

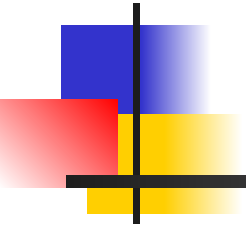


*Презентация урока  
английского языка:  
« Путешествие в Лондон».*

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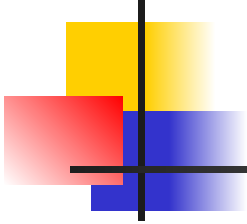
**Работа выполнена учителем  
гимназии № 22 г. Майкопа –  
Сюсюкайло Т. А.**

TRAVELLING TO...

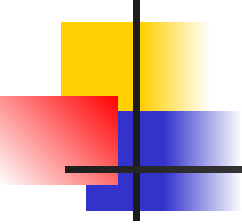


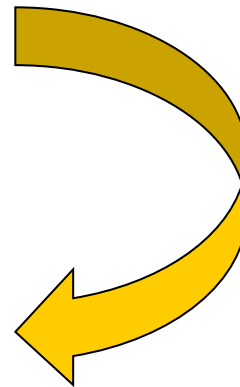
...LONDON

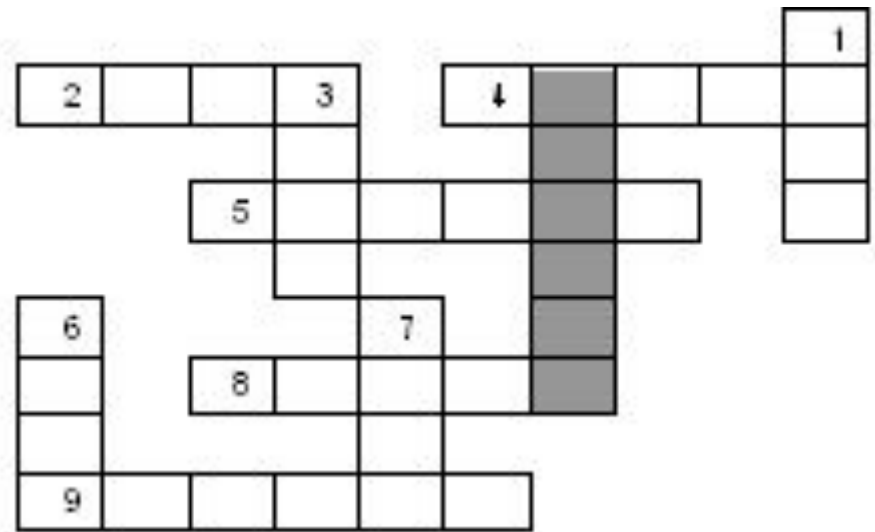
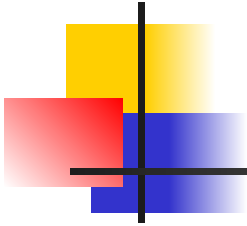




- Do you like to travel?
- What is your favourite way of travelling?
- Have you travelled this year?
- Where have you been?
- What did you see on your journey?

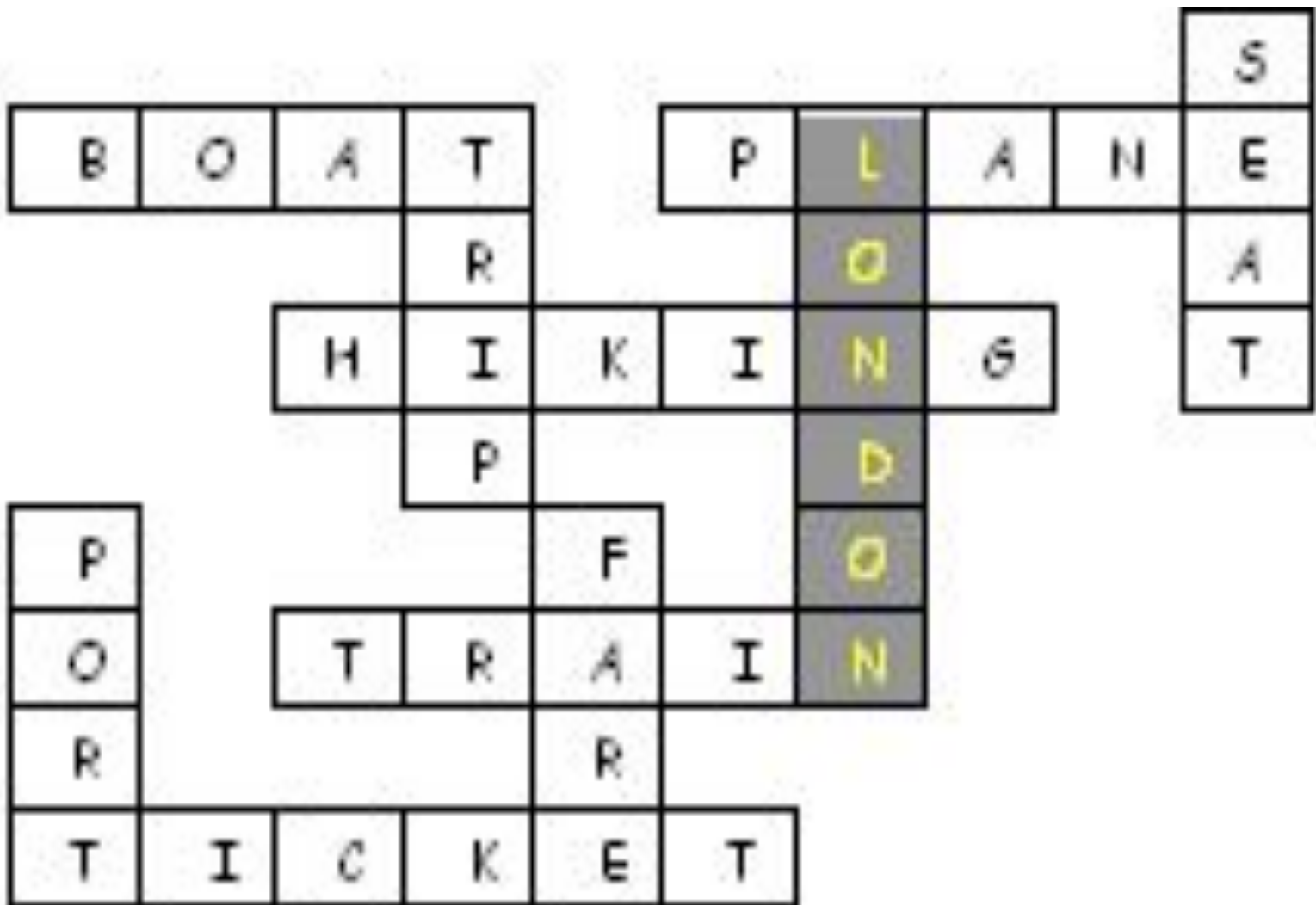
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- 
- Let`s go on a journey today!
  - Can you guess the place we are going to?
  - Here is a crossword puzzle for you to help





- 1 - place in which one have a right to sit
- 2 - small open vessel for travelling in water
- 3 - kind of travelling, usually short, especially for business
- 4 - flying machine for travelling by air
- 5 - kind of travelling by foot, especially for pleasure
- 6 - place for staying and repairing of ships
- 7 - money, paid for the right to travel
- 8 - machine for travelling by the railway
- 9 - document, allowing to use transport

- Did you guess right? Let`s see!



- Surely, we`re going to London - one of the greatest capitals in the world!
- Let me be your guide... Here we go!



# BIG BEN

- At the north end of the Parliament building rises the Clock Tower, 320 feet (98 meters) high. This is the home of the great bell called Big Ben. The bell weighs 13 1/2 tons; it is 7 1/2 feet (2.3 meters) high and 9 feet (2.7 meters) in diameter at its mouth. It was cast in 1858 to replace an earlier bell that cracked while being tested in 1852.





# THE BRITISH MUSEUM

A comprehensive national museum in London, England, the British Museum was established by an act of Parliament in 1753. Its holdings in archaeology and ethnography are particularly outstanding. There are approximately 7 million objects in the collection, which has become one of London's principal tourist attractions.



# BUCKINGHAM PALACE

London residence of the British sovereign; bought in 1761 by George III for his wife and became known as the queen's house; rebuilt in 1825 for George IV; Queen Victoria was the first sovereign to live there; the royal standard is flown and the ceremony of changing the guard takes place daily when the sovereign is in residence.



# PARLIAMENT

- Parliament's "new palace," completed in 1850, was designed by Sir Charles Barry. It covers 8 acres (3.3 hectares) and has 1,100 rooms and 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) of passages. The House of Lords is in the southern half. The chamber of the House of Commons, in the northern half, was destroyed during World War II and rebuilt after the war with little change.



# TRAFALGAR SQUARE

- Charing Cross opens into Trafalgar Square, named for Lord Nelson's great naval victory. From the double open space formed by these two squares, important streets radiate in all directions. In this area one may board a bright red two-story bus for any part of London or one of the trains of the subway system, called the Underground.



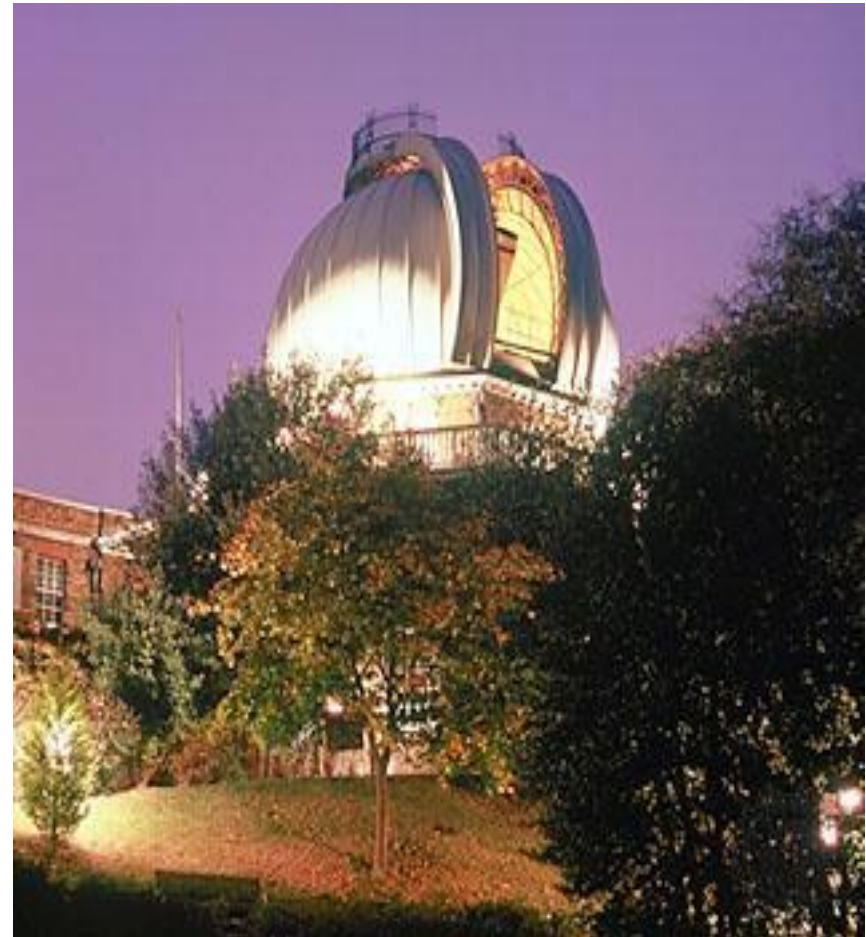
# NELSON'S COLUMN

- In the center of London's Trafalgar Square stands a column topped by a statue of Admiral Nelson. The square was named in honor of Lord Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar (1805). Nelson was one of England's great naval heroes. His brilliant victories during the Napoleonic wars averted the growing threat of French naval power and saved England from invasion.



# GREENWICH OBSERVATORY

- The telescope of the Royal Observatory, now administered by the National Maritime Museum, at Greenwich, London.



# THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower of London is the city's most popular tourist attraction. Within it a great deal of fascinating history has taken place. The tower has served as a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, the royal mint, public records office, observatory, military barracks, place of execution, and city zoo. Today it holds the vault for the crown jewels.



# TOWER BRIDGE

- Tower Bridge, a London icon designed by Sir Horace Jones, opened to road traffic in 1894. The steel and stone construction was initially derided, but it gradually won popular approval.





# WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Officially since 1560 the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster, London's Westminster Abbey was originally a Benedictine monastery. According to legend, the abbey began as a small church in Saxon times located on a small Thames island known as Thorns that was consecrated by St. Peter.





- Let`s stop here ... for a while.
- Have you been attentive during our sightseeing tour? We`ll see.
- Take your test papers. Listen to my descriptions and match them with the names on your lists. Number them.

# WHAT`S THIS?





Thanks for your company  
during such a nice journey.  
I hope you like it too.  
Next time we`ll talk on the  
topic. Be ready, please.  
Good - bye!