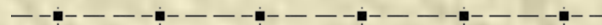




Department of foreign languages

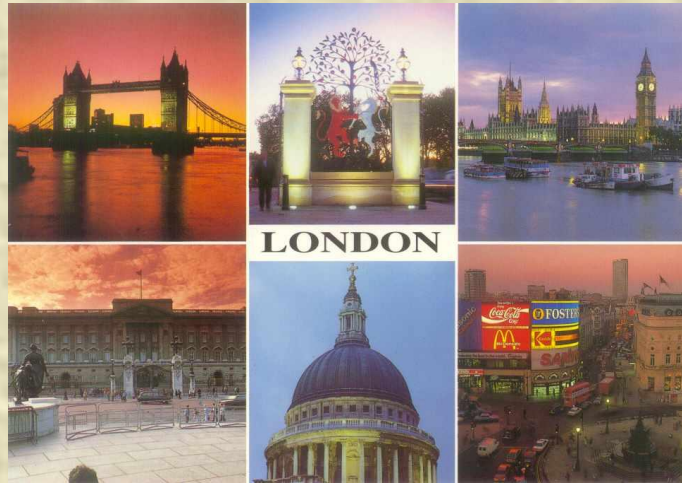
Essay  
theme: London



Completed by: Utegenov.B

# Plan.

- 
- 1. Geographical location of London
  - 2. The capital of the UK
  - 3. Places of Interest in London



**WELCOME TO LONDON!**

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National



flag of the UK

- *Flag of Great Britain - one of the state symbols of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Is a blue rectangular cloth with the image of a red cross in a white straight edging imposed on white and red oblique crosses.*
- *Officially, the ratio of width and length of the flag is not set, but usually public authorities use flags with a ratio of width to length is 1:2, while in the Army and Navy flags are used with a ratio of width to length is 3:5.*
- *The unofficial name - "Union Jack"*

# Trafalgar Square



# Trafalgar Square

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- There are always a lot of people and pigeons on the square.
- Every winter there is a big Christmas tree which is a gift from Norway in the middle of the square.
- On New Year's Eve people gather around the tree.
- In the middle of the square there is Admiral Nelson's Column.



# TRAFALGAR SQUARE





# Nelson's Column




Nelson's Column - Monument, located in the center of Trafalgar Square in London (England).

The column was built between the years 1840 to 1843 to commemorate Admiral Horatio Nelson, who died in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. 5.5-meter statue of Nelson is situated on top of a 46-meter high granite column.

# *The National Gallery*



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- *London's National Gallery - Museum in London, with more than 2,000 samples of Western European painting XIII - beginning of XX century. The fifth most visited museum in the world. Is the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. Pictures in the gallery are exhibited in chronological order.*
  - *The gallery is open 9 April 1839.*

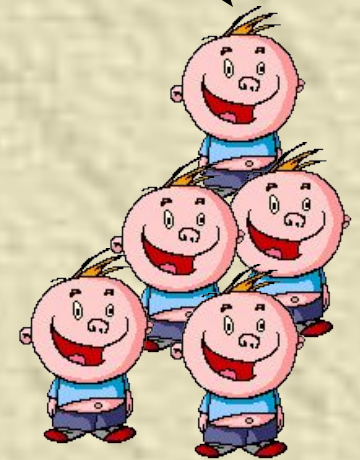
# Buckingham Palace

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- This is the Queen's home.
- It was built in 1703.
- There is a great collection of paintings.

- This is Buckingham Palace – the place where British kings and queens live when they are in London.
- Important visitors often go to the palace. They meet Queen Elizabeth and the royal family inside the palace.
- A lot of tourists go to Buckingham Palace.
- They stand outside and see the Changing of the Guard. It happens every day at 11.30 a.m.



# Buckingham Palace



# The Queen of Great Britain

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- The Queen of Great Britain is Elizabeth II. Her husband is Duke of Edinburgh.
- They have got 4 grown-up children: Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward.





Queen Elizabeth the Second






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Her  
Majesty  
the Queen

Elisabeth II



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*Elizabeth II full name - Elizabeth Alexandra  
Mary 21 April 1926, London) - the Queen of  
the United Kingdom from 1952 to the present.  
Elizabeth II is from the Windsor dynasty.  
Ascended the throne of 6 February 1952 at the  
age of 25 years after the death of her father  
King George VI.*

# Westminster Abbey

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- This is a holy place.
- All English kings have been crowned and buried in the church since 1308.





Westminster Abbey is a symbol of England. It's a royal church. The legend says that Westminster Abbey was founded by St Peter himself. We know that Westminster Abbey was built by King Edward in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey. Some famous English people are also buried here. Here you can see the tombs of many British kings and queens and other famous people.

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# Westminster Abbey



# Westminster Cathedral

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- It was built between 1895 and 1903.
- This is the seat of the Cardinal Archbishop and the leading Roman Catholic Church in England.
- Its bell tower is 84 metres high.

*Westminster Cathedral (born Westminster Cathedral) - the main Catholic church in England and Wales. Located in the central London district of Westminster. Stands out among the surrounding buildings unusual neo-Byzantine architecture and high campanile. Built in 1895-1903 years. The interior - very rare for English churches mosaics. In the crypt of the cathedral buried AK Benckendorf - the last ambassador of the Russian empire in the UK.*

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# The Houses of Parliament

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- This big palace is the most famous building in the world – the British Parliament.
- The building is 280 metres long.
- There are more than 1000 rooms.







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# The Houses of Parliament



# Big Ben

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- Big Ben, the big clock tower, is the symbol of London.
- The tower was built by English architect Augustus Pugin in 1858, the clock tower set in motion 21 May 1859. Official name until September 2012 was "The Clock Tower of Westminster Palace"



*Big Ben - the most recognizable symbol of London . Usually it is associated with a clock on four boards placed on one of the towers of the Parliament . This is the largest clock in the UK , and probably one of the huge clock tower in the world. Every quarter of an hour they beat melody based on the few bars of " Messiah" by Handel. First time clock sounded May 31, 1859 and became silent , even during World War II , despite the fact that the Palace of Westminster exposed bombing . Low hours sound can be heard daily on BBC radio BBC . The base of each of the dial is the Latin inscription " God save our Queen Victoria ."*

# Tower



- The Tower of London has been a fortress, a palace, an arsenal, a mint, a prison, an observatory, a zoo, the home of the Crown Jewels and a tourist attraction.
- The Tower of London is one of the most interesting historic sights of London. It is situated in the center of London on the north bank of the River Thames. The Tower was founded during the Norman Conquest of England sometimes at the end of 1066. It has 20 towers and the most important of all is the White Tower, which was built by William the Conqueror. The Tower has a long and rich history. It has once been a royal palace, a fortress, a prison, a place of execution and even a zoo. Today, it's mainly a historical museum. While it was a royal palace, King Henry III kept three leopards, an elephant, a polar bear and several ravens there. Soon these animals were sent to Regent's Park and only ravens stayed on. While it was a prison, many noblemen were locked up there, including kings and queens. The Tower and its prisoners were guarded by the Beefeaters. At present times they work mainly as guides. They still wear a nice uniform with high ruffs and scarlet tunics. The Tower has also been an execution place. Many, like Lady Jane Grey, Anne Boleyn, Sir Thomas More, lost their heads there. During the Second World War many German spies were imprisoned there and then shot. The Crown Jewels are one of the most interesting sights in the Tower. They are carefully looked after. At least six ravens always stay in the Tower. It is believed that they bring good luck to Britain. In case they leave the Tower, something bad can happen. That's why, their wings are cut and they can never fly away. Perhaps, they would never leave this place. First of all, they like having nests in old stone houses. Secondly, they are fed by meat and biscuits every day.

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# Imperial State Crown

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- The Tower's greatest treasure is the Imperial State Crown.
- There are 2 800 diamonds on it.




# Beefeaters



- The guards of the Tower are called Beefeaters.
- The legend says that if the ravens leave, the Tower and the country will fall.





*Beefeaters - a popular nickname of the ceremonial guards of the Tower of London. Although formally Beefeaters responsible for the supervision and protection of prisoners of the Tower of royal regalia, in practice they act as tour guides and are a tourist attraction themselves.*



# Tower Bridge

The most famous bridge in London is a Tower bridge.

Tower Bridge - a drawbridge in central London on the River Thames, close to London Tower. Most designed by Horace Jones, he is a swing bridge 244 m long with two set at the intermediate support tower height of 65 m central span between towers, length 61 m, divided into two lifting wings, for the passage of ships can be raised at an angle of  $83^\circ$ .



# Tower Bridge

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- Tower Bridge is a bascule-bridge.
- The bascules will open to let ships pass through.

*Perhaps the Tower Bridge (Tower Bridge) is the only attraction in London that can compete in the recognition and signification to the Tower and the Big Ben, corrected her character.*

*This structure weighing more than 11,000 tons and costing more than 11 million pounds is written very , very much. Therefore confine ourselves to the shortest information.*

*Tower Bridge (Tower Bridge) has a length of 244 meters . Consists of two spans (length 61 meters ), which are in the form of Gothic towers height of 65 meters. Has two wing - lift weight of 1,200 tons , which rise to a height of 83 degrees (it was 86 degrees ) . Until 1974, the system manages the steam engine , then the hydraulic system has been completely changed , it became electric . In 1977, the bridge changed its color ( in honor of the 50th anniversary of Elizabeth II), up to this point it was chocolate brown . Now Tower Bridge (Tower Bridge) is painted in colors of the flag of Britain.*

*Bridge was repainted again in 2008, but the colors are preserved*

*Provided an opportunity for pedestrians crossing the bridge in a situation where he is divorced . For this tower , Tower Bridge (Tower Bridge) joined the gallery at a height of 44 meters. Now there is an observation deck of the museum , and was once the most famous place in the city for the removal of prostitutes (but only until 2010 , then closed the gallery ) . The observation deck offers a magnificent view of the Tower, and all the fascinating St. Peter's Basilica . Lovers of modern architecture can admire the office buildings in the City, particularly stylish while there fishn chip , you feel so wild and nichtochnym ...*

*Tower Bridge (Tower Bridge) , and now still functioning on it prœzdaet about 40,000 people a day .*

*To travel across the bridge there are strict speed limits (not more than 30 km per hour. ) He is regularly bred , it happens about 1,000 times a year. Bridge freezes sometimes , it happens several times a year , although the last time such an incident occurred in 2005 . Last renovated bridge was*

*held in 2008-2010 . And since the system is running fine*

# Double-deckers

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- There are big red buses called double-deckers in London.
- People sit upstairs and downstairs on these buses.
- Tourists like them very much.

*The most famous double decker bus is, for example , the London dabldeker " Rutmaster " (English Routemaster), which became the symbol of the city and probably the most recognizable coach in the world, made its last flight in December 2005 - almost 50 years, they travel on the streets of London today meet " Rutmaster " can be on two tourist routes . It was created to increase the seating capacity of the then subject to restrictions on the length of London transport. Doors bus had an open platform at the back of it possible to quickly move in and out , and not only at bus stops but also when stopping at junctions or in a traffic jam ( which often led to injuries ) . Tickets bought or handed the conductor there, so these buses usually had two employees - the driver and the conductor , making them quite expensive to operate . Rutmastery have been replaced with modern double-decker buses - a modern buses planting is carried out through the front door and landing - across the back*

# Taxis

- Taxis in London are old-fashioned black cars.



*London Taxis International - a brand of the legendary London taxis , called simply " the cab ."*

*The first " black cab » Austin FX3 appeared in 1948 thanks to the cooperation of companies Mann & Overton and Austin manufacturer box - Carbodies.*

*Modern taxi line starts with a model TX1, LTI presented in 1997 to replace an outdated Austin FX4. Next model TXII appeared on the streets of London in 2002. The most advanced model - TX4 launched in 2007 (model TX3 does not exist) .*

*It should be noted that the design of all the " cabs " is practically the original from the late 40s . Plenty of room for passengers in the rear seat , the ability to get up to full height , and many other advantages accompany all models of LTI.*

# Telephone booths

The red telephone box, a telephone kiosk for a public telephone

— ~~designed by Sir Giles Gilbert~~ —

Scott, is a familiar sight on the streets of the United Kingdom, Malta, Bermuda and Gibraltar.

Despite a reduction in their numbers in recent years, the traditional British red telephone box can still be seen in many places throughout the UK, and in current or former British colonies around the world. The colour red was chosen to make them easy to spot.

The red phone box is often seen as an iconic British symbol throughout the world.

