

15. SIGHTSEEING IN GREAT BRITAIN

TASK 1. Match the pictures with the names of the places and their descriptions.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.

Canterbury Cathedral

Edinburgh Castle

Grimspound in Devon

Loch Ness (a famous lake in Scotland)

Maritime Greenwich

Oxford

Stonehenge

Stratford-upon-Avon

The City of Bath

The White Cliffs of Dover

The Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland

- A. Founded by the Romans as a spa, an important centre of wool industry in the medieval period, and a spa town in the 18th century, the city is preserved for its Roman remains and Palladian architecture.
- B. It is a late Bronze Age settlement consisting of 24 hut circles surrounded by a low stone wall. The name probably derived from the Anglo Saxon god of war, Grim.
- C. It is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption. According to legend, the columns are the remains of a causeway built by a giant. The story goes that the Irish giant Fionn mac Cumhaill was challenged to a fight by the Scottish giant Benandonner. Fionn accepted the challenge and built the causeway across the North Channel so that the two giants could meet.
- D. It is one of the oldest Christian structures in England. It exhibits Romanesque and Gothic architecture, and is the seat of the Church of England.
- E. It runs for 23 miles (37 km) along the natural geological cleft and is about a mile wide at most places. It is said to be home of a monster, a possibly mythical creature, which lives in the lake and is occasionally spotted by locals and passers-by.
- F. Its buildings demonstrate an example of every English architectural period since the arrival of the Saxons. It is known as the "city of dreaming spires", a term coined by poet Matthew Arnold in reference to the harmonious architecture of the university buildings.
- G. The area is significant for the Royal Observatory which played a major role in the history of astronomy and navigation and is best known as the location of the prime meridian. The National Maritime Museum features an exhibition of artefacts from the Titanic.
- H. The town is a popular tourist destination owing to its status as birthplace of the playwright and poet William Shakespeare, receiving 3 million visitors a year from all over the world.
- I. They have been a welcoming site for returning sailors through many centuries. They have great symbolic value in Britain because they face towards Continental Europe across the narrowest part of the English Channel, where invasions used to come from. Crossing at Dover was the primary route to the continent and the white line of cliffs formed the first or last sight of the UK for travellers.
- J. This fortress dominates the skyline of the city, from its position atop the volcanic rock. The castle was involved in many historical conflicts and was besieged on several occasions.
- K. This site is one of the largest and most famous megalithic monuments in the world. Archaeologists believe it was built anywhere from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. The site is a place of religious significance and pilgrimage.

Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_of_the_United_Kingdom

TASK 2. Read the text again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Bath was a centre of the wool industry in the 18 th century.	
2. Stone was used to construct the settlements in Grimspound, Devon.	
3. The Giant's Causeway is a result of a volcanic eruption.	
4. Canterbury Cathedral is a masterpiece of Renaissance architecture.	
5. Loch Ness in Scotland is 37 miles long.	
6. The buildings of the University of Oxford represent Gothic architecture.	
7. In Greenwich, there is a museum and an observatory.	
8. 3 million tourists from EU countries visit Stratford-upon-Avon every year.	
9. The white cliffs of Dover form part of the coastline of the English Channel.	
10. Edinburgh Castle is built on a high rock.	
11. Stonehenge was built approximately 3000 years ago.	

TASK 3. Complete the sentences. Use the words below.

- The city of Bath was founded by the _____.
- Grimspound in Devon contains a Bronze Age _____.
- A _____ is a road or railway route across a body of water or wetland.
- Canterbury Cathedral is the _____ of the Church of England.
- The Loch Ness monster is a _____ creature.
- Oxford is sometimes called a city of _____.
- Greenwich village is the location of the _____ meridian.
- Stratford-upon-Avon is the _____ of William Shakespeare.
- The white cliffs of Dover face towards _____ Europe across the English Channel.
- Edinburgh Castle used to be a _____.
- Stonehenge is a place of _____ importance.

birthplace causeway continental fortress mythical prime
religious Romans seat settlement spires trackway

ANSWERS

15. SIGHTSEEING IN GREAT BRITAIN

TASK 1.

1. Canterbury Cathedral / D
2. Grimspound in Devon / B
3. Stratford-upon-Avon / H
4. Stonehenge / K
5. Loch Ness Lake in Scotland / E
6. The Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland / C
7. The City of Bath / A
8. Oxford / F
9. Edinburgh Castle / J
10. The White Cliffs of Dover / I
11. Maritime Greenwich / G

TASK 2.

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TASK 3.

1. The city of Bath was founded by the Romans.
2. Grimspound in Devon contains a Bronze Age settlement.
3. A causeway is a road or railway route across a body of water or wetland.
4. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Church of England.
5. The Loch Ness monster is a mythical creature.
6. Oxford is sometimes called a city of spires.
7. Greenwich village is the location of the prime meridian.
8. Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.
9. The cliffs of Dover face towards continental Europe across the English Channel.
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