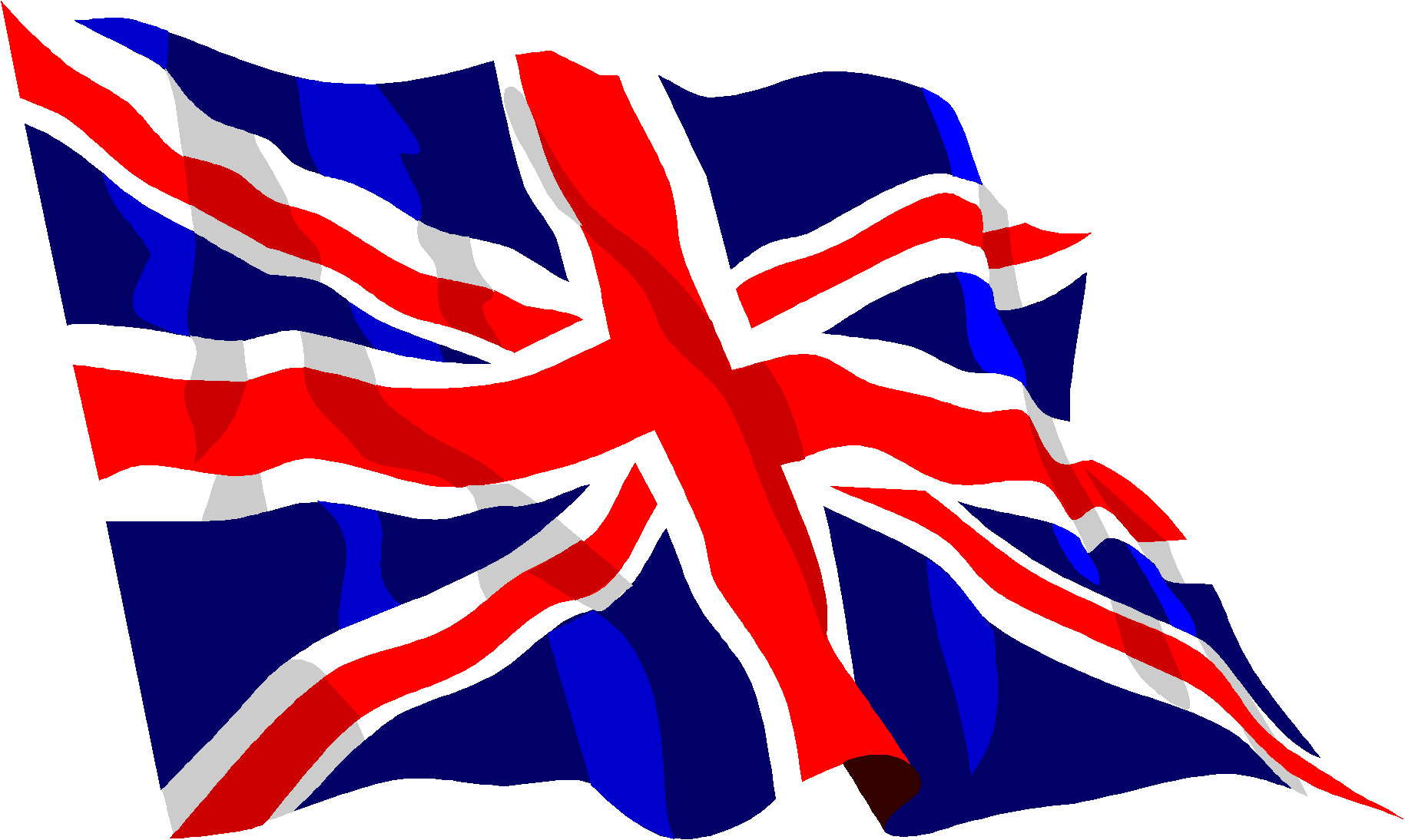
**Cities in the UK**

**Exercise 1**

**Study the following words and expressions**

[**https://quizlet.com/324476221/flashcards**](https://quizlet.com/324476221/flashcards)

**Exercise 2**

**Fill in the gaps**

**upstream** **threaded around**  **by far**  **spanning**

**settlement**  [**cosmopolitan**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cosmopolitan) **vantage points ring highway** **resembles skyline**

**London**, city, capital of the [United Kingdom](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom). It is among the oldest of the world’s great cities—its history \_\_\_\_\_ nearly two millennia—and one of the most \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ [Britain’s](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom) largest metropolis, it is also the country’s economic, transportation, and cultural centre. London is situated in southeastern [England](https://www.britannica.com/place/England), lying astride the [River Thames](https://www.britannica.com/place/River-Thames) some 50 miles (80 km) \_\_\_\_\_ from its estuary on the [North Sea](https://www.britannica.com/place/North-Sea). In satellite photographs the metropolis can be seen to sit compactly in a Green Belt of open land, with its principal \_\_\_\_\_ (the M25 motorway) \_\_\_\_\_ it at a radius of about 20 miles (30 km) from the city centre. Historically, London grew from three distinct centres: the walled \_\_\_\_\_ founded by the Romans on the banks of the Thames in the 1st century CE, today known as the [City of London](https://www.britannica.com/place/City-of-London). London can be appreciated from several public \_\_\_\_\_. Hampstead Heath offers the finest panorama over the central basin of the metropolis. But from Shooters Hill, Upper Norwood, or Alexandra Palace one has a choice of views: inward to the crowded \_\_\_\_\_ of the City and West End or out to the open expanses of the Home Counties, the Thames estuary, the South Downs, and the Weald. Such panoramas show that London, for all its immensity, \_\_\_\_\_ more closely the limited metropolises of the early 20th century than the [amorphous](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/amorphous) and sprawling megalopolises of today, such as [Tokyo](https://www.britannica.com/place/Tokyo-metropolis) or [Los Angeles](https://www.britannica.com/place/Los-Angeles-California).

**Now watch the video about London. Name what you can see as you watch it**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T5Ryf--3hMc>

**Exercise 3**

**Watch the video about Edinburg. Explain what you saw, where you would like to go and what you liked the most**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lBrCn8-LYxQ**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lBrCn8-LYxQ)



**Exercise 4**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Edinburgh has been a military \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of an independent country, and a centre of [intellectual](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intellectual) activity.   
a) forth  
b) stronghold  
c) construction  
2. Today it is the seat of the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Executive, and it remains a \_\_\_\_\_ centre for finance, law, tourism, education, and cultural affairs.   
a) major  
b) extensive  
c) vast  
3. Although Edinburgh absorbed surrounding villages, its political heart still \_\_\_\_\_ in its small historic core, [comprising](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprising) the Old Town and the New Town.   
a) lay  
b) lies  
c) rests  
4. The Old Town, built up in the Middle Ages when the fear of attack was constant, huddles high on the Castle Rock \_\_\_\_\_ the surrounding plain.  
a) overlooking  
b) overseeing   
c) overhanging   
5. The New Town, in contrast, \_\_\_\_\_ in a magnificent succession of streets, crescents, and terraces.   
a) bursts out  
b) spreads out  
c) turns out  
6. The [medieval](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/medieval) Old Town and the Neoclassical New Town were designated a [UNESCO](https://www.britannica.com/topic/UNESCO) [World \_\_\_\_\_ site](https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Heritage-site) in 1995.   
a) Heritage  
b) Inheritance  
c) Legacy   
7. For the first 100 years of its existence, West Princes Street Gardens was the private amenity of Princes Street \_\_\_\_\_.   
a) debtors   
b) representatives   
c) proprietors  
8. In 1876 this tract was opened to the public, which had always had \_\_\_\_\_ to the eastern gardens.   
a) access  
b) excess  
c) exempt  
9. At the east end of Princes Street, [Calton Hill](https://www.britannica.com/place/Calton-Hill) rises \_\_\_\_\_ the central government office of St. Andrew’s House (1939) and the adjacent Royal High School (1825–29).   
a) along  
b) above  
c) upstream   
10. Construction of the memorial to the Scots who died in the [Napoleonic Wars](https://www.britannica.com/event/Napoleonic-Wars) was \_\_\_\_\_ when funds fell short in 1830.   
a) abashed  
b) abandoned  
c) abducted

**Exercise 5**

**Fill in the gaps**

Cardiff’s expansion stemmed from the development of coal and iron ore \_\_\_\_\_ **mines** around [Merthyr Tydfil](https://www.britannica.com/place/Merthyr-Tydfil-Wales), to the north, beginning in the second half of the 18th century. In 1794 the Glamorganshire Canal opened \_\_\_\_\_ **between** Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff, and in 1798 the first [dock](https://www.britannica.com/technology/dock) was built at the canal’s Cardiff terminus. In 1801 Cardiff’s population was only 1,870, but the town developed \_\_\_\_\_ **rapidly** and continuously over the next 100 years as an exporter of coal from South Wales, so that its population had reached 164,000 by 1901. Cardiff’s port was repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_ **expanded**, and by 1913 Cardiff had become the largest coal-exporting port in the world.

The port’s coal trade fell off \_\_\_\_\_ **dramatically** after 1918 and ceased altogether in 1963, but Cardiff remained the largest city in Wales. It was officially recognized as the capital of Wales in 1955. Cardiff is the most important administrative, shopping, and cultural centre in the country, as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ **headquarters** for many national organizations and government departments. It is also an important \_\_\_\_\_ **industrial** centre — \_\_\_\_\_**mainly** for [food processing](https://www.britannica.com/technology/food-processing), engineering, and other light industries—and a hub for commerce, law, [higher education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/higher-education), media, and independent film production. In the early 21st century Cardiff also became an important centre of television production, most \_\_\_\_\_ **notably** as the home base for the popular long-running [BBC](https://www.britannica.com/topic/British-Broadcasting-Corporation) series [Doctor Who](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Doctor-Who).



**Exercise 6**

**Fill in the gaps**

**conqueror** **shipbuilding** **decline** [**commemorate**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/commemorate)  **seat** **the Grand Opera House**  **charter severely**  **retail chief**

**Belfast,** capital of [Northern Ireland](https://www.britannica.com/place/Northern-Ireland), is situated on the [River Lagan](https://www.britannica.com/place/River-Lagan). It became a city by royal \_\_\_\_\_ in 1888. After the passing of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, it became the seat of the government of Northern Ireland. The district of Belfast has an area of 44 square miles (115 square km). A castle, probably built there about 1177 by [John de Courci](https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-de-Courci), the [Norman](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Norman-people) \_\_\_\_\_  of [Ulster](https://www.britannica.com/place/Ulster-historic-province-Ireland), seems to have survived until the beginning of the 17th century. By the 17th century, the town was a busy port with small \_\_\_\_\_ interests, which became firmly established after William Ritchie founded a shipyard (1791) and a graving (dry) dock (1796). Since the [Industrial Revolution](https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution), the \_\_\_\_\_ shipbuilding firm has been Harland and Wolff (builders of the ill-fated [Titanic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Titanic)). The city was damaged by air raids in 1941 during [World War II](https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II). Beginning in the 1970s, Belfast’s traditional manufacturing specialties, linen and shipbuilding, began a long \_\_\_\_\_. These sectors are now overshadowed by service activities, [food processing](https://www.britannica.com/technology/food-processing), and machinery manufacture. The city is the shopping, \_\_\_\_\_, educational, commercial, entertainment, and service centre for Northern Ireland and the \_\_\_\_ of many of its largest businesses and hospitals. Educational institutions in Belfast include [Queen’s University](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Queens-University-at-Kingston) at Belfast (founded in 1845 as the Queen’s College), the University of Ulster at Belfast (1849), and Union Theological College (1853). Tourist attractions include \_\_\_\_\_, Donegall Square, Crown Liquor Saloon, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast Zoo, and Titanic Belfast, a museum inaugurated in 2012 to \_\_\_\_\_ the centenary of the sinking of the famous ship.

Key

**Exercise 2**

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**London**, city, capital of the [United Kingdom](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom). It is among the oldest of the world’s great cities—its history \_\_\_\_\_ **spanning** nearly two millennia—and one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ [**cosmopolitan**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cosmopolitan). \_\_\_\_\_ **By far** [Britain’s](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom) largest metropolis, it is also the country’s economic, transportation, and cultural centre. London is situated in southeastern [England](https://www.britannica.com/place/England), lying astride the [River Thames](https://www.britannica.com/place/River-Thames) some 50 miles (80 km) \_\_\_\_\_ **upstream** from its estuary on the [North Sea](https://www.britannica.com/place/North-Sea). In satellite photographs the metropolis can be seen to sit compactly in a Green Belt of open land, with its principal **ring** \_\_\_\_\_ **highway** (the M25 motorway) \_\_\_\_\_ **threaded around** it at a radius of about 20 miles (30 km) from the city centre. Historically, London grew from three distinct centres: the walled \_\_\_\_\_ **settlement** founded by the Romans on the banks of the Thames in the 1st century CE, today known as the [City of London](https://www.britannica.com/place/City-of-London). London can be appreciated from several public \_\_\_\_\_ **vantage points**. Hampstead Heath offers the finest panorama over the central basin of the metropolis. But from Shooters Hill, Upper Norwood, or Alexandra Palace one has a choice of views: inward to the crowded \_\_\_\_\_ **skyline** of the City and West End or out to the open expanses of the Home Counties, the Thames estuary, the South Downs, and the Weald. Such panoramas show that London, for all its immensity, \_\_\_\_\_ **resembles** more closely the limited metropolises of the early 20th century than the [amorphous](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/amorphous) and sprawling megalopolises of today, such as [Tokyo](https://www.britannica.com/place/Tokyo-metropolis) or [Los Angeles](https://www.britannica.com/place/Los-Angeles-California).

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