

The United Kingdom

2:00 -3:00pm

1. Introductions
2. Quiz
3. What is The United Kingdom?
4. The climate
5. Dialects and languages
6. Food and drink
7. Landmarks and cultural heritage
8. Brexit
9. Review

BREAK (5mins)

3:05 -4:00pm

The environment

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Queen Elizabeth II travels with her own toilet seat, has visited more than 116 countries in the world, without a passport.



J.K. Rowling is the author of Harry Potter. She is the first writer to become a billionaire and is one of the richest people in the UK. She often gives a lot of money to charity.



Quiz

1. What money do we use in the UK?

£ pound(s)

2. How many countries make up the UK -

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5?



3. What is the UK's population?

a) 34 million



b) 66 million

c) 112 million

4. Who is this?



Banksy is a street artist who draws unique political stencils around the world. Nobody knows who Banksy is. He keeps his identity secret possibly because graffiti is a crime. His works have been sold for a lot of money. One piece sold for ¥30,000,000.

Teresa May is the current Prime Minister of England. She grew up in Oxford and went to Oxford University. She first came to power in 2016.



Britain

refers to the island and is
made up of 3 different
countries.

1. England



2. Scotland



3. Wales



The United Kingdom

Scotland

Northern Ireland

England

Wales

The UK

refers to the political union
between 4 different countries.

England



Scotland



Wales



Northern Ireland



England



Scotland



Wales



Northern Ireland



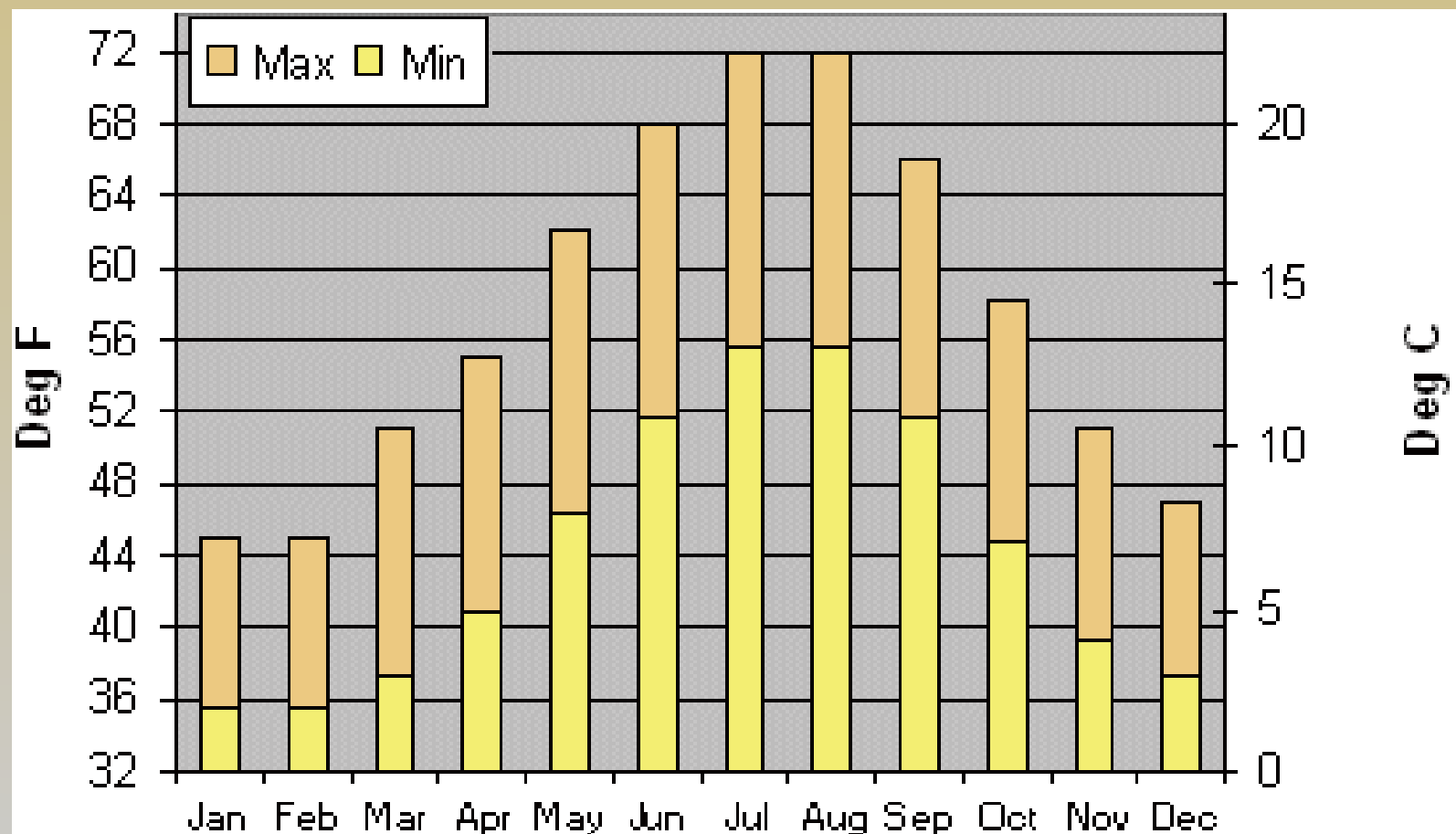
This flag is called 'The Union Jack' and is the flag of the United Kingdom.
People from the UK are called British but have different nationalities!



The climate

The UK experiences variable weather that changes from day to day between different regions and within different regions. It is very difficult to predict or forecast the weather.

Six of the 10 wettest counties in the UK are in Scotland. Almost every low-pressure system that comes east from the North Atlantic passes over Scotland.



British accents, dialects and languages



- In the UK, accents change noticeably about every 40 km (25 mi). Be prepared to not understand anything people with heavy accents!
- Each county (prefecture) has its own dialect too. For example, in Scotland, 'wee' means 'little' and 'ay' means 'yes.'
- People from London are called Cockney's. Cockney's have their own language called Cockney Rhyming Slang. Even English people do not understand.
 - Dog and bone = PHONE
 - Trouble and strife = WIFE
- I'm going to give trouble and strife a dog and bone =
I AM GOING TO CALL MY WIFE

Typical British Food you can eat in a pub!

Fish and chips



Cornish Pasty



Roast lunch



Scones and cream tea



Strange British food

Buy a packet of crisps, some bread and little cheese and eat like a true Englishman! This is a **crisp sandwich**.



This is called haggis. It is a sheep's heart, liver, and lungs; mixed with onion, oatmeal, animal fat, spices, and salt, traditionally encased in the animal's stomach. It is illegal to import **haggis** from the UK into the U.S., as the American government has declared that sheep lungs are unfit for human consumption.



Deep-fat-fried
Mars Bar



Typical pub drinks

BEER

Light in color, mild in flavor. Served cold.



ALE

Light or dark. Flavourful, and served at room temperature.



STOUT

Very dark. Rich, and with bitterness balanced by sweetness.



Famous Landmarks - London / England



England - Stone Henge (UNESCO)



Edinburgh Castle - Scotland



The Giants Causeway - Northern Ireland (UNESCO)



Rhossili Bay - Swansea / Wales



England - Oxford



The European Union & Brexit

Britain's Exit
(from the
European Union)





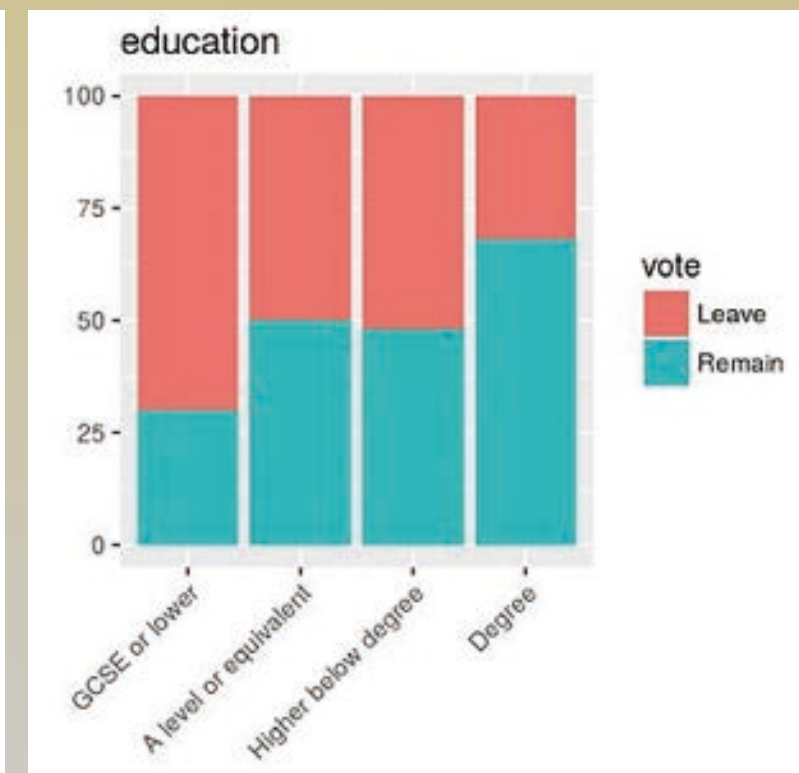
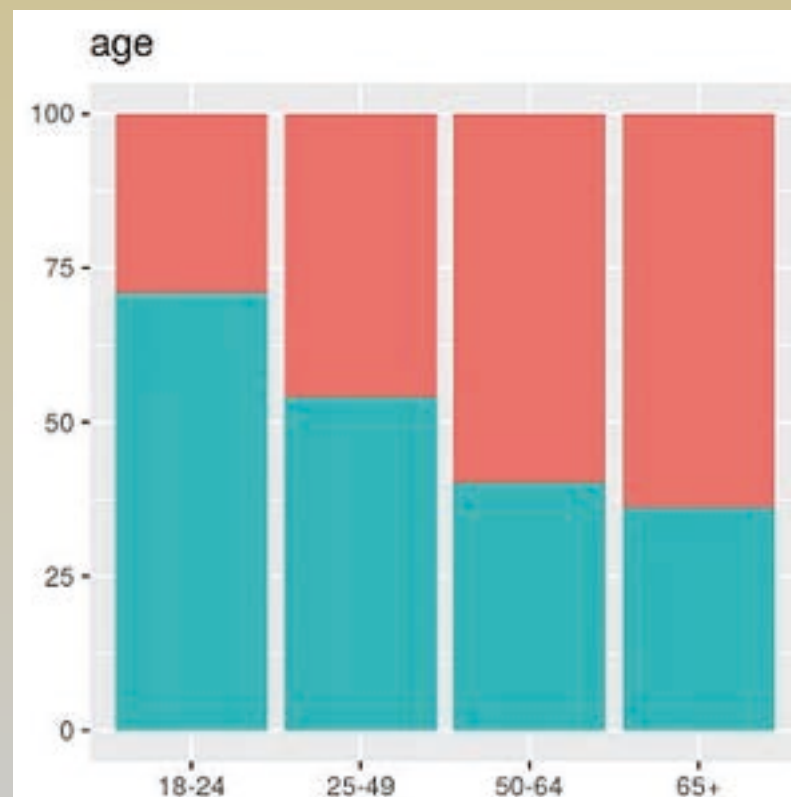
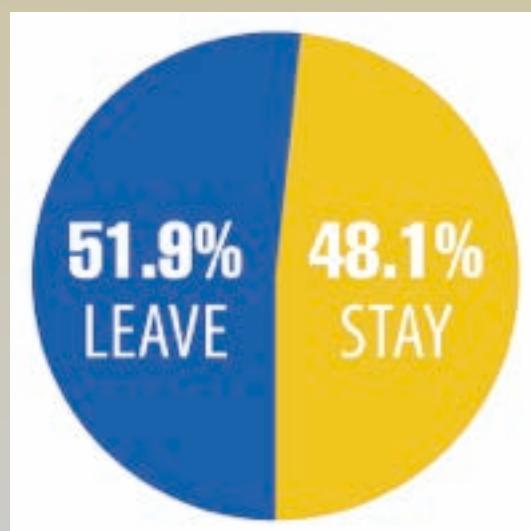
The European Union & Brexit

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 28 member states.

All members of the European Union have agreed to free trade and free movement under the 'Schengen Agreement.' Most countries use the Euro (€).

In 2015, David Cameron made a promise to have a 'referendum' (vote) on if Britain should leave the EU.

This was the result:



Brexit: Why leave?



Membership fee: In 2016, Britain paid £8.5bn to the EU. That's approximately 1,231,000,000,000円. This fee was annual.

Sovereignty: To be a member, countries must accept EU law. The British people generally do not want foreign politicians influencing or controlling their government.

Immigration: Under EU law, Britain cannot stop EU citizens from coming to live in the UK. Britons may also live and work anywhere else in the EU. The result was a huge increase in immigration into Britain, particularly from eastern and southern Europe.



Why stay?

Trade: The EU is a single market with no tariffs on imports and exports between its members. More than 50% of our exports go to EU countries.

Investment: London has been one of the world's biggest financial centres because of its access to the EU market. Many companies, including Toyota and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, have started to move their European headquarters from London to Germany as a result.

Influence: The UK will give up its influence in Europe and will not be so strong internationally.

Security: The EU was first created to encourage peace among its members and since its creation, there has not been a war in Europe. The UK leaving destabilises Europe.

Review time!

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland?

1. What 4 countries make up the UK?

116

2. How many countries has the Queen visited?

3. Who wrote the Harry Potter books?

J. K. Rowling

Banksy

4. Which anonymous artist draws political pictures around the world?

5. What Scottish food is illegal in the USA?

Haggis

A Cornish pasty and scones and cream tea.

6. Name 2 typically British foods.

7. What colour is beer, ale and stout?

Yellow, red and black.

8. In which country is the:

Northern Ireland

Glant's Causeway?

Stone Henge?

England

Scotland

Edinburgh Castle?

9. How many countries are members of the European Union?

28

51.9%

10. What percentage of the population voted for Brexit?

These are a few of the UK's current environmental problems.



heathrow airport
expansion



congestion



fox hunting



fracking



air pollution



food waste



fly tipping

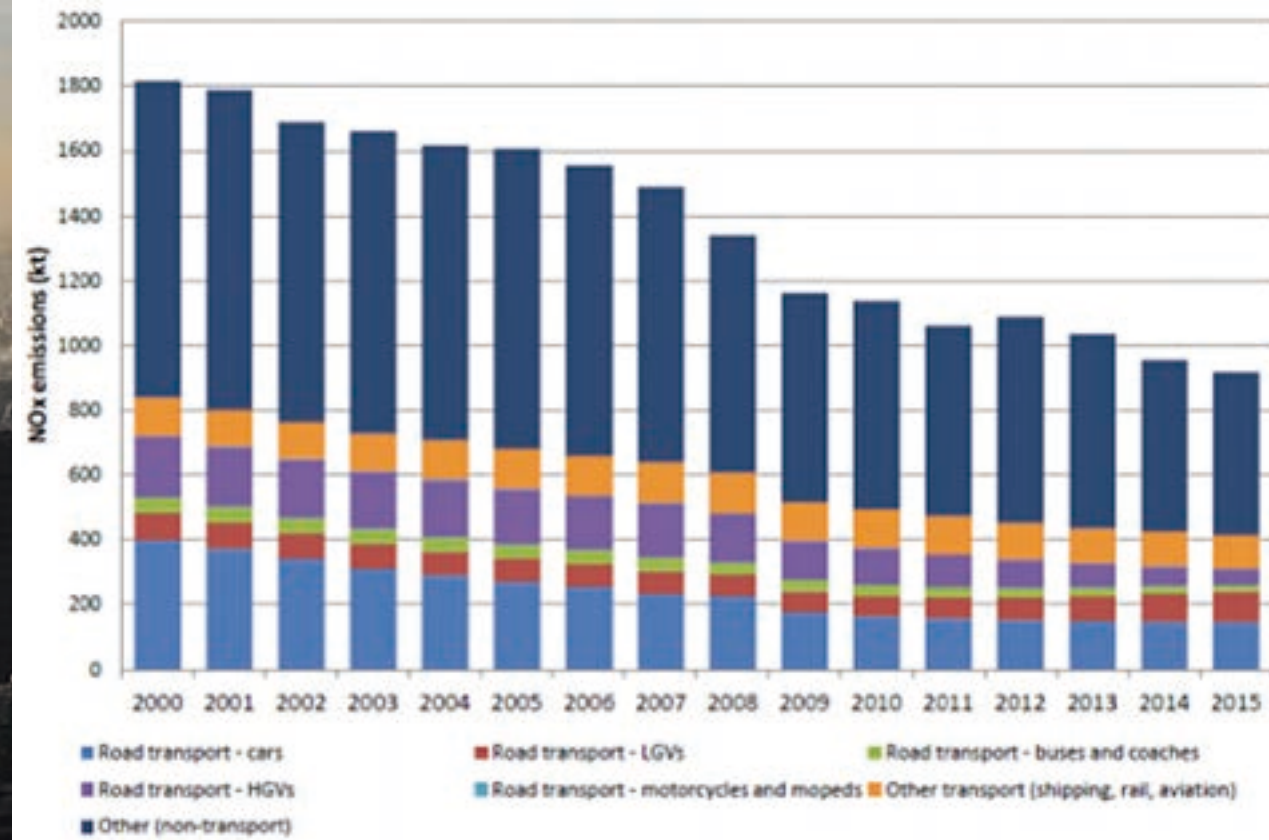


waste disposal and
recycling



the shrinking of the
'green belt'

Air-pollution



The most recent statistics show air-pollution across the UK has been decreasing.



The UK has signed up to the 'Paris Agreement', which means it must reduce air-pollution to agreed safe levels. However, the air quality in London can sometimes be as bad as it is in Beijing.

London pollution targets for the year were already exceeded by the end of January.



In July 2017, the British and French government announced plans to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2040.

Fly-tipping

Piles of rubbish dumped across England have been reported to councils more than 1,000,000 times in 2016-17.
There is a fine of £400 - 60,000 for fly tipping!



Waste disposal and recycling



Every year, British households throw 22 million tons of waste into the bin.
44% is recycled.

Britain does not have the plants and infrastructure to recycle most of its own plastic waste. Millions of pounds is spent sending our rubbish overseas with the expectation that this rubbish will be recycled. 67% of recycled rubbish is exported.

However, much of it is being dumped or buried in countries around the world, including Poland to Hong Kong and Thailand, according to a new investigation.

The UK shipped approximately 65% of its total plastic waste exports to China.



Recently however, the Chinese have been becoming more aware of china's natural environment and are becoming angry with what they call 'yang laji' or "foreign garbage".

Last summer, the Chinese government announced it will stop importing PET bottles, containers, and all kinds of mixed paper.

This is about to cause the UK and very big problem. Recycled garbage has already started to build up around the UK. The government is urgently looking to introduce radical new policies to stop the build up of rubbish in UK towns and cities.



3 years ago, the UK started to tax single-use plastic bags 5p. As a result, the use of these bags dropped by 90%, equalling 9 billion less plastic bags being used that year.

Government response

The government is now considering banning these products:



What would you do if the Japanese government banned these plastic products?
Can you think of any replacements or solutions?

1. Do you think the British government should ban all 'single use' plastic products?

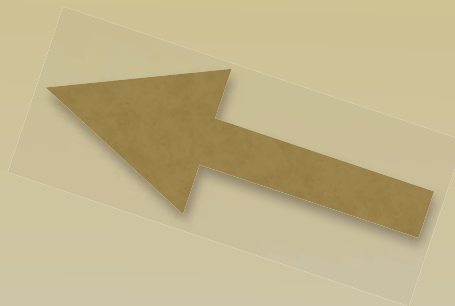
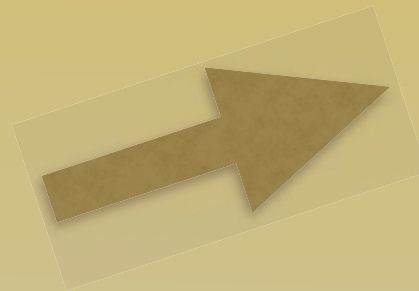
2. Do you think we use too much plastic in Japan?

3. Do you think the Japanese government should ban all 'single use' plastic products?



Central heating and Natural Gas.

This is a hot water tank. Gas heats up the water inside which is then pumped to the radiators in the house.



Radiators are used to heat rooms up. Every house in the UK has these because its cold! (We don't have A/C units, we don't need them!)



This is a North Sea Oil and Gas well.



Typically we get our gas from the North Sea around Scotland. Natural gas is used to heat as much as 80 percent of British homes. But our supplies are running out and now over 60% of the UK's gas is imported! The UK needs new alternatives.

Hydraulic fracturing began as an experiment in 1947. It is a way of extracting Natural Gas from under the ground.

trucks of
water for
each well

200

FRACKING

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Fracturing fluid (a mix of water, sand, and chemicals) is pumped into the well

The pressure causes the rock surrounding the pipe to crack

The proppants hold open these cracks to allow the trapped natural gas to escape

Gas flows up the well to be collected

POTENTIAL RISKS

groundwater contamination
air quality degradation

WATER

SAND

CHEMICALS

70 to 140 billion

GALLONS of water used to fracture 35,000 wells in the U.S. each year

equals approximately the
ANNUAL WATER CONSUMPTION
of 40 to 80 cities with
population 50,000

(sand or
ceramic
beads)

300,000 to 4 million

pounds of proppants
used per well

various chemicals make up

0.5% to 2.0% = 330

total volume of fracturing fluid

up to

TONS

NATURAL GAS

The UK has
a lot of
natural
gas!

In the UK, only 1 company is currently 'fracking.' However, this is what fracking looks like in the USA.



Toxic chemicals and water contamination.

How Drinking Water gets Fracked

1. Fracking
Fluid is forced
underground
at high
pressure



4. Contaminated water
from aquifer enters
drinking water system

3. Toxins in bedrock seep
up into drinking water auqifers

2. Toxic
chemicals
seep into
bedrock

Fracking uses lots of chemicals known to harm human health, such as hydrochloric acid and petroleum distillates, which can irritate the throat, nose and eyes. This can cause dizziness, nausea and can sometimes lead to cancer.

People living or working nearby can be exposed to these chemicals if they enter drinking water after a spill. Between 2005 and 2015, fracking used at least 23 billion pounds of toxic chemicals in the USA.

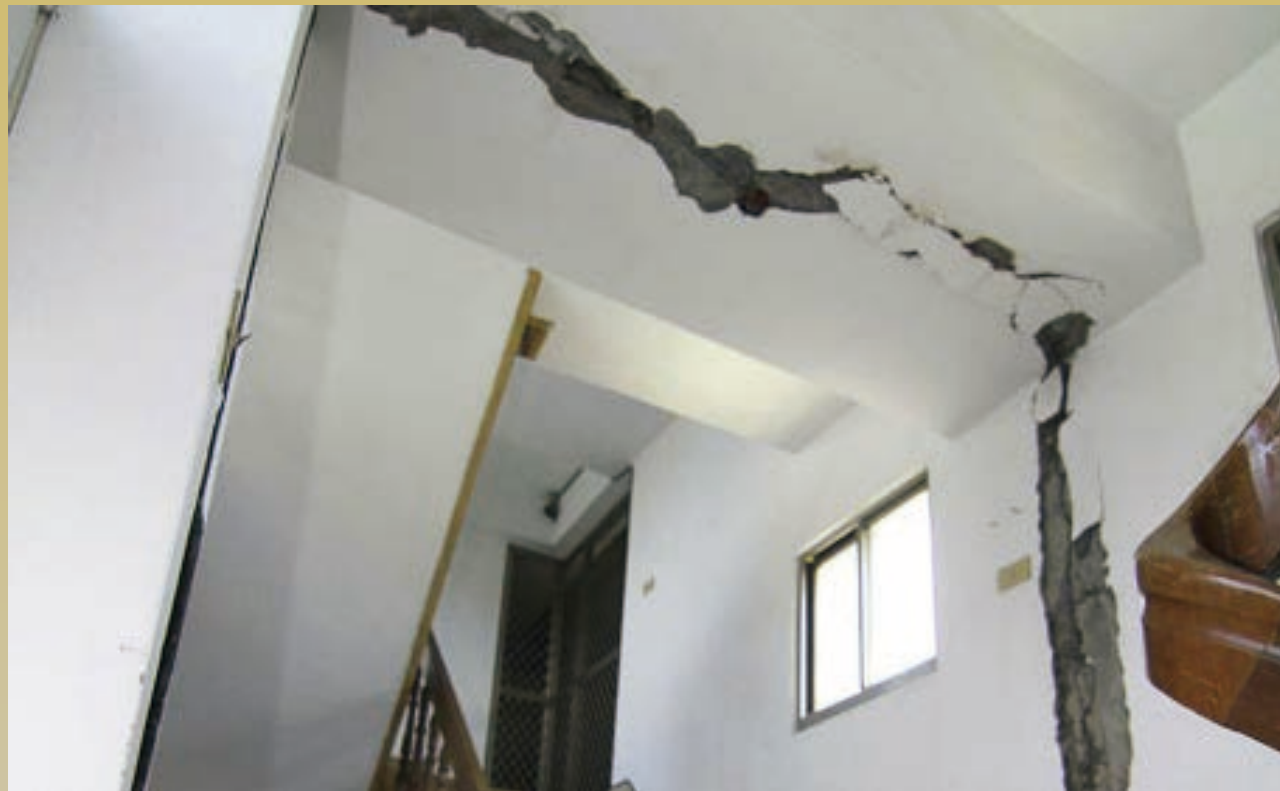
In the USA, research has shown that up to 16% of 'fracking wells' spill liquids every year.

Contaminated water - the water mix pumped into the wells leaks out making local drinking water totally undrinkable.



Fracking causes earthquakes

Fracking started in an English city called Blackpool in April 2011.

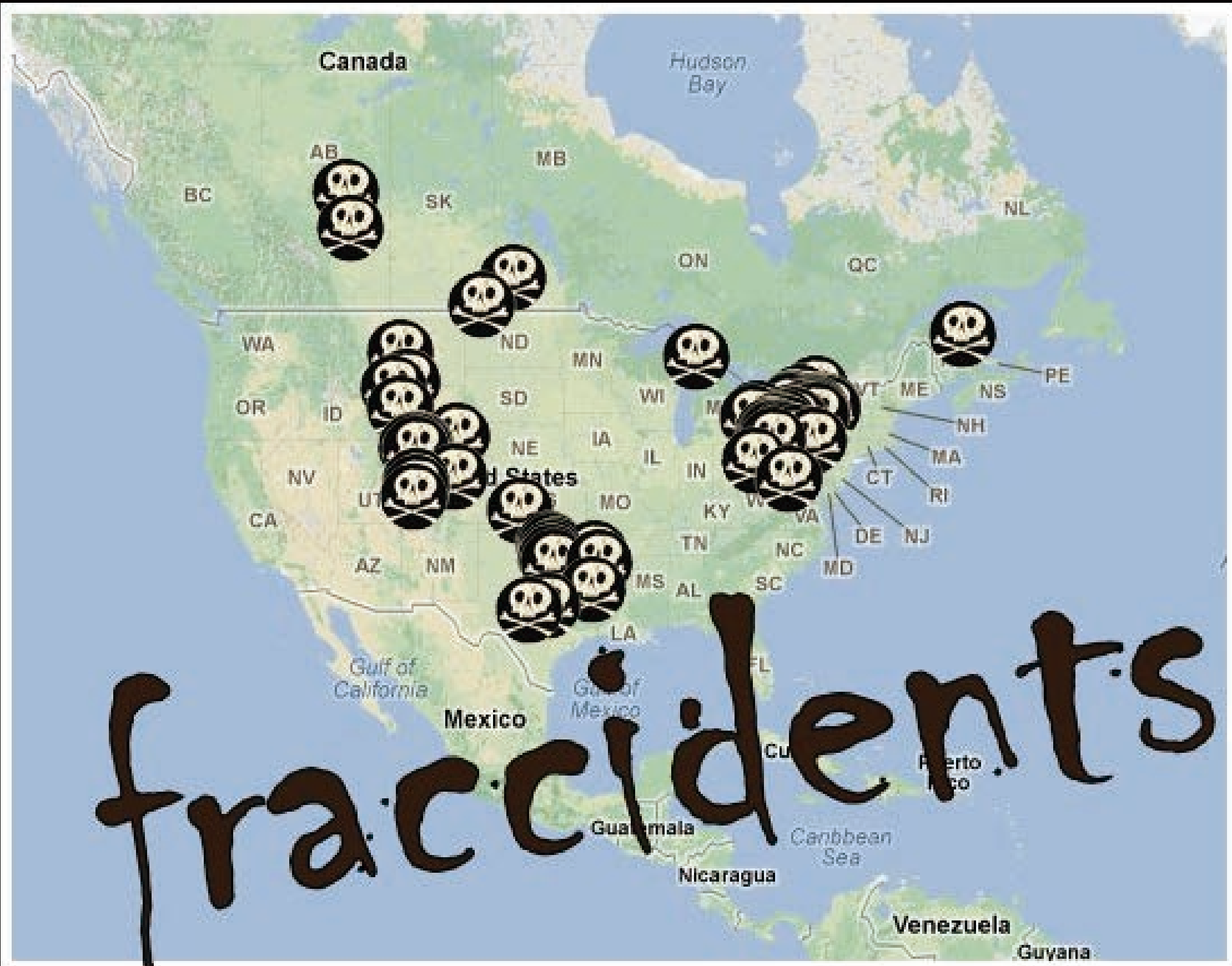


Shortly afterwards, a tremor registering 2.3 on the Richter scale woke residents from their beds in the middle of the night. Their homes shook, and they reported cracks in their ceilings and one person reported a cracked toilet basin. It was followed by another 1.4 magnitude earthquake a month later.

This led to an 18-month ban on the use of fracking nationwide while further research was carried out.

The government has since introduced a traffic-light system which immediately suspends work if any seismic activity of 0.5 or above on the Richter scale is detected.

This is a fracking accident map in the USA.



Fracking disasters in the USA



What do you think?!

The British Geological Survey estimates there is a huge quantity of gas available in northern England.

This 'Shale' Gas could make the UK self-sufficient for over 10 years! (No more imports)

So what do you think the UK should do? Should we allow more companies to 'Frack'?

