres hurka (szerűség)
to originate in	valahonnan eredni
to consist of	valamiből állni
pickles	ecetes savanyúság
crusty	kérges, héjas
battered	bundázott
cod	tőkehal
haddock	foltos tőkehal
to appear	megjelenni
mash	krumplipüré
gravy	mártás, szaft
significance	jelentőség
working-class	munkásosztály
leftover	maradék
stewing steak	pörkölt-hús-féleség
to be enclosed in	beágyazva, benne
shell	héj, kéreg
to be referred to as	valamiként nevezve enni

