

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
КОМИТЕТА ПО СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ И КУЛЬТУРЕ г. ИРКУТСКА
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ГОРОДА ИРКУТСКА СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА №15

Speak English (Говорим на английском языке)

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

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Geographical position

London lies on the River Thames , about 50 km from the North Sea . The river has influenced London for many centuries. Rising tides have flooded the city more than once. In the 1970s and 80s a large barrier was built in the eastern part of the city to stop incoming water from flooding the nation's capital.

London is divided into three main sections:

- The City is London's financial district and the oldest part of the capital . It is very small, with a size of only one square mile. Although only a few thousand people live here , hundreds of thousands pour into the City every day to work in the big office buildings of large banks and other institutions.

- The West End includes London's government district Westminster as well as the famous shopping streets around Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square. The city's famous cinemas, theatres and bars are located in the West End. Most of London's tourist attractions are concentrated here.

- The South Bank is the area south of the Thames River. It is a cultural district with many concert halls, museums, theatres and galleries.

Population

London became one of the first megacities in the world. Since the end of World War II , however , the population of the city has begun to decrease because many people have been moving to the suburbs and new towns outside of London

London is a multicultural city. In the 19th century thousands of people began pouring into London as a result of the Industrial Revolution. At the beginning of the 20th century immigrants from other European countries came.

In the 1950s and 60s people from Britain's colonies came to London. Indians , Pakistanis and West Indians are a common sight in the city today. About 25 % of London's population are immigrants or the children of immigrants.

Economy

London is the UK's main economic and financial centre. It is the centre of trade and banking.

Factories around the city produce all kinds of consumer goods —from clothes and electronic products to food and chemicals.

Trading companies were founded along the Thames river at a time when Great Britain was still the biggest colonial power in the world. Docks and wharfs in eastern London became the centre of world trade. New container terminals were built in the 60s, in order to handle the larger cargo ships that come to London.

London is Europe's most important banking and financial centre. Almost all of the world's large banks have regional headquarters in London. The Bank of England, located in the City of London, controls the country's money supply and is responsible for the value of the British pound sterling.

Tourism is an important economic factor for the city. Every year millions of people from all over the world come to London to see the city's well-known sights. Pupils and students from all over the world come here to learn English or to take language courses. Over 200 000 Londoners work in tourist related industries.

Transportation

As Europe's gateway overseas London has two big international airports. Heathrow, in the western part of the city, is the main airport for international flights. Gatwick, halfway between London and the southern coast was opened in 1958 in an attempt to get some of Heathrow's traffic away from the city. Stansted, in the north of London, handles regional flights and flights of budget airlines. London's new City Airport is only 15 minutes from the city centre and is used especially by business travelers.

There is probably no other city in the world that has such a dense public transport system than London. The Tube, London's underground railway, is the oldest in the world. The red double-decker buses are well-known around the globe and a symbol of inner city transportation. All together, about 5 million people use London's public transport every day.

London has 6 railway stations that handle over 1.5 million commuters who travel in and out of the city every day. Fast trains from Paris and Brussels arrive in London daily through the Channel Tunnel.

Education system

Education is mandatory from ages 5 to 16 (to be raised to 18 in 2013 for 16-year-olds and 2015 for 17-year-olds). Students may then continue their secondary studies for two years (sixth form), with most students taking A-level qualifications. Other qualifications and courses include Business and Technology Education Council (BTEC) qualifications, the International Baccalaureate (IB) and the Cambridge Pre-U.

The 2 systems are the State schools and the independent schools (or Public schools). The State schools get State funds and are regulated by a Local Education Authority. Most of the State schools are either Comprehensive, Foundation or Grammar schools and Free Schools (set-up by local parents and run by organisations, like Foundation schools).

- A Comprehensive school is a secondary school that does not select children on the basis of academic attainment or aptitude.

- Grammar schools : selective school through the 11 plus exam (about 10% of "gifted" children pass the exam). The system is often blamed for elitism.

- Independent schools or Public schools : private schools, charge fees.

At the end of the compulsory period at 16, all students pass the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exam. If it's successful it's then possible to attend a 2 year preparation in a College or a Sixth Form Centre (in State schools or Public schools) to pass the A-Levels. Pupils choose usually 3 subjects to pass for their exam and get a notation with the highest grade being A.

About 90% of the English pupils are in State schools. But be careful: they can be very good or a disaster! You better double check the quality of the schools you are about to choose. Performance of the school to the GCSE and A-levels exams for example may be helpful.

How to use the map

This bright and stimulating map shows the main areas and landmarks of central London and its surrounding area. We have tried to include as many of the locations mentioned in *Timesaver London!* as possible. Those which are too far from the centre are indicated with directional arrows.

The *London Uncovered!* map is a great visual stimulus which will brighten up your classroom and act as a motivating context for students as they work through the activities in the book. It can be used in conjunction with the students' photocopiable map on pages 6 & 7 of *Timesaver London!* In addition, you might like to try the further exploitation ideas below.

Yes / No questions game

Classwork or pairwork

Target language: *Is it ...? Can you ...? Does it have ...? Is / are there ...?*

- 1 One student in the class or pair chooses a landmark on the map. They mustn't tell the rest of the class where it is.
- 2 The other students ask questions to deduce where the landmark is. Student A can only answer 'Yes' or 'No'. Give students a limit to the number of questions they can ask – eight, for example.

Note

Encourage students to use information they've learnt from *Timesaver London!* in their questions.

Possible questions

Is it in North / East / South / West London?

Is it near a park / the river?

Is it a building?

Can you buy clothes there?

Can you see paintings there?

Can you play / watch sport there?

Directions game: Where am I?

Classwork

Target language: *Cross the river / bridge. Turn left / right into Go / walk past Go / walk along*

- 1 Give students a copy of the photocopiable map from *Timesaver London!* (pages 6 & 7). Choose one student from the class. Ask them to choose one of the landmarks on the *London Uncovered!* map. They mustn't tell the rest of the class where it is.
- 2 Ask another student in the class to choose the starting location for the class, for example: *We are at the Tate Modern.*
- 3 The student you have chosen gives directions to their location.

Example: *Cross over the river. Turn left into Fleet Street. Walk along the Strand. Walk past Buckingham Palace. Turn into Park Lane and turn left.*

The rest of the class has to follow their directions, either on their maps or on the poster.

- 4 When the destination is reached, students ask if they have the right location, for example: *Are you in Hyde Park?*

Note

This game can also be played in pairs. Early finishers can sit near the poster and play it.

Comparatives and superlatives game

Groupwork

Target language: *more ... than, not as ... as, less ... than, the ...-est, one of the ...-est, the best place to ..., etc.*

- 1 Put students in groups of four. Ask them to look at the map, and the *Timesaver London!* worksheets that they have completed. They have to decide as a group where they would most like to visit.
- 2 Give students a time limit of ten minutes to list as many reasons as they can for visiting the place they have chosen. Tell them to use as many superlatives as possible. They can use their *Timesaver London!* worksheets to help them.

Example:

The London Eye gives the best views of London.

It's the most exciting thing to do in London.

It's one of the tallest structures in London.

It's the most contemporary structure in London etc.

- 3 Get one student from each group to write their landmark on the board. Each group reads out their list. For each correct sentence they receive one point. For each superlative they use, they receive a bonus point.
- 4 Ask each group to give a comparative sentence, saying why their landmark is better than rival groups. For each correct sentence, they receive a point.

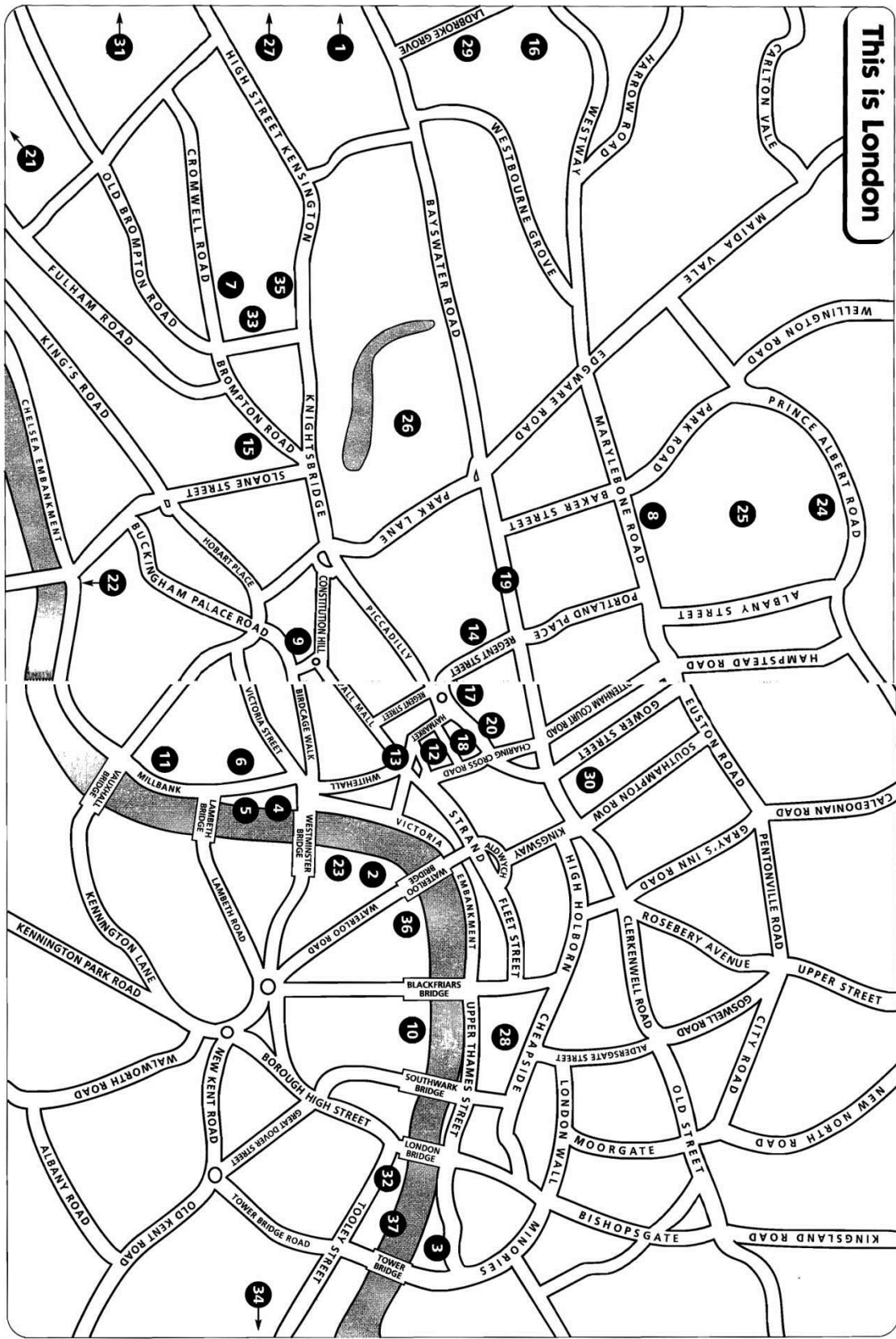
Example:

The London Eye is cheaper than Madame Tussaud's.

The London Dungeon is more interesting than Harrods etc

- 5 The group with the most points wins.

This is London



London Transport

Seven million people live in London. How do they travel?

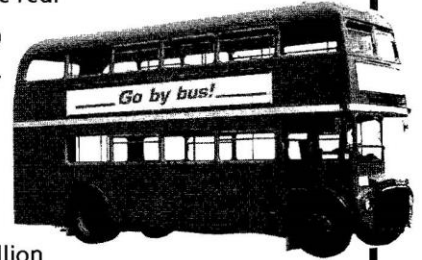
London taxis

- London taxis are black.
- There are 18,300 black taxis in London.
- Taxi drivers take a test* called 'the knowledge' before they are taxi drivers. They study for two years to take this test.
- You can stop a taxi when the orange light* is on.
- All cars (but *not* black taxis) in London pay £5.00 a day (called 'the congestion charge') to drive into the centre.



London buses

- London buses are red.
- There are 20,000 buses in London.
- Oxford Street has more bus stops than any other street.
- Every day 4.5 million people go on a bus in London.
- In the centre of London you must buy your ticket before you get on* the bus.



Help the tourist!

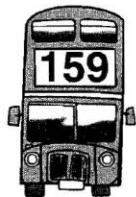
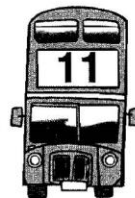
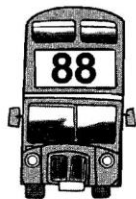
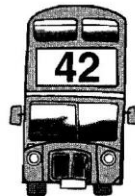
There are many buses in London. Match the bus and its destination.



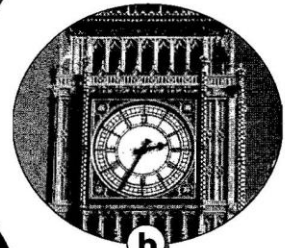
Help!
There are so many buses in London!
Which bus do I take for



1-e



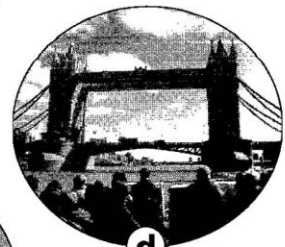
a
Buckingham Palace



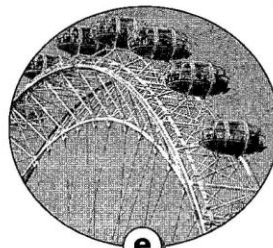
b
Big Ben



c
Piccadilly Circus



d
Tower Bridge



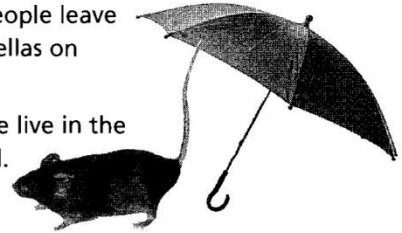
e
The London Eye

- 1 For the London Eye, take bus number one.
- 2 For Piccadilly Circus, take bus number eighty-eight.
- 3 For Tower Bridge, take bus forty-two.
- 4 For Big Ben, take bus one hundred and fifty-nine.
- 5 For Buckingham Palace, go to Victoria station. Take bus number eleven.



The London Underground

- The underground is called 'the tube'.
- There are 275 stations in London.
- Every hour, 150,000 people go on the tube.
- Every year people leave 11,500 umbrellas on tube trains.
- Rats and mice live in the underground.




Tickets and Travelcards

Most Londoners don't buy single or return tickets. They have got travelcards. With a travelcard you can travel on buses, trains and the underground. You can buy a one-day, weekly, monthly or yearly travelcard. To buy a weekly, monthly or yearly travelcard, you need a photo.

Put the correct information in the weekly travel card.

Zones 1 2 3 • £27.00 • BMM 8141 • John Collins • ~~Mr~~ • (Photo) • weekly • 14 Aug 03



PHOTOCARD 

Name: Miss / (Mr) / Mrs

.....

.....

BMM 8141

 **Travelcard**  Number

Ticket type Price

Date

Zones

Buying a ticket or travelcard. Read the dialogue.

The words *please* and *thank you* are not in the dialogue. Put them in the correct places.

Tourist: A one-day travelcard to London,

Travel assistant: That's £4.90

Tourist: Here's £5.00.

Travel assistant: Here's your ticket and change.

Tourist:

VOCABULARY CHECK LIST

What is it in your language?
Find out!

to take a test

light

to get on (the bus)

Act out the dialogue with your partner.

Speaking

In the shop: work in pairs

One of you is the shop assistant, one of you is the customer.

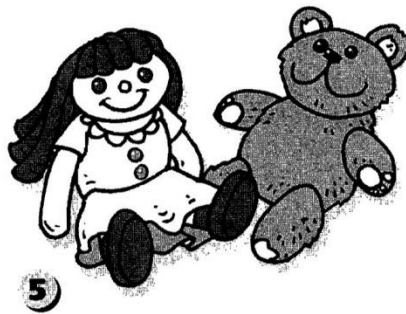
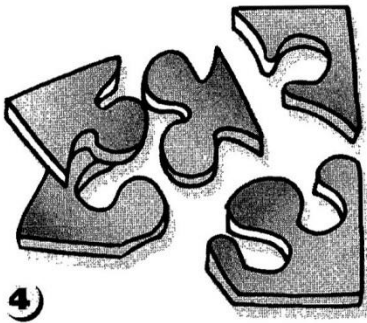
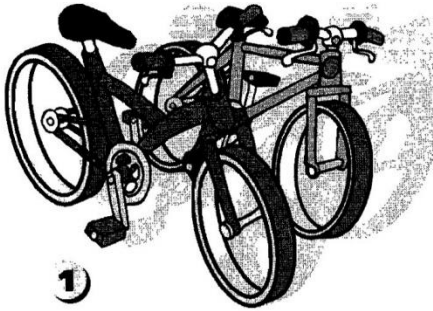
Customer: Look at the pictures 1-6. Ask where these toys are.

e.g. *Excuse me, where are the computer games?*

Assistant: Look at your floor guide and reply

e.g. *They are on the first / second / third, etc, floor.*

Hamleys



Every year there is a new toy craze*.
Design a toy that every child will want and describe it.

VOCABULARY CHECK LIST

What is it in your language?
Find out!

floor

guide

basement

ground floor

remote control car

craze

Harrods

Welcome to the biggest department store* in Europe – Harrods.

- If you want to go shopping in London, one of the best places is Harrods.
- Harrods sells everything. There are 330 departments and you can buy anything here: a plane, a four-poster bed* for your dog, or an elephant!
- Harrods is one of the busiest shops in London. Every day 35,000 people visit Harrods and more than 4,000 people work there.




Rules of the store

Harrods has strict rules*. You can see lots of signs on the doors. The signs tell customers what they *can* / *can't* do in the shop.

Look at these 6 signs and circle the correct word.


Harrods



You **can** / **can't** take photos in the shop.

1


Harrods



You **can** / **can't** eat ice-cream or hamburgers in the shop.

2


Harrods



Many people in Harrods **can** / **can't** speak two languages. You can speak French, Spanish, German, etc to them.

3


Harrods



You **can** / **can't** carry a rucksack* in the shop.

4

Harrods



You **can** / **can't** pay with credit cards*.

5

Harrods



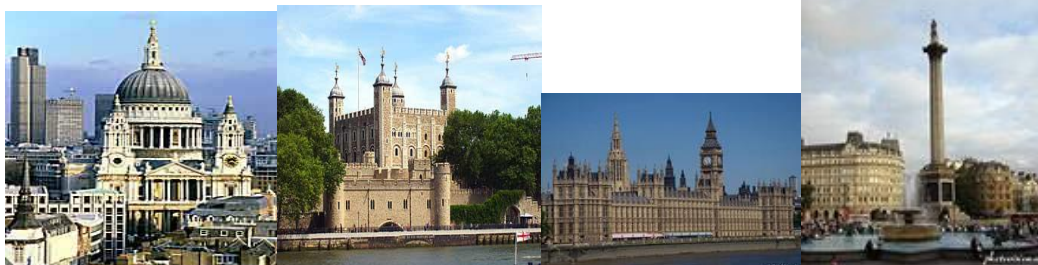
You **can** / **can't** wear swimwear or shorts in the shop.

6

1. Напишите названия пронумерованных достопримечательностей Лондона.



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____



5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

2. True (верно) or False (неверно)?

Trafalgar Square is in London.

London is not the capital of the UK.

Moscow is different from London.

London is very young.

There are a lot of places to visit in London.

There are no Art galleries and museums in the capital of the UK.

London is not a beautiful city.

3. Выберите верный вариант перевода:

1. Много туристов посещают Букингемский дворец.

a) A lot of tourists are visiting Buckingham Palace.

b) A lot of tourists visit Buckingham Palace.

2. Мы наблюдаем смену караула у Букингемского дворца (сейчас) .

a) We watch the changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.

b) We are watching the changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.

3. Она ищет карту города (сейчас).

a) She is looking for the map of London.

b) She looks for the map of London.

4. Выберите верный ответ:

1. Big Ben is... a) church b) bell c) park

2. It was a prison (тюрьма) . a) science museum b) the Tower c) Westminster Abbey

3. It is a church (церковь). a) The London Eye b) the Tower c) Westminster Abbey

5. The London home of the Royal family.

a) the Tower b) the Houses of Parliament c) Buckingham palace

5. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place here.

a) the Tower b) Buckingham Palace c) Westminster Abbey

6. Who lives in the Tower? a) the ravens b) the animals c) the mice

The beginnings of London can be dated with some exactitude to the invasion of the Romans in 43AD. Prior to the Roman invasion there was no permanent settlement of significance on the site of London. Instead, the Thames River flowed through marshy ground sprinkled with small islands of gravel and sand. There were probably more mosquitoes than people inhabiting the area.

The commander of the Roman troops was one Aulus Plautius. He pushed his men up from their landing place in Kent towards Colchester, then the most important town in Britain. The Roman advance was halted by the Thames, and Plautius was forced to build a bridge to get his men across.

This first "London Bridge" has been excavated recently, and found to be only yards from the modern London Bridge!

The Roman bridge proved a convenient central point for the new network of roads which soon spread out like a fan from the crossing place and allowed the speedy movement of troops. The Roman settlement on the north side of the bridge, called Londinium, quickly became important as a trading centre for goods brought up the Thames River by boat and unloaded at wooden docks by the bridge.

Just 18 years after the arrival of the Romans, Boudicca, queen of the Iceni tribe of present-day East Anglia, launched her rebellion against the new rulers of Britain. The new trading centre of London was one of her primary targets, and her warriors leveled the burgeoning city to the ground and killed thousands of the traders who had begun to settle there.

The city was quickly rebuilt, with a cluster of timber-framed wooden buildings surrounding the imposing Roman civic buildings. The city continued to grow in size and splendor over the next century, reflecting the increasing importance of trade in Britain.

By the middle of the second century AD, Londinium possessed the largest basilica (town hall) west of the Alps, a governor's palace, a temple, bathhouses, and a large fort for the city garrison. Gracechurch Street, in the City, runs through the middle of the old Roman basilica and forum (market place).

One of the best Roman remains in London is the 2nd century Temple of Mithras (mithraism was a form of religion popular among Roman soldiers). It was found near Walbrook during construction work in this century, and moved to Temple Court, Queen Victoria Street. Artefacts recovered from the excavation of the temple are now in the Museum of London.

About the year 200 AD a defensive wall was built around the city. For well over a millennium the shape and size of London was defined by this Roman wall. The area within the wall is now "the City", London's famous financial district. Traces of the wall can still be seen in a few places in London.

London continued its growth under the late Roman Empire, and at its peak the population probably numbered about 45,000. But, as the Roman Empire creaked its way to a tottering old age, the troops defending London's trade routes were recalled across the Channel, and the city went into a decline which lasted several centuries.

Interesting facts about LONDON...

1. The Houses of Parliament are officially known as the Palace of Westminster and it is the largest palace in the country. It has eight bars (where prices are kept cheap, thanks to the taxpayer), six restaurants, 1,000 rooms, 100 staircases, 11 courtyards, a hair salon, and rifle-shooting range.

2. It is illegal to die in the Palace of Westminster.

3. Many playwrights and poets are buried at Westminster Abbey. The tomb of Elizabethan poet Edmund Spenser is there and, according to historian Edward Camden, contains unpublished works by his admirers — possibly including Shakespeare — who threw poems into his grave as a tribute.

4. London is full of pubs associated with artists, writers, and poets. The Fitzroy Tavern on Charlotte Street was famous for hosting Dylan Thomas, George Orwell, and satanist Aleister Crowley, who invented a cocktail once served there.

5. Only one house where Charles Dickens lives still stands, at 48 Doughty Street, which is now a museum. He lived there from 1837 and 1839, and it's where he wrote *Oliver Twist* and *The Pickwick Papers*.

6. London buses were not always red. Before 1907, different routes had different-coloured buses.

7. There's a sign on the Chelsea Embankment and Albert Bridge that orders marching troops to break their step as the cross, so the vibrations don't damage the structure.

8. The original medieval London Bridge was in use for more than 600 years; it featured heads displayed on spikes for more than half of that time, including that of

9. There are around 20 subterranean rivers flowing beneath London's streets.

10. London was not always called London. Before settling in on the name 'London', it had a series of names – Londinium, Ludenwic, and Ludenburg!

11. The Romans were the first to make London their home.

12. Queen Elizabeth 2 may be the head of State, but she needs permission from the Lord Mayor to enter the city of London.

13. In UK, drivers drive on the left side of the road. But there is one road in London where drivers can drive only on the right side. There are exceptions to every rule. We all know that.

14. In 2016, London was ranked as the 6th most expensive city to live in. So if you have a big fat saving, then you can move to London. But if not, then no Sir, London is not your place. You should be content with a London holiday instead. Don't hate us for saying this.

15. In 2014, 16 million people visited London, making it the most-visited city. If you are also toying with the idea of a London holiday, then we chart some of the best holiday packages.

16. London is one of the richest cities, with more than 70 billionaires.

17. More than 300 languages are spoken in London. So when you are in London, the chances of finding someone who speaks your language is really high up there.

18. Big Ben is one of the highlights of Europe tourism. But contrary to popular perception, (hold your breath), Big Ben is not the tower, it is the bell inside it.

Quotes about LONDON...

- Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life
- In London, love and scandal are considered the best sweeteners of tea.
- Go where we may, rest where we will,
Eternal London haunts us still.
- One thing about London is that when you step out into the night, it swallows you.
- “There are two places in the world where men can most effectively disappear — the city of London and the South Seas.”
- “Nothing is certain in London but expense.”
- “London is a splendid place to live in for those who can get out of it.”
- “I do hate the City of London! It is the only thing which ever comes between us.”
- I don't know what London's coming to - the higher the buildings the lower the morals.

London quiz

- It is very old. It has a long and cruel history. You can see it from the river Thames. It is not just one building. Many years ago the Kings and the Queens of Britain lived in this place. (*The Tower of London*)
- It stands near the Houses of Parliament. It is really a bell. It weighs 13,720 kilograms. It has a deep tone and you can hear it on the radio. It is a famous clock. (*Big Ben*)
- London's largest and most famous cathedral, built by Sir Christopher Wren. (*St. Paul's Cathedral*)
- They stand beside the river Thames. You can also see them from Westminster Abbey. The country's leaders speak at this place. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them. (*The Houses of Parliament*)
- London residence of the Queen, the principal seat of the monarchy. (*Buckingham Palace*)
- It is not far from the Houses of Parliament. It is a symbol of England. It was founded by St. Peter and built by King Edward in 1065. Some famous people are buried there. (*Westminster Abbey*)
- It includes an amazing collection of British and foreign Art with antiquities. (*British Museum*)

Who gave London its first name?

(the Romans)

What is the name of the underground system in London?

(the Tube)

What river runs through London?

(the Thames)

What birds according to the legend protect the Tower of London?

(ravens)

What is the only London bridge that can be raised?

(Tower Bridge)

What is the London Eye?

(an observation wheel)

What is a "double-decker"?

(a bus)

What is the famous airport in London?

(Heathrow)

His monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square.

(Horatio Nelson)

Who was called "An Iron Lady"?

(Margaret Thatcher)

The English author known as the Queen of Crime.

(Agatha Christie)

The most illustrious and exclusive department store in London.

(Harrods)

A busy square in central London known for the statue of Eros.

(Piccadilly Circus)

The oldest London park with excellent views of Buckingham Palace.

(St. James's Park)

The Royal Family

Queen Elizabeth II became Queen of the United Kingdom and Head of the Commonwealth on 6th February 1952. She is head of the British Royal Family, has 4 children, 8 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren, and is 91 years, 9 months, and 13 days old.

She is the 32nd great-granddaughter of King Alfred the Great who was the first effective King of England 871-899. See Royal Family Tree.

She was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 2nd June 1953, nearly eighteen months after she succeeded her father, King George VI who died on 6th February 1952. As of today she has reigned for 65 years, 11 months, and 26 days. In 2012 Queen Elizabeth II celebrated the Diamond 60th Jubilee of her reign, and 2nd June 2013 was the 60th anniversary of her coronation.

The 6th February 2017 was the Blue Sapphire 65th anniversary of her reign

On 21st December 2007 she became the oldest reigning British monarch having lived longer than Queen Victoria who died 22nd January 1901 aged 81 years, 7 months and 29 days. On 20th November 2012 Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her 65th wedding anniversary. On 21st April 2017 she became 91 years old.

On 10th September 2015 Queen Elizabeth II became the longest reigning monarch in over 1,200 years of British History when the length of her reign surpassed her great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria who reigned for 63 years and 7 months from 20th June 1837 to 22nd January 1901. See British Kings & Queens by Length of Reign.

2017 sees the 100th anniversary of the House of Windsor. It was founded by the Queen's grandfather King George V on 17th July 1917.

The Queen and her husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were married on 20th November 1947 at Westminster Abbey, and are celebrating their Platinum (70th) wedding anniversary. Prince Philip, is 96 years, 7 months, and 23 days old, and celebrated his 96th birthday on 10th June 2017. He is the longest ever serving Royal Consort and oldest serving spouse of a reigning British monarch.



Темы для эссе:

What comes to mind when you hear the word 'London'?

Do you think London is the greatest city in the world?

What are your favourite images of London?

What do you know about life in London?

What is your image of Londoners?

Would you like to live in London?

What things can tourists do in London?

What do you think of the different London accents?

Do you think the 2012 London Olympics was good?

What do you know about the London Underground?

Do you think London is a good place for shopping?

How tolerant and cosmopolitan do you think London is?

What do you think of London's weather?

Do you think London is a cheap or expensive city?

Is London a dangerous place to visit?

Do you think that London is a dangerous place to live?

What do you know about the history of London?

What do you think London will be like fifty years from now?

Do you think London is a good place to eat?

Did London Bridge really fall down?

Is London the best place to live in the UK?

Did the riots in London in 2011 change your view of the city?

What do you think that most of the housing is like in London?