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- Escuela: UDS (Universidad Del Sureste).
- LEN- Licenciatura En Enfermeria.
- Unidad 1: Tell About Your Family.
- Actividad 3:
- Profesora: Claudia Patricia Jaramillo.
- Asignatura: Ingles 4.
- Modulo: 1.
- Tema De La Unidad 1: La Comunicación Oral. Elementos Y Normas Que Rigen El Discurso Oral. Rutinas Y Fórmulas Habituales. Estrategias Propias De La Comunicación Oral. La Comunicación Escrita. Distintos Tipos De Textos Escritos. Estructura Y Elementos Formales. Normas Que Rigen El Texto Escrito. Rutinas Y Fórmulas.
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ENGLISH

Nombre de la actividad 3: Countries.

Instrucciones de la actividad: Describe about your favorite place in the Word. Location, Flag, Food, Tourist places.

EUROPA: (REINO UNIDO E IRLANDA)

Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Europe is a continent that has 50 countries, including the United Kingdom and Ireland, in addition to 6 unrecognized countries.

¿Qué es?, ¿dónde se encuentra?

REINO UNIDO

LOCATION

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign country in north-western Europe, off the north-western coast of the European mainland. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain and Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 93,628 square miles (242,500 km²).

¿Cómo es?, ¿qué elementos hay en ese lugar?, ¿Describe algún elemento importante?

ITS FLAG AND LANGUAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:



Flag

Official language
and national language is English

POLITICS:

The United Kingdom is a unitary parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. The monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, has reigned since 1952. The capital and largest city is London.

CLIMATE:

Most of the United Kingdom has a temperate climate, with generally cool temperatures and plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons seldom dropping below -20°C (-4

°F) or rising above 35 °C (95 °F). Government and politics: The United Kingdom is a unitary state under a constitutional monarchy.

ECONOMY:

Based on market exchange rates, the UK is today the fifth-largest economy in the world and the second-largest in Europe after Germany. sterling is used

RELIGION:

Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life in what is now the United Kingdom for over 1,400 years

MUSIC:

More recent UK music acts that have had international success include George Michael, Oasis, Spice Girls, Radiohead, Coldplay, Arctic Monkeys, Robbie Williams, Amy Winehouse, Adele, Ed Sheeran, One Direction and Harry Styles. Pop remains the most popular music genre in the UK, with 33.4 per cent of unit sales in 2016, followed by hip-hop and R&B at 24.5 per cent of unit sales. Rock is not far behind, at 22.6 per cent of unit sales.

CINEMA:

The British directors Alfred Hitchcock, whose film Vertigo is considered by some critics as the best film of all time, Some of the most commercially successful films of all time have been produced in the United Kingdom, including two of the highest-grossing film franchises (Harry Potter and James Bond).

BRITISH CUISINE:

British cuisine is the heritage of cooking traditions and practices of the United Kingdom.

New foodstuffs have arrived over the millennia, from sausages in Roman times, oranges in the Middle Ages, sugar, potatoes, and bananas in the Columbian exchange after 1492, and spicy curry sauces from India in the 18th and 19th centuries. Traditional British dishes include full breakfast, fish and chips, and the Christmas dinner.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS:

1-Attending the summer solstice at Stonehenge is one of the greatest traditions in England. The summer solstice at Stonehenge is accompanied by music, dancing and alcohol.

2- the Rolling Cheese Festival, This festival is celebrated on the last Monday of May in the Gloucester district, it consists of a race to reach a 4 kilos cheese, the difficulty is that they have to go down a very steep hill.

3- The night of Guy Faw-kes, every November 5, the sky of the United Kingdom is filled with gunpowder and fireworks. In addition, the English are used to lighting bonfires to burn a figure.

TOURIST PLACES:

England: Lake District, the largest national park in the United Kingdom.

Scotland: Edinburgh Castle

Wales: Cardiff. It is a modern metropolis, full of cultural activities of all kinds, for all tastes and ages.

Belfast: Botanical Garden

The Tower of London, officially Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, is a historic castle located on the north bank of the River Thames in central London, England.

The National Gallery is London's main art museum, located on the northern edge of Trafalgar Square in the borough of Westminster, in the center of Greater London.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the British monarch in London. It is also used for official ceremonies, state visits and tourist visits. It is famous for housing a substantial part of the Royal Collection, an extraordinary collection of artistic works resulting from royal collecting.

IRLANDA

¿Qué es?, ¿dónde se encuentra?

LOCATION:

Also known as the Republic of Ireland (Poblacht na hÉireann), is a country in north-western Europe consisting of 26 of the 32 counties of the island of Ireland. The capital and largest city is Dublin, which is located on the eastern side of the island.

¿Cómo es?, ¿qué elementos hay en ese lugar?, ¿Describe algún elemento importante?

ITS FLAG AND SHIELD ARE THE FOLLOWING:



Flag



Coat of arms

GEOGRAPHY:

The state extends over an area of about five-sixths (70,273 km² or 27,133 sq mi) of the island of Ireland (84,421 km² or 32,595 sq mi), with Northern Ireland constituting the remainder. The island is bounded to the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean and to the northeast by the North Channel. To the east, the Irish Sea connects to the Atlantic Ocean via St George's Channel and the Celtic Sea to the southwest.

CLIMATE:

The Atlantic Ocean and the warming influence of the Gulf Stream affect weather patterns in Ireland. Temperatures differ regionally, with central and eastern areas tending to be more extreme. However, due to a temperate oceanic climate, temperatures are seldom lower than -5 °C (23 °F) in winter or higher than 26 °C (79 °F) in summer.

POLITICS:

Ireland is a constitutional republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Oireachtas is the bicameral national parliament composed of the President of Ireland and the two Houses of the Oireachtas: Seanad Éireann (Senate) and Dáil Éireann (House of Representatives).

ECONOMY:

Ireland is an open economy (6th on the Index of Economic Freedom), and ranks first for "high-value" foreign direct investment (FDI) flows. Using the metric global GDP per capita, Ireland ranks 5th of 187 (IMF) and 6th of 175 (World Bank). Currency: Euro (€)[note 1] (EUR).

TRADE:

The activities of multinational companies based in Ireland have made it one of the largest exporters of pharmaceutical agents, medical devices and software-related goods and services in the world. Ireland's exports also relate to the activities of large Irish companies (such as Ryanair, Kerry Group and Smurfit Kappa) and exports of mineral resources.

LANGUAGES:

The Irish Constitution describes Irish as the "national language", but English is the dominant language.

HEALTHCARE:

Healthcare in Ireland is provided by both public and private healthcare providers. The Minister for Health has responsibility for setting overall health service policy. Every resident of Ireland is entitled to receive health care through the public health care system, which is managed by the Health Service Executive and funded by general taxation.

RELIGION:

Religious freedom is constitutionally provided for in Ireland, and the country's constitution has been secular since 1973. Christianity is the predominant religion, and while Ireland remains a predominantly Catholic country.

MUSIC AND DANCE:

Irish traditional music has remained vibrant, despite globalising cultural forces, and retains many traditional aspects. It has influenced various music genres, such as American country and roots music, and to some extent modern rock. It has occasionally been blended with styles such as rock and roll and punk rock.

Irish dance can broadly be divided into social dance and performance dance. Irish social dance can be divided into céilí and set dancing. Irish set dances are quadrilles, danced by 4 couples arranged in a square, while céilí dances are danced by varied formations of couples of 2 to 16 people.

ARCHITECTURE AND TOURIST SITES:

Castles were built by the Anglo-Normans during the late 12th century, such as Dublin Castle and Kilkenny Castle, and the concept of the planned walled trading town was introduced, which gained legal status and several rights by grant of a Charter under Feudalism. These charters specifically governed the design of these towns

The Cliffs of Moher are located on the southwestern edge of the EI Burren region

The Ring of Kerry is a tourist circuit located in County Kerry, in the southwest of Ireland. Some of its tourist attractions are Muckross House, Staigue's stone fort, and Derrynane House, the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell.

Kilkenny Castle is a castle located in the homonymous town of County Kilkenny in the Republic of Ireland. This was the residence of the Butler family, formerly called FitzWalter.

CUISINE:

Irish cuisine was traditionally based on meat and dairy products, supplemented with vegetables and seafood. Examples of popular Irish cuisine include boxty, colcannon, coddle, stew, and bacon and cabbage. Ireland is known for the full Irish breakfast, which involves a fried or grilled meal generally consisting of rashers, egg, sausage, white and black pudding, and fried tomato. Apart from the influence by European and international dishes, there has been an emergence of a new Irish cuisine based on traditional ingredients handled in new ways

It is the birthplace of famous writers such as Oscar Wilde and is also home to Guinness beer. The Book of Kells (9th century) and other illustrated manuscripts are on display in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The country is nicknamed the "Emerald Isle" for its lush green landscape and has sites like Cahir Castle, built in the Middle Ages.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS:

The feast of Saint Patrick: celebrated on March 17 of each year. Countless parades take place during the day and in the evenings you'll find parties, concerts and festivities in pubs across Ireland.

Weddings: The famous custom of getting married wearing "something blue, something new, something used and something borrowed" is of Irish origin.

The Leprechauns: Leprechauns, the protagonists of popular Irish folklore, are so typical of Irish images.

Irish hurling: it is a fast and fast sport that is played in 2 teams of 15 players, with a ball called-da sliothar and a stick called hurley with which the ball is transported to the goal.

¿Qué sensaciones te transmite?, ¿opinión personal?

My personal opinion and the feelings it gives me:

Talking about these places for me is quite nice, not only because they are beautiful countries but I am interested in knowing more and if it were within my possibilities I would love to visit some-time in my life, besides they are the countries of origin of my boy ban Favorite "One Direction". For that reason they are plac-es that can transmit peace and surprise a lot with each tourist attraction they have, with their traditions, custom, their culture in general and especially their architecture. And more than anything because they are developed countries.

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