



Do you like English?

3rd Gerakas Junior High School

The students of B1 and Γ3

History of the UNITED KINGDOM

The history of the United Kingdom began in the early eighteenth century with the Treaty of Union and Acts of Union. The core of the United Kingdom as a unified state came into being in 1707 with the political union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, into a new unitary state called Great Britain. The Act of Union 1800 added the Kingdom of Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

There have been 13 British monarchs since the political union of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland on 1 May 1707. England and Scotland had been in personal union since 24 March 1603. On 1 January 1801, the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merged, which resulted in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the secession of southern Ireland in the 1920s.M

One of the most important English monarchs was Queen Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth was born on the 21st of April and was crowned on the 6th of February, 1952. She recently died on the 8th of September 2022. Her reign of over 70 years is the longest of any British monarch and the longest verified reign of any female head of state in history. Elizabeth was born in Mayfair, London, during the reign of her paternal grandfather, King George V. She was the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother). Her father acceded to the throne in 1936 upon the abdication of his brother Edward VIII, making the ten-year-old Princess Elizabeth the heir presumptive. She was educated privately at home and began to undertake public duties during the Second World War, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.



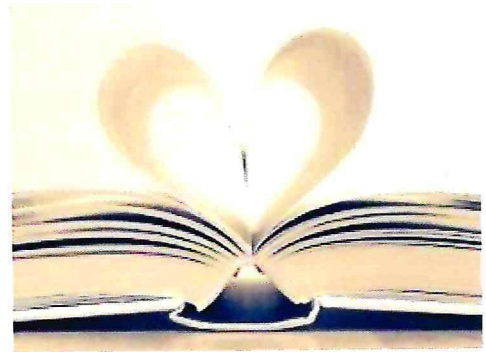
After Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939, Britain entered the Second World War. Winston Churchill became prime minister and head of a coalition government in 1940. Despite the defeat of its European allies in the first year, Britain and its Empire continued the war against Germany. Churchill engaged industry, scientists and engineers to support the government and the military in the prosecution of the war effort.

Δημήτρης Δούτσας Νικόλας Γκράβας

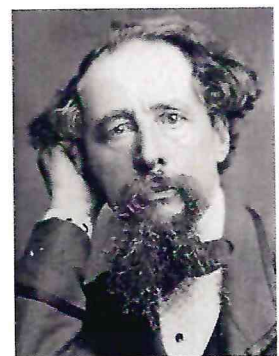
Writers of England

England has some of the most famous writers of the world both modern and older ones. Some of those include :

- Jane Austen (1775-1817)
- Charles Dickens (1812-1870)
- Charlotte Brontë (1816-1855)
- George Eliot (1819-1880)
- CS Lewis (1898-1963)
- George Orwell (1903-1950)
- Ian Fleming (1908-1964)
- J. K. Rowling
- Agatha Christie (1890-1976)
- William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

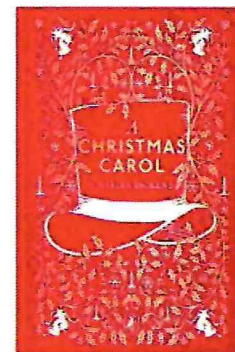


From all of these writers we have singled out Charles Dickens. His full name was Charles John Hoffam Dickens and was born in Port Smouth. He lived in the **Victorian age**. He was known for creating some of the best fictional characters. By the 20th century and he was recognized as a literacy genius. Dickens edited a weekly journal for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles. He wrote many books, including **Oliver Twist** and **A Christmas Carol**.



A Christmas Carol

A Christmas Carol was written by Charles Dickens and published 19 December 1843: 179 years ago. A Christmas Carol recounts the story of Ebenezer Scrooge, an elderly miser who is visited by the ghost of his former business partner Jacob Marley and the spirits of Christmas Past, Present and Yet to Come. After their visits, Scrooge is transformed into a kinder, gentler man. A Christmas Carol. In Prose.



By: Giannaki Panagiotou and
Goulea Anastasia

Are you looking for an exciting book to read during your free time?
There are lots of legendary British writers who have penned some of the best novels that have stood the test of time! Some of the most famous British writers of all time are the following

1. J.K. Rowling (1965-) Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
2. Charles Dickens (1812-1870) Oliver Twist
3. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400) Tales of Canterbury
4. William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) The Magician
5. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) A Midsummer Night's Dream
6. J.P.P. Tolkien (1892-1973) The Hobbit or there and back again
7. Emily Bronte (1818-1848) Wuthering Heights
8. Jane Austen (1775-1817) Pride and Prejudice
9. Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855) The Professor
10. Ian Fleming (1908-1964) Moonraker

J.K. Rowling was born on 31 July 1965. She is a British author/ writer and philanthropist. First of all , she was working as a researcher and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International in 1990 when she conceived the idea for the Harry Potter series while on a delayed train from Manchester to London. The first novel in the series , Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone , was published in 1997. Six sequel followed, and by 2008, Forbes had named her the world's highest – paid author. Rowling completed Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone in June 1995. Also, the initial draft included an illustration of Harry Potter by a fireplace showing , a lightning-shaped scar on his forehead. Following an enthusiastic report from an early reader , Christopher Little Literary Agency agreed to represent Rowling. Her manuscript was submitted to twelve publishers, all of which rejected it. Barry Cunningham, who ran the children's literature department at Bloomsbury Publishing, bought it after Nigel Newton, who headed Bloomsbury at the time, saw his eight-years-old daughter finish one chapter and want to keep reading. Finally, she has enjoyed enormous commercial success as an author. Her Harry Potter series topped bestsellers' lists, spawned a global Franchise including films and video games and had been translated into 84 languages by 2023. This first three Harry Potter books occupied the top three spots of the New

York Times bestsellers lists for more than a year, they were then moved to a newly created children's list. The final four books each set records as the fastest-selling books in the UK or US, and the series as a whole had sold more than 600 million copies by 2023.



1) JK Rowling



2) Charles Dickens



3) Geoffrey Chaucer



4) William Somerset M.



5) William Shakespeare



6) JPP Tolkien



7) Emily Bronte



8) Jane Austen



9) Charlotte Bronte



10) Ian Fleming

Αννα Γαρδάρου
Αγγελική
Δαρσέντα

FAMOUS BRITISH PEOPLE

There are various British celebrities who are known for many different reasons around the world. Like Jamie Trevor Oliver (celebrity chef and cookbook author), George Michael (singer, songwriter and record producer), Diana (Princess of Wales), Margaret Hilda Thatcher (first female British prime minister from 1979-1990), Stephen Hawking (theoretical physicist, cosmologist and author), William Shakespeare (playwright, poet and actor of the 16th century), J.K. Rowling (author of the series of Harry Potter novels), Freddie Mercury (singer and songwriter, lead vocalist and pianist of the rock band Queen) and Dua Lipa (singer and songwriter).



TOM HOLLAND

Thomas Stanley Holland (born 1 June 1996) is an English actor. His accolades include a British Academy Film Award and three Saturn Awards. He featured in the Forbes 30 Under 30 Europe list of 2019 (a list that recognizes young talent). Some publications have called him one of the most popular actors of his generation.



Ανδρομάχη Αργυροπούλου

Ιωάννο - Ηλέννα Κουτρελάκου

FAMOUS PEOPLE

The following are famous people that come from England and have made a difference in their field:

1. Wayne Rooney (1985-present) Former footballer and football manager
2. Gordon Ramsay (1966-present) One of the most influential chefs in the world
3. Lewis Hamilton (1985-present) F1 Driver
4. Sir Winston Churchill (1875-1965) Prime Minister of the U.K (twice)
5. Isaac Newton (1643-1727) Scientist
6. Sting (1951-present) Singer [former member of the new wave band The Police]
7. Charles Darwin (1809-1882) Naturalist-Biologist-Geologist
8. Harold Shipman (1946-2004) One of the most prolific serial killers in modern history
9. Stunley Spencer (1891-1959) Painter
10. Banksy (1974-present) Graffiti artist and political activist

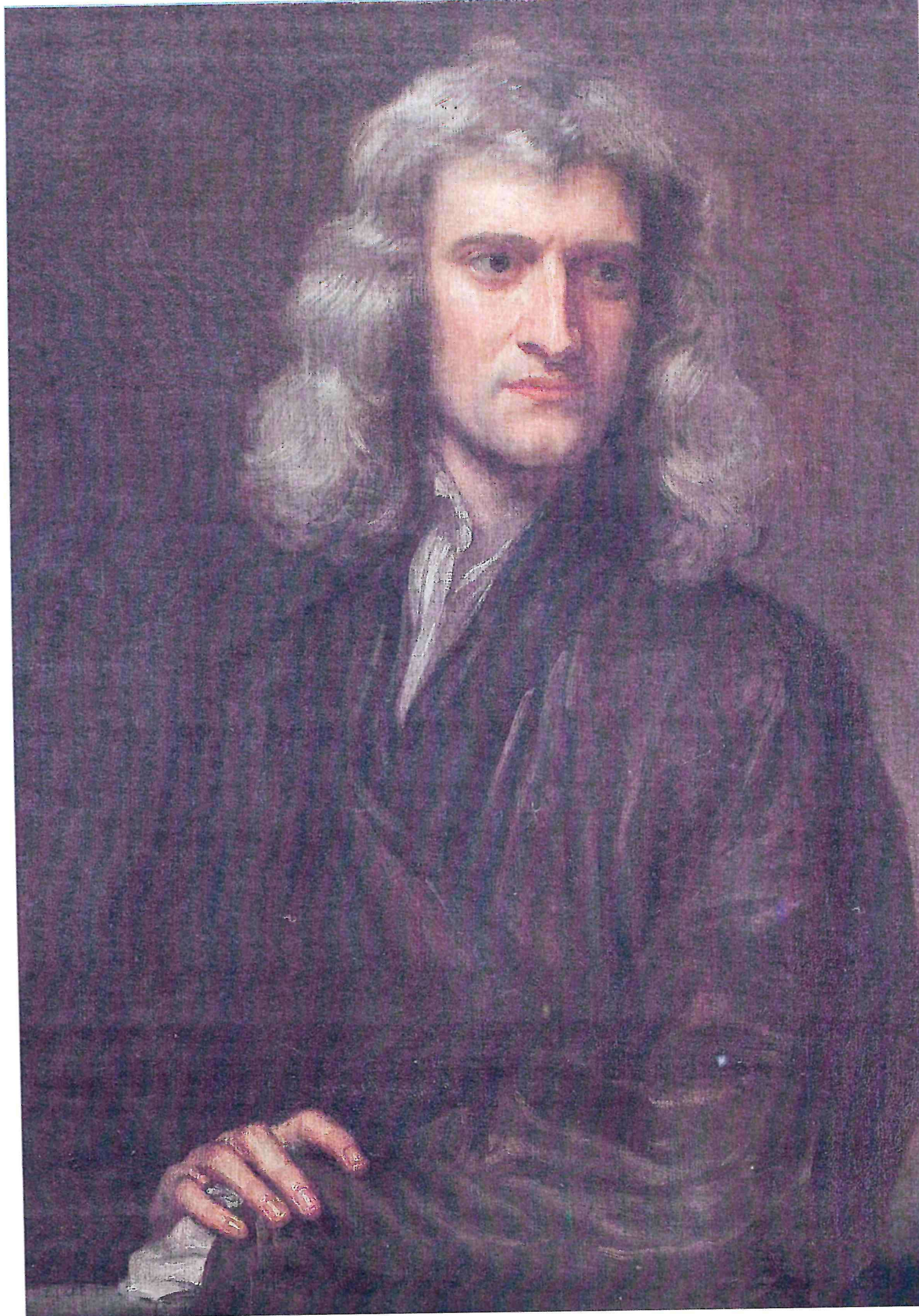
Sir Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton is best known for his theory about the law of gravity, but his "Principia Mathematica" (1686) with its three laws of motion greatly influenced the Enlightenment in Europe. Born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England, Sir Isaac Newton began developing his theories on light, calculus and celestial mechanics while on break from Cambridge University.

Years of research culminated with the 1687 publication of "Principia," a landmark work that established the universal laws of motion and gravity. Newton's second major book, "Opticks," detailed his experiments to determine the properties of light. He also was a student of Biblical history and alchemy, the famed scientist served as president of the Royal Society of London and master of England's Royal Mint until his death in 1727.

Σπύρος Αναστόπουλος

Ορέσσης Κουσιώπουλος



FAMOUS PEOPLE

CHARLES DARWIN

- **Charles Robert Darwin** (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, widely known for his contributions to evolutionary biology. His proposition that all species of life have descended from a common ancestor is now generally accepted and considered a fundamental concept in science. In a publication, he introduced his scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process he called natural selection, in which the struggle for existence has a similar effect to the artificial selection involved in selective breeding. Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history.
- Darwin's early interest in nature led him to neglect his medical education at the University of Edinburgh; instead, he helped to investigate marine invertebrates. His studies at the University of Cambridge's Christ's College encouraged his passion for natural science. Publication of his journal of the voyage made Darwin famous as a popular author.



Τάσος Αδαμόπουλος
Ανδρέας Γαλιατσάτος
Χρήστος Κουκουβάς

UK MUSIC

UK Music is a British umbrella organization which represents the collective interests of the production side of UK's commercial music industry: artists, musicians, songwriters, composers, record labels, artist managers, music publishers, studio producers and music collecting societies. The UK has birthed many popular music genres such as *beat music*, *psychedelic music*, *progressive rock/pop*, *heavy metal*, *new wave*, and *industrial music*. Leading for the most popular genres worldwide, pop and rock music take the first spot.

Some of the best British Bands of all time are 1. The Rolling Stones · 2. The Beatles · 3. Pink Floyd · 4. Led Zeppelin · 5. The Clash · 6. Queen · 7. Oasis · 8. The Kinks...

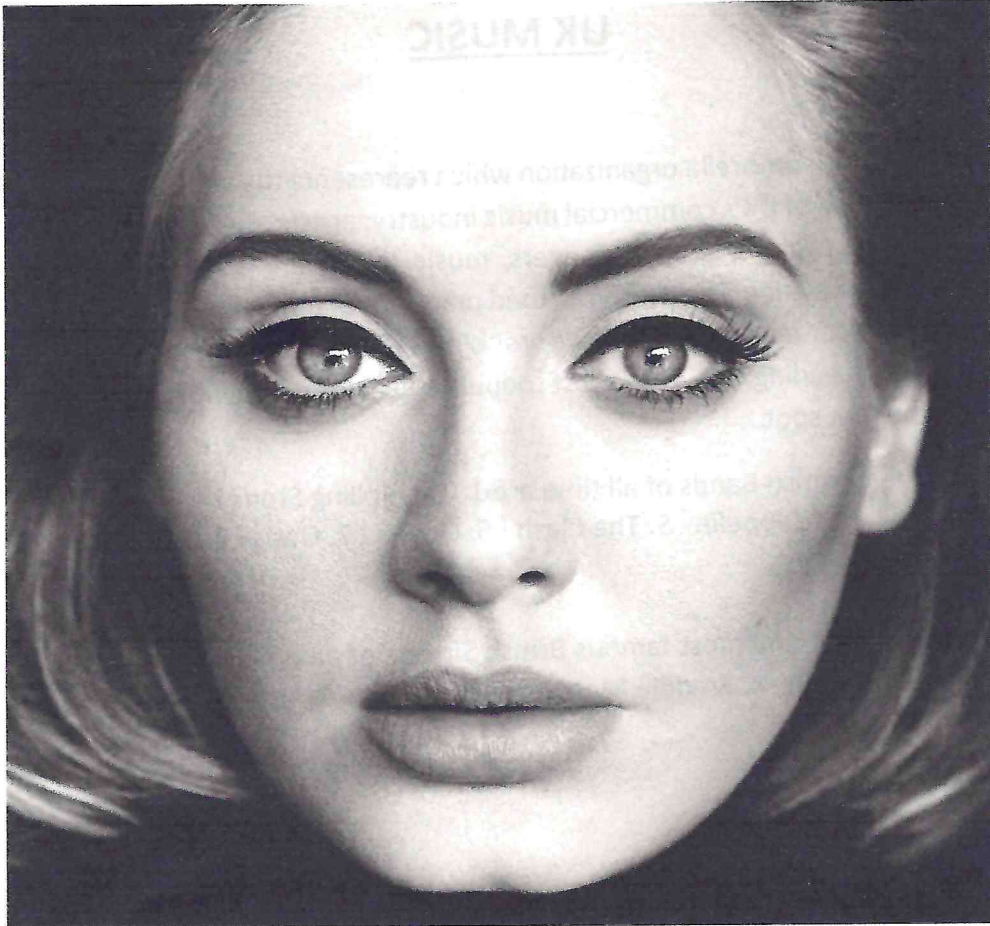
Some of the greatest and most famous British Singers of all time are 1. David Bowie · 2. Adele · 3. Elton John · 4. Freddie Mercury · 5. Amy Winehouse ...

Adele

Adele is one of the world's best-selling music artists, with sales of over 120 million records worldwide. Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on 5 May 1988 in the Tottenham district of London, to an English mother, Penny Adkins, and a Welsh father, Marc Evans. After Evans left when Adele was 2, she was brought up by her mother.

She began singing at age 4 and asserts that she became obsessed with voices. Moreover, that means that music entered her life in a really young age, leading her to be one of the best singers that have ever crossed the music industry. Adele graduated from the BRIT School for Performing Arts & Technology in Croydon in May 2006, where she was a classmate of Leona Lewis and Jessie J. Adele credits the school with nurturing her talent even though, at the time, she was more interested in going into artists and repertoire (A&R) and hoped to launch other people's careers. "Chasing Pavements" gave Adele early success and recognition, becoming her first entry on the Billboard Hot 100 and her first Platinum single.

She is known for her powerful mezzo-soprano vocals and songwriting. Adele has received numerous accolades including 16 Grammy Awards, an Academy Award, a Primetime Emmy Award, and a Golden Globe Award. Last but not least Adele has performed in numerous charity concerts throughout her career.



The most famous songs

- "Rolling in the Deep" (2011)
- "Someone Like You" (2011)
- "Set Fire to the Rain" (2012)
- "Rumor Has It" (2012)
- "Skyfall" (2012)
- "Hello" (2015)
- "Send My Love (To Your New Lover)" (2016)
- "When We Were Young" (2016)

Βαθμύενου Δημήτρα
Γαλίας Έν

Music

Some of the greatest English singers, composers and bands of all time are:

SINGERS

- ADELE

Born in London, England in 1988, Adele is a singer and songwriter. She began her singing career in 2006 after a friend posted her demo on MySpace and brought her to the attention of XL Recording. Two years after signing the contract, her first album comes out and makes her famous. Later, the second album sold over 26 million copies worldwide. In addition, she has been awarded 6 Grammy Awards because of her beautiful voice for the movie "007. Coordinates: Skyfall. Due to her many achievements as well as her talent in her singing career, she is the second most popular singer in 2015.



- JOHN LENNON

John Winston Ono Lennon, (Liverpool, October 9, 1940 – New York, December 8, 1980), known simply as John Lennon, was an English singer, guitarist, songwriter and founding member of The Beatles. In addition to his successful music career, he also distinguished himself as a 20th-century activist, taking strong action on social issues, most notably as a leading figure in the movement against the Vietnam War. His music has influenced many creators and is considered one of the most popular and covered songwriters. As a member of the Beatles, his songs gave rise to a worldwide movement of admiration called Beatlemania. After the breakup of The Beatles, he followed an individual path in the discography. Among his top creations is the song Imagine as well as Give Peace a chance. He was murdered by his self-proclaimed fan, Mark Chapman on December 8, 1980.



- ROBBIE WILLIAMS

Robert Peter "Robbie" Williams is a English singer, songwriter and occasional actor and former member of the band Take That where he started his career in 1990 at the age of 16. He was born on February 13, 1974 in Staffordshire, England. In 1995, he left the group to pursue a solo career, a choice that later justified him, since he eventually became known worldwide. On 12 July 2010 it was announced that he was rejoining Take That to release the album Progress together and in the summer Gary Barlow, Mark Owen, Howard Donald, Jason Orange and Robbie Williams continued their solo careers. In November 2012 Williams at the age of 38 made his comeback as a solo artist after a 3 years absence with the double platinum album Take The Crown. The album became No. 1 in Greece as well.



- DAVID ROBERT JONES

David Robert Jones (8 January 1947-10 January 2016), known professionally as David Bowie was an English singer, songwriter, musician, and actor. A leading figure in the music industry, he is regarded as one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century. Bowie was acclaimed by critics and musicians, particularly for his innovative work during the 1970s. His career was marked by reinvention and visual presentation, and his music and stagecraft had a significant impact on popular music.



- DUA LIPA

Dua Lipa is an English and Albanian singer, songwriter and actress. Her mezzo-soprano vocal range and disco-influenced production have received critical acclaim and media coverage. She has received numerous accolades throughout her career including six Brit Awards, three Grammy Awards, and two Guinness World Records. She was included on the Time 100 Next list in 2021.



COMPOSERS

- HENRY PURCELL

Henry Purcell (10 September 1659 – 21 November 1695) was an English composer of Baroque music. Purcell's musical style was uniquely English, although it incorporated Italian and French elements. Generally considered among the greatest English opera composers, Purcell is often linked with John Dunstaple and William Byrd as England's most important early music composers. No later native-born English composer approached his fame until Edward Elgar, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst, William Walton and Benjamin Britten in the 20th century.

- HABERT PARRY

Sir Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, 1st Baronet (27 February 1848 – 7 October 1918) was an English composer, teacher and historian of music. Born in Richmond Hill in Bournemouth, Parry's first major works appeared in 1880. As a composer he is best known for the choral song "Jerusalem", his 1902 setting for the coronation anthem "I was glad", the choral and orchestral ode Blest Pair of Sirens, and the hymn tune "Repton", which sets the words "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind". His orchestral works include five symphonies and a set of Symphonic Variations. He also composed the music for Ode to Newfoundland, the Newfoundland and Labrador provincial anthem (and former national anthem).

- EDWARD ELGAR

Sir Edward William Elgar, 1st Baronet, (2 June 1857 – 23 February 1934) was an English composer, many of whose works have entered the British and international classical concert repertoire. Among his best-known compositions are orchestral works including the Enigma Variations, the Pomp and Circumstance Marches, concertos for violin and cello, and two symphonies. He also composed choral works, including The Dream of Gerontius, chamber music and songs. He was appointed Master of the King's Music in 1924.

BANDS

- THE BEATLES

The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960, comprising John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. They are regarded as the most influential band of all time and were integral to the development of 1960s counterculture and the recognition of popular music as an art form. Rooted in skiffle, beat, and 1950s rock 'n' roll, their sound incorporated elements of classical music and traditional pop in innovative ways. The band also explored music styles ranging from folk and Indian music to psychedelia and hard rock. As pioneers in recording, songwriting, and artistic presentation, the Beatles revolutionized many aspects of the music industry and were often publicized as leaders of the era's youth and sociocultural movements.

- QUEEN

Queen are a British rock band formed in London in 1970 by Freddie Mercury, Brian May, and Roger Taylor, later joined by John Deacon. Their earliest works were influenced by progressive rock, hard rock, and heavy metal, but the band gradually ventured into more conventional and radio-friendly works by incorporating further styles, such as arena rock and pop rock.

- THE ROLLING STONES

The Rolling Stones are an English rock band formed in London in 1962. Active across seven decades, they are one of the most popular and enduring bands of the rock era. In early 1960s, the band pioneered the gritty, rhythmically driven sound that came to define hard rock. Their first stable line-up consisted of vocalist Mick Jagger, guitarist Keith Richards, multi-instrumentalist Brian Jones, bassist Bill Wyman and drummer Charlie Watts. During their early years, Jones was the primary leader of the band. After Andrew Loog Oldham became the group's manager in 1963, he encouraged them to write their own songs. Jagger and Richards became the band's songwriters and primary creative forces, alienating Jones who developed a drug addiction that, by 1968, interfered with his ability to contribute meaningfully.

Χρηστίνα αγγέλ
Δωροθέα Καρυνία

POPULAR SINGERS COMING FROM THE UK

- **CENTRAL CEE**
- **ADELE**
- **BILLY OCEAN**
- **KATE BUSH**
- **BRIAN JOHNSON**
- **DAVE**

Oakley Caesar-Su (born 4 June 1998), known professionally as **Central Cee**, is a British rapper from Shepherd's Bush, London. He rose to prominence in 2020 with the release of the singles "Day in the Life" and "Loading". His first mixtape *Wild West* was released on 12 March 2021, which debuted at number two on the UK Albums chart. His second mixtape *23* was released on 25 February 2022 and debuted atop the UK Albums Chart.

Central Cee achieved further success with his single "Doja" in July 2022, which peaked at number two on the UK Singers chart and eventually became the most streamed UK rap song on Spotify. He released his first major-label EP *No More Leaks* in October 2022. In June 2023, he released the single "spinter" with Dave, which became his first UK number-one single and preceded their collaborative EP *Split Decision*. The single also became the longest-running number-one rap song in the UK, holding the position for 10 weeks.

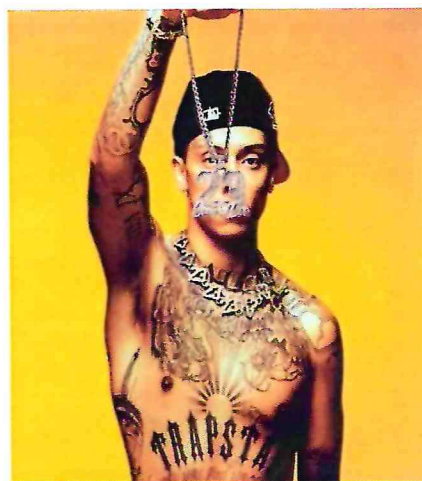


Career

2014–2019: Career beginnings

Caesar-Su made an early public appearance on a now-deleted episode of Charlie Sloth's *Fire in the Streets* series in 2014, where he adopted the rapper name "Central Cee" (first listed as Central C). His first song appearance was on the "Ain't On Nuttin Remix" alongside J Hus and more in January 2015. He released his "StreetHeat Freestyle" in February of the same year. In 2015, Central Cee appeared on music platform BL@CKBOX and performed verses to Tupac instrumentals alongside MoWest. In February 2016, Central Cee was featured alongside Dave and others on the remix to the song "Spirit Bomb" by AJ Tracey. He later released the single "Pull Up" in August 2016. Central Cee released his first projects, the EP *17*, and the now-deleted EPs *Nostalgia* and *CS Vol. 1* in 2017. His "Next Up?" freestyle was released in October 2019, following a number of singles that released that year.

Beginning his career performing British Hip-Hop Central Cee switched to the trapwave genre in 2016, a style of British hip hop which utilizes auto-tuned singing. In 2020, Central Cee moved to a style similar to UK drill with the release of the single "Day in the Life", and has mostly stuck to that style since then, stating that the auto-tune style was oversaturated. His current style of music has been described as a melodic and upbeat approach to UK drill. Central Cee studied rappers such as Kendrick Lamar, J.Cole, and Jay-Z as a young adult and named NBA YoungBoy as one of his influences.



Μηλίου Ιωάννα

Μηλιού Βικτωρία

TRADITIONAL BRITISH DISHES

Traditional British cuisine may not be renowned but some of the U.K's dishes are not only delicious but they are loved all over the world too! The following are among them:

- Yorkshire Pudding. This light and airy bread is a true staple in English cuisine.
- Fish and Chips.
- English Pancakes.
- Shepherd's Pie.
- Black Pudding.
- Trifle.
- Full English Breakfast.
- Toad in the Hole.

FISH AND CHIPS:

Fish and chips is a hot dish consisting of fried fish in batter served with chips. It was created by Joseph Malin in 1860 in London. Fish and chips shops first appeared in the U.K in the 1860's and by 1910 there were over 25,000 across the U.K. By the 1930's there were over 35,000 shops, but by 2009 there were only approximately 10,000. In 1928 Harry Ramsden opened his first fish and chip shop in Guiseley, West Yorkshire.

For the Fish:

- 7 tablespoons (55 grams) all-purpose flour, divided
- 7 tablespoons (55 grams) cornstarch
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- Sea salt, to taste
- 1 pinch freshly ground black pepper, to taste
- 1/3 cup dark beer, cold
- 1/3 cup sparkling water, cold
- 4 (7-ounce) fish fillets (thick, white fish)

For the Chips:

- 2 pounds potatoes, peeled
- 1 quart (1 liter) vegetable oil, or lard, for frying

Steps to Make It:

First of all gather the ingredients, then set aside 2 tablespoons of flour. In a large, roomy bowl, mix the remaining flour with the cornstarch and baking powder. Season lightly with a tiny pinch of salt and pepper. Using a fork to whisk continuously, add the beer and the sparkling water to the flour mixture and continue mixing until you have a thick, smooth batter. Place the batter in the fridge to rest for 30 minutes to 1 hour. Meanwhile, cut the potatoes into a little less than 1/2-inch-thick slices, then slice these into 1/2-inch-wide chips. Place the chips into a colander and rinse under cold running water. Place the washed chips into a pan of cold water. Bring to a gentle boil and simmer for 3 to 4 minutes. Drain carefully through a colander, then dry with paper towels. Keep in the fridge covered with paper towels until needed. Meanwhile, lay the fish fillets on a paper towel and pat dry. Season lightly with a little sea salt. Heat the oil to 350 F in a deep-fat fryer or large, deep saucepan. Cook the chips a few handfuls at a time

in the oil for about 2 minutes. Do not brown them. Once the chips are slightly cooked, remove them from the oil and drain. Keep to one side. Place the 2 tablespoons of flour reserved from the batter mix into a shallow bowl. Toss each fish fillet in the flour and shake off any excess. Dip into the batter, coating the entire fillet. Check that the oil temperature is still 350 F. Carefully lower each fillet into the hot oil. Fry for approximately 8 minutes, or until the batter is crisp and golden, turning the fillets from time to time with a large slotted spoon. Once cooked, remove the fillets from the hot oil and drain on paper towels. Sprinkle with salt. Cover with greaseproof paper ([parchment paper](#)) and keep hot. Heat the oil to 400 F, then cook the chips until golden and crisp, or about 5 minutes. Remove from the oil and drain. Season with salt. Serve immediately with the hot fish accompanied by your favorite condiment.



Λιλή Βουγιούκα
Χρύσα Βασιλείου

Shepherd's Pie

Some traditional dishes that are famous at the U.K. : Yorkshire Pudding , Fish and chips , Black Pudding , Trifle , Toad in the hole , Steak and Kidney Pie , Scotch Egg , adding to Lancashire Hot Pot.

Shepherd's Pie is a traditional dish from the United Kingdom . In the past , Shepherd's Pie was a way to introduce potato as an edible crop for the poor.

Recipe:

- 1 t.b.s vegetable oil
- 1 chopped onion
- 2 cloves garlic (minced)
- 1 t.b.s dried thyme
- 1 t.b.s dried rosemary
- 1 t.b.s salt
- 1 t.b.s pepper
- 1 pound ground lamb or beef
- 4 t.s all-purpose flour
- 1/4 cup tomato ketchup
- 3/4 cup tomato juice
- 2 t.b.s Worcestershire sauce
- 2 t.b.s Pijon mustard
- 1 cup frozen mixed vegetables (such as peas and carrots)
- 3 cups cooked, warm, mashed potatoes
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 2/3 cup warm milk



*t.b.s=tablespoon *t.s=teaspoon

Directions:

- Heat oil in a skillet over medium heat. Add onion, garlic, thyme, rosemary, and half the salt and pepper. Cook, stirring often, for 5 to 7 minutes. Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (180 degrees Celsius).
- Crumble meat into the pan, and cook until well browned. Sprinkle with flour. Stir in ketchup, tomato juice, Worcestershire sauce, and mustard. Simmer for five minutes. Stir in mixed vegetables. Transfer to a 9-inch baking dish.
- Whip potatoes with warm milk, the remaining salt and pepper, butter, and garlic until they are very fluffy. Spread the potato mixture evenly over the meat mixture. Bake for 35 minutes or until the potatoes are golden.
- Your shepherd's pie is ready!!!

Εία Δημητρίου κα

Κωνσταντίνα Λυμπεροπούλου

BANGERS AND MASH

"Bangers and Mash" is the affectionate British slang for sausages and creamy mashed potato, served with gravy. The onion gravy is what really makes this recipe. Onions not only add flavor, they also bulk up the gravy. The term "bangers" was supposedly coined during the First World War, when the combination of the cheap ingredients used to fill the sausages and their tight skins caused them to explode in the pan!

Ingredients:

- ½ tablespoon oil
- 8 sausages of choice
- 1 large onion
- 2 garlic cloves
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups beef stock/broth
- ¼ tablespoon salt
- ½ tablespoon black pepper



To serve:

- Mashed potato
- Peas

Instructions

- 1) Cook sausages : Heat oil in a large frying pan over medium high heat. Add sausages and cook,turning until brown. Cook time will differ depending on sausage size – approximately 8 minutes.
- 2) Remove sausages onto a plate. Turn heat down to medium.
- 3) You only need to have 2 tablespoons oil in the pan. If it is less, you add a bit of butter or oil.
- 4) Saute down and add onion and garlic. Cook until golden brown,for 4 minutes.
- 5) Add flour and mix through.Cook,stirring constantly for 2 minutes.
- 6) Gradually add beef stock: add about ¾ cup of beef broth and mix into the onion so it becomes a sludge. Then add the remaining beef broth and mix until combined. If it is lumpy, use a whisk to help make it smooth.
- 7) Thicken gravy: Simmer stirring for 2-3 minutes until the gravy is slightly thinner than you want- it will thicken as you serve it.
- 8) Season : Add salt and pepper. Stir, taste and then add more salt if you want.
- 9) Serve sausages with plenty of gravy with mashed potato and peas on the side.

Νικόλαος Θωδός

Γεωργιος Δ. Παυλιδωτης.

EDUCATION IN THE U.K.

Education system in the U.K.

Across the U.K. there are five stages of education: early years, primary, secondary, further education and higher education. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. Further Education is not compulsory and covers non-advanced education which can be taken at further education colleges and Higher education institutions. The fifth stage, higher education, is study beyond GCE A levels and their equivalent which, for most full-time students, takes place in universities and other HEIs and colleges.

Early years education

In England since September 2010, all 3 and 4 years old are entitled in 15 hours of free nursery education for 38 weeks of the year. Early years education takes place in a variety of settings including state nursery schools, nursery classes and reception classes within primary schools, as well as settings outside the state sector such as voluntary pre-schools, privately run nurseries of childminders. In recent years there has been a major expansion of early years education and childcare.

Primary

The primary stage covers 3 stage ranges: nursery, infant and junior. In England, primary schools generally cater for 4-11 years old. Some primary schools may have a nursery or a children's centre attached to cater for younger children. It is usual to transfer straight to



secondary school at age 11 or 12, but in England some children make the transition via middle schools catering for various age ranges between 8 and 14. The major goals of primary education are achieving basic literacy and numeracy amongst all pupils, as well as establishing foundations in science, mathematics and other subjects.

Secondary

Secondary schools take pupils at 11 years old until statutory school age and beyond. At the end of this stage of education, pupils are normally entered for a range of external examinations. Most frequently, these are GCSE in England, Wales and Northern Ireland standard grades in Scotland, although a range of other qualifications are available.

Further education

Further education may be used in a general sense to cover all-advances courses taken after the period of compulsory education. Higher education is a higher level education than secondary school. Further education includes education for people over 16, usually excluding universities.



Higher education

Higher education is defined as courses that are of a standard that is higher than GCE A level, the higher grade of the SCEI national qualification, GNVQ/NVQ level 3 of the Edexcel or SQA national Certificate/Diploma. Students normally attend higher education courses at HEIs, but some attend at further education colleges.

Λυδία Αντωνίου
Δανάη Γεωργίου

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

The U.K is well known to have one of the most successful education systems ,and hosts some of the most prestigious schools, colleges and universities in the world. Some of the top British schools in the U.K are: Reddam House Berkshire ,Fulham School and Brentwood School.

- The University of Oxford is a collegiate research university in Oxford, England. There is evidence of teaching as early as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's second-oldest university in continuous operation. It grew rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris. After disputes between students and Oxford townsfolk in 1209, some academics fled north-east to Cambridge where they established what became the University of Cambridge. The two English ancient universities share many common features and are jointly referred to as Oxbridge.
- Education in England is overseen by the Department for Education. Local government authorities are responsible for implementing policy for public education and state-funded schools at a local level. State-funded schools may be selective grammar schools or non-selective comprehensive schools. England also has private schools (some of which are known as public schools) and home education. The UK education system covers pre-school, primary school and secondary schools as well as higher education.
- The state-funded compulsory school system is divided into Key Stages, based upon the student's age by August 31. The Early Years Foundation Stage is for ages 3–4. Primary education is divided into Key Stage 1 for ages 5–6 and Key Stage 2 for ages 7–10. Secondary education is divided into Key Stage 3 for ages 11–13 and Key Stage 4 for ages 14–15. At the end of Year 11 (at age 15 or 16, depending on their birthday) students typically take General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) exams.
- One of the most popular private schools is called "Warwicks Preparatory School" for ages 3-11 and "warwicks school" for ages 12-18. They're both only boys school in the city "warwick", in the center of the country.

These are some of the rules in english schools:

1. Arrive on the time for class
2. Raise your hand to speak or volunteer
3. Follow the dress code of the school
4. Do not cheat or copy other people's work
5. Respect everyone in the class
6. Keep your hands ,feet and object to yourself
7. Respect the school property
8. Keep your language clean and appropriate for the classroom setting
9. Do not leave your seat without permissions
10. Do not eat or drink in the class(except for water)

Γεωργία Πέτρο
Αβραάμ Ελία

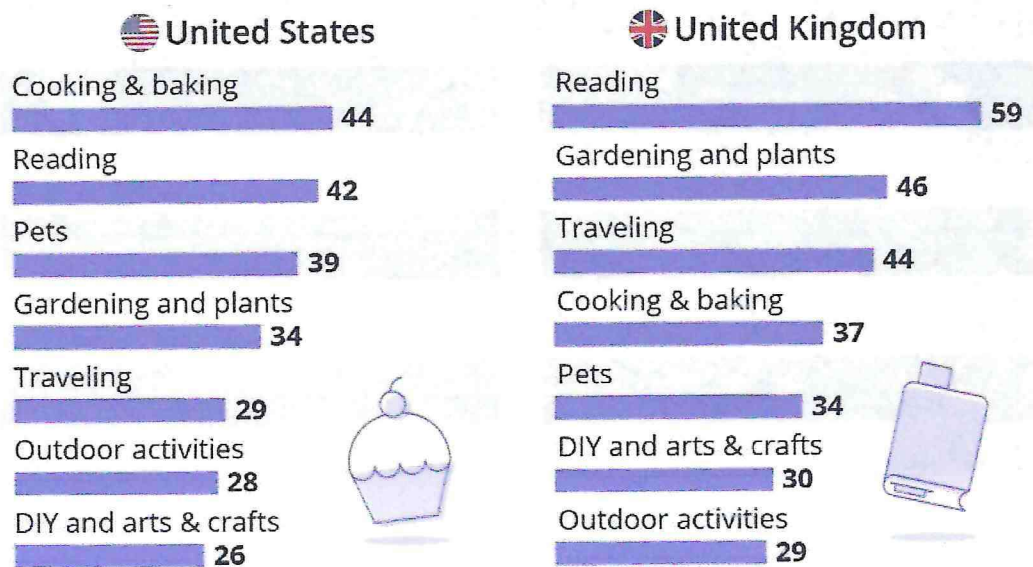


popular pastimes in england

- Entertainment in the uk comes in different forms people have favorite activities to spend their free time, in or outside the house

The Most Popular Hobbies Among Retirees

Share of respondents that would say they have the following hobbies (in percent)



1,245 (UK)/4,679 (U.S.) retired adults surveyed Jan.-Dec. 2022

Source: Statista Consumer Insights



- People in England like listening to the radio, reading, doing home repairs and gardening and eating out. Also, the English like going to the pub or bar. That is a great way to socialize with friends and have a good time. There are many places to choose from so people can find one that suits them best. There is usually a quiz night or a live music concert furthermore, people like to play or watch sports and online gambling too



Μαργαρίτα Μαρίνα Αγγλίδου Ελπίδα

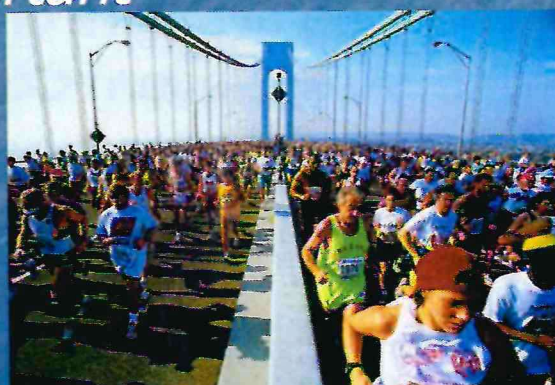


Παναγιώτης Βαγιερνός

THE BRITISH AND SPORT

The British are known to be sport-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them.

*The English have a proverb, «**All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.**» They do not think that play is more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encouraged to do both.*



Introduction

- Football is the most popular sport in the UK.
- Some of England's football teams are world famous, the most famous being Manchester United, Arsenal and Liverpool.
- Scotland, the home of golf has **football** as their major sport, The Welsh love their **rugby** more and Northern Ireland and Ireland share their love for **Gaelic football** and football.
- England's national sport is **cricket**.

2

Football (Soccer)

- In the English Football League there are 92 professional clubs.
- These are semi-professional, so most players have other full-time jobs.
- The highlight of the year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May.
- The first unified rules for football were drawn up in Britain in 1846.

3

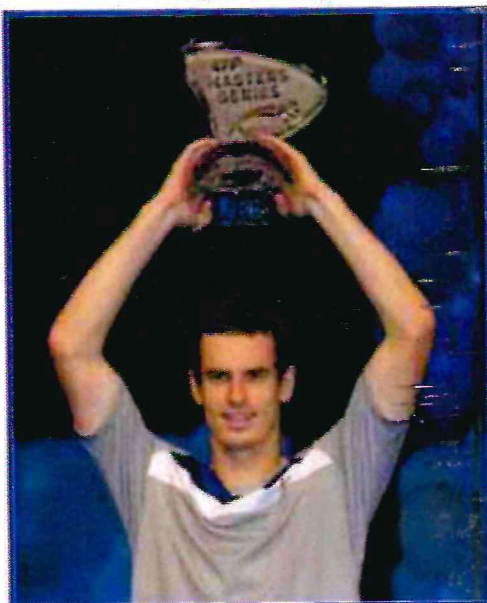
Tennis

- It started at a small club in south London in the nineteenth century. It begins on the nearest Monday to June 22.
- It is traditional for visitors to eat strawberries and cream whilst they watch the tennis.
- Wimbledon is the oldest of all the major tennis tournaments beginning in 1877.

4

Tennis

Andy Murray



Fred Perry



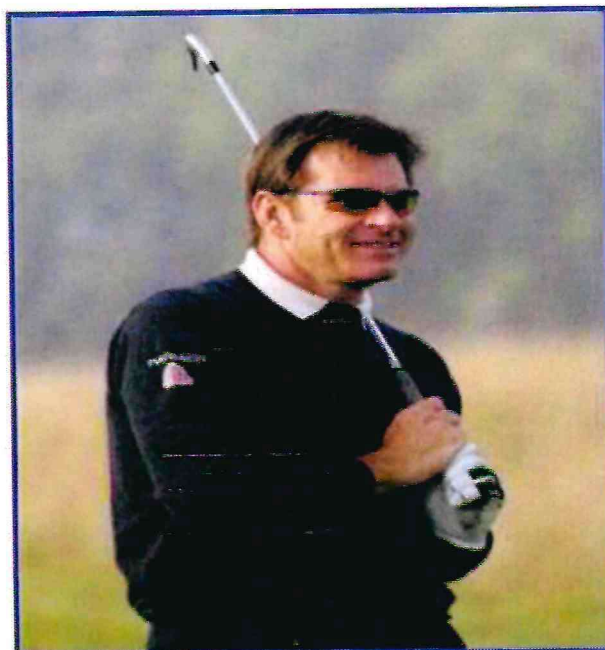
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Golf

- The game of Golf was invented in Scotland as early as the 15th Century.
- The first rules of the game were also laid down in 1744.
- There are over 400 golf courses in Scotland alone.
- The most important golf club in Scotland is in the seaside town of St. Andrews, near Dundee.

6

Golf – Nick Faldo



7

Horse racing

- Horseracing, the sport of Kings is a very popular sport with meetings being held every day throughout the year.
- The Grand National is the hardest horse race in the world. (Aintree near Liverpool)
- Ascot, a small town in the south of England, becomes the centre of horse-racing world for one week in June.
- It's called Royal Ascot because the Queen always goes to Ascot.

8

Table Tennis (ping pong)

- **Table tennis was invented in England in 1880.**
- It began with Cambridge University students using cigar boxes and champagne corks.
- Although the game originated in England, British players **don't have** much luck in international championships.

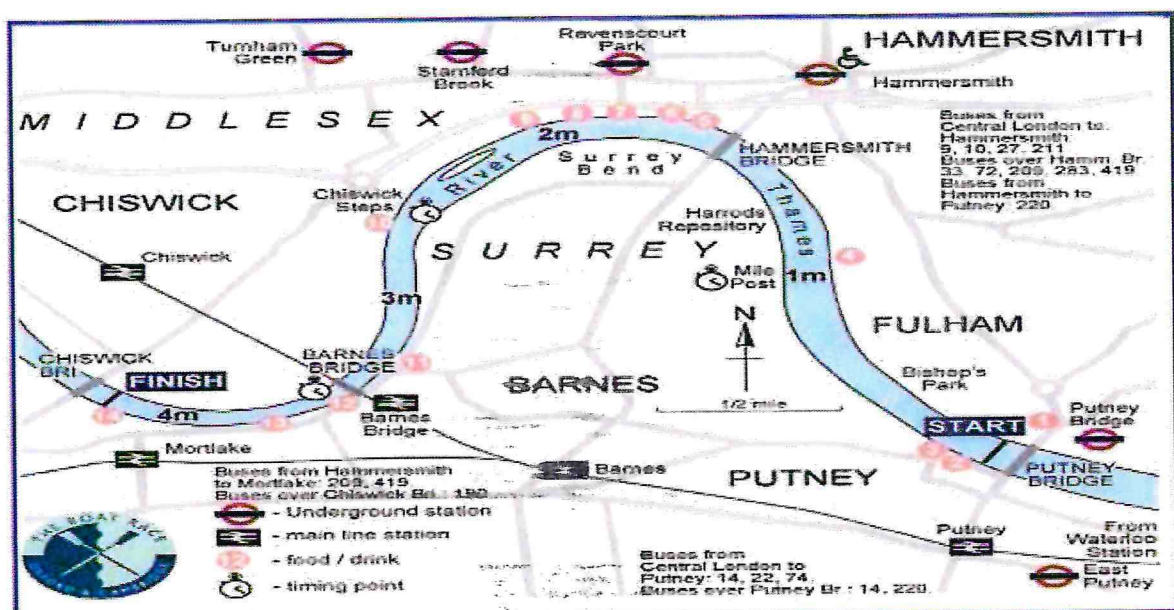
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The Boat Race

- In the nineteenth century, students at Oxford and Cambridge, Britain's two oldest universities, were huge fans of rowing.
- In 1829, the two schools agreed to hold a race against each other for the first time on the Thames River.

12

The Boat Race



13

Rugby

- And as for rugby ... while playing football at Rugby School of England in 1823, William Webb Ellis picked up the ball in his hands and ran with it.
- This sparked an interest, leading to the creation of rugby.
- In 1871, the first Rugby Union was founded in London and firm rules of the game were established.

19

Rugby



20

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Many kinds of sport originated from Britain.

Association football, or so the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May.



WEMBLEY

Wembley is a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923. It can hold over 100,000 spectators.

The final of the football competition takes place every May here.



UNITED KINGDOM



Cup of Tea



British Scone



Rose



£1 coin



Flag of the United Kingdom (Union flag)



English breakfast



Fish and Chips



Royal Coat of Arms



Big Ben



Westminster Abbey



The London Eye



The Queen



Map of U.K.



Buckingham Palace



Tower Bridge



Stonehenge



White Cliffs of Dover



London Underground



Red double-decker bus



Red telephone box



1st Class stamp



The Mini



London black cab



British Bulldog



Red pillar box



Sherlock Holmes



Marmite



English Oak



FA Cup



Royal Guard