



United Kingdom

Four nations, one crown: castles and cathedrals, green countryside, great cities and a proper cup of tea.

AT A GLANCE

Facts to know

CAPITAL

London

POPULATION

About 69.5 million (ONS provisional estimate for mid-2025: 69,487,000)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

No law names an official language for the whole UK; English is the de facto official language. Welsh is official in Wales, Gaelic (since 2005) and Scots (since 2025) have official status in Scotland, and Irish and Ulster Scots are recognised in law in Northern Ireland

CURRENCY

Pound sterling (£), also called the British pound, divided into 100 pence

AREA

About 244,000 km², including inland water

GOVERNMENT

Constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. King Charles III has been head of state since 2022, and the Prime Minister leads the government. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have devolved parliaments or assemblies

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Ben Nevis, 1,345 m, in the Scottish Highlands, also the highest mountain in the British Isles

LONGEST RIVER

The Severn, about 354 km, which rises in Wales and flows through England to the Bristol Channel

NEIGHBOURS

Ireland, its only land neighbour, along the border of Northern Ireland. France lies across the English Channel, linked by the Channel Tunnel, and Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway across the North Sea. Gibraltar (next to Spain) and Akrotiri and Dhekelia (on Cyprus) are British Overseas Territories, not part of the UK

DRIVES ON THE

Left

CALLING CODE

+44

A 45-minute trip to United Kingdom

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 to 5 min | Welcome. Show the map page and find United Kingdom together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there? |
| 5 to 15 min | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story:
2500 BC: The great stones of Stonehenge are raised; 1837: Victoria becomes queen; 2022: Charles III becomes king. |
| 15 to 25 min | At the table: talk about Full English breakfast and Fish and chips. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help. |
| 25 to 30 min | Say it like a local: practise "Cheers!" (Thanks, goodbye, or 'to your health' when raising a glass), "You alright?" (Hello, how are you? (a friendly greeting, not a worried question)), "Fancy a cuppa?" (Would you like a cup of tea?). Everyone says them together. |
| 30 to 40 min | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/united-kingdom/group . No scores needed. |
| 40 to 45 min | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page. |

You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

United Kingdom and its cities



- London (England): Buckingham Palace and the Changing of the Guard, The Tower of London and Tower Bridge, The British Museum, free to enter, West End theatres and the London Underground
- Edinburgh (Scotland): Edinburgh Castle and the Royal Mile, The Festival Fringe every August, The Palace of Holyroodhouse and the Scottish Parliament, Arthur's Seat, a hill in the middle of the city
- Cardiff (Wales): Cardiff Castle, The Principality Stadium and rugby, Cardiff Bay and the Senedd, The National Museum
- Belfast (Northern Ireland): Titanic Belfast museum, Stormont, the Parliament Buildings, City Hall, Shipyard cranes Samson and Goliath
- Manchester (England (North West)): Two famous football clubs, Manchester United and

Manchester City, Industrial heritage and red-brick warehouses, The world's first intercity passenger railway, to Liverpool, in 1830, Music and nightlife

- Liverpool (England (North West)): The Beatles and the Cavern Club, The Royal Albert Dock, The 'Three Graces' on the waterfront, The Mersey Ferries
- York (England (North Yorkshire)): York Minster, The medieval city walls, The Shambles, a narrow medieval street, The National Railway Museum
- Newcastle upon Tyne (England (North East)): The Tyne Bridge, opened in 1928, The Gateshead Millennium Bridge, The saying 'carrying coals to Newcastle', The Angel of the North sculpture nearby, in Gateshead
- Glasgow (Scotland): Shipbuilding on the River Clyde, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Architecture of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Glasgow Cathedral
- Inverness (Scotland (Highlands)): Gateway to the Highlands, Loch Ness, just to the southwest, The River Ness and its islands, Inverness Castle
- Bath (England (Somerset)): The Roman Baths, The Royal Crescent, Bath Abbey, Jane Austen
- Salisbury (England (Wiltshire)): Salisbury Cathedral and its spire, The best-preserved original copy of Magna Carta, Stonehenge, about 13 km to the north, Water meadows painted by John Constable

A short history of United Kingdom

From stone circles and Roman walls to Norman castles, a union of crowns, the Industrial Revolution and two world wars, the story of the United Kingdom is the story of four nations slowly coming together under one crown.

2500 BC **The great stones of Stonehenge are raised**

Around 2500 BC Stone Age people on Salisbury Plain raised huge sarsen stones, many weighing around 25 tonnes, into a great circle. The stones line up with the sunrise at midsummer and the sunset at midwinter.

AD 43 **The Romans invade Britain**

In AD 43 the Roman emperor Claudius sent an army across the Channel. Much of Britain became the Roman province of Britannia for nearly 400 years, and the Romans founded Londinium, today's London, soon after.

AD 122 **Hadrian's Wall is begun**

Emperor Hadrian ordered a stone wall about 117 km long across northern Britain, from the River Tyne to the Solway Firth. It lies entirely in England and has never been the border with Scotland, although people often think so.

1066 **The Battle of Hastings**

On 14 October 1066 Duke William of Normandy defeated the English king Harold II near Hastings. William the Conqueror was crowned on Christmas Day, and the Normans built castles, such as the Tower of London, all over England.

1215 **King John agrees to Magna Carta**

At Runnymede, beside the Thames, rebel barons forced King John to agree to Magna Carta, the 'Great Charter'. It said that even the king had to obey the law, an idea that later inspired constitutions around the world.

1603 **The Union of the Crowns**

When Queen Elizabeth I died without children, her cousin King James VI of Scotland also became King James I of England. The two kingdoms now shared a king but kept their own parliaments and laws.

- 1707** **England and Scotland unite as Great Britain**
The Acts of Union joined England (which already included Wales) and Scotland into one Kingdom of Great Britain, with one Parliament at Westminster, from 1 May 1707. Scotland kept its own law, church and schools.
- 1801** **The United Kingdom is formed**
On 1 January 1801 Great Britain and Ireland were joined into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Union Flag gained the cross of Saint Patrick and took the design still used today.
- 1837** **Victoria becomes queen**
Victoria came to the throne at 18 and reigned for more than 63 years. Her era saw railways, factories and fast-growing cities at home, and the British Empire grew to be the largest in history.
- 1922** **Most of Ireland leaves the UK**
After the Irish War of Independence, 26 of Ireland's 32 counties became the self-governing Irish Free State on 6 December 1922. Northern Ireland stayed in the UK, and in 1927 the country's name became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 1940** **The Battle of Britain**
In the summer and autumn of 1940 the Royal Air Force fought off the German air force in the skies over southern England, stopping a planned invasion. Winston Churchill said of the pilots: 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.'
- 1948** **The NHS is founded**
On 5 July 1948 the National Health Service began, offering medical care to everyone, paid for by taxes and free at the point of use. It is still one of the things Britons value most.
- 1973** **The UK joins the EEC**
On 1 January 1973 the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community, together with Ireland and Denmark. The EEC later grew into the European Union.
- 1998** **The Good Friday Agreement**
From the late 1960s Northern Ireland lived through about 30 years of conflict known as the Troubles, between those who wanted to stay in the UK and those who wanted a united Ireland. More than 3,500 people

died. The agreement signed on 10 April 1998 set up a power-sharing government and was approved by voters on both sides of the Irish border.

2020

The UK leaves the European Union

In a referendum in June 2016, about 52 percent of voters chose to leave the European Union. After years of negotiation, the UK left on 31 January 2020, a step known as Brexit.

2022

Charles III becomes king

Queen Elizabeth II died on 8 September 2022 after reigning for 70 years, the longest of any British monarch. Her son became King Charles III at 73, the oldest person to succeed to the British throne, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 6 May 2023.

What people eat in United Kingdom

British food is hearty, homely and full of regional pride. A traditional day might begin with a cooked breakfast, especially at weekends. Lunch is often light, and the main meal comes in the evening, called 'dinner' by some and 'tea' by others, especially in the north. Sunday is for a roast with all the trimmings, and in the afternoon there is always time for a cup of tea, perhaps with a scone or a slice of cake. Each of the four nations has its own favourites.

Full English breakfast

England

A big cooked breakfast of bacon, sausages, eggs, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, baked beans and toast or fried bread, often with black pudding. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own version.

Fish and chips

England, now everywhere in the UK

White fish, usually cod or haddock, fried in crisp batter and served with thick-cut chips, salt and malt vinegar. Mushy peas and tartare sauce are popular sides, and seaside towns are famous for it.

Sunday roast

All of the UK

Roast beef, lamb, pork or chicken with roast potatoes, vegetables and gravy, traditionally eaten at Sunday lunchtime. Each meat has its partner: Yorkshire pudding and horseradish with beef, mint sauce with lamb, apple sauce with pork.

Yorkshire pudding

Northern England

A simple batter of eggs, flour and milk poured into smoking hot fat, which puffs up into a golden, crisp cup. It is served with roast beef and gravy.

Shepherd's pie

All of the UK

Minced lamb cooked with onions, carrots and gravy, topped with mashed potato and baked until golden. Made with beef, it is usually called cottage pie.

Lancashire hotpot

Lancashire, North West England

Lamb or mutton and onions, covered with overlapping slices of potato and cooked slowly in a lidded pot until the top is crisp and brown. It is traditionally served with pickled red cabbage.

Haggis

Scotland

Scotland's national dish: sheep's heart, liver and lungs minced with onion, oatmeal, suet and spices, traditionally cooked in a sheep's stomach. It is served with 'neeps and tatties', mashed swede and potatoes.

Cullen skink

Cullen, Moray, northeast Scotland

A thick, creamy soup of smoked haddock, potatoes and onions, made with milk. It comes from the fishing town of Cullen on the Moray coast.

Welsh rarebit

Wales

Toast topped with a rich sauce of melted cheese, often with ale, mustard and Worcestershire sauce, then grilled until bubbling. There is no rabbit in it at all.

Welsh cakes (Picau ar y maen)

Wales

Small, round, lightly spiced cakes with currants, cooked on a flat griddle or 'bakestone' rather than in the oven. They taste like something between a scone, a biscuit and a pancake.

Cornish pasty

Cornwall, South West England

A D-shaped pastry filled with beef, potato, swede and onion, seasoned with salt and pepper and crimped along one side. It is a complete meal you can hold in your hand.

Scones with jam and clotted cream

Scotland, now all of the UK

Light, crumbly little breads served warm with strawberry jam and thick clotted cream. With a pot of tea, this is a 'cream tea', a favourite in Devon and Cornwall.

Afternoon tea

England

A pot of tea, usually drunk with milk, served with small sandwiches (cucumber is a classic), scones and cakes, often on a tiered stand. It is a treat for a special occasion in

a hotel or tea room.

Victoria sponge

England

Two light butter sponge cakes sandwiched together with raspberry or strawberry jam, and often cream, with a dusting of sugar on top. It is a village fête and tea-time classic.

Sticky toffee pudding

Lake District, North West England

A moist sponge made with chopped dates, soaked in a warm toffee sauce of butter, cream and dark sugar, served with custard, cream or vanilla ice cream.

GOOD MANNERS

At the table

- Hold the fork in your left hand and the knife in your right, and keep them there while you eat, rather than swapping hands.
- In most pubs you order and pay at the bar. Friends often take turns to buy a 'round' of drinks for the whole group, and if someone buys you one, it is polite to buy the next.
- Check the restaurant bill before tipping: many restaurants add a service charge of about 10 to 12.5 percent. If there is none, 10 to 15 percent is usual for good service. You do not need to tip for drinks at the bar.
- Tea is usually drunk with milk. If you visit someone at home, you will almost certainly be asked if you would like a cup, and it is friendly to say yes.
- When raising a glass, say 'Cheers'. In Wales you may hear 'lechyd da' (YEH-chid DAH), which means 'good health'.

Yorkshire pudding

A simple batter of eggs, flour and milk poured into smoking hot fat, which puffs up into a golden, crisp cup. It is served with roast beef and gravy.

Ingredients

- 140 g plain flour
- 4 eggs
- 200 ml milk
- A pinch of salt
- Beef dripping or sunflower oil for the tin

Method

1. Heat the oven to 230 °C (210 °C fan).
2. Put about 1 teaspoon of dripping or oil into each hole of a 12-hole muffin tin and heat it in the oven for about 10 minutes, until very hot.
3. Meanwhile, whisk the flour, eggs and salt together, then whisk in the milk a little at a time until the batter is smooth, like thin cream.
4. Take the tin out carefully and quickly pour the batter into the hot fat, filling each hole about a third full.
5. Bake for 20 to 25 minutes without opening the oven door, until tall, golden and crisp.
6. Serve straight away with roast beef and plenty of gravy.

Shepherd's pie

Minced lamb cooked with onions, carrots and gravy, topped with mashed potato and baked until golden. Made with beef, it is usually called cottage pie.

Ingredients

- 500 g minced lamb
- 1 onion, finely chopped
- 2 carrots, finely diced
- 1 tablespoon plain flour
- 1 tablespoon tomato purée
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 400 ml lamb or beef stock
- 1 kg floury potatoes, peeled and cut into chunks
- 50 g butter and a splash of milk
- Salt and black pepper

Method

1. Brown the lamb in a large pan over a high heat, then lift it out and pour away most of the fat.
2. Soften the onion and carrots in the pan for about 8 minutes, then stir in the flour and tomato purée.
3. Return the meat, add the Worcestershire sauce and stock, and simmer gently for about 30 minutes until thick. Season well.
4. Meanwhile, boil the potatoes until tender, drain and mash them with the butter, milk, salt and pepper.
5. Heat the oven to 200 °C. Spoon the meat into an ovenproof dish, spread the mash on top and rough it up with a fork.
6. Bake for 25 to 30 minutes, until the top is golden and the gravy bubbles at the edges.

Welsh rarebit

Toast topped with a rich sauce of melted cheese, often with ale, mustard and Worcestershire sauce, then grilled until bubbling. There is no rabbit in it at all.

Ingredients

- 25 g butter
- 25 g plain flour
- 150 ml ale or milk
- 200 g mature Cheddar cheese, grated
- 1 teaspoon English mustard
- 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
- 4 thick slices of bread
- Black pepper

Method

1. Melt the butter in a small pan, stir in the flour and cook for 1 minute.
2. Slowly whisk in the ale or milk and cook, stirring, until you have a thick, smooth sauce.
3. Take the pan off the heat and stir in the cheese, mustard, Worcestershire sauce and a little pepper until the cheese melts.
4. Heat the grill and toast the bread on both sides.
5. Spread the cheese mixture thickly over the toast, right to the edges.
6. Grill for 2 to 3 minutes until golden and bubbling, and serve at once.

Welsh cakes

Small, round, lightly spiced cakes with currants, cooked on a flat griddle or 'bakestone' rather than in the oven. They taste like something between a scone, a biscuit and a pancake.

Ingredients

- 225 g self-raising flour
- A pinch of salt
- 1/2 teaspoon mixed spice or nutmeg
- 100 g butter, cold and diced
- 75 g caster sugar, plus extra for sprinkling
- 50 g currants
- 1 egg, beaten
- A little milk if needed

Method

1. Mix the flour, salt and spice in a bowl, then rub in the butter with your fingertips until it looks like breadcrumbs.
2. Stir in the sugar and currants, then add the egg and mix to a firm dough, adding a splash of milk if it is too dry.
3. Roll out on a floured surface to about 5 mm thick and cut into rounds about 6 cm wide.
4. Heat a heavy frying pan or griddle over a medium-low heat and rub it with a little butter.
5. Cook the cakes for about 3 minutes on each side, until golden brown and cooked through.
6. Sprinkle with caster sugar while still warm.

Scones with jam and clotted cream

Light, crumbly little breads served warm with strawberry jam and thick clotted cream. With a pot of tea, this is a 'cream tea', a favourite in Devon and Cornwall.

Ingredients

- 350 g self-raising flour, plus extra for dusting
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- A pinch of salt
- 85 g butter, cold and diced
- 3 tablespoons caster sugar
- 175 ml milk
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1 beaten egg, to glaze
- Strawberry jam and clotted cream, to serve

Method

1. Heat the oven to 220 °C (200 °C fan) and put a baking tray inside to warm.
2. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt, then rub in the butter until the mixture looks like fine crumbs. Stir in the sugar.
3. Warm the milk slightly, add the lemon juice, and pour it into the bowl. Mix quickly with a knife to a soft dough.
4. Pat the dough out gently on a floured surface to about 4 cm thick and cut out rounds with a 5 cm cutter, without twisting.
5. Brush the tops with beaten egg, put them on the hot tray and bake for about 10 minutes, until risen and golden.
6. Serve warm, split open, with jam and clotted cream in the order you prefer.

Useful phrases

Cheers!

CHEERZ · Thanks, goodbye, or 'to your health' when raising a glass

You alright?

yoo awl-RYTE · Hello, how are you? (a friendly greeting, not a worried question)

Fancy a cuppa?

FAN-see uh KUP-uh · Would you like a cup of tea?

Mind the gap

MYND thuh GAP · Watch out for the gap between the train and the platform

Mind your head

MYND yor HED · Watch out, the ceiling or doorway is low

Sorry!

SOR-ee · Excuse me, or pardon me

Could I have the bill, please?

kud eye hav thuh BILL, pleez · Could I have the check, please?

Where's the loo, please?

WAIRZ thuh LOO, pleez · Where is the restroom, please?

A return to Edinburgh, please

uh rih-TURN tuh ED-in-bruh, pleez · A round-trip ticket to Edinburgh, please

Is this the queue?

iz this thuh KYOO · Is this the line?

Ta

TAH · Thanks (very informal)

Not bad at all

not BAD at AWL · Very good (British understatement)

I'm just looking, thanks

ime just LUK-ing, THANKS · I do not need help at the moment

Mind how you go

MYND how yoo GOH · Take care, goodbye

Lovely, thanks

LUV-lee, THANKS · That is great, thank you

Croeso

KROY-so · Welcome (Welsh)

Bore da

BOR-eh DAH · Good morning (Welsh)

Diolch

DEE-olkh (kh as in Scottish 'loch') · Thank you (Welsh)

Iechyd da

YEH-chid DAH (ch as in 'loch') · Good health, cheers (Welsh)

Things you might not know

1. Great Britain and the United Kingdom are not the same thing. Great Britain is the island with England, Scotland and Wales; the United Kingdom also includes Northern Ireland.
2. The Union Flag combines the crosses of Saint George for England, Saint Andrew for Scotland and Saint Patrick for Ireland. Wales does not appear, because it was treated as part of the Kingdom of England when the first union flag was designed in 1606.
3. Strictly speaking, Big Ben is the great bell inside the clock tower, not the tower itself. Since 2012 the tower has been called the Elizabeth Tower.
4. The London Underground opened on 10 January 1863 as the world's first underground railway, between Paddington and Farringdon. The warning 'Mind the gap' was first heard there around 1968.
5. By tradition, each new monarch faces the opposite way on coins. Queen Elizabeth II faced right, and King Charles III faces left.
6. Nowhere in Great Britain is more than about 113 km (70 miles) from the sea. The furthest point is at Church Flatts Farm, near the village of Coton in the Elms in Derbyshire.
7. As of 2026, the UK and its overseas territories have 35 UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Liverpool's waterfront lost its listing in 2021, only the third site ever to be removed from the list.
8. The national animal of Scotland is the unicorn. On the royal coat of arms, a chained unicorn for Scotland faces a crowned lion for England.
9. A village on the Welsh island of Anglesey has a 58-character name: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogogoch. The long form was probably made up around 1869 as a publicity stunt for the railway station.
10. Three banks in Scotland and three in Northern Ireland print their own pound banknotes, with their own designs. They are usually accepted in Scotland and Northern Ireland but are sometimes refused elsewhere.
11. Britain's emergency number 999 was introduced in London on 30 June 1937, making it the oldest emergency telephone number in the world.

12. Loch Ness holds more fresh water than all the lakes in England and Wales put together, because it is so deep.
13. The British Museum, which opened in 1759, is often described as the world's first public national museum, and entry to its permanent collection is free.
14. A Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza, made tea fashionable at the English court after she married King Charles II in 1662.

TALK ABOUT IT

Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to the United Kingdom, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Full English breakfast or Fish and chips? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The UK joins the EEC (1973). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- The Good Friday Agreement (1998). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen Tower of London, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of the United Kingdom, which would it be and why?

QUIZ

How well do you know United Kingdom?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

1. In a British hotel, you take the 'lift'. What is that in American English?

- A) The escalator
- B) The stairs
- C) The shuttle bus
- D) The elevator

2. In the UK, if you order fish and 'chips', you get thin potato slices from a bag.

- A) True
- B) False

3. In 1603, which King of Scotland also became King of England?

- A) Charles I
- B) James VI
- C) William III
- D) Robert the Bruce

4. Which British city lost its UNESCO World Heritage status in 2021?

- A) Salisbury
- B) Edinburgh
- C) Liverpool
- D) Bath

5. Since 2011, pasties sold as 'Cornish pasties' must be prepared in Cornwall.

- A) True
- B) False

6. At a British railway station, what is a 'return ticket'?

- A) A round-trip ticket
- B) A refund
- C) A seat reservation
- D) A one-way ticket

7. What is the national animal of Scotland?

- A) The otter
- B) The unicorn
- C) The golden eagle
- D) The red deer

8. Which city is the home town of the Beatles?

- A) Manchester
- B) Newcastle upon Tyne
- C) Liverpool
- D) Glasgow

9. Northern Ireland is part of the island of Great Britain.

- A) True
- B) False

10. Which part of the Palace of Westminster survived the great fire of 1834?

- A) Westminster Hall
- B) The Victoria Tower
- C) The Elizabeth Tower
- D) The House of Commons chamber

11. Fish and chips was one of the few foods not rationed in Britain during the Second World War.

- A) True
- B) False

12. When a British person greets you with 'You alright?', they usually think you look unwell.

- A) True
- B) False

Quiz answers

1. D) The elevator

A 'lift' in a building is the elevator.

2. False

False. British chips are thick-cut fried potatoes, like French fries. The thin slices from a bag are called crisps.

3. B) James VI

James VI of Scotland became James I of England when Elizabeth I died without children. This was the Union of the Crowns: one king, but two kingdoms.

4. C) Liverpool

Liverpool's waterfront was removed from the list in 2021 because of new building, only the third site ever to be removed. Bath and Edinburgh are still on the list.

5. True

True. The Cornish pasty has had Protected Geographical Indication status since 2011, so it must be prepared in Cornwall to the traditional recipe.

6. A) A round-trip ticket

A return ticket takes you there and back: a round-trip ticket. A one-way ticket is called a 'single'.

7. B) The unicorn

The unicorn is Scotland's national animal. On the royal coat of arms, a unicorn for Scotland faces a lion for England.

8. C) Liverpool

The Beatles came from Liverpool, a port on the River Mersey, where they played at the Cavern Club.

9. False

False. Great Britain is the island with England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland lies on the island of Ireland, which is why the country's full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

10. A) Westminster Hall

Westminster Hall, built in 1097, survived the fire, along with a few smaller parts such as the Jewel Tower. Most of the palace was rebuilt afterwards in Gothic style, with its famous towers.

11. True

True. Fish and chips was never rationed during the war, and it helped keep people's spirits up.

12. False

False. 'You alright?' is simply a friendly hello. A cheerful 'Yes, fine thanks, you?' is the usual reply.

United Kingdom visa page

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Next stops

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