LONDON IN 21st CENTURY.

To celebrate the end of the 20th century, in London was built "The Millennium Wheel" or "London Eye". It's a Ferris wheel next to the river Thames with amazing views of London. It is 135 metres high. At the present it is the Europe's tallest Ferris Wheel, and now it is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Britain. More than 3,5 million people visit it every year.

'London Eye' next to the river Thames.

2.– IMPORTANT PLACES IN LONDON.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum opened in 1759. It was the first museum in the world to be open. It has nearly six million visitors a year. It has important collections about the most important civilitations in the world: ancient Egypt, Greek, Rome... There, you can see the 'Rosseta Stone', that permitted to understand hieroglyphics.

The 'Rosseta Stone'

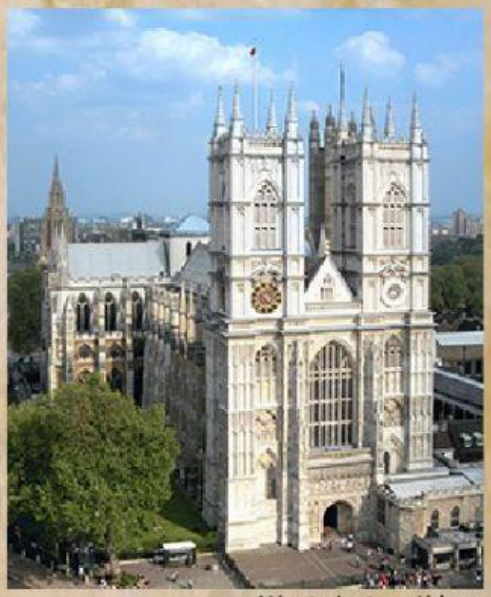
Mummies from Ancient Egypt

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

King Edward restored a **monastery** where monks lived. Almost two hundred years later, another King (Henry III) decided to rebuild the entire church into a **Gothic** style. And in 1550 the church became a catedral.

Since the coronation of William the Conqueror, all coronations of English and British monarchs and royal weddings have occurred in Westminster Abbey.

More than 3300 people are buried in the abbey. Very important people as kings, poets, scientist such as Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin or Stephen Hawking have their tombs there.



Westminster Abbey

LIVEWORKSHEETS

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

'The Tower of London'.

William the Conqueror built the castle in the 1070s. Later a stone wall was added and Richard the Lionheart added a moat.

.- There are six raven living in the Tower. The legend says that when the ravens leave the castle, the kingdom will fall.

.- You can see the 'Crown Jewels' there.

.- It was used as a prison. One of the most famous prisoners was Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII. In 1536, she was beheaded in the Tower.

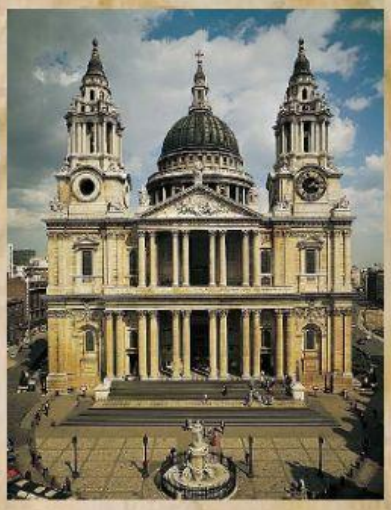
.- Over the Thames, next to the Tower, you can see 'The Tower Bridge'.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

'Buckinham Palace'

It was built in 1837. The palace is the London residence of the Royal Family ever since Queen Victoria came into power. One of the most popu-lar attractions here is the 'Changing of the Guard'. A special flag flies above the Palace only when the Queen is inside.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



'Saint Paul's Cathedral'

The previous church was destroyed in the 'Great Fire of London', so it was rebuilt after that.

The dome is one of the largest in the world. In the dome, 'The Whispering Gallery' transmits the quietest sounds to the oposite side. So you can speak quietly with a friend who is 30 metres away.

Many important people are buried there. Alexander Fleming (who discovered penicillin) is under the catedral.

THE BIG BEN AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

'The Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament'.

Big Ben is the name of the clock on the tower next to the 'Palace of Westminster'.

Big Ben weighs about the size of two large African Elephants and It has a diameter of 7,5 metres. 'The Houses of Parliament' has got about 1100 rooms and 5 km. of corridors. The most important places are: "Lords' Chamber" and "Commons' Chamber".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1.– LOOK UP THESE WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS IN A DICTIONARY.

century:
amazing:
civilitation:
to restore:
entire:
buried:
raven:
ever since:
previous:
dome:
penicillin:
corridor:

millennium:
at the present:
ancient:
monastery:
Gothic style:
tomb:
to behead:
came into power: subió al poder
'The Changing of the Guard': el 'cambio de guardia'.
'The Whispering Gallery': la Galería de los susurros'
to weigh:
"Lords' Chamber": "Cámara de los Lores"
"Commons' Chamber": "Cámara de los Comunes"

wheel:
Ferris wheel:
hieroglyphics:
monk:
wedding:
moat:
'Crown Jewels': las 'Joyas de la Corona'
diameter:

2.– ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, OR COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1.– In London, a Ferris Wheel was built to celebrate the end of the Millennium. It was called...

Ferris Millennium London Eye Ferris Eye London Millennium

2.– This Ferris Wheel is _____ metres high.

3.– In the _____, you can see the 'Rosseta Stone'.

4.– What is the architectural style of Westminster Abbey? _____

5.– Who was the first king crowned in Westminster Abbey? _____

6.– Write the name of three very important people buried in Westminter Abbey:

_____ _____ _____

7.– What was the first museum in the world to be open? _____

8.– Who was the first monarch who lived in Buckingham Palace? _____

9.– In which part of St. Paul's Cathedral you can speak quietly with a friend who is 30 metres away from you?

In_____

10.– How big is Big Ben? It has a diameter of _____metres.

LIVEWORKSHEETS