Cities in the UK



Exercise 1
Study the following words and expressions
https://quizlet.com/324476221/flashcards



Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps

upstream

settlement resembles	cosmopolitan skyline	vantage points	ring highway
London, city, capital its history no metropolis, it is also situated in southeas from its estuary on compactly in a Greer a radius of about 20 distinct centres: the 1st century CE, toda public Hamp metropolis. But from views: inward to the the Home Counties, show that London,	of the United Kingdo early two millennia—o the country's econotern England, lying as the North Sea. In sate Belt of open land, wo miles (30 km) from walled founder y known as the City estead Heath offers in Shooters Hill, Upper a crowded of the Thames estuary, for all its immensity,	rand one of the momic, transportation tride the River Than ellite photographs to the city centre. Histed by the Romans of London. London the finest panoram r Norwood, or Alex ne City and West Enter the South Downs, more closely	oldest of the world's great cities—ost Britain's largest n, and cultural centre. London is mes some 50 miles (80 km) the metropolis can be seen to sit (the M25 motorway) it at corically, London grew from three n the banks of the Thames in the can be appreciated from several na over the central basin of the andra Palace one has a choice of and or out to the open expanses of and the Weald. Such panoramas by the limited metropolises of the megalopolises of today, such
as Tokyo or Los Ange	-		-0

by far

spanning

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

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

threaded around

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



Exercise 4

a) overlookingb) overseeing

Choose the correct answer

high on the Castle Rock _____ the surrounding plain.

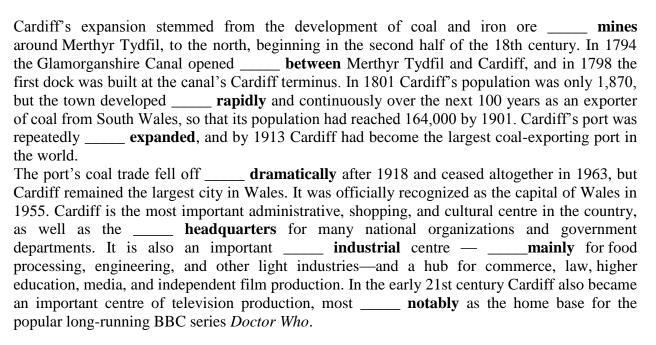
Choose the correct answer
1. Edinburgh has been a military, the capital of an independent country, and a centre
of intellectual activity.
a) forth
b) stronghold
c) construction
2. Today it is the seat of the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Executive, and it remains a
centre for finance, law, tourism, 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 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

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 Old Town and the Neoclassical New Town were designated a UNESCO World
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 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 was
when funds fell short in 1830.
a) abashed
b) abandoned
c) abducted



Exercise 5

Fill in the gaps





Exercise 6

Fill in the gaps

conqueror	shipbuilding		decline	commemorate	seat			
the Grand Opera Ho	use	charter	severely	retail	chief			
Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, is situated on the River Lagan. It became a city by royal								

Beliast, capital of Northern Ireland, is situated on the 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, the Norman
of Ulster, 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, the shipbuilding firm has been Harland and Wolff (builders of the ill-
fated <i>Titanic</i>). The city was damaged by air raids in 1941 during 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, 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 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