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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název –koly	Gymnázium Josefa Ressela, Chrudim, Olbrachtova 291
Název a íslo OP	OP Vzd lávání pro konkurenceschopnost, CZ. 1.5, Název projektu: Inovace ve vzd lávání na Gymnáziu Chrudim, reg. .:CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0249
Název –ablony klí ové aktivity	Zvy–ování kvality výuky prost ednictvím ICT
Tematická oblast (p edm t)	Anglický jazyk
Název sady vzd lávacích materiál	Fact based conversation topics
Jméno tv rce vzd lávací sady	Monika Slezáková
íslo sady	III/2-7-1-13
Anotace	Studenti dopl ují chyb jící informace v textu o pam tíhodnostech Londýna.
Ov ěno ve výuce: ro ník, t ída, dne, p edm t	4A,B + 8E, 15.2.2013, Konverzace v anglickém jazyce

There are a lot of places of general interest.

The Tower of London was built by (1)_____ the Conqueror in the eleventh century. It was a fortress, royal palace and prison. The oldest part is the (2)_____. Now it's a museum where you can see an arsenal of (3)_____. The Jewels House is a place where the crown jewels are kept. The Tower is guarded by Yeoman Warders (incorrectly called (4)_____) in their traditional Tudor uniforms. At least six (5)_____ must be kept in the Tower, because an old legend says that the kingdom will exist till they stay here.

(6)_____ is the most famous and distinctive bridge of London. It can raise in the middle to allow ships to pass under it. It was built in 1894.

The largest and best known church of the city is (7)_____. Its main nave is 170 m long. It stands on the site of the large medieval building which was destroyed by the Great Fire. It is a renaissance building built by Sir Christopher Wren. This cathedral is well known for its (8)_____ - the words whispered on one side can be clearly heard on the other side of it. During the (9)_____ it was badly damaged by bombs. Royal wedding of Prince Charles and (10)_____ took place there in 1981. Britain's heroes are buried there (Sir Winston Churchill, Admiral Nelson, Sir Christopher Wren).

The Monument commemorates the place in Pudding Lane where the (11)_____ started. It is about 60 m high column from the top of which you can admire a beautiful view of the city. It was also built by Sir Christopher Wren.

The Houses of Parliament are the political centre of the UK, the home of the British Parliament. They are in (12)_____ style but were only built in 1840 after the old building had burnt down. The only part that escaped the fire is Westminster Hall dating back to 1097. There is also a famous clock-tower with Big Ben (named after Sir Benjamin Hall). Its characteristic strike is used as a time signal by the (13)_____. The Houses of Parliament consist of two parts of the (14)_____ and the (15)_____.

The history of **Westminster Abbey** goes back to the 11 century although many parts were added later. It's the most important church in the country. Almost all (16)_____ since William Conqueror have been held there (you can see the Coronation Chair there). Many British kings and queens are buried in the Abbey. The Poet's Corner is a place where there are the tombstones and monuments to some famous poets ((17) Lord _____, William _____... but only some of the poets are really buried there of Geoffrey (18)_____).

Buckingham Palace is the home of the kings and queens of the UK, it was built in 1703 by Duke of Buckingham but Queen Victoria was the first monarch to live there. Outside Buckingham Palace a very popular ceremony of the (19)_____ - takes place. There's Queen (20)_____ monument in front of it. The royal family occupies the north wing.

White Hall is the synonym for the (21)_____ because it's lined with government offices along both sides. On the left there is Horse Guards where tourists can see the Changing of the Guard. Close to this complex there's Downing Street, whose number 10 has been the home of the (22)_____ since 1735.

Trafalgar Square is the largest square in London. Its name commemorates the naval victory of Admiral Lord Nelson over the (23)_____ at Spanish Cape Trafalgar in 1805. There is Nelson's Column (about 50 m high) with the statue of Horatio Nelson at the top. The column is surrounded by statues of lions and two fountains. The famous National (24)_____ forms one side of Trafalgar Square. There is one of the greatest collections of Western painting there, e.g. paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, Tizian, Rubens, Monet.

Picadilly Circus is one of the busiest and noisiest places in London. It is not far from Trafalgar Square. It is a notable centre of (25)_____ in the West End with its night clubs, theatres, cinemas, restaurants. This place is especially worth seeing at night when it is lit by many colourful advertisements. In the centre of the Circus at the top of the fountain stands (26)_____, the Greek God of Love.

London attractions

There are a lot of places of general interest:

The Tower of London was built by (1) **William** the Conqueror in the eleventh century. It was a fortress, royal palace and prison. The oldest part is the (2) **White Tower**. Now it's a museum where you can see an arsenal of (3) **armouries**. The Jewels House is a place where the crown jewels are kept. The Tower is guarded by Yeoman Warders (incorrectly called (4) **Beefeaters**) in their traditional Tudor uniforms. At least six (5) **ravens** must be kept in the Tower, because an old legend says that the kingdom will exist till they stay here.

(6) **Tower Bridge** is the most famous and distinctive bridge of London. It can raise in the middle to allow ships to pass under it. It was built in 1894.

The largest and best known church of the city is (7) **St Paul's Cathedral**. Its main nave is 170 m long. It stands on the site of the large medieval building which was destroyed by the Great Fire. It is a renaissance building built by Sir Christopher Wren. This cathedral is well known for its (8) **Whispering Gallery** - the words whispered on one side can be clearly heard on the other side of it. During the (9) **Second World War** it was badly damaged by bombs. Royal wedding of Prince Charles and (10) **Princess Diana** took place there in 1981. Britain's heroes are buried there (Sir Winston Churchill, Admiral Nelson, Sir Christopher Wren).

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