

**Destination UK: Scotland****Task 1 – Scotland Quiz**

Test your knowledge of Scotland with this quiz.

1) What's the capital city of Scotland?

- a) Glasgow
- b) Aberdeen
- c) Edinburgh

2) When did Scotland unite with England, forming Great Britain?

- a) 1507
- b) 1707
- c) 1907

3) What colour is the Scottish flag?

- a) Blue with a white cross
- b) White with a blue cross
- c) Green with a white cross

4) What's the name of the famous lake where a monster is said to live?

- a) Loch Monstro
- b) Loch Grass
- c) Loch Ness

5) What's the name of the type of clothing, that Scottish men traditionally wear instead of trousers?

- a) Kilt
- b) Sporran
- c) Skilt

6) What's the national drink of Scotland?

- a) Vodka
- b) Gin
- c) Whisky

7) What's the name of perhaps the most famous musical wind instrument that is from Scotland?

- a) Wind pipes
- b) Bag pipes
- c) Scottish sax

8) When did Scotland get its first Parliament after the union with England?

- a) 1899
- b) 1959
- c) 1999

9) How many regional languages are spoken in Scotland?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3

10) What's the name of Scotland's national poet?

- a) Robert Burns
- b) Robert Louis Stevenson
- c) Walter Scot

### Task 3 – Get to grips with Gaelic!

Did you know that English isn't the only language spoken in Scotland? In addition to minority languages related to immigration, such as Urdu and Cantonese, Scottish Gaelic is an indigenous language which approximately 86,000 people who live in the north of Scotland and the Western Isles speak. The word for Scotland in Gaelic is Alba. Have a look at the days of the week and the numbers one to ten and then discuss the questions below.

Days of the Week	Numbers
Diluain – Monday	Aon – one
Dimàirt – Tuesday	Dhà – two
Diciadain – Wednesday	Trì – three
Diardaoin – Thursday	Ceithir – four
Dihaoine – Friday	Còig – five
Disathairne – Saturday	Sia – six
Didòmhnaich – Sunday	Seachd – seven
	Ochd – eight
	Naoi – nine
	Deich – ten

- Do you think Scottish Gaelic would be easy to learn? Why / not?
- Some people think that by the end of the century, 90% of the world's 6000 languages will be extinct and there will only be ten languages spoken in the world. Do you think this could happen?

- Do you think it's important to keep minority languages alive? Why / not?
- How can we try to keep minority languages alive?
- Do you think your native language will ever die?
- Do you think that the growth of 'English as an international language' is helping to kill other languages?
- Do you think that the world of technology is helping to kill languages?

#### Task 4 – UK in Focus reading task: Living in Scotland

Read about Scotland, then write the questions to these answers! Q = question, A = answer.

Q1)

A1) 130.

Q2)

A2) Glasgow.

Q3)

A3) Travis and Franz Ferdinand

Q4)

A4) 1999

Q5)

A5) The computer games industry

Q6)

A6) 2010

#### Living in Scotland

Where it is

Scotland is the UK's most northern country and has around 790 islands off its coasts – 130 of which have people living on them. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, beautiful beaches and lochs, which are fresh water lakes. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland including the most famous one, Loch Ness.

It has a population of just over five million people which is about 8.5 per cent of the whole UK population. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland's population live in the Central Belt, where both the largest city (Glasgow), and the capital city (Edinburgh) are located.

**Festivals and music**

Scotland also hosts one of the biggest arts festivals in the world. This is commonly known as the Edinburgh Festival but is actually made up of a number of different festivals which happen at different times of the year, though many do take place in August and September. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children's Festival and the Edinburgh Mela which is an intercultural festival.

Musically it has recently produced bands Travis and Franz Ferdinand and other famous Scots include Ewan McGregor, Sean Connery and JK Rowling.

**Political devolution**

In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened, the first for over 300 years as Scotland had been governed from London. Scottish Parliamentary responsibilities include health, education and local government. In 2014 there was a referendum for full Scottish independence, although Scotland voted to stay part of the UK.

**Stereotypes**

Stereotypical images of Scotland often focus on things like tartan, kilts, heather and haggis as well as the scenery. These are all still a part of the country but contemporary Scotland is building a name for itself in other areas, such as its thriving computer games industry.

**International fame**

Scottish cities are big hits abroad. Glasgow was designated European city of culture in 1990. In 2010 Edinburgh was voted by travellers to be one of the top 25 favourite places to visit in the world.

**Task 5 – Castaway**

Scotland has 790 islands. Most of these islands are very tiny, only 62 are more than 3 square miles! In the year 2000 the BBC made a TV programme called Castaway. It was filmed on a remote Scottish island. They put 36 men, women and children on the island and they had to work together to survive. Discuss these questions in groups, then decide who would be the best person to participate in the programme and complete the sentence below.

- Do you like spending time outside?
- What sort of weather do you like?
- Do you like having a lot of people around you?
- What would you like about living on a remote island in Scotland?
- What or who would you miss if you lived on the island?
- What type of people would be good for the new Castaway programme?

We think ..... would be the best person to go on the new Castaway programme because .....

**Task 6 – Haggis: Scotland’s national dish**

Scotland’s national dish is called ‘Haggis’. People from other parts of the UK sometimes find the ingredients a little unusual and your students may be surprised by the recipe. The ingredients include:

- Sheep’s heart
- Sheep’s liver
- Sheep’s lungs
- Sheep’s windpipe
- Beef suet
- Toasted oatmeal
- Herbs and spices.

**Method:**

The ingredients are mixed together and put inside a sheep’s stomach. The haggis is boiled before eating

**When is it eaten?**

Haggis is eaten on special occasions like Burn’s Night, a special dinner to celebrate the life of Robert Burns, Scotland’s national poet, which is held on January 25th. There is even a special poem called ‘To a Haggis’ that is read when the national dish is brought to the table. There are now many vegetarian versions of the dish so that everyone can join in the party!

- Would you like to try haggis? Why / why not?
- What’s your country’s national dish?
- Now write a similar description of your national dish:

**Our national dish is called:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ingredients:**

**Method:**

**When is it eaten?**