5 Culture

1 3.9 **Read and listen to the text. Match the names to the descriptions.**

1	Horatio Nelson	a	a pop star
2	Boudicca	b	a writer
3	John Lennon	c	an admiral
4	I K Brunel	d	a factory owner
5	J M W Turner	e	a queen
6	Charles Dickens	f	a painter
7	Lord Ashton	g	an engineer

2 **Which person is connected to these places? Why?**

1	Lancaster	4	Trafalgar Square
2	Margate	5	Liverpool
3	Bristol	6	Portsmouth

3 **a** **What two queens are mentioned?**

b **Match these cues to the correct queen.**

64 years	Romans	earliest
richest	tribe	place names

4 **Compare with your country. Give examples of:**

- famous statues of national heroes and heroines.
- statues or places named after famous people in your town.

Why are the people commemorated?

HEROES and heroines



All countries have their own national heroes and heroines. You see statues of these people in towns and cities. Streets, squares, parks and buildings are often named after them, too. Here are some examples from the UK.

The most famous monument in London is Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square. The statue on top of the column is of Admiral Horatio Nelson. He defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Nelson himself died in the battle.

Near the Houses of Parliament is the statue of Britain's first national heroine – Boadicea, or Boudicca. She was the queen of a British tribe and she led a rebellion against the Romans.

Sometimes places are named after heroes or heroines. Liverpool Airport is called John Lennon Airport. He came from Liverpool and started the most famous pop group in the world – the Beatles. He was shot in New York in 1980.

Brunel University in Bristol is named after the engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel. He built a railway from London to Bristol, as well as tunnels, bridges and ships.

In Margate, Kent, you can visit the Turner Gallery. It's named after the painter, J M W Turner. He painted many of his pictures in Margate.



A lot of buildings in London and other cities have blue plaques on them. These show that a famous person lived or worked there. You can see plaques for scientists, artists, poets, politicians, actors and lots of other people. This plaque shows us that the writer, Charles Dickens, was born in this house in Portsmouth.

Many places are named after famous local people, too. The town hall in the city of Lancaster, for example, is called Ashton Hall after Lord Ashton. He was a very rich businessman, and he owned some large factories in the city.



This statue is in the middle of the square in front of Lancaster town hall. It's a statue of Queen Victoria. There are more statues of Queen Victoria in the UK than of anybody else. She was queen for nearly 64 years (1837–1901), when Britain was the richest country in the world. Many places are named after her, too. London and Manchester both have a Victoria Station, and many towns and cities have a street, road, square or park named after her.

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