

Welcome
to

Scotland

Primary 5 - S3



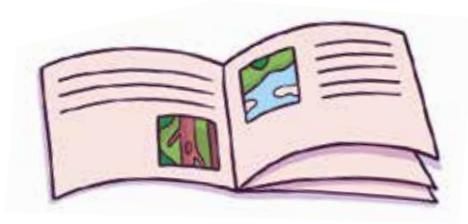
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This book belongs to

.....

who comes from

.....

and who speaks

.....



ILLUSTRATIONS BY JAMIE SQUIRE

Welcome

We would like to welcome you to Scotland. We hope you will enjoy making it your new home and that you will be very happy here.

We would like to tell you a little bit about Scotland.



This is a map of Scotland. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.

Approximately 5,200,000 people were living in Scotland in 2011. The population of Scotland has been getting bigger in the last few years.

This is good because Scotland needs more people living in it.



Western
Isles

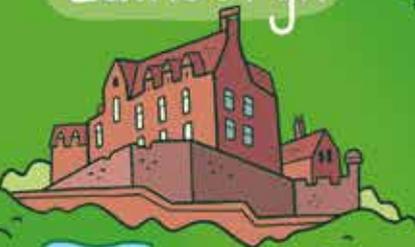


Loch Ness



Glasgow

Edinburgh



This is a map of the continent of Europe. Scotland is one of the 44 countries in Europe.





North America

This is a map of the world, showing the continents, Scotland and the UK.

Africa

South America

Europe

On the map, you can add your home town, city or country.

If you want to, you can draw the journey that you made to come to Scotland.

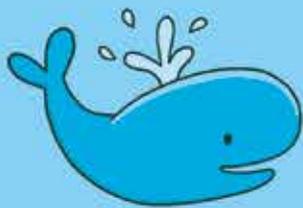


pe

Asia



Australia



Antarctica

The weather in Scotland

Scotland has a mixed climate. The weather changes during the year.

In winter the weather is mostly cold and rainy, the average temperature is 5 degrees Celsius (41 degrees Fahrenheit) and sometimes there is ice and snow.

It starts to get dark in winter when the sun sets at around 4.00pm in the afternoon. The sun doesn't rise until around 8.00am in the morning during the winter months.



In spring, the temperature gets warmer and plants and flowers and trees start to grow again. There can be a lot of rain in springtime.

Daylight hours are longer from springtime until autumn.



In summer there is more sunshine with temperatures between 15°C (59°F) and 17°C (63 °F) on average. Sometime the temperature even goes above 20°C. Many people in Scotland are happy when the sun comes out and the weather is warm because it is damp and cold during quite a lot of the year!



In autumn, the weather starts to turn colder again. The plants, flowers and leaves on the trees stop growing. There are often high winds and gales. It gets dark earlier in the day again.



Although the weather changes quite a lot throughout the year in Scotland, there does not tend to be very dramatic weather, like hurricanes, droughts or monsoons.

Scotland's government

Scotland has many of its own laws and its own education system (schools, colleges and universities) which are different from the ones in the rest of the United Kingdom.



Scotland has had its own Parliament since 1999. It is called Holyrood and is located in Edinburgh (the capital city). The Parliament makes decisions about many issues, like housing, education and healthcare.



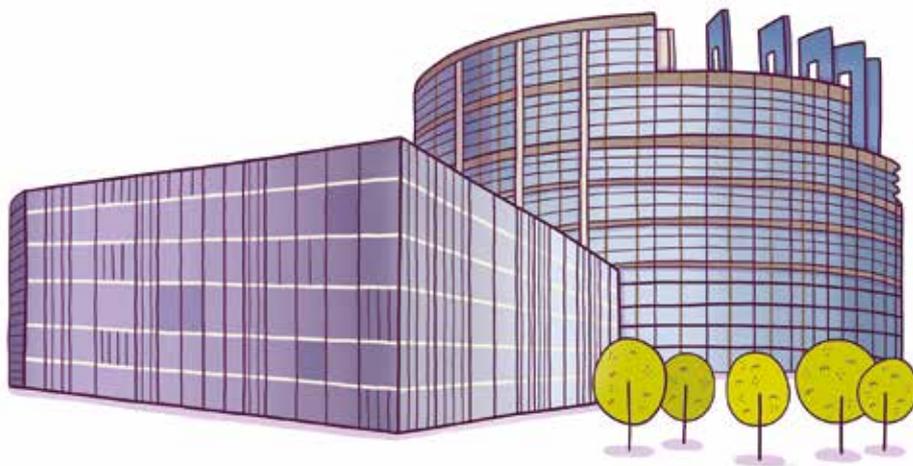
The politicians who are elected to the Scottish Parliament are called MSPs (Members of the Scottish Parliament).

Because Scotland is part of the UK it also has politicians called MPs (Members of Parliament) in the UK Parliament, which is in London. It is called Westminster.

Some laws that people in Scotland have to abide by are made at Westminster, for example, laws related to employment, immigration and human rights.



Scotland is also a member of the European Parliament, which is in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium. This might change when the UK leaves the European Union (what lots of people call 'Brexit').



The people of Scotland

People have come from all over the world to live in Scotland so its people are from many different cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds.



There are almost 150 different languages spoken in Scotland. The most commonly spoken language is English but many people speak languages like Gaelic, Scots, Cantonese, French, Hindi, Urdu, Polish, Arabic and Kurdish.

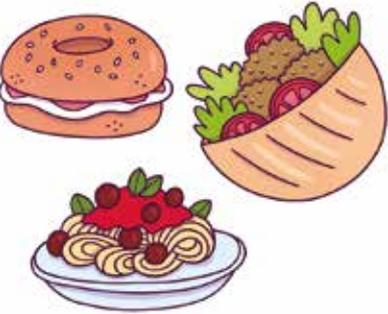
Think about the languages that are spoken in your country and in your home. You might be bi-lingual (able to speak two languages) or multi-lingual (able to speak more than two languages). These are very special skills to have. The teachers in your school will be interested to know about the languages you can speak and write. Tell them about your home language(s).

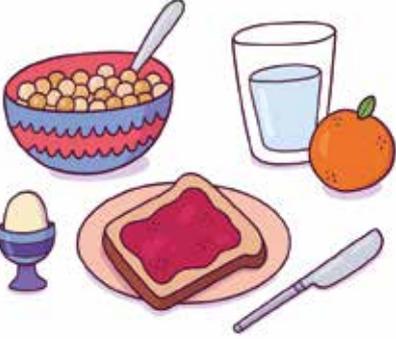
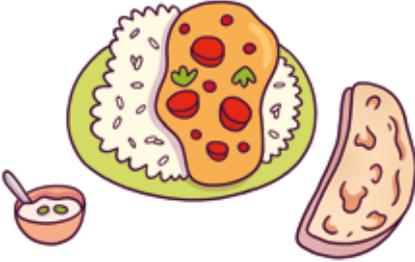
talk

Here are some words in English that you will see and hear every day in Scotland. We have translated these words into Polish, French and Arabic. If none of these is your language, you can choose to say or write down each word in your own language.

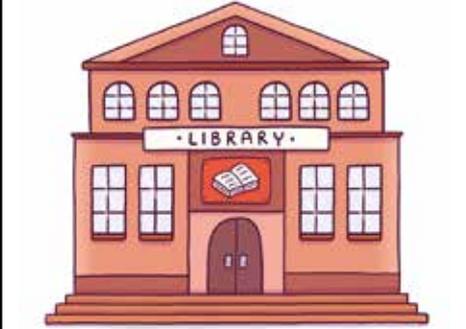
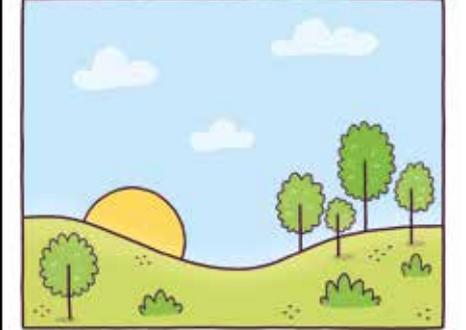
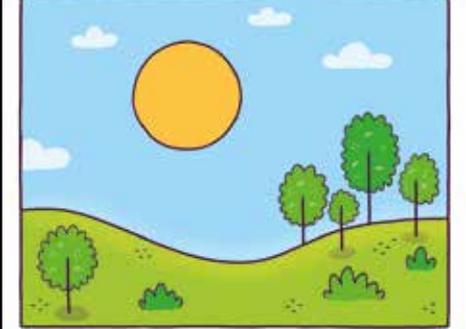
	<p>house</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>dom maison منزل</p>
	<p>mother / mum</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>mama mère أم</p>
	<p>father / dad</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>ojciec/tato père الأب</p>
	<p>sister</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>siostra sœur أخت</p>

	<p>brother</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>brat</p> <p>frère</p> <p>شقيق</p>
	<p>grandmother gran / granny</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>babcia</p> <p>grand-mère</p> <p>جدة</p>
	<p>grandfather grandad granpa</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>dziadek</p> <p>grand-père</p> <p>جد</p>
	<p>aunt</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>ciotka</p> <p>tante</p> <p>عمة</p>
	<p>uncle</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>wujek</p> <p>oncle</p> <p>اخو الام</p>

	<p>cousin</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>kuzyn</p> <p>cousine / cousin</p> <p>ولد عم</p>
	<p>family</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>rodzina</p> <p>famille</p> <p>عائلة</p>
	<p>food</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>żywność / jedzenie</p> <p>aliments / nourriture</p> <p>طعام</p>
	<p>drink</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>pić</p> <p>boisson/boir</p> <p>يشرب</p>
	<p>eat</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>jeść</p> <p>manger</p> <p>تأكل</p>

	<p>breakfast</p>	<p>..... śniadanie déjeuner وجبة افطار</p>
	<p>lunch</p>	<p>..... drugie śniadanie déjeuner وجبة افطار</p>
	<p>dinner</p>	<p>..... obiad dîner وجبة عشاء</p>
	<p>play</p>	<p>..... gra jouer لعب</p>
	<p>games</p>	<p>..... gry jeux ألعاب</p>

	<p>phone</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>telefon téléphone هاتف</p>
	<p>bus</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>autobus autobus حافلة</p>
	<p>car</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>samochód voiture سيارة</p>
	<p>train</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>pociąg train قطار</p>
	<p>shop</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>sklep magasin / boutique متجر</p>

	<p>supermarket</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>supermarket supermarché سوبر ماركت</p>
	<p>library</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>biblioteka bibliothèque مكتبة</p>
	<p>morning</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>ranek matin صباح</p>
	<p>afternoon</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>popołudnie après midi بعد الظهر</p>
	<p>night-time</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>noc nuit وقت الليل</p>

Use the next few pages to add to the word list with more new words you are learning in English.

Draw a picture for each word to help you remember.

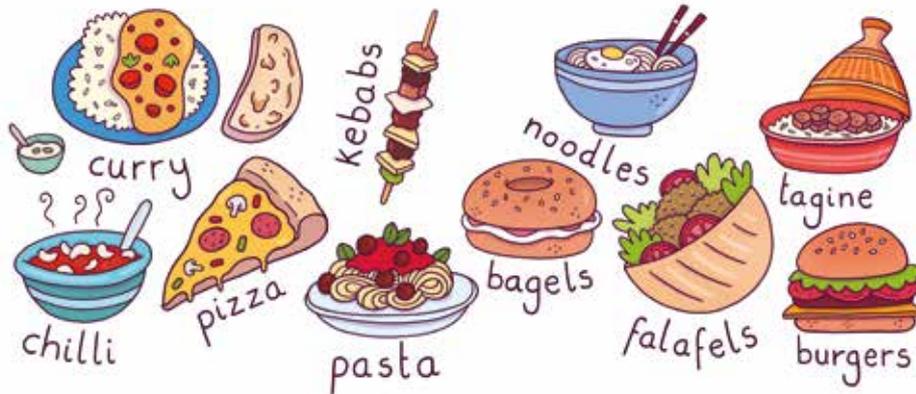
<p>picture</p> 	<p>English word</p>	<p>word in your language</p>

<p>picture</p> 	<p>English word</p>	<p>word in your language</p>

<p>picture</p> 	<p>English word</p>	<p>word in your language</p>

Scotland's food

Scottish people like to eat foods from all over the world.

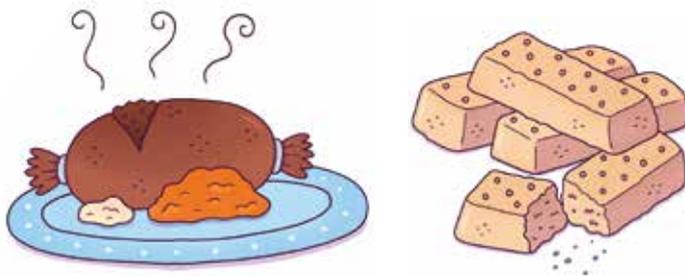


There are some traditional Scottish meals that some people eat at home and that you might see on menus in cafes or restaurants, like steak pie, stew and haggis.

Haggis is made from heart, liver, onions spices and oatmeal. It is usually eaten with neeps (turnip) and tatties (potatoes). Vegetarian haggis is also very popular today. Haggis, neeps and tatties is Scotland's national dish.

Scotland is also well known for a variety of delicious soups, fish like smoked salmon and mackerel, and fantastic seafood like prawns and crab.

Shortbread is another traditional Scottish treat. It is a sugary biscuit made from butter.



Think about the foods that people eat in the country where you come from and that you might eat at home. Tell your new friends about your home country's food when you're chatting during play-time or break.

talk

Draw some of the food from your country.



Clothes worn in Scotland

People in Scotland wear many different types of clothing. What people wear depends on the weather, the occasion or what they are doing.



The national dress of Scotland is the kilt. It can be worn by both females and males. The kilt is woven into many different colours and patterns called tartan. Tartans are linked to families that people belong to.

The kilt is often worn at weddings and other special occasions.



Perhaps there are special clothes worn in your home country that people wear every day or maybe for special occasions. It would be good if you could tell the others in your class about them.



Draw the national dress of your home country.



Scotland's music and poetry

Scotland's traditional music and dancing has a long history. Some people play bagpipes, fiddles and other traditional musical instruments when they are making what's called 'folk music' or 'ceilidh music'.

Some people also like to do traditional Scottish dancing, sometimes called 'ceilidh dancing', 'Highland dancing' or 'Scottish country dancing'. Each dance has its own special movements and steps. You might see people doing these dances at festivals, weddings and other special occasions.



Lots of different kinds of music and dance are popular now in Scotland - pop music, hip hop, dance music and rock and roll are among the modern favourites.

Many people like classical music and ballet too.



talk

Can you talk about the music and dance in your country with the others in your class?

A very famous Scottish poet is Robert (Rabbie) Burns. He lived in Scotland more than 200 years ago but his poems and songs are still very well known and loved today.

Robert Burns wrote 'Auld Lang Syne' which is sung in many countries around the world at New Year, which is on 1st January.



Today, Scotland's national poet is called 'The Makar'. Currently our Makar is Jackie Kay. She has written poems about what it is like to grow up in Scotland, about people's hopes and fears, and about our land and sea.



talk

Do you know of any famous writers or poets from your country?

Tell your teacher about them.

You in Scotland

We have told you some things about Scotland. We hope that this has been helpful and that you feel welcome and at home here.

Use the space below to draw a picture of you in Scotland.

