

C 1066 / 20

INDICE

**UNIDAD DIDÁCTICA  
LONDON,  
A SCHOOL EXCHANGE**

**M<sup>a</sup> Pilar Ariño Martín**

C 1066/20



**Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia  
Centro de Profesores de Teruel**



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## 1.- INTRODUCCIÓN

El libro "Tando" es una obra que trata de la cultura y la historia del pueblo de Tando, un pueblo que ha sido muy importante en la historia de la región de Tando.

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## 2.- A CIPÉN VS DIBOCHA

El libro "Tando" es una obra que trata de la cultura y la historia del pueblo de Tando, un pueblo que ha sido muy importante en la historia de la región de Tando.

# I. DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA UNIDAD

## 1.- CONTEXTO DE LA UNIDAD

- El libro "Tando" es una obra que trata de la cultura y la historia del pueblo de Tando, un pueblo que ha sido muy importante en la historia de la región de Tando.
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## 1.- INTRODUCCIÓN

El tema, "**London**", ha sido elegido dada la situación concreta del centro donde esta profesora ha trabajado hasta el momento, y que es una situación similar a un número creciente de centros.

Nuestro Instituto ha estado realizando unos intercambios anuales con un centro escolar en Gran Bretaña. El interés por estos viajes ha ido en aumento, y dado que incluyen, lógicamente, viajes en avión y visita a Londres, nos ha parecido adecuado desarrollar una unidad didáctica en torno a este tema, con la triple finalidad de que:

- un trabajo y un conocimiento previo de lo que van a vivir conduzca a los alumnos a un mayor aprovechamiento de estos viajes;
- a su vez, dado que van a viajar estarán más motivados a realizar un trabajo que va a tener consecuencias prácticas muy positivas,
- la combinación de una visita cultural y la preparación de ésta, sin duda se traducirá en un mayor interés del alumno en aprender una lengua que le va a resultar de utilidad práctica.

## 2.- A QUIÉN VA DIRIGIDA

Tal como está presentada esta unidad nos parece adecuada para unos niveles de 2º - 3º de BUP, pero dada la amplitud del tema y variedad de situaciones, creemos que fácilmente puede ser adaptada a niveles inferiores y superiores, lo que dependerá, principalmente, del interés que pueda suscitar en los grupos concretos de alumnos.

Tal vez los alumnos de COU puedan estar, por razones culturales y de posibilidades de viaje, más motivados que los de 1º de BUP, por ejemplo, en conocer cómo es Londres y cómo resolver las dificultades prácticas que se puedan presentar en una visita a esa ciudad.

## 3.- OBJETIVOS DIDÁCTICOS

- Recopilar materiales que puedan proporcionar información –oral o escrita– necesaria para realizar una visita cultural y turística.
- Seleccionar, a partir de esos materiales, la información que se necesita para realizar esa visita, información que será tanto global como específica.
- A partir de la información que se ha obtenido, preparar física y materialmente una visita.

- Descubrir las necesidades de tipo lingüístico que tenga cada alumno/grupo de alumnos, para después trabajar sobre ellas.
- Utilizar y comprender enunciados que puedan aparecer en este contexto, y vocabulario referido a medios de transporte, visitas turísticas, etc.
- Utilizar estrategias de aprendizaje cognitivas y metacognitivas para mejorar en la comprensión y producción del idioma, y reflexionar sobre el propio proceso de aprendizaje.
- Dar pasos en un proceso de autonomía del aprendizaje mediante la toma de decisiones respecto a contenidos, temporalización, etc., individual y en grupo.
- Apreciar el valor del trabajo en grupo, cooperación y reparto de tareas.

## 4.- CONTENIDOS

### a) CONTENIDOS CONCEPTUALES

- Vocabulario referido a medios de transporte, fundamentalmente en el aeropuerto y el metro (*check in desk, departure lounge, nothing to declare, platform, escalator, etc.*).
- Estructuras y funciones que aparecen en este contexto, fundamentalmente dar y seguir instrucciones (en los medios de transporte, dar y seguir una dirección, instrucciones en museos, etc.).
- Utilización de nuestro “conocimiento del mundo” (cómo funcionan los medios de transporte, qué pasos se han de seguir al visitar unos grandes almacenes, un museo, etc.) en situaciones relativamente nuevas.
- Lugares en Londres que son foco de cultura.
- Hábitos de la vida británica conocidos a través de las tiendas, pubs, medios de transporte, etc.

### b) CONTENIDOS PROCEDIMENTALES

- A partir de fuentes de información de diverso tipo folletos turísticos, mapas, planos, documentales de video, etc., obtención de información global necesaria para saber cuáles son los lugares de interés de diverso tipo en una visita cultural y turística.
- Obtención asimismo, a partir de esas fuentes, de la información específica que requiere: horarios, itinerarios, precios, etc.
- Diseño de posibles itinerarios que se realizarán en una visita a Londres teniendo en cuenta la información que ya se ha obtenido.



- Confección de murales, planos, etc. que plasmen, de forma gráfica, dichos itinerarios.
- Utilización de un poema-canción para hacer una reflexión sobre la situación de los marginados en las grandes ciudades.

### c) CONTENIDOS ACTITUDINALES

- Interés por los aspectos culturales y de forma de vida cotidiana en Gran Bretaña.
- Apreciación del enriquecimiento personal y de grupo que supone la toma de contacto mediante visitas e intercambios culturales con los países donde se habla la lengua inglesa.
- Actitud crítica frente a situaciones de marginación y pobreza que se vive en países desarrollados.
- Valoración del trabajo en grupo y de la aportación que cada persona hace, individualmente y en grupo, para conseguir un objetivo común.

## 5.- ORIENTACIONES METODOLÓGICAS

La Unidad Didáctica está dividida en “*stages*”, cada una de las cuales se puede completar entre uno y cuatro periodos de clase, y en conjunto, se puede trabajar durante tres o cuatro semanas.

Antes de comenzar la Unidad, los alumnos recopilarán toda la información que sea posible respecto al tema, por ejemplo, solicitándola a la British Tourist Authority, aportando folletos que ellos puedan tener, fotos, etc.

La Unidad no se presenta como algo totalmente planificado y acabado, sino que queda **abierto** a las necesidades e intereses de cada grupo de alumnos: hay un núcleo central de actividades en torno al tema “*London*”, para que a partir de ellas, cada alumno/grupo de alumnos descubran sus fallos y necesidades, y trabajen en torno a ellas, por ejemplo, al acabar la Unidad.

Creemos que este aspecto es esencial para lograr que los alumnos se **responsabilicen** de su tarea como estudiantes, y ellos mismos vayan configurando su proceso de aprendizaje. De esta forma se tiene en cuenta la cuestión de la individualización, al trabajar cada alumno en aquello que necesite.

Aunque no está especificado en cada Unidad, se recomienda la elaboración de un cuaderno de clase, en que cada día quede reflejado, por parte del alumno, lo que se ha trabajado, qué ha aprendido, etc.

Otro aspecto central en la Unidad es el desarrollo de las estrategias de aprendizaje:

**Cognitivas:** predicción de vocabulario, de ideas, escuchar/leer para obtener información global (*listening for gist/skimming*) e información específica (*listening for specific information/scanning*); contextualización, transferencia de información, reorganización de un texto, cooperación, búsqueda de diccionarios, gramáticas, etc.

**Metacognitivas:** reflexión sobre las estrategias cognitivas que se han utilizado para procesar/producir el mensaje, negociación, diario de clase, establecimiento de los propios objetivos, etc.

**Comunicativas:** parafrasear, buscar ayuda del profesor, compañeros, etc.

**Metacomunicativas:** reflexión sobre las estrategias de comunicación que se han utilizado para conseguir que ésta se logre.

## 6.- EVALUACIÓN

La evaluación se hará mediante la observación en clase, tomando notas de la participación y el trabajo de cada alumno, especialmente en cuanto a su expresión oral.

Además, se han preparado una serie de actividades al final de la Unidad para evaluar las destrezas de comprensión oral y lectora y producción escrita.

Estas actividades de evaluación están en consonancia y siguen la línea de las que se han ido realizando a lo largo de la Unidad.

Reading and listening

COMPREHENSION

Con los alumnos trabajarán en la lectura de la noticia y en la comprensión de los detalles de la noticia. Se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia.

READING

En esta etapa del curso (nivel B1) se recomienda que los alumnos lean el texto "AT THE AIRPORT" en el libro de texto. Se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia y que los describan en sus propias palabras.

Después de la lectura se les pedirá que describan la noticia.

PREVIEWING

Previewing. Previamente a la presentación del texto se les pedirá que describan el contenido de la noticia y que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia. Se les pedirá que describan la noticia en sus propias palabras.

Trabaja en silencio en las páginas de la noticia y en la comprensión de los detalles de la noticia. Se les pedirá que describan la noticia en sus propias palabras.

Viewing. Durante la lectura de los documentos se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia.

## II. DESARROLLO DE LA UNIDAD

En la segunda y tercera sesión se les pedirá que describan la noticia en sus propias palabras.

En una tercera sesión se les pedirá que describan la noticia en sus propias palabras.

Postviewing. Con esta actividad se pretende que los alumnos puedan aprender a partir del documento. Se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia y que los describan en sus propias palabras. También se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia y que los describan en sus propias palabras.

Para hacer el resumen se les indicará como deben describir la noticia. Se les pedirá que identifiquen los detalles de la noticia y que los describan en sus propias palabras.





## AT THE AIRPORT

### STAGE 1

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos conozcan, en la medida de lo posible, un aeropuerto internacional, y descubran cuales son los pasos que hay que dar hasta llegar al punto de destino.

##### MATERIAL:

Un mapa del Greater London (BTA) Programa documental "Airport", de la serie "Stop, Look and Listen" de la BBC. (Esta misma actividad, a un nivel más sencillo se puede hacer con el sketch correspondiente a la unidad 44 del curso en video "Follow me".

Fotocopias con las instrucciones para los alumnos.

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

**Previewing.** Previamente a la proyección del documental, en grupos, o toda la clase en conjunto, pondrán en común lo que conocen acerca de los aeropuertos, pasos que hay que dar, etc., y tratarán de descubrir parte del vocabulario relacionado con todo ello.

También situarán en los mapas de Greater London, que se habrán distribuido uno por grupo, los aeropuertos de Heathrow y Gatwick.

**Viewing.** Durante la primera proyección deberán comprobar si sus ideas acerca de los aeropuertos coinciden con la realidad, y de esta forma tendrán una visión global de ellos.

En la segunda proyección, deberán atender a las palabras clave, y ver también si éstas se ajustan a sus predicciones.

En una tercera proyección, buscarán información específica, desechando los detalles no significativos.

**Postviewing.** Con esta actividad se pretende que los alumnos fijen lo que han podido aprender a partir del documental: pasos a dar en un aeropuerto internacional, vocabulario específico, etc. También se pretende que se familiaricen con las técnicas de narración y de resumen, y con el uso de conectores (*first, then, finally, etc.*)

Para hacer el resumen se les indicará cómo deben entresacar las ideas principales, hacer uso de las palabras clave, etc., olvidando la información accesoria.

## AT THE AIRPORT

### STAGE 1

#### Previewing

In groups discuss:

- 1) What do you think airports are like?  
What do you expect to find in an airport?  
What do you have to do when you are travelling by plane?  
Which expressions are likely to be connected with airports? You can look them up in a dictionary.
- 2) Do you know the names of the main airports in London?  
Try and find them in the map.

#### Viewing

- 1) During the first viewing check if the steps you have to take at the airport are the same you had predicted.
- 2) During the second viewing note down the words or expressions connected with airports/travelling by air, that you can hear.
- 3) During the third viewing try and answer the following questions:
  - (a) Where are the children going and who with?
  - (b) First they go to the ...
  - (c) What is the label on the cases for?
  - (d) What happens to the cases?
  - (e) Where do the children go then?
  - (f) What are some of the things people can do at the airport?
  - (g) What does the family have to do then?
  - (h) Why did the alarm ring?
  - (i) What happens to the containers?
  - (j) What's the "departure lounge", "duty free", "air-traffic controllers"?
  - (k) What are the lights in the runway for?

#### Postviewing

Write an account of the different steps you have to take when travelling by plane.

Use:

- connectors such as: first (of all), secondly, then, after... you..., after that, when..., next, finally, etc.
- the key words and expressions you have noted down after the first viewing.



# Mapa de los alrededores de Londres



- m Museo
- Galería de arte
- ▲ Camping
- 🏠 Casa histórica
- 🌳 Jardín
- ▲ Sitio de interés
- ℹ Centro de Información Turística

	Autopistas		Zonas urbanizadas
	Áreas de servicio en autopistas		Parques
	North y South Circular Road		Ríos y canales
	Rutas directas		Sitios y zonas con hoteles registrados
	Ferrocarriles y estaciones		Zonas de importancia con hoteles no registrados
			Aeropuertos

0 5 10 15 kilómetros  
0 5 10 Millas

Los kilometrajes a Londres se miden a Charing Cross

© BTA 1987



## TRANSPORT IN LONDON

### STAGE 2

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos se familiaricen con la organización de los medios de transporte en Londres, especialmente el metro y su código no lingüístico.

Que los alumnos se entrenen en las técnicas para obtener información global e información específica a partir de folletos informativos, mapas, etc.

##### MATERIAL:

Plano del metro de Londres (si es posible en el formato original, a color).

Artículos "*How to Use the System*" (London Transport) y "*Travelling*" (de London Map, BTA)

Fotocopias con instrucciones para realizar las distintas tareas (algunas de las cuales han sido adaptadas de "*Reasons for Reading*", Heinemann).

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

(Es fundamental, antes de comenzar las actividades específicas, explicar a los alumnos los objetivos generales de esta "stage", para que vean la idea global del conjunto de las actividades, y a su vez puedan ellos proponer otras).

##### 1.- How to use the system

- a) Se distribuye a los alumnos, en parejas, fotocopias del artículo con los párrafos y títulos en desorden para que los ordenen. Esto lo pueden hacer, bien recortando y pegando de nuevo en la hoja en blanco, o numerándolos.
- b) Los alumnos, en grupos de cuatro, deben pensar y escribir tres o cuatro preguntas referidas al artículo anterior, e intercambiárselas con otro grupo para que las contesten. Esta actividad se puede hacer también de forma oral.  
(Búsqueda de información específica)

2.- A partir de los artículos "*How to Use the System*" y "*Travelling*", de folletos turísticos, los alumnos deben buscar información específica sobre las distintas formas de llegar a Londres desde Heathrow y Gatwick, y anotarlo de forma esquemática.

También deben negociar entre ellos cuál de las distintas posibilidades es la mejor para ellos, y por último escribir individualmente dos párrafos sobre la información que han encontrado y la decisión que han tomado.

Además deberán anotar las dificultades de diverso tipo que han encontrado en esta actividad, para posteriormente trabajar sobre ellas.

3.- En este apartado, cuyo objetivo principal es que los alumnos se familiaricen con la organización del metro de Londres, deben ellos decodificar sus símbolos y convertirlos en palabras, y seguir y dar instrucciones para su uso.

Es conveniente, en este caso, disponer del plano original, ya que el color es importante.

Será conveniente aclarar entre todos, previamente, cómo se utiliza el metro, ya que probablemente muchos alumnos no lo habrán usado anteriormente.



# TRANSPORT IN LONDON

## STAGE 2

### 1.- How to use the system

- a) In pairs, rearrange the paragraphs with the suitable titles, and place “your” article in the blank sheet.
- b) Make groups of four. Prepare questions for another group using the information from this article. Exchange your questions with that group and answer their questions.

### 2.- From the airport to London

When planning our trip to London, it is important to know what we are doing once we've arrived at the airport in that city. In groups, find the following information, take a decision and report it to the rest of the class. Individually, keep a written record of your decision in a few lines, to remember it afterwards.

- a) When you have arrived in Heathrow or Gatwick, how can you get to Central London?
  - .....
  - .....
  - .....
  - (others)
- b) In groups discuss which possibility is better for you.  
You can use the expressions:
  - I think we should .....
  - I think it is better to .....
  - X is more exciting. ....
  - Yes, but .....
  - Why don't we ..... ?
  - X is faster .....

*(Note: down the difficulties you have with these points. If you need it, you'll practise them afterwards).*

### 3.- The London Underground

- a) Using the map of the underground, find this information:
  - How many lines are there?
  - What do these symbols mean?



- What colour are the following lines?

Picadilly	Bakerloo	Central
Victoria	Nothern	Circle

b) A girl studying in London had to take the underground. She got to Finchley Rd. station (Jubilee), travelled South on the Jubilee Line, and got off the train at the fifth station, which was Green Park. She got on a westbound Picadilly line train and got off at the third stop, which was South Kensington.

Follow her journey on the map.

c) Sometimes, when the train stops at the stations, you can only see part of the name of the station. Which stations, from the previous route are these?



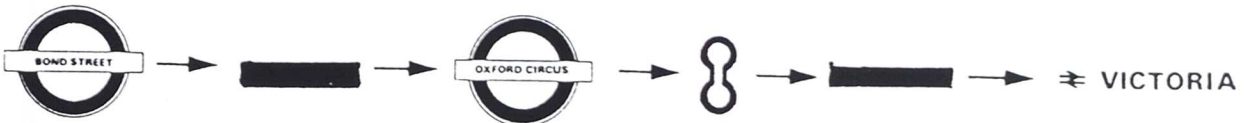
d) Look at these directions:

In symbols:

In words



'From Holland Park station, take the Central Line to Notting Hill Gate. Then change to a District Line train for British Rail Paddington.'


Can you change these symbols into words?









e) Can you read this quickly, changing the symbols into words?

When Rosa got to , she bought .

She travelled south on , and got off at the fifth stop, Green Park.

Rosa had to  at Green Park.

She caught a westbound  train. On the train, she counted the .

She got off at  South Kensington.

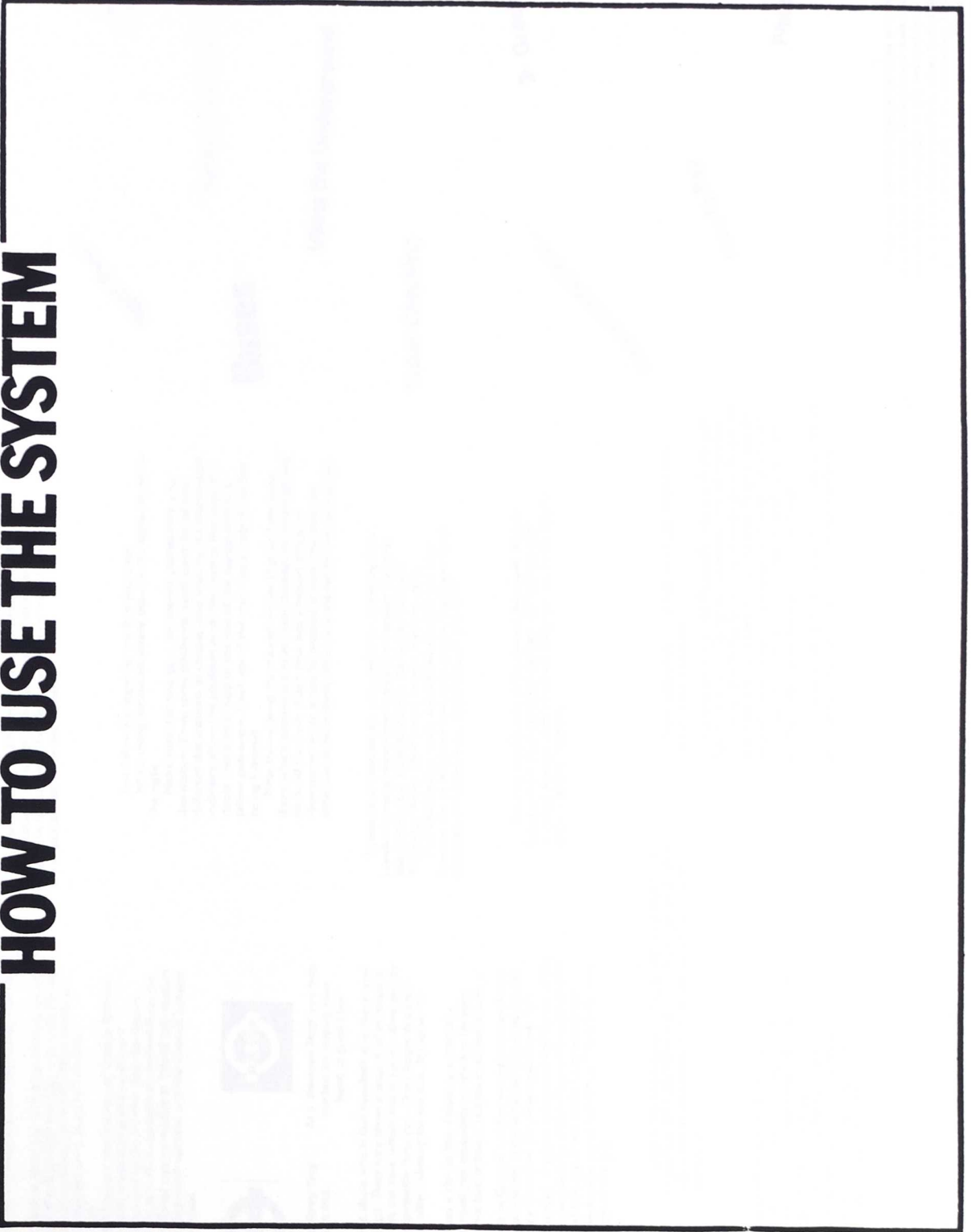
f) You are in Heathrow airport, taking the underground to London. What would you do if you want to go to:

- Oxford Circus
- St. James's Park
- Westminster?

(Adaptado de «Reasons for Reading»)



# HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM





# HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM

If you really want to see London, take a bus. Buses in London are comparatively cheap, convenient and give frequent and comprehensive service throughout the central area and the suburbs.

Even if the traffic is slow, you will enjoy looking out into the busy streets of the West End and City, rich with life and greatest public buildings—and much of London's countryside as well.

Most London buses are the famous red double-deckers, so climb the stairs for a splendid grandstand view!

You choose your bus by the number and destination shown on the front of it. Bus numbers are indicated on the detailed London Buses map (available at Travel Information Centres and Underground stations) and the Central London area bus map overleaf.



At a 'Compulsory Stop' all buses stop



At a 'Request Stop' you stop the bus by raising your hand in good time

Most bus stops show which bus numbers stop there, and where the buses go. They may show a map of other stops in the area. If you are not sure which bus to catch, other people in the queue can probably help you. *Don't forget to queue up. British-style, when waiting for the bus. It's fairer for everybody.*

Unless you have a Go-As-You-Please or a Red Bus Rover ticket you must pay separately on the bus for each journey. You cannot buy ordinary tickets in advance or in a 'caper'. On most buses in Central London you pay the conductor, but on some buses (mainly in the suburbs) you enter by the front doors and pay the driver. On most routes fares vary with distance travelled. If you're not sure of the fare or where to get off ask the conductor or driver. One accompanied child under 5 can travel free and those under 16 generally pay reduced fares. Please offer coins, not notes. Then keep your ticket until you get off the bus.

Look at the Underground map to plan your journey and remember the final destination of the train you want. Most trains stop at all stations, but certain stations are closed at weekends.

Most nights of the week, after normal services cease, some bus routes run at wide intervals serving various Central London points and hotel areas. However, most do not run on Saturday nights/Sunday mornings.

Night bus routes in Central London are shown by a special symbol on the map overleaf. For more details (including times) ask for a free booklet at any London Transport Travel Information Centre or ring 01-222-1234 at any time.

Flashlight photography at stations is prohibited. Do not place your luggage or feet on the train seats.

London Transport's 279 Underground stations in London and its suburbs are easily recognisable by an illuminated symbol. In the centre of London you are never more than a few minutes walk from one of them.

Just follow the signs for the line you want. When using escalators please observe the signs; stand on the right.

Make sure that you go to the correct platform for your destination. From some platforms trains leave for several different destinations so choose your train by the illuminated indicator above the platform or on the front of the train. If in doubt check your map or ask one of the station staff or a fellow passenger. Each car of the train has a map of the line being followed.

New trains being introduced on the District Line have doors which passengers must open themselves when getting on or off the train. Each door has a button which is illuminated when it can be pressed to open the door. All other trains have doors which are opened by the train guard.

Green Line Coaches are very useful for travelling from London to many attractions outside the London Transport bus system (e.g. Hatfield House, the Surrey Hills and Tunbridge Wells). Most run at hourly intervals, daily.

Full information, maps and leaflets about Green Line Coaches can be obtained from any London Transport Travel Information Centre or by telephoning 01-222-1234.

You may smoke only at the rear on the upper deck of buses and not at all on single-deckers. For safety's sake standing is never allowed on the platform—or on the upper deck of double-deckers.

The Underground will help you to get to and from London's main airports:

For Heathrow take the Piccadilly Line which connects London with all three Airport terminals. The journey from Central London to Heathrow Central takes about 40 minutes, and there is a train every 4 to 7½ minutes. The line serves most of London's main hotel areas (including Earl's Court, Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Corner, Russell Square and King's Cross) where there is a taxi interchange.

For Gatwick take the Underground to Victoria for British Rail's Rapid City Link direct to the terminal building.

Show your ticket to the collector or, if you are issued a yellow ticket at a station with automatic gates, put it in the automatic entry gate and walk through. Remember to pick up your ticket as you go through the gate.

Always keep your ticket to give up at the end of the journey.

Night Buses

Underground

Airport Connections

Buses

Using the Underground

Ticket Checking

Getting your Train

Green Line Coaches

Please remember...

How to Pay

Please remember...

Fares vary with the distance travelled so consult the list of fares which is in every Underground station ticket hall. Children aged 5 and under 16 pay reduced fares. You must buy your ticket before travelling, either from a ticket machine or the ticket office. You cannot buy books of tickets, but the special tourist tickets (Go-As-You-Please or Central Tube Rover—see details above) will save you much time and trouble.





# Travelling

## London Transport Travel

**Information Centres** distribute Underground, bus and rail maps, as well as a Tourist Information leaflet in several languages. You will find these centres in the Underground stations at Heathrow Airport (Terminals 1, 2, 3), Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus and King's Cross; at Victoria and Euston main line stations and at Heathrow Airport in Terminals 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Arrivals). Telephone 222 1234 at any time.

**The Underground** Underground trains, or 'tubes', are the quickest and easiest way of getting around the central part of London, as well as to some parts of Greater London. 'Tube' trains run from approximately 0530-2400 hrs Mondays to Saturdays, 0730-2330 hrs on Sundays.

**Red Buses** If you travel by bus in the central or surrounding parts of London, consult your bus map for the number of the route you want. These numbers are usually listed on the signs at bus stops.

**Tourist Tickets** Ask at any Underground station for details of London Transport's economy tickets. The Visitor Travelcard, which can only be purchased overseas, is available for 1, 3, 4 or 7 days' travel (3, 4 or 7 days in North America) and includes a selection of discount vouchers. It is obtainable from British Rail offices in Europe, BritRail in North America and selected agents worldwide.

**Green Line Buses** operate services between the centre of London and the surrounding countryside. Details of services can be obtained from Victoria Coach Station or the Green Line enquiry office at Eccleston Bridge Road (off Buckingham Palace Road), Victoria; or tel: 668 7261.

**Express Coach (long-distance bus) Services** The terminus for express motor-coach services is at Victoria Coach Station, Buckingham Palace Road, SW1. Tel: 730 0202 (National Express information).

**Taxis** You can hail taxis in the central area of London. When they are free to pick up passengers the words "For Hire" or "Taxi" are lit up in yellow on the top of the cab. The fare is recorded on a meter which the driver sets at the start of the journey.

**Car Hire** There are many companies in and around London offering competitive prices. For details of their rates as well as those of major operators such as Avis, Europcar, Kenning Car Rental, Budget Rent A Car International Inc., etc, ask for a copy of *Britain: Vehicle Hire* from your nearest BTA office.

**Parking** Street parking is restricted in Central London, and in many places allowed only at meters during weekdays. Vacancies are scarce – and

you will need 10p, 20p or 50p coins. Where yellow lines are painted along the roadside, parking is prohibited or restricted. See time plates on nearby posts for details.

Visitors' cars are not exempt from penalties. If parked illegally, police may remove your car or lock a clamp to your car wheel, resulting in great inconvenience and a heavy fine.

**Bicycle Hire** Bicycles can be hired for the day or longer from: On Your Bike, 22 Duke Street Hill, SE1, tel: 378 6669; and Savile's Cycle Stores, 97-99 Battersea Rise, SW11, tel: 228 4279.

**Sightseeing Tours** London Transport run sightseeing tours which vary from the 1½ hr original London Sightseeing Tour to full- and half-day tours of London and places outside the capital. Contact any of the London Transport Travel Information Centres (as above), or ring 227 3456 for details. Other coach tours in and around London can be booked through Frames Rickards, 11 Herbrand Street, WC1, tel: 837 3111; Evan Evans, 25A Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, SW1, tel: 930 2377, or Golden Tours, 12 Poplar Mews, Uxbridge Road, W12, tel: 743 3300.

**Access to Airports** Heathrow Airport is accessible on the Underground (Piccadilly line westbound) with two underground stations, one serving Terminals 1, 2, 3 and the other Terminal 4. Services are fast (about 40 minutes from Piccadilly Circus) and frequent (a train every 4-7½ minutes). In addition there are A1 and A2 Airbus services from Central and West London to Heathrow Airport. Fast and frequent British Rail services run to Gatwick Airport from Victoria Station. Both airports are also linked to central London by Green Line "Flightline" buses.

London City Airport can be reached by taxi from Plaistow Underground station; alternatively, Silvertown BR Station is 300 yards from the airport (this line connects to the Underground at West Ham and Stratford). London City Airport riverbus connects the airport (London City Airport Pier) and the City and West End.

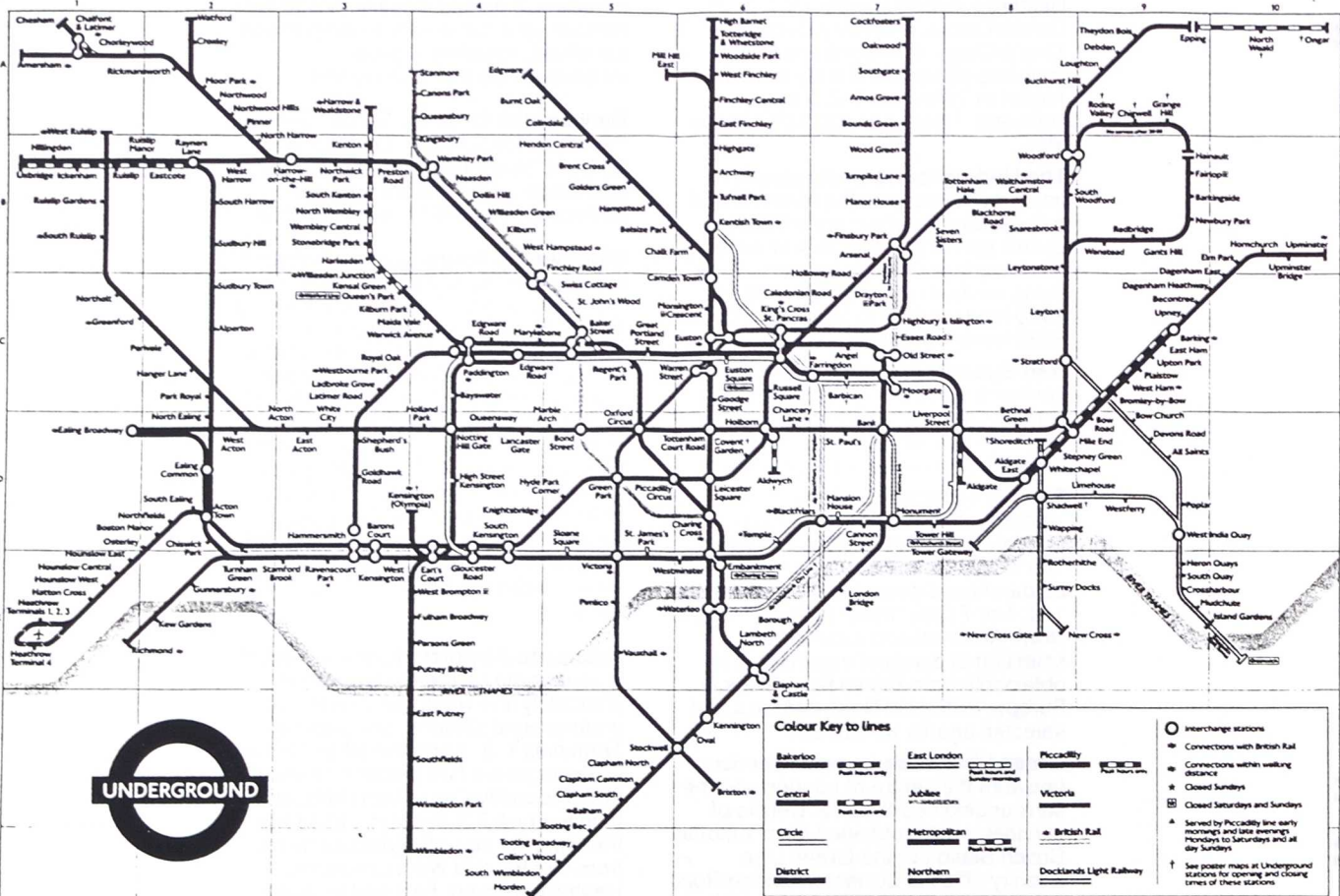
Stansted Airport can be reached by British Rail, from Liverpool Street Station to Bishop's Stortford, then by taxi to the airport.

**British Rail Information** can be obtained from the British Travel Centre in Regent Street, British Rail Travel Centres in Victoria Street, Oxford Street, King William Street, at the main London stations and at Heathrow Airport (all centres deal with personal callers only).

For details of services enquire at British Rail stations.



# London's Underground



**Colour Key to Lines**

**Bakerloo** **East London** **Piccadilly**   
**Central** **Jubilee** **Victoria**   
**Circle** **Metropolitan** **Docklands Light Railway**   
**District** **Northern** **British Rail**

- Interchange stations
- Connections with British Rail
- Closed Sundays
- Closed Saturdays and Sundays
- Served by Piccadilly line early mornings and late evenings (includes Saturdays and at day Sundays)
- See poster maps at Underground stations for opening and closing times of these stations

Copyright London Regional Transport

D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town	D7 Acton Town
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Copyright London Underground Limited

**f** Stations with car parks  
**dlr** Stations with bicycle storage facilities  
 Closed Sundays  
 Closed Saturdays and Sundays  
 See poster maps at Underground stations for opening and closing times see key

## PLACES TO VISIT AND THINGS TO DO

### STAGE 3

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos descubran los distintos lugares para visitar en Londres a partir de un documento audiovisual, para que después seleccionen lo que les pueda interesar más en su próxima visita a esa ciudad.

##### MATERIAL:

Cinta de vídeo "London", de Longman.

Planos de Londres (un plano para cada grupo de unos cuatro estudiantes).

Fotocopias con dibujos (o fotos) de los monumentos, y los nombres de éstos en desorden (una por grupo).

Fotocopias con dibujos (o fotos) en las que los alumnos deben emparejar las descripciones correspondientes y escribir un pequeño párrafo sobre ellos (se puede hacer individualmente o en grupos).

Fotocopias con preguntas específicas sobre los distintos apartados del vídeo.

Una fotocopia del "script" del vídeo y los títulos de cada apartado.

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

**Previewing.** Antes de ver el documento, los alumnos deben en grupos pensar cuáles son los lugares de interés en Londres, y localizarlos en un plano.

Posteriormente se les reparte fotocopias con dibujos de algunos de estos lugares, y una lista con nombres de lugares, para que los emparejen.

La finalidad de estas actividades previas a la actividad central, es que los alumnos activen sus esquemas de conocimiento, lo que les facilitará la comprensión del documental que van a ver, y también, que se hagan conscientes de que ya tienen un conocimiento anterior del tema que se va a tratar, y compartan este conocimiento con sus compañeros.

**Viewing.** Después de ver el documento completo una vez, en grupos deberán revisar sus respuestas.

El paso siguiente puede ser, ver el documento por partes, y al final de cada parte responder a preguntas específicas.

Opcionalmente, pueden ver la película por tercera vez y al final completar descripciones de distintos monumentos.

**Postviewing.** Se recorta una fotocopia con el “script” del video de forma que en cada recorte haya un título de apartado, o un párrafo, y se da cada recorte a un alumno, cada uno de ellos debe decidir a qué parte corresponde su recorte, y encontrar el resto de los alumnos que tengan los demás recortes correspondientes a su apartado, sin leer la parte de los compañeros. Cada grupo deberá decidir el orden de sus párrafos.

*NOTA: Los ejercicios de la fase “viewing” han sido adaptados del “Workbook” correspondiente al video “London” de Longman.*



## PLACES TO VISIT AND THINGS TO DO

### STAGE 3

You have to prepare what you want to do once you are in London. First, you will see a film about London that will give you a general idea of the most interesting places there.

#### Previewing

- 1.- Try and find in the map of London places that you think will be of interest for tourists.
- 2.- Look at the pictures of different London sights or places. Match them with their names.

#### Viewing

- 1.- While watching the film, check your answers.
- 2.- Answer the following questions about famous places in London.

## PART ONE

### *Buckingham Palace*

#### General comprehension

Watch the whole scene, then answer these questions.

1. What is Buckingham Palace?

.....

2. Which ceremony are we watching?

.....

#### Detailed comprehension

Watch the whole scene again and answer these questions.

1. Where is Buckingham Palace?

.....

2. How often is the Changing of the Guard?

.....

3. How many guardsmen are there in the new guard?

.....

4. Who enters the gates of the Palace first?

.....

5. What is the name of the helmets that the soldiers are wearing?

.....

6. What are they made of?

.....

## PART TWO

### Greenwich and St. Katharine's Dock

#### General comprehension

Watch the whole scene and tick (✓) the right answer(s).

1. What can you see in Greenwich?  
a museum   
a bridge   
a famous ship
2. What was St. Katharine's Dock in the old days?  
a museum for boats   
a place for ships to stop and unload   
a place for traders to keep goods
3. How do ships pass Tower Bridge?  
they can't pass   
the bridge opens   
the bridge is very high

#### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again and tick (✓) the right answer.

1. When was the Maritime Museum built?  
in 1862   
in 1762   
in 1752
2. How long did it take the *Cutty Sark* to sail from Australia to England?  
32 days   
62 days   
72 days
3. When was St. Katharine's Dock finished?  
at the end of the 1700s   
at the end of the 1800s   
in 1828
4. What did the bus driver do when the bridge started to open?  
he stopped   
he went backwards   
he went forwards

## PART THREE

### The Tower of London

#### General comprehension

Watch the whole scene and tick (✓) the right answer.

1. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London  
- to please the Normans   
- to frighten the English   
- to protect Londoners
2. Beefeaters are  
- royal guards of today   
- policemen   
- Warders of the Tower
3. The Changing of the Guard ceremony at the Tower happens  
- on Tower Green   
- in the Jewel House   
- in the White Tower

#### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again. Three of the sentences below are false. Which ones?

1. The Tower of London is on the north bank of the Thames.
2. William the Conqueror invaded Britain in 1066.
3. People say that the king's ghost walks in the Tower at night.
4. The walls of the White Tower are thirty metres high.
5. The Beefeaters wear the uniform of royal guards of the year 1600.
6. The guardsmen on Tower Green are part of the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace.
7. They fire guns on Tower Green every day.

# PART FOUR

## St. Paul's Cathedral

### General comprehension

Watch the whole scene, then answer these questions.

1. What is the City of London?  
.....
2. Who was Sir Christopher Wren?  
.....
3. What happened in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1981?  
.....

### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again and answer these questions.

1. How long did it take to finish St. Paul's?  
.....
2. How high is St. Paul's?  
.....
3. How can you get to the dome?  
.....
4. What happens if you whisper on one side of the dome in the Whispering Gallery?  
.....
5. Where is Sir Christopher Wren buried?  
.....

# PART FIVE

## Westminster and Trafalgar Square

### General comprehension

In this scene you will see all the sights below. Watch the scene and mark them in the order you hear about them. Number them 1-7. The first has been done for you.

- Nelson's Column
- The Houses of Parliament
- The National Gallery
- Westminster Abbey
- The Statue of Eros
- Big Ben
- Whitehall

### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again. Which sentences below are true (T) and which are false (F)?

- 1. Westminster lies on the south bank of the Thames.
- 2. There are two Houses of Parliament.
- 3. William the Conqueror was crowned in the House of Lords.
- 4. Big Ben is the name of a bell.
- 5. Admiral Lord Nelson won a battle at sea in 1805.
- 6. The pigeons in Trafalgar Square are popular with everyone.
- 7. Piccadilly Circus is not far from Trafalgar Square.

## PART SIX

### London's parks

#### General comprehension

Here are the names of some of London's parks.

Regent's Park	Green Park	Hyde Park
St. James's Park	Kensington Gardens	

Watch the whole scene and answer these questions.

- Where is the band playing?  
.....
- Where is the Albert Memorial?  
.....
- Which is London's most elegant park?  
.....
- Where is London Zoo?  
.....

#### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again. Which sentences below are true (T) and which are false (F)? The first has been done for you.

- London's parks used to belong to the kings and queens.
- St. James's Park is the oldest.
- There is a statue of Henry the Eighth in Kensington Gardens.
- The Promenade Concerts are held in St. James's Park.
- There are gardens and lakes in Regent's Park.
- All the animals in the Zoo are born there.
- Pandas come from the mountains of north-west China.

## PART SEVEN

### Shopping and theatre

#### General comprehension

Here are the names of eight famous places in London. Watch the whole scene and tick (✓) the ones that are mentioned.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Oxford Street          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The West End           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Westminster            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Regent Street          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Knightsbridge          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hyde Park              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Piccadilly Circus      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The South Bank complex | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### Detailed comprehension

Watch the scene again and tick (✓) the right answers.

- In Oxford Street there are
  - big stores.
  - antique shops.
- The shops in the streets off Oxford Street are
  - more famous
  - smaller
 than the shops in Oxford Street.
- Hamleys is
  - a large toy shop.
  - the biggest shop in London.
- Harrods is
  - in Knightsbridge.
  - in Regent Street.
- London is famous for
  - its theatres.
  - its cinemas.
- You can usually see a modern musical
  - in the South Bank complex.
  - near Piccadilly Circus.
- As the centuries pass
  - everything in London changes.
  - some things in London don't change.



Match the descriptions below with the right picture and write them next to the picture. Then write a short description of each of the sights in your own words.



1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

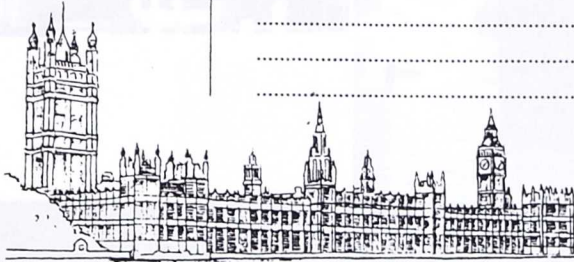
This is Big Ben . . . . .

.....  
 .....

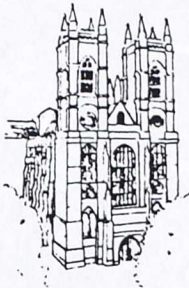
1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

These are the Houses of Parliament . . . . .

.....  
 .....



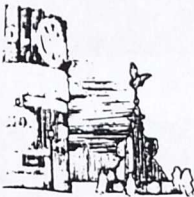
The House of Commons and the House of Lords.  
 The political centre of the United Kingdom.  
 Almost every coronation has happened here.  
 Next to Parliament.  
 It looks over a sea of pigeons.  
 It's the name of the bell in the tower.  
 It stands in the heart of London's West End.  
 It commemorates a sea victory.  
 The Greek god of love.  
 London's famous clock tower.  
 At Piccadilly Circus.  
 The statue of Admiral Lord Nelson.  
 It rises over Parliament.  
 The nation's leaders and representatives meet here.



1. ....
2. ....

This is Westminster Abbey . . . . .

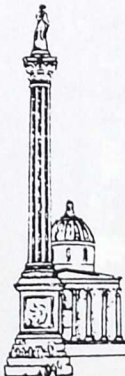
.....  
 .....



1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

This is the Statue of Eros . . . . .

.....  
 .....

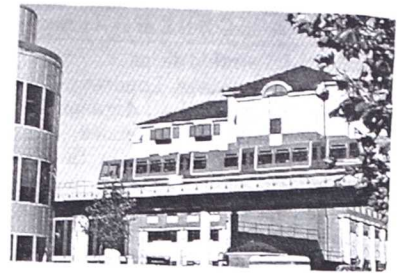


1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

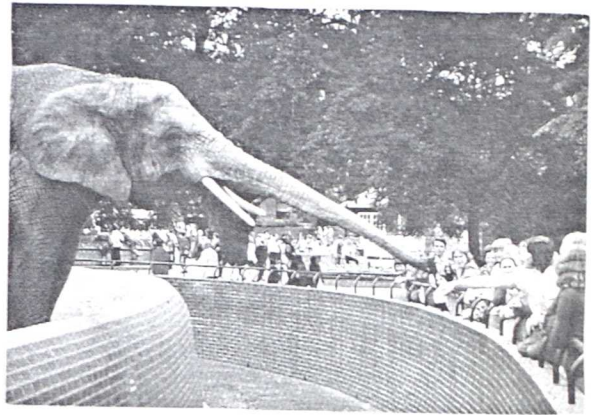
This is Nelson's Column . . . . .

.....  
 .....

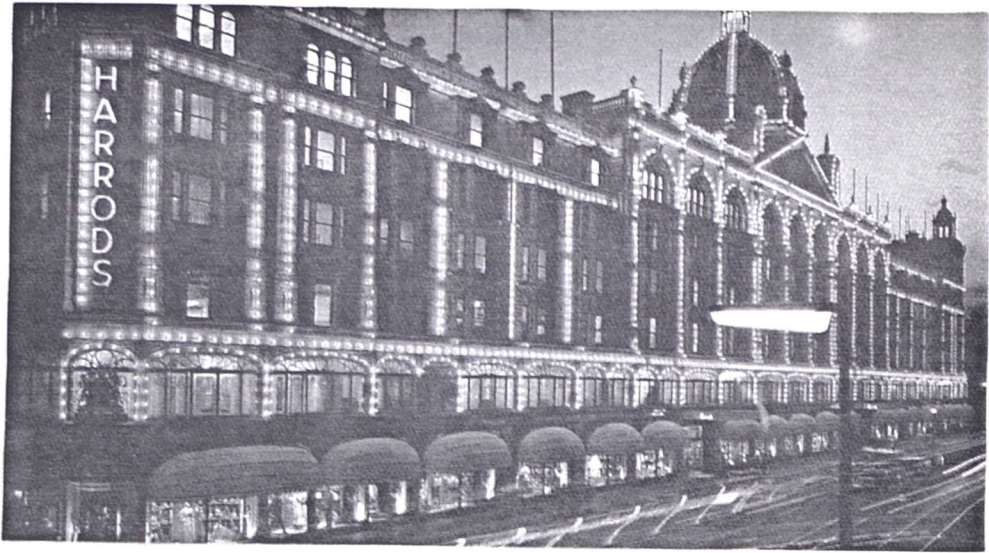
Previewing 2.













## List of names to match with the pictures

- Big Ben and Houses of Parliament
- Tower Bridge
- The Natural History Museum
- Egyptian mummy (British Museum)
- Trooping the Colour
- St. Paul's Cathedral
- London Zoo
- Harrods
- Covent Garden
- Docklands Light Railway
- St. James's Park
- River Thames

# LONDON VIDEOSCRIPT

## Part 1

### Buckingham Palace

London is the capital of Great Britain. It's the south-east of England on the River Thames. In the centre of the city is Buckingham Palace, the London home of the kings and queens of this country. And every day at Buckingham Palace, there's a famous ceremony.

We're watching the Changing of the Guard. There are always guardsmen –and policemen too– outside the Palace. Every day a new guard of thirty guardsmen marches to the Palace and takes the place of the old guard.

This is one of the most popular sights for tourists in London. First the band marches through the gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to stop the tourists from following the guards! Then the rest of the new guard marches through the gates. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform: a red coat and a black helmet. The helmet is called a "bearskin" and it's made of fur.

London has many traditions like the Changing of the Guard and many sights for the tourist to see. Buckingham Palace is just one of them.

## Part 2

### Greenwich and St. Katharine's Dock

If you follow the River Thames towards the sea, you'll come to Greenwich, in south-east London. Here you can visit the Maritime Museum –a museum for ships and the sea. It was built in 1762 as a hospital for sailors.

The sea has always been very important for Britain, and for London, because of trade. This old and beautiful ship is the Cutty Sark, a merchant ship that carried tea from China. She was the fastest merchant ship on the sea and once she sailed from Australia to England in only 72 days. Today you see tourists on her decks, not sailors. You can get to Greenwich by bus or by train. But perhaps the best way is by boat.

Many merchant ships sailed to London in the old days. But there were no proper docks for them until the end of the seventeenth century. St. Katharine's Dock was finished in 1828. In these buildings, traders stored ivory and marble, wine and spices from the East. Today there are no merchant ships in St. Katharine's Dock, but it's a popular place for yachts and a museum for unusual boats.

Very near St. Katharine's Dock is Tower Bridge. It opens when ships want to pass. The machinery for raising it is in the two towers. Once, a bus was in the middle of the bridge when it started to open, but the driver didn't stop. He drove on – just in time!

## Part 3

### The Tower of London

The ancient Tower of London is on the north bank of the Thames, next to Tower Bridge. It was started by William the Conqueror who invaded Britain in 1066. He built the Tower to impress and frighten the English. It has a long and cruel history.

It was once a prison for enemies of the king. People say the ghosts of the men and women who died in the Tower still walk here at night. There are many buildings here, but the most important is

the White Tower, which is the oldest. Its walls are thirty metres high. There's also a Jewel House which contains the famous Crown Jewels.

The men who guard the Tower –and the Crown Jewels– are the Warders or Beefeaters. They can tell you everything about its history. Their clothes are the uniform of royal guards of the year 1500.

As well as Beefeaters, other soldiers guard the Tower –guardsmen of a regiment of foot soldiers– the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace. And they have their own ceremony on Tower Green.

Sometimes you can see another regiment firing its guns. This happens on special occasions, like a royal birthday. Today the Tower no longer frightens Londoners, but the guns sometimes frighten visitors!

## **Part 4**

### **St. Paul's Cathedral**

St. Paul's Cathedral was built after the Great Fire of 1666. It stands in the heart of the City –the business centre of London. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. It took him thirty-five years to finish St. Paul's. The cathedral is a hundred and ten metres high from the floor to the top of the cross and you can climb the 627 steps up to the dome. Wren designed St. Paul's to give a feeling of space and light. He built more than fifty churches after the Fire, but this is his masterpiece.

Inside the dome is the Whispering Gallery. If you whisper close to the wall on one side of the dome, you can be heard on the other side. St. Paul's has seen many important occasions, like the Royal Wedding of 1981 when Prince Charles and Princess Diana were married. And famous people are buried here. Sir Christopher Wren himself is buried in the floor under the dome.

St. Paul's Cathedral is an island of peace in the noise and activity of the biggest financial centres in the world.

## **Part 5**

### **Westminster and Trafalgar Square**

Westminster lies on the north bank of the river, to the west of the City. It's the political centre of the United Kingdom –the home of the British Parliament. The nation's leaders and the men and women who represent the British people meet and debate in the two Houses of Parliament– The House of Commons and The House of Lords.

Next to Parliament is Westminster Abbey. Almost every coronation has happened here since William the Conqueror. And above Parliament rises London's famous clock tower –Big Ben. Its four white faces look north, south, east and west. But Big Ben isn't really the name of the clock. It's the name of the bell inside the clock.

The say that one of the best ways to see London is from the top of a bus. So let's leave Parliament Square and go along Whitehall. On your left is the headquarters of the Royal Horseguards. And Trafalgar Square is straight ahead. In the middle of Trafalgar Square is Nelson's Column. This commemorates the sea victory of Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805. Nelson spent his life looking over the sea. And his statue also looks over a sea– a sea of pigeons. These pigeons are probably the fattest in the world. They're popular with the tourists, but unpopular with the people who look after the buildings. One of these is the National Gallery –home of many famous paintings.



A short bus ride away from Trafalgar Square is Piccadilly Circus, where Eros, the Greek god of love, stands in the heart of London's West End.

## **Part 6**

### **London's parks**

London is proud of her many green and open spaces, where the English countryside comes to the centre of the city. All the major parks were once royal gardens, but today they're here for everyone to enjoy.

St. James's Park, near Buckingham Palace, is London's oldest. It belonged to Henry the Eighth—the king who had six wives. In the park you can feed the swans, geese, ducks and other water birds that live near the lake.

In Kensington Gardens stands the Albert Memorial, which Queen Victoria built in memory of her husband. Facing it is the Albert Hall, where the famous Promenade Concerts are held.

One of the best times to visit London's parks is in the spring. At this time of the year, Regent's Park is a beautiful place of blossom and flowers. It's perhaps London's most elegant park, with its attractive gardens and lakes. And at any time of the year, you can visit the Zoo, which has an aviary where birds can live in a natural environment, and about 6000 animals, many of them born here in Regent's Park. But the Zoo's most popular residents are, of course, the pandas. Pandas come from the mountains of south-west China, but there are very few of these wonderful creatures left in the world. Their main food is bamboo and they're very fond of it!

## **Part 7**

### **Shopping and theatre**

Shopping is as popular with visitors to London as sightseeing. Six days a week, thousands of people come to Oxford Street in the West End to shop for clothes and visit the big stores like Marks and Spencer and Selfridges.

The little streets off Oxford Street have their own attractions too. Here you'll find smaller shops such as jewellers selling gold and silver, small boutiques selling the latest fashions, little antique shops where you can buy collectors' items like silver matchboxes, and even smaller specialist shops. Hamleys of Regent Street is the place for children. It's one of the biggest toy shops in the world. And at Harrods of Knightsbridge it's said that you can get anything from a piano to an elephant.

As evening falls in London, shops close, but restaurants, cinemas and theatres open. London is famous for its theatres, and most of them are in the West End near Piccadilly Circus. You can see anything from a Shakespeare play to a modern musical. In the South Bank complex on the other side of the Thames, there's classical music, art, and cinema as well as theatre.

London is an attractive city with great character. It changes as the centuries pass, but its ceremonies and traditions stay the same. This film has shown you some of the things you can see and do in London. Why not come here and see it all for yourself?

*(Videoscript de "London". Longman)*

## PLACES TO VISIT AND THINGS TO DO (II)

### STAGE 4

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos descubran los distintos lugares para visitar y cosas que hacer en Londres, mediante documentos de distinto tipo (mapas, planos, folletos turísticos, etc.) que ellos mismos deberán obtener, y otros facilitados por el profesor.

Que compartan con el resto de los compañeros la información que han obtenido, después de haberse distribuido en grupos, y haber distribuido, también, el trabajo.

##### MATERIAL:

Folletos turísticos, planos, mapas, etc. que los estudiantes pueden solicitar de la British Tourist Authority.

Material que les puede facilitar el profesor:

- "London, a Regal City" (de "Britain, a Land of Heritage". B.T.A).
- "London 1" y "London 2" (de "The Usborne Book of Britain". Usborne).
- A Quick Guide to Britain. Travel Box.
- "Places to go, things to do", "Exploring London" (de "Discover Britain" CUP).
- "London" (vídeo) Longman.
- "About Britain" (vídeo) Macmillan y BTA.

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

Los alumnos se distribuirán en grupos y cada grupo trabajará un tema, sobre el que obtendrá información que después expondrán al resto de la clase. Posibles temas son:

- Museums and Art Galleries
- Sightseeing
- Parks
- Shopping (small shops, dept. stores, open-air markets)
- Cinemas and theatres
- Restaurants and pubs

Para ello tendrán que buscar y manejar información, tanto en inglés (preferiblemente) como en español (cuando no se encuentre suficiente información en inglés).

Previamente a comenzar la unidad, y con tiempo suficiente, habrán escrito a la BTA, solicitando folletos, planos, mapas, etc., que les ayuden en su proyecto.

Cada grupo se organizará el trabajo:

- Búsqueda y recopilación de material
- Selección de éste
- Forma que revestirá su trabajo
- Presentación al resto de la clase

Entre todos se decidirá el tiempo que se va a dedicar en total a esta actividad. (Podría ser en torno a dos o tres periodos de clase en total).

Después de que cada grupo recopile su información y realice su trabajo, informarán al resto de los compañeros sobre el área que han tratado. Por ejemplo, el grupo que trabaje sobre *"Museums and Art Galleries"* deberá informar sobre:

- Qué Art Galleries y museos de diverso tipo hay en Londres.
- Qué aspecto o tema tratan cada uno de ellos.
- Dónde están situados.
- Horarios, día de cierre, precios.
- Etc...

El resto de la clase deberá tomar notas durante la exposición del grupo, para recopilar información que después deberá utilizar.

Sería conveniente que cada grupo presentara, además de la exposición oral, un trabajo gráfico: murales, etc., que quedará expuesto en la clase, mientras se esté trabajando este tema.



# PLACES TO GO, THINGS TO DO

## Getting information



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<i>On London</i>	TICs at: (M) Harrods, (M) Selfridges
<i>On London and Britain</i>	TICs at: (M) Victoria, Heathrow Airport
<i>On Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland</i>	(M) Northern Ireland, (M) Wales and (M) Scottish Tourist Boards

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The TICs at Greenwich and the Tower of London, which are open in the summer only, also have information about London. The TIC in St Paul's Churchyard has information on 'The City' – which is what we still call the small area of old London near St Paul's Cathedral. The AA (M) also has lots of information, especially for drivers.

There are hundreds of publications about London. You can find some kind of publication – book, map, guidebook or leaflet (piece of paper with printed information, usually free) – on almost any subject from pub food to the Royal Family. Many of these are available (you can get them) from the BTA before you come. In London, why not visit the huge bookshop at Victoria TIC? You'll find many publications at other TICs too.

### Numbers you can phone for information

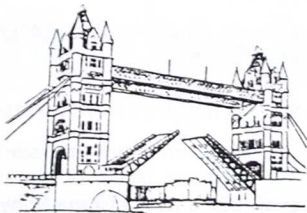
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#### *Phone and listen*

- 246-8041 Events of the day
- 246-8043 Events of the day (in French)
- 246-8045 Events of the day (in German)
- 246-8007 Events for children
- 246-8091 Weather

#### *Phone and ask*

- 222-8070 Kidslines (things to do – young people and children)
- 222-1234 London Regional Transport Information (24 hour service)
- 730-3488 Tourist Information
- 353-4242 Daily Telegraph Information Service (will try to answer any question)
- 625-5666 Artsline (information for disabled people on getting into theatres etc.)
- 222-3232 Pub Information Centre (information about pubs in different areas)



You can find out what's happening in London from the newspapers and also from special magazines. *Time Out*, *City Limits* and *What's On and Where To Go* have details about music, sports, children's events and hundreds of other events (things that are happening). You can also get *London Week* from TICs.

### Ten popular places

If you haven't got much time, or you'd like to know what places London is most famous for, here are ten of the places most popular with foreign visitors to London.

*Tower of London*: famous for the **Crown Jewels** (crowns, diamonds etc. of the Royal Family), prisons, **arms** (guns, swords etc.) and the 'Beefeaters' – the guards of the Tower.  
*Westminster Abbey*: church where Elizabeth II and those before her became kings and queens of England – many famous people buried here.

*Houses of Parliament*: centre of British government – famous clock 'Big Ben'.

*St Paul's Cathedral*: Christopher Wren's great church where Prince Charles and Princess Diana got married.

*Trafalgar Square*: famous meeting place for crowds at the time of important national events, on the last day of the year – and to feed the birds.

*Piccadilly Circus*: centre of one of London's busiest districts for shopping, theatres and cinemas.

*National Gallery*: more than 2,000 British and European paintings, mainly from the 15th to 19th centuries.

*Buckingham Palace*: home of the Royal Family – visitors can watch the Changing of the Guard in front.

*British Museum*: full of interesting things from the past and the present, from Britain and the rest of the world.

*Madame Tussaud's*: criminals, film stars, the Beatles . . . all kinds of famous people made of wax (what candles are made of).

### Events in the London year

Here are some of the most famous things that happen each year in or near London.

*January*: January sales (lower prices in shops) • Boat Show

*February*: Cruft's Dog Show

*March*: Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race

*May*: Chelsea Flower Show • FA Cup Final (important football match)

*June*: Trooping the Colour (colourful marching and music for the Queen's birthday) • Wimbledon Tennis Championships • Ascot (horse races) • Royal Academy Exhibition (paintings)

*July:* Royal Tournament (teams from Army, Navy and Air Force in races and 'battles'; marching and music) • Royal International Horse Show • Summer sales • The Proms (music at the Albert Hall – until September)

*August:* Fairs (lots of fun – like a market outdoors but with games, machines to ride on etc.)

*November:* Opening of Parliament (procession of the Queen from Buckingham Palace to Houses of Parliament) • Lord Mayor's Show (colourful procession in the City of London) • London to Brighton car run (race in old cars)

*December:* Carols (Christmas songs) in Trafalgar Square



## Tours

You can go **sightseeing** (seeing famous places) on the London Regional Transport Sightseeing Bus. There's at least one bus every hour during the day and you can take the tour any day except Christmas Day. You can catch the bus at Marble Arch, Piccadilly Circus or Victoria, and you get your ticket on the bus. London Regional Transport also run coach tours to famous places inside and outside London. Contact a London Regional Transport Travel Information Centre for details.

Go to Westminster Pier and Tower Pier for trips on the river Thames. From Westminster boats go to Kew, Richmond, Hampton Court and Greenwich; from Tower Pier they go to Greenwich, Westminster and HMS Belfast.

You might like to tour London on foot. Look in newspapers and magazines for details of group tours; these usually start from an Underground station. There are also books and leaflets of walks that you can do alone, or ask at a TIC about the 'Silver Jubilee Walkway' – a 12 mile walk around London's famous places. TICs can also tell you about guides who can give you a tour of the city, and about tours organised by private companies.



Here are some suggestions for other places to visit which people with a particular interest might like to find out about.

*Flowers and gardens:* Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, Hyde Park.

*Art:* Tate Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum, Courtauld Institute.

*Science:* Science Museum, Natural History Museum, London Transport Museum, Royal Observatory (Greenwich), Geological Museum.

*History:* Museum of London, Victoria and Albert Museum.

*Churches:* Westminster Cathedral, old churches in the City of London.

*Musical Instruments:* Musical Museum (Brentford), Horniman Museum, Fenton House.

*Boats:* Greenwich (National Maritime Museum, Cutty Sark and Gypsy Moth), St Katharine's Docks, Thorpe Park.

*Animals:* London Zoo (where wild animals are kept), Natural History Museum.

*Army, Navy, Air Force:* RAF Museum, Imperial War Museum, HMS Belfast.

*Shopping:* Oxford Street, Regent Street, Knightsbridge, Bond Street, Covent Garden.

### *And some ideas for different occasions*

*Fine days:* parks, gardens and commons (see p.35), river trips to Greenwich and Kew, walks or boat trips along the Grand Union Canal (like a river but made by people), pubs by the river.



*Wet days:* museums in Kensington (Victoria and Albert, Science etc.), London Dungeon (death, blood and history), **brass rubbing** (making copies of old metal pictures from churches) at St James's Church, Piccadilly.

*With children:* Bethnal Green Museum, Pollock's Toy Museum, London Zoo, Science Museum, and special events for children (see phone numbers p.29).

## Evenings out

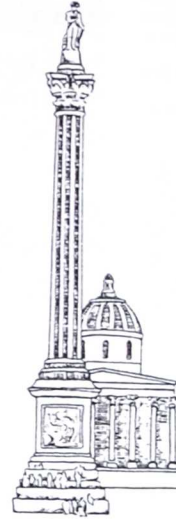
If you'd like ideas or more information about things to do in the evenings, look at 'Enjoying yourself' p.117, but whatever you enjoy doing in the evenings you'll find it in London. You'll find all kinds of theatre, music and dance, and you don't always have to spend a lot of money to get tickets.

At the Ticket Booth in Leicester Square they sell half-price tickets for the same day only. Tickets for the afternoon are sold from 12.00 to 14.00 and tickets for the evening from 14.30 to 18.30. You may have to join the queue very early to get tickets for something popular.

Some theatres have a **stand-by** system; any remaining tickets are sold cheaply just before the play or programme begins. Students should look for the sign 'S' in advertisements; this means they can get cheap tickets with an International Student Card.

## Late at night

The only public transport that continues through the night is the night bus service. Ask London Regional Transport for a leaflet about this or phone their information service at any time.



It can be difficult to find restaurants that are open after midnight in London. If you're suddenly hungry in the middle of the night, several of the big hotels have coffee shops that stay open late or all night (e.g. Cavendish, Jermyn Street; Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place; Kensington Hilton, Holland Park Avenue; Strand Palace, Strand). Other good areas to try are around Gerrard Street, Soho, for Chinese meals, and the Edgware Road. There's also a shop selling food and other things that's open 24 hours a day at 68 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

## Help

For information about what to do in an **emergency** (when you need help quickly for a serious problem), see 'Help!' (p.153). There are also some special services in London that could be useful to you.

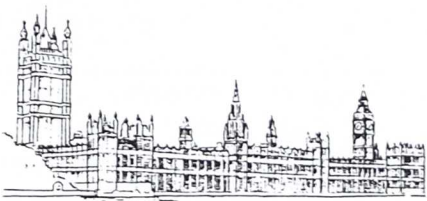
*Capital Help Line* (388-7575) – 24 hour service to find the people who can help with your problem.

*The Samaritans* (283-3400) – St Stephen's, 39 Walbrook, City – 24 hour help centre for worried or unhappy people.

Always keep any luggage or packages with you. You know it's only your suitcase or shopping, but other people don't. To the police, or the general public, it could be a bomb – especially in London. If you do actually lose something, there are two special offices in London for lost property.

*Taxi Lost Property Office* 15 Penton Street, Pentonville.

*London Regional Transport Lost Property Office* 200 Baker Street, Marylebone. No phone – wait two days before you visit.



(de «Discover Britain». C.U.P.)



# London 1

Great Britain's capital city, London, is the 17th largest city in the world and has about seven million people. The oldest part, now the business and banking centre, is called the City. You can still see the remains of a wall the Romans built round it. London's famous shops, theatres and hotels are next to the City, in the West End. Here are some suggestions of things to do and see in London.



**Buckingham Palace.** The London home of the Queen. If the flag is flying on top it means she is at home. You can visit the Royal Mews where her horses and carriages are kept.



**Trafalgar Square.** Famous for its pigeons. On the column in the centre is a statue of Admiral Nelson, who defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.



**Piccadilly Circus** is the meeting point of six main streets. In the middle is a famous statue of Eros (the Greek god of love) holding a bow and arrow.



The Houses of Parliament consist of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members meet here to discuss and pass laws. Big Ben is the bell inside the clock tower.



**Westminster Abbey.** Since 1066, all English kings and queens have been crowned here. You can see the tombs of most of them and of many other famous people buried here.



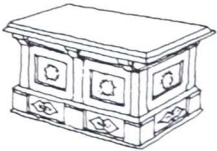
**The Tower of London.** Built as a fortress it later became a prison and place of execution. The Crown Jewels and a collection of arms and armour are now on show here.



**St Paul's Cathedral** was built to replace old St Paul's, which was burnt down in the Great Fire in 1666. If you go there, visit the Whispering Gallery.

## A tour of Westminster Abbey

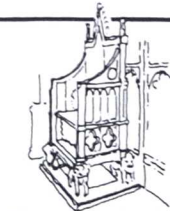
As you walk round the Abbey see if you can find the tombs and memorials of these people.



*In the nave:*  
Robert Baden-Powell  
Winston Churchill  
David Livingstone  
Charles Darwin.  
*In the north transept:*  
William Pitt  
Robert Peel  
William Gladstone.  
*In Poets' Corner:*  
Geoffrey Chaucer  
Robert Browning  
John Masefield  
George Frederick Handel.



You will see the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots and other kings and queens in the Royal Chapels.



The Coronation Chair has been used at the crowning of English monarchs since 1300.

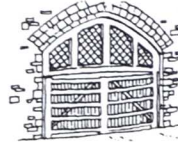


The Abbey Museum has wax effigies of famous people, which were carried at their funerals.

Mary Tudor is buried in the same tomb as her sister, Elizabeth I. See if you can find Mary's name on the tomb.

## A tour of the Tower of London

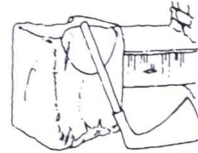
Here are some things to look out for at the Tower.



The Water Gate was known as Traitors' Gate, because prisoners were taken into the Tower there.



There are torture instruments in the Byward Tower. This cramp is called the Scavenger's Daughter.



The axe and block, kept in the Bloody Tower, were used for beheading prisoners on the scaffold site on Tower Green.



The boy princes, Edward V and his brother, Richard, were probably murdered in the Bloody Tower.



The Crown Jewels belong to the state and are used by the royal family only on state occasions.



Eight ravens are kept at the Tower. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if they leave, so their wings are clipped.

## Ceremonies and uniforms



The Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace. The new guard, led by a band, arrives to take over from the old guard. The ceremony lasts half an hour.



The Changing of the Horse Guards at Horse Guards arch, Whitehall. This gateway is guarded because it was once an entrance to the grounds of the old palace of Whitehall.



**Yeomen Warders** (Beefeaters) guard the Tower of London. They sometimes wear blue uniforms.



**Chelsea Pensioners**—summer uniform. These old soldiers live in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.



**The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.** Can be seen firing salutes on state occasions in Hyde Park.

## Getting around



This sign marks the entrance to the Underground (tube) stations. A quick and easy way to travel.



You can see more if you travel on the top deck of one of London's famous double-deckers.



If you want to take a tour, you can go in a special sightseeing bus with an open top.



A taxi is available for hire when its sign is lit up. Wave your arm to stop one.

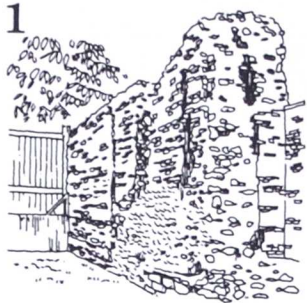
## Information services

Here are some telephone numbers you can ring for information about London.  
**222 1234** London Transport Travel Enquiries (information about tubes and buses)  
**246 8007** Children's London (events of special interest to children)  
**246 8041** Leisure Line (main events of the day)  
**730 3488** London Tourist Board

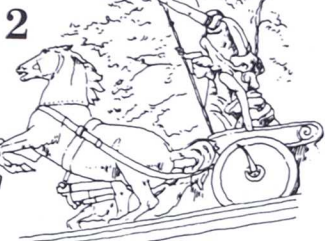
If you are telephoning from outside London dial **01** before these numbers.



## London's history



**1** The Romans founded *Londinium* in AD 43. The wall they built contained the town for 1,000 years. At the Museum of London you can see part of the wall with an explanation of how it was built.



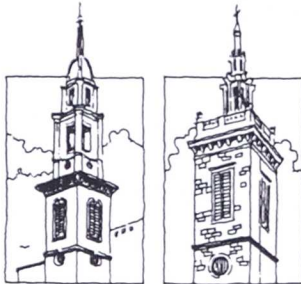
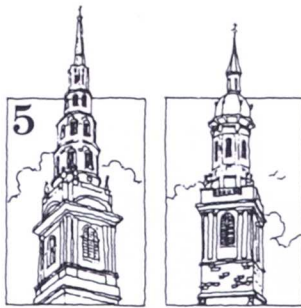
**2** In AD 61 Queen Boudicca led an unsuccessful revolt of native tribes against the Romans. You can see a statue of her on Westminster Bridge.



**3** By the time of the Tudors, London had grown beyond the old Roman walls, to the west. Staple Inn, in Holborn, was built in 1586 and gives an idea of what London used to look like. Look out for other black and white timbered buildings. They are all in or near the City.



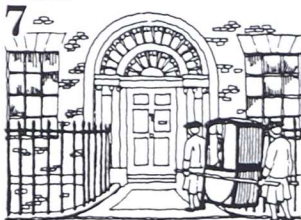
**4** In 1666 the Great Fire of London started in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane and most of London burnt down. There is a reconstruction of the fire at the Museum of London. Afterwards, all buildings had to be built in brick or stone.



**5** After the fire, Sir Christopher Wren was given the job of rebuilding St Paul's and the City churches. See how many different types of steeple you can spot. Today the churches are often used for concerts.



**6** In the 18th century many houses were built in long terraces or around squares with a private garden in the middle. Originally these were the homes of dukes and earls, though some are now offices.



**7** Many houses had wide doorways so that sedan chairs could be carried into the hall.



**8** Today you will see many tall new buildings. The Barbican, in the City, was built on the site where the first bomb fell in World War II. It has flats, shops, a theatre and the Museum of London.

## Famous houses



▲ **10 Downing Street** is where the Prime Minister lives. It is just off Whitehall.

► The Lord Mayor of London lives in the **Mansion House** during his one-year term of office. If you are in London on the second Saturday in November, you can watch the celebrations of the Lord Mayor's Show.



▲ **Lambeth Palace** has been the London home of the Archbishop of Canterbury for 750 years.



◀ **Kensington Palace** was the main private home of the monarch from 1689 to 1760, when Buckingham Palace was bought. Queen Victoria was born here and you can visit the state apartments.



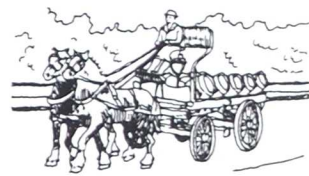
## London's horses



Wealthy people used to keep their horses in mews – stables at the back of grand houses. Many mews have been converted into houses.



People ride for pleasure in Rotten Row in Hyde Park. The name comes from *Route du Roi* which is French for the King's Road.



Young and Co. is one of the breweries that still delivers beer by shire-horse and dray. The horses are black with white socks.

London's police stations have stables for 200 horses. Police horses are named according to the year they join the force, e.g. all 1986 names begin with O.



In the Royal Mews you can see the Queen's horses and gold state coach used for coronations. It takes eight horses to pull it.

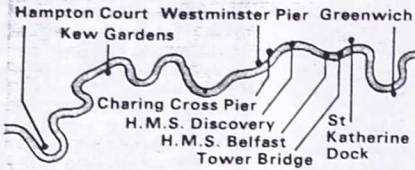


Troopers of the Household Cavalry exercise in Hyde Park every morning before riding to Whitehall for the Changing of the Horse Guards.



# London 2

## The River Thames



London grew up along the Thames and you can see some interesting places on its banks. This map marks the places mentioned below.



**Tower Bridge** was built in 1894. It opens to let big ships through, though very few come this far up the river now.



**St Katherine Dock** used to be a place where ships unloaded, but is now a yachting marina with a hotel, pubs and shops. There are lots of boats to see, including old Thames sailing barges and a lightship.



In the summer, you can take **boat tours** starting from Charing Cross or Westminster Piers.



**H.M.S. Discovery** was the ship used on Scott's Antarctic expedition (1901-4). It is now a museum.



**H.M.S. Belfast**, the largest cruiser ever built for the Royal Navy, is now used as a Royal Navy Museum.



**The Cutty Sark**, on show at Greenwich Pier, is an old "clipper" ship which was used for carrying tea.



**The Old Royal Observatory** in Greenwich Park is where Greenwich Mean Time is measured from.

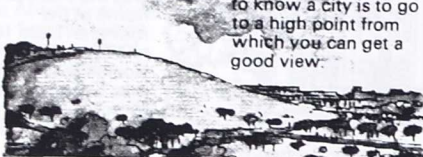


**Kew Gardens** have a vast collection of trees and plants. The glass palm house above, has exotic tropical plants.



**Hampton Court Palace**, built in 1515, is full of treasures and has lovely gardens, which include a maze.

## Viewpoints



**Primrose Hill.** From here and from nearby Hampstead Heath, you can look south over London for a long way. Good places for flying kites.

A good way of getting to know a city is to go to a high point from which you can get a good view.



**Westminster Cathedral.** Main Roman Catholic Church. Go to top of tower by lift for view of central London.



**The Monument.** Commemorates Fire of London in 1666. Climb up steps inside hollow column for view of City.



**St Paul's Cathedral.** Walk round the outside of the dome or go right up to the ball 112m above the ground.



**Post Office Tower.** Can be seen from most other high points. Now closed except for the revolving restaurant.

## Parks

London is full of parks, gardens and green open spaces. Among them are ten big royal parks which were once the grounds of royal palaces. Many of them have boating ponds, lakes, playgrounds, statues and interesting birds and animals.



In **St James's** one of the royal parks, you can see pelicans and unusual ducks and geese which nest on an island in the lake.



This statue of Peter Pan stands near the Long Water in **Kensington Gardens** which join on to Hyde Park.



In **Richmond Park**, herds of fallow and red deer roam wild. If you are lucky you might also see a fox or weasel.



**Regent's Park** contains London Zoo. It is one of the biggest zoos in the world and has a collection of over 6,600 animals.



In **Crystal Palace Park**, there are life-size models of dinosaurs on islands in the boating lake.

## Interesting museums

There are so many museums in London that it would take years to see them all. The **British Museum** and the **Victoria and Albert** are two of the most famous. Here are some things from other museums you might find interesting.



**Museum of London.** Illustrates the history of London. This is the Lord Mayor of London's state coach.



**Imperial War Museum.** Weapons, models, uniforms, photographs from all wars involving Britain, since 1914.



**Natural History Museum.** Dinosaur skeletons, fossils and stuffed animals, birds and reptiles.



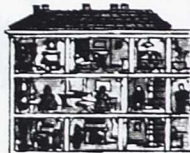
**Science Museum.** Models and machines showing the history of science. This is a model of the Apollo 10 space capsule.



**Geological Museum.** Gold, diamonds, precious stones, rocks and fossils and "Story of the Earth" exhibition.



**Horniman Museum.** Arts and crafts and natural history. These are from the musical instruments section.



**Bethnal Green Museum.** A museum of childhood showing old-fashioned toys, dolls and doll's houses.



**Pollock's Toy Museum** specialises in model theatres, dolls, teddy bears and other toys. It also has a shop.



**Planetarium.** An expert gives a commentary while images of the night sky are projected onto the domed ceiling.



**Madame Tussauds.** Life-size wax figures of famous people, including a Chamber of Horrors.



**London Dungeon.** Very gruesome displays showing gory scenes from British history.



## Famous streets, shops and markets



**Whitehall** is where the main government offices are. The monument in the centre is called the Cenotaph.



**Fleet Street** is where many newspapers have their head offices. Look for their names on the buildings.



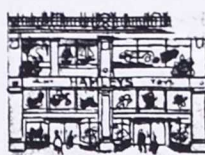
**Oxford Street** has many big department stores and is probably the busiest shopping street in London.



**Harrods** is one of the most famous shops in the world. They claim they will get anything you want to buy.



**Fortnum and Mason** has an exotic food hall, selling food from all over the world. It has a special clock outside.



**Hamleys** in Regent Street is a famous toy shop which sells every kind of toy and game you can imagine.



**Portobello Road Market.** On Saturdays the road is full of stalls selling antiques and all kinds of junk.



**Petticoat Lane Market** is open only on Sunday mornings. It sells mainly household goods.



**Smithfield Market** is the biggest meat market in the world. It is at its busiest in the very early morning.

## Fun things to do in London

### Music

**Robert Mayer Children's Concerts,** Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1. Tel. 928 3191. Waterloo tube. Classical music concerts for 8-12 year olds - six Saturday mornings between October and March. Write for tickets to BBC, Yalding House, 156 Great Portland St, W1, or ring 927 4523.

### Films

**ICA Cinema,** Nash House, The Mall, SW1. Tel: 930 3647. Charing Cross tube. Children's films at weekends: a month of science fiction, a month of cartoons, etc. Films introduced by people involved in making them. **Children's Cinema Club** (free membership when you buy a ticket) puts you on mailing list and allows you to take in one adult non-member.

**Junior NFT,** National Film Theatre, South Bank, SE1. Waterloo tube. Wide selection of films for under-16s at weekends (members only). Tel: 437 4355 for details.

**London Experience,** Trocadero, Piccadilly Circus, W1. Tel. 439 4938. Story of London in films and slides. Special effects. Daily shows.

### Theatres

**Little Angel Marionette Theatre,** Dagmar Passage, off Cross St, N1. Tel: 226 1787. Highbury tube. Weekend puppet theatre with separate shows for under-5s and over-5s. Performances every day at holiday times.

**Unicorn Theatre,** 6 Gt Newport St, WC2. Tel: 836 3334. Leicester Sq. tube. Plays for 4-12 year olds. Also runs **Unicorn Theatre Club** for workshops in acrobatics, stage fighting, make-up, etc; puppet shows, conjurers, competitions.

**Riverside Studios,** Crisp Rd, W6. Tel: 748 3354. Hammersmith tube. Plays for children at weekends, workshops in dance and music, films, etc.

**Inter-Action Trust Ltd,** 15 Wilkin St, NW5. Tel. 267 9421. Kentish Town tube. Community arts centre with workshops in printing and silk-screening, and a City Farm. Also a Fun Art bus from which plays are performed in the streets.

### Zoos

**XYZ Club,** London Zoo, Regent's Park, NW1. Tel: 722 3333. Camden Town tube. Membership gives you six free tickets to the zoo a year and magazines with news of competitions and special events such as trips to other zoos. Bureau gives information and advice on animals and pets.

**Crystal Palace Park and Battersea Park** have smaller zoos, open in summer.

If you are telephoning from outside London dial 01 before these numbers.

## Street furniture

There are many odd objects in London's streets that are quite difficult to spot. Try looking for some of these.



Before free state schools, poor children went to **charity schools**. These had carvings of children on their buildings.



**Blue plaques** are put on houses to show where famous people lived. Charles Dickens lived at 48 Doughty Street.



**Lions** appear in many places in London. You can see sculptures of lions in Trafalgar Square and on Westminster Bridge, and lions' heads on the Embankment.



Shops with the **purveyors' sign** above the door supply goods to the royal family.



London has many **unusual clocks**. On Liberty's store, in Regent Street, St George chases the dragon on the stroke of every hour.



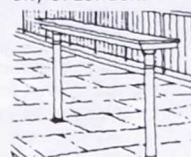
Many **bollards** are made from old ships' cannons. There is often a cannon ball on top.



You can see **animals on old iron lamp-posts** like these by the Thames.



**Griffins** mark the boundaries of the City of London.



In Piccadilly, near Hyde Park Corner, is the **porters' rest**: a shoulder-high wooden slab where porters could rest their load.



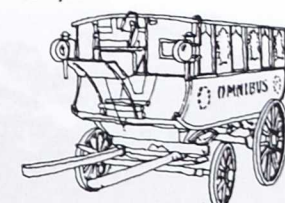
**Metal plaques** in the ground mark the route of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Walkway, made in 1977 to celebrate her 25-year reign.



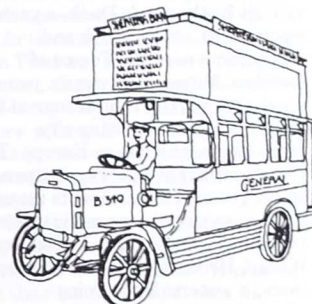
The **Whittington Stone**, Highgate Hill, marks the spot where Dick Whittington heard Bow Bells call "Turn again, Whittington".

## London Transport Museum

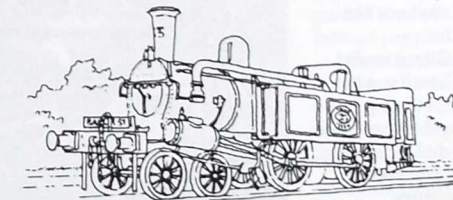
The transport museum, in **Covent Garden**, shows you the history of transport in London over the past 150 years.



▲ You can see a replica of the first horse-drawn omnibus. Built by George Shillibeer, it made its first run in 1829.



▲ The first standard motor bus, the 'B' type, was introduced in 1910. Many were used overseas to carry troops in World War I.



◀ This Metropolitan Railway steam locomotive, built in 1866, was used on the Circle line of the Underground until the line was electrified in 1905.



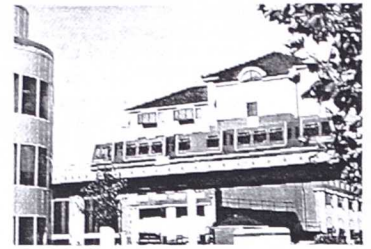
# London, a Regal City



No visitor can come to Britain without spending some time in the capital. For the first-timer, London is a big adventure and there's so much to see and do that it's difficult to know where to start. But even for old-hands who know their way around, there is always something new to discover.

A city bus tour is one of the best ways of getting your bearings when you first arrive in London. London Regional Transport's **Original London Transport Sightseeing Tour** is an excellent introduction to all London's principal sights. Tours run daily every half-hour in summer, hourly in winter from Piccadilly Circus (Haymarket), Victoria Street, Marble Arch (Park Lane) and Baker Street Underground Station.

An alternative, or an addition to a bus tour, is a pleasure trip on the River Thames. Cruises leave at regular intervals from Westminster Pier and Charing Cross Pier heading down river to the **Tower of London** and **Greenwich**. From the river you



Left Raven keeper at the Tower of London

Above Take a ride on the Docklands Light Railway

is the turning point of any river trip. The Visitor Centre here has an excellent audio visual display which shows how the barrier works.

Tourist Information Centres can give you more details about bus tours and river trips. If you prefer to do your exploring on foot, they can also tell you about the wide choice of organised walks you can make with a walking tour guide.

## MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTRY

If you enjoy a sense of occasion, London is certainly the place to be. Some of the traditional events, like **Changing the Guard**, are performed every day in summer and every other day from mid-August to early April. Others such as the **State Opening of Parliament** and the **Lord Mayor's Show** happen once a year in early November. Troops of mounted soldiers trotting up the Mall or a procession of red-robed judges on their way to the Law Courts are sights taken very much for granted by most Londoners but for visitors they make spectacular viewing.

Below Buckingham Palace, London home of Her Majesty the Queen



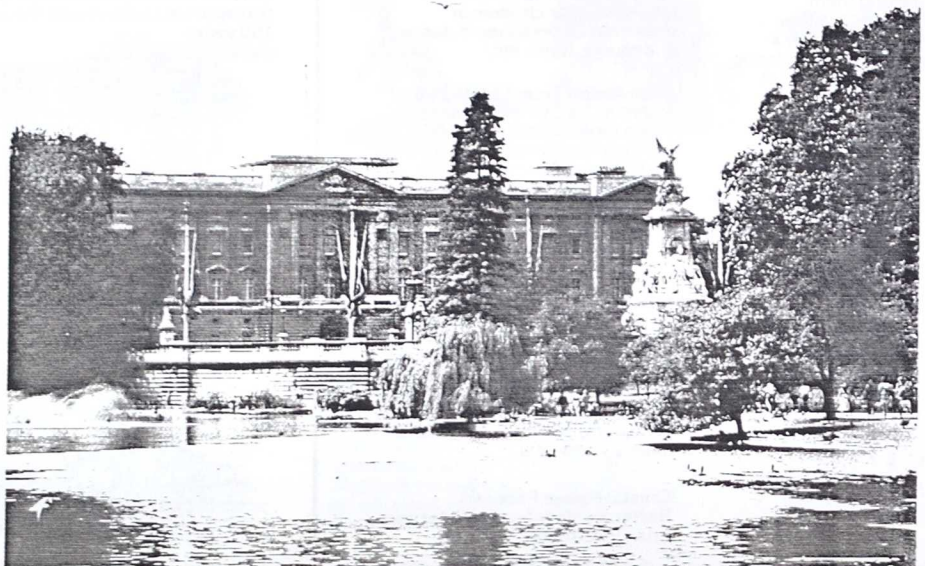
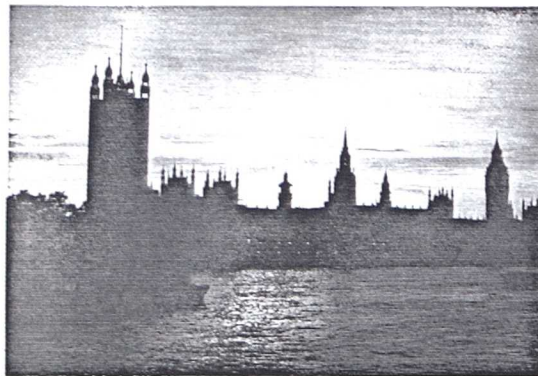
Above See the latest in fashion and style on the King's Road, Chelsea

Right Sunset over the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey

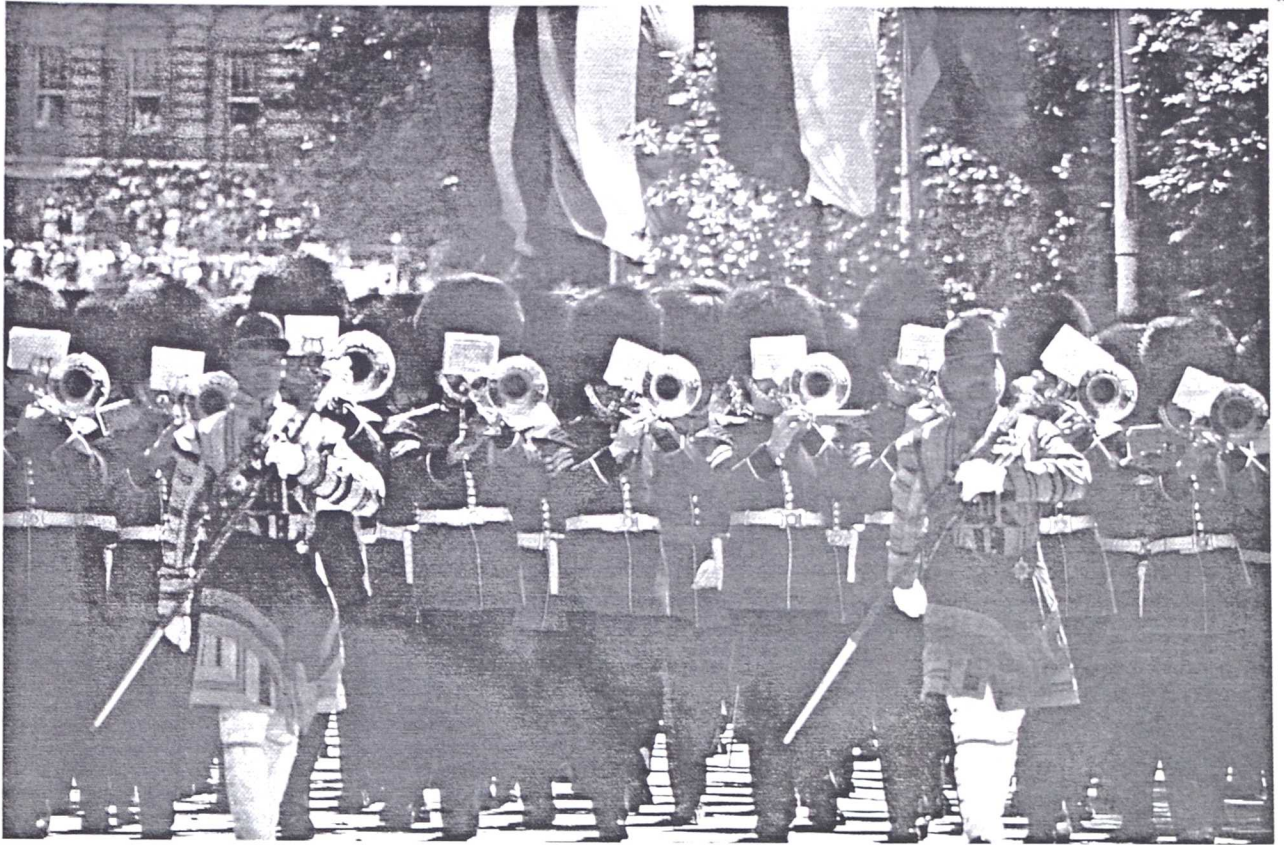
will see the **South Bank arts complex** before passing under **London Bridge** and then **Tower Bridge**.

While you're on or near the river visit **St Katharine's Dock**, a yachting marina with shops, a pub and restaurants near the **Tower of London**. Moving eastwards, you come into London's **Docklands**, one of the largest and most exciting city redevelopment areas in Europe. The Docklands Light Railway, suspended above ground for much of its route gives passengers panoramic views of new developments such as **Canary Wharf**, **Heron Quays** and **Tobacco Dock**, a waterside shopping village. The London Docklands Development Corporation arrange guided tours of this fascinating area. For more information telephone 01-515 3000. Even farther east are the Royal Docks, home of the revolutionary **London City Airport** which links the City of London with other European centres. It has a restaurant offering superb views over King George V Dock and the runway.

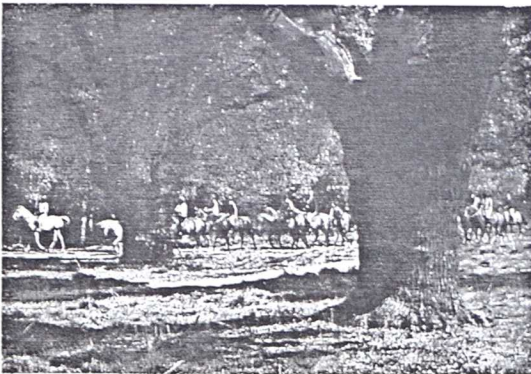
The **Thames Flood Barrier** at Woolwich, a mighty structure designed to save London from flooding







Above Trooping the Colour, performed on the Queen's official birthday in June



Above Horse-riding in Richmond Park. 2350 acres of beautiful parkland



Left Painting of the Royal Naval College and the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

## LONDON'S VILLAGES

London is one of the biggest cities in the world and its size can seem quite daunting. For this reason, it is perhaps easier to see the city as a collection of smaller villages, each with its own particular atmosphere. **Soho**, tucked behind **Leicester Square**, is very special. Chinatown with its oriental supermarkets and famous restaurants, lies at the heart.

**Covent Garden** has a very relaxed and cheerful atmosphere. You will find the crowds gathering here to watch street artistes of all kinds performing on the large piazza. There are many delightful shops and a series of market stalls all under the same roof, plus the Jubilee Market in a new building where you can buy antiques, crafts and jewellery.

Historic **Greenwich** is farther out of the centre in south east London. Here is the world renowned **National Maritime Museum** with a new gallery which charts Britain's transition from economic obscurity to



its position as one of the great naval and commercial powers of Europe.

In the south west lies **Richmond upon Thames**. Here you can shop for antiques, linger in the galleries or visit the nearby **Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew** where the new **Princess of Wales Conservatory** houses fifteen thousand plants from ten different climates.

On the opposite side of the city in the north, you will find the charming villages of **Hampstead** and **Highgate** with their cafes that spill onto the streets in the summer. Walk across the beautiful heath that lies between them and pay a visit to **Highgate Cemetery** where you can take a guided tour of the graves of many famous people.

Just as charming as the built-up areas are London's many parks. Go boating in Hyde Park, or listen to the orators putting the world to rights at 'Speakers Corner'. Or head for

Left Covent Garden has a lively and exciting atmosphere





Main shopping streets are shown in yellow

Regents Park with its pretty gardens, lakes, open-air theatre and London Zoo.

### SHOPPING

You're certain to find whatever you're looking for on a shopping expedition in London. You may well be drawn to the elegance of **Knightsbridge** or the busy department stores of **Oxford Street** and **Regent Street**, but don't forget to explore some of the other fashionable thoroughfares of the **West End** like **St Christopher's Place**, the **Burlington Arcade** or **South Molton Street**, together with those of **Kensington** and **Chelsea**. For more information about shopping in London, consult the *Nicholson: London Shopping Guide*.

Away from the big department stores are the wonderful street markets, which are well worth exploring. One of the biggest and best is **Camden Lock**, open at weekends. Here you can find anything from second-hand bric-a-brac to designer clothes. There are also plenty of pretty restaurants and cafés in the area plus facilities for taking boat trips on the **Regents Canal** which runs through **Camden Town**. Other good markets are **Petticoat Lane**, famous for its Cockney characters, **Brick Lane** on a Sunday, and **Portobello Road** and the **New Caledonian Market**, both very good for antiques.

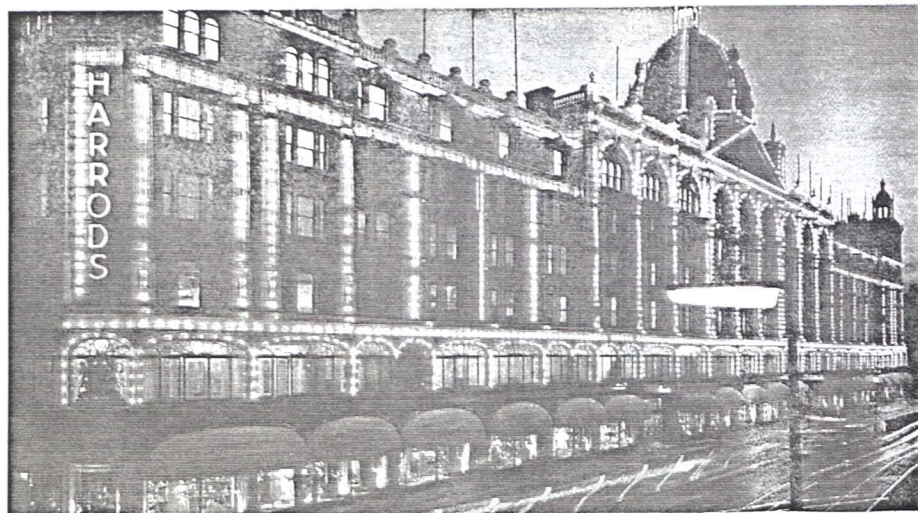
### MAGNIFICENT MUSEUMS

London is renowned for its museums and art galleries and they are well worth exploring; admission to most is free. The **Geological Museum**, **Natural History Museum**, **Science Museum** and **Victoria and Albert Museum**, are all situated in a compact area in **South Kensington**. The **British Museum**, one of the world's largest museums, is in **Great Russell Street**, **WC1**. Smaller, but equally interesting



Above Egyptian mummy on display at the British Museum

Below Harrods, one of the world's most famous department stores by night



museums include the **Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood**, a collection of doll's houses, toys, children's costumes and wedding dresses, near the **Whitechapel Art Gallery** and the **Geffrye Museum** in **East London**; and the **Theatre Museum** housing historical theatre memorabilia in **Covent Garden**. The **Cabinet War Rooms**, in **King Charles Street**, **SW1**, are the surviving underground emergency rooms provided for **Churchill's War Cabinet** and chief military advisors during the **Second World War**; and the **Museum of London**, at **London Wall** in the **City**, illustrates the history of London from prehistoric times to the present day. The **Shakespeare Globe Museum** at **Bankside**, **Southwark**, **SE1**, a museum of **Elizabethan theatre history**, includes a reconstruction of **Shakespeare's first Globe theatre**.

### THEATRE, MUSIC, ENTERTAINMENT AND NIGHT LIFE

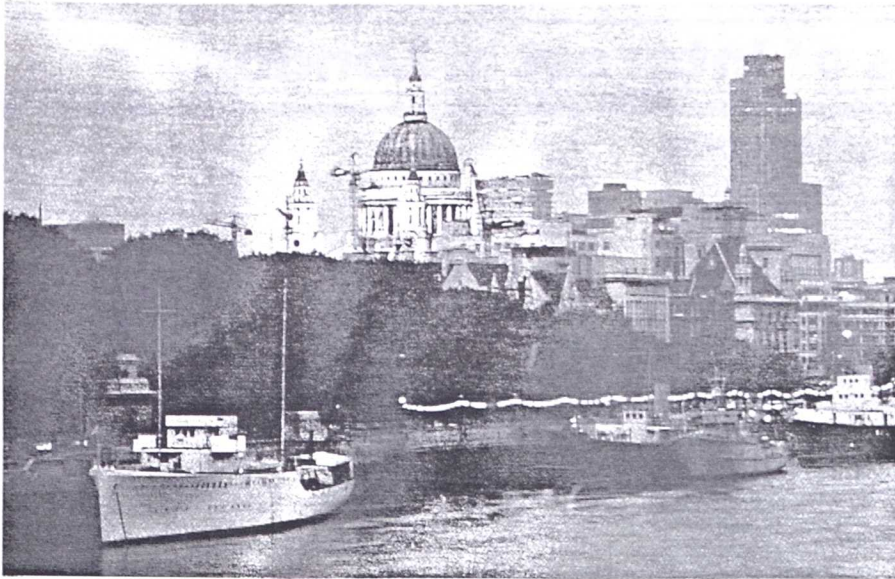
No matter what time of the year, the city really comes alive when the sun goes down. This is the theatre capital of the world with most of the theatres a stone's throw from **Trafalgar Square**. Notable exceptions are the **National Theatre** at the **South Bank**, the **Barbican Centre** in the **City**, **London** home of the **Royal Shakespeare Company**, the **Old Vic**, built originally in **1818** and now beautifully restored, and its modern sister the **Young Vic**, both near **Waterloo Station**.

For those who like their theatre small, intimate and sometimes controversial, there is a fringe theatre network of pubs and clubs such as the **King's Head** in **Islington** where little known or new plays are performed to enthusiastic audiences.

London is a city of music. It has five of the world's finest orchestras and three main concert halls — the **Royal Festival Hall**, the **Barbican Hall** and the **Royal Albert Hall** — setting for the unique **Henry Wood Promenade Concerts** each summer. It is also a leader in the field of pop and you can catch up with top bands at the **Hammersmith Odeon** and **Wembley Arena**.

For those who enjoy dancing the night away there are scores of night clubs to choose from. Try **Xenon** (196 **Piccadilly**, **W1**); the **Hippodrome** (**Charing Cross Road**, **WC2**) which boasts an impressive light and sound system; or **Stringfellows** (16 **Upper St. Martin's Lane**, **WC2**) where you





Above View across the River Thames to the dome of St Paul's cathedral

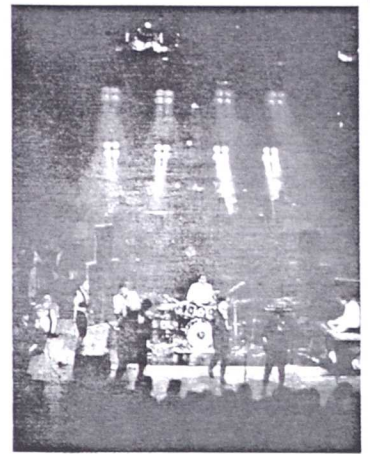
Right An appetising spread at the Waldorf Hotel

Below Pre-theatre drinks in a friendly London pub



Left A dazzling performance of Starlight Express at the Victoria Apollo Theatre

Below Big Ben and the night lights of London



Above See one of London's top bands at the Hippodrome

can often spot celebrities on the mirrored dance floor. The *London Theatre Scene* is packed with useful information.

#### DINING OUT

It is possible in London to sample dishes from all over the world. Choose whatever suits your palate and your pocket from Malayan, Chinese, Vietnamese, Hungarian, Greek, Mexican, Indian, Italian, French and, of course, English food. The 'carvery' is a great British institution, serving a set menu of roast lunch or dinner and found at many hotels. The *Nicholson: London Restaurant Guide*\* lists over 800 of the best places to eat in London.

#### PUBS AND BARS

London has a higher density of pubs and wine bars than any other area in Britain so you really are spoiled for choice. Pubs are traditionally associated with Londoners at leisure and there is one on virtually every street corner. Not to be missed are the historic pubs which have been part of city life for centuries.

\*See the supplement in the centre for details of these and other useful publications about London you can buy. British Tourist Authority offices stock *London Planner*, a free monthly events and information guide and the *London Restaurant Guide*.



# Places of Interest in London

THIS map folder has been designed to meet your needs in the central area of London (see overleaf), in the surrounding parts, including the area known as Greater London (see map opposite), and in the still developing area of the regenerated London Docklands, in East London (see bottom map opposite). Airports serving London are clearly marked.

Below we describe some of the major attractions to be found within the central area of London. Transport directions are given after each attraction.

Numerous guides cover the central area, among them the British Tourist Authority's *Quick Guide to London* (in 10 languages).

The places of interest mentioned below are open daily throughout most of the year, closing, as a rule, on Public Holidays. Many museums in London offer free admission, though an entrance fee is charged for some major temporary exhibitions. Certain time restrictions apply in all cases. For full details, call in at any London Tourist Information Centre (see 'Information' panel).

**TRAFALGAR SQUARE**, London's most famous square, is a good starting point for exploring Central London.

From this busy centrepoint, dominated by Nelson's Column, roads radiate in all directions. Beyond Admiralty Arch, south of the square, is a striking view down the 'triumphal avenue' of the Mall, the processional way on State occasions to and from **Buckingham Palace** (H6), the London home of the Queen. When the sovereign is in residence, the Royal Standard is flown from the flagstaff. A regular attraction for visitors is **Changing the Guard**, which takes place in the Palace forecourt at 1130 hrs daily in the summer, on alternate days in the winter. *Underground: Victoria, St. James's Park or Green Park. Buses: C1, 2, 2B, 11, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 36, 36A, 36B, 38, 39, 52, 52A, 70, 73, 74, 82, 137, 185, 500, 507.*

A similar ceremony performed by the mounted guard can be seen daily at **Horse Guards** (J5). Whitehall, weekdays at 1100 hrs, Sundays 1000 hrs. NB. Times subject to alteration. Neither ceremony held in very wet weather. *Underground: Westminster or Charing Cross. Buses: 3, 11, 12, 24, 29, 53, 77, 77A, 88, 159, 170.*

Behind its imposing neo-Classical façade, the **National Gallery** (J5), Trafalgar Square, houses one of the world's richest collections of European paintings from the 13th century to the 1900s. Sharing the same site is the **National Portrait Gallery**, in St. Martin's Lane, where you can see portraits of famous men and women in British history from the Tudors of 500



The Houses of Parliament

years ago to the present day. *Underground: Embankment or Charing Cross. Buses: 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 24, 29, 53, 77, 77A, 88, 159, 170, 176.*

**WESTMINSTER** This is the nation's seat of government – with one of the capital's most familiar sights of all; the **Houses of Parliament** (J6), a group of buildings built in the last century in an elaborate Gothic style. (Not open to the public.)

Parliament is divided into two Chambers, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. To hear debates from the House of Commons Strangers' Gallery, queue at St. Stephen's Entrance Mondays to Thursdays from 1615 hrs, Fridays from 1000 hrs. **Big Ben**, in the Clock Tower by the House of Commons, is the capital's famous time-keeper.

Nearby stands **Westminster Abbey** (J6), a superb example of Early English architecture. The building, founded in the 11th century by King Edward the Confessor, has been the coronation place of most English monarchs since William the Conqueror was crowned here in 1066 and many of them – and their consorts – lie buried within its walls. The Chapel of the Confessor contains the Coronation Chair.

The beautiful interior of the Abbey is crowded with memorials to Britain's most eminent men – scientists, statesmen, and in Poets' Corner some of the country's greatest writers. A moving reminder by the main entrance is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, commemorating those servicemen who gave their lives during World War I. *Underground: Westminster. Buses: C1, 3, 11, 12, 24, 29, 53, 70, 76, 77, 77A, 88, 109, 155, 159, 170, 184.*

From Westminster, a walk by the Thames along Millbank leads to the **Tate Gallery** (J7), an exciting museum of modern European paintings and sculpture, with an outstanding collection of British paintings of all periods. It includes the **Clore Gallery**, which houses the nation's collection of Turner paintings. *Underground: Pimlico. British Rail: Vauxhall. Buses: 77A, 88, also stopping within easy reach, buses 2, 2B, 3, 36, 36A, 36B, 185, 507.*

**MUSEUMS AND PARKS** **Hyde Park**, originally a Royal hunting ground, offers boating on the Serpentine and horseriding in Rotten Row among its attractions. It adjoins **Kensington Gardens**, former private grounds of **Kensington Palace** (C5). The Palace's royal connections date from 1689. Today, visitors to the **State Apartments** can see Queen Victoria's childhood home, the birthplace of Queen Mary (grandmother of the present Queen) and a splendid exhibition of Court Dress dating from the 18th century to the present day. Admission charge. *Underground: Queensway or Bayswater (north side of gardens), High Street Kensington (south side). Buses: C1, 9, 12, 27, 28, 31, 33, 49, 52, 73, 88.*

The area from Kensington Gardens to the Cromwell Road is 'museumland', as planned by Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort. The Science Museum, Natural History Museum, Geological Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum are all situated in South Kensington. The **V & A** (as the Victoria and Albert is affectionately known) houses an unrivalled collection of applied art: furniture, jewels, medieval and oriental art, porcelain, paintings, the Raphael Cartoons, the galleries of costumes – and much more. *Underground: South Kensington. Buses: C1, C3, 14, 30, 45, 49, 74.*

In the district of Bloomsbury, with its literary associations, and home of the University of London, stands the **British Museum** (J3), one of the great museums of the world. Its most famous exhibits include the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon, and priceless Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Oriental Antiquities. Several visits are necessary to do justice to its wealth of treasures. *Underground: Russell Square, Holborn or Tottenham Court Road. Buses: 7, 8, 14, 19, 22, 24, 25, 29, 38, 55, 68, 73, 77A, 188.*

To the north of Bloomsbury is **Regent's Park**, laid out in the early 1800s by the architect John Nash, to whom London owes much of its elegance and character.

On the north side of the park is **London Zoo**, open daily from 0900 hrs (1000 hrs in winter) until 1800 hrs (1900 hrs on Sundays and Bank Holidays) or dusk if earlier. Admission

charge. *Underground: Baker Street or Camden Town. Buses: 74 from Baker Street, C2 'Camden Hopper' from Regent Street to Gloucester Gate. Or take a boat trip on the Regent's Canal from Little Venice (D3), or Camden Lock to the Zoo (F1).*

Close to Baker Street underground station are **Madame Tussaud's** (F3), the famous museum of waxworks and the **London Planetarium**, where presentations are given regularly between 1020-1700 hrs.

**SOUTH BANK** From Trafalgar Square, a walk along Northumberland Avenue, and across Hungerford Foot Bridge over the river Thames leads to the **South Bank** cultural centre (K5). A post-war development, this glass and concrete ensemble along the Thames includes some of the most modern concert halls and theatres in London. *Underground: Waterloo.*

**CITY** Another lively, and more recent addition to the capital's cultural scene is the **Barbican Centre** (M3), in the City of London. Opened in 1982, this huge complex offers a varied programme of events, from concerts and art exhibitions, to film classics and first class drama performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company. *Underground: Moorgate or Barbican. British Rail: Moorgate, Liverpool Street or Holborn Viaduct. Buses: 4, 8, 9, 11, 21, 25, 43, 76, 133, 141, 214, 243, 271 and Sundays only, 243A, 279A.*

Despite the abundance of modern buildings, the City's crowning glory remains **St. Paul's Cathedral** (M4), the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. This magnificent Renaissance-style building, with its huge dome, dominates Ludgate Hill. Inside, the awesome proportions of the building are fully appreciated, standing in the middle of the nave, and even more so, high above in the Whispering Gallery of the dome. *Underground: St Paul's or Mansion House. Buses: 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 501, 502, 513.*

**THE TOWER** One of the best ways to reach the **Tower of London** (O5) is by river boat from Charing Cross Pier (K5), alighting at the foot of 19th-century **Tower Bridge** (O5), one of the best known sights of London. From its walkway you have spectacular views of the river and the London Docklands.

The oldest part of the Tower of London is the White Tower, which dates from William the Conqueror (1078) and contains a magnificent collection of armoury. In the Jewel House are kept the Crown Jewels. *Underground: Tower Hill. Buses: 42, 78.*

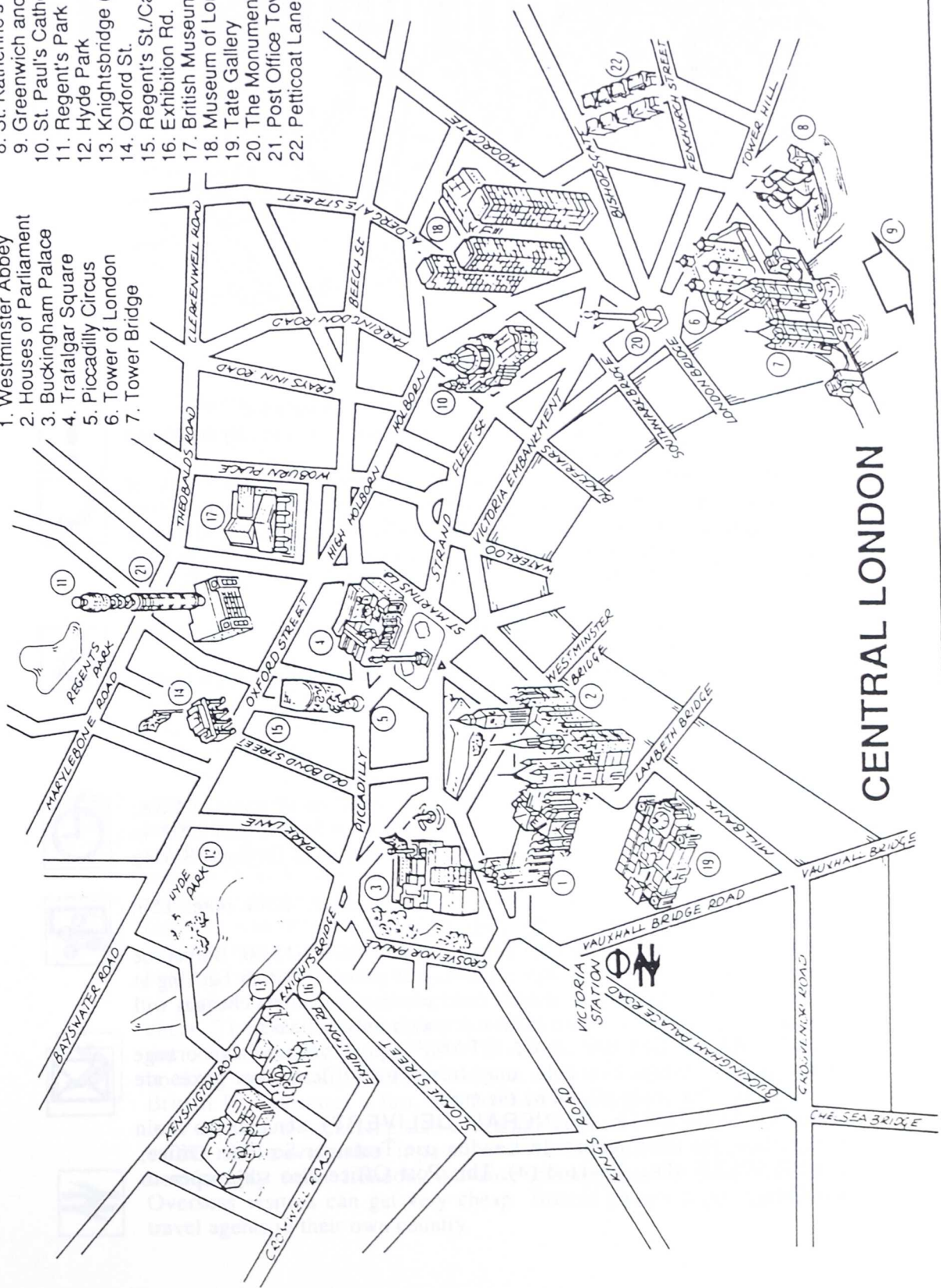
**THE RIVER** provides a unique way of seeing some of London's most famous sights. For details of river boat services, call 730 4812.

(de «London Map», B.T.A.)



- 8. St. Katherine's Dock
- 9. Greenwich and Thames barrier
- 10. St. Paul's Cathedral
- 11. Regent's Park
- 12. Hyde Park
- 13. Knightsbridge (Harrods)
- 14. Oxford St.
- 15. Regent's St./Carnaby St.
- 16. Exhibition Rd.
- 17. British Museum
- 18. Museum of London
- 19. Tate Gallery
- 20. The Monument
- 21. Post Office Tower
- 22. Petticoat Lane

- 1. Westminster Abbey
- 2. Houses of Parliament
- 3. Buckingham Palace
- 4. Trafalgar Square
- 5. Piccadilly Circus
- 6. Tower of London
- 7. Tower Bridge



# CENTRAL LONDON



The Lord Mayor of London's coach

## HELP

(numbers) refer to London location map inside front cover

**EMERGENCY:** dial 999 ask for police, fire, or ambulance.

**GENERAL HELP:** Ask policemen (world famous for friendly help) and traffic wardens (yellow hat band)

**TELEPHONE:** red or yellow boxes; machines take 10p coins; at Waterloo station and Heathrow airport there are credit card phones. Green 'phonecard' boxes take prepayment cards (buy them at Post Offices). Operator dial 100 for inland; 104 for international. Dialing codes to USA 010 1; Australia 010 61; France 010 33; Germany 010 49; Italy 010 39; Japan 010 81

**DISABLED:** help usually available; wheelchair symbol shows where there are special facilities

**LOST PROPERTY:** go to police station for advice and obtain a written statement of loss for your insurance company.



## INFORMATION

**TIME:** when it is 1200 GMT in London it is: 0400 on W coast of USA; 0700 on E coast of USA; 1300 in W Europe; 2100 in Tokyo, and 2200 in Sydney (but varies with British Summer Time and local Daylight Saving Times)

**MONEY:** metric system; 100 pence (p) = £1(pound). Bank notes £50; £20; £10; £5 Coins £1; 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p

**BANKS:** banks mostly open Monday to Friday 09.30 -15.30. Bureau de change open longer but exchange rates may be poorer. 24 hour banking at airports. Credit cards can be used at most places. £ travellers cheques will only be cashed at major stores; other currencies only in banks.

**POST (MAIL) OFFICE AND STAMPS:** post offices have orange signs outside: stamps available only from Post Offices. Post boxes are mostly large, red boxes placed by the curb.

**POSTE RESTANTE (GENERAL DELIVERY):** send to c/o Main Post Office, (at town name). In London use Trafalgar Sq. Post Office, London WC2N 4DL, England (4). This Post Office also stays open to 20.00hrs.

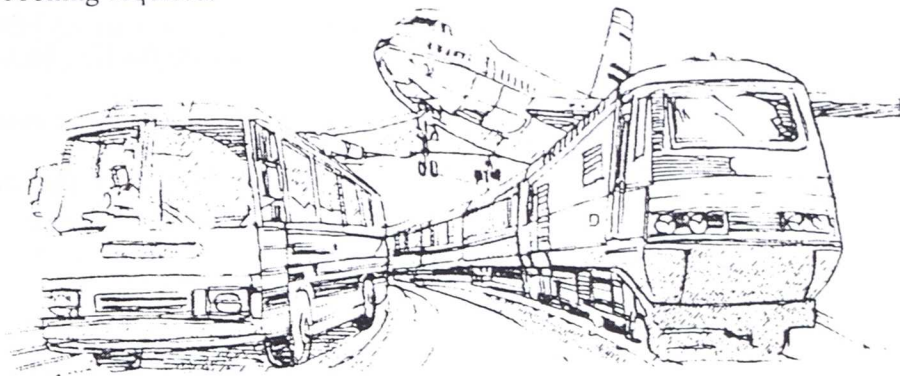






**TOURIST OFFICES:** at airports, sea ports and in the centres of most towns and cities. Look for 'i' (information) symbol. In **London** : **West End:** Victoria station (15); Shaftsbury Ave (5); Oxford Circus tube station (14). **City:** St Paul's Cathedral churchyard (10); **in department stores:** Harrods (Knightsbridge 4th floor;13); Selfridges (Oxford St., ground floor; 14).

**HOTEL BOOKINGS:** main airports, and tourist information offices. Also onward bookings from your hotel. Britain is also famous for its small, personal pubs, inns and guest houses. Lists of these from tourist information offices. When touring try also 'bed and breakfast'( signed 'B and B') for cheap overnight stay with a family in their home. These homes advertise on billboards in their gardens in tourist areas. No advance booking required.



## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**AIRPORT:** There are bus and or train services from major airports to cities. They are cheap, frequent and reliable. Taxis are readily available but can be expensive. Rail-air link coaches connect to railway network. LHR direct to London by underground train (tube); LGW direct to London by British Rail train.



**CITY : In London:** **TAXIS:** special black cabs get you to where you want to go - at a price (tip: 10 - 15%); **METRO** (called **Underground** or 'the tube' in London ) is fast and easy for tourists, but slightly dearer than the red bus. For best value use the **London Explorer Pass** from tube stations, which gives unlimited travel on buses or tube for 1, 4, or 7 days including Heathrow airport. No other ticket needed. Mini-guide and discount vouchers included. *Other centres:* taxis freely available (usually ordinary cars with taxi sign). Most easily found at the railway station. All towns have good bus services; Glasgow and Newcastle have Metros.



**INTERCITY: LONG DISTANCE BUS** network is good, fast, reliable and cheap. There are coach stations in most large towns and cities; in London the coach terminal is near to Victoria railway station (15). Advance booking not usually necessary. Enquire for explorer pass. **RAILWAYS:** British Rail operates a fast, comprehensive service; especially good for inter-city travel ( sleeping cars available). Lots of excursion fares, ask for details. Rail travel makes it possible to visit the rest of England easily and comfortably from London. Advance booking not usually necessary. Overseas visitors can get very cheap Britrail passes if purchased from travel agents in their own country.

**CAR RENTAL:** book via hotel information or Car Hire Centre (01 - 734 7661). Credit card, driving license and identification essential. Drive on the left, give way to traffic on roundabouts; it is illegal to filter left on red light; speed limit 30 miles per hour (mph) (50kph) in urban areas; maximum 70 mph (110 kph) on motorways. Motorway directions in blue; main roads signposted in green; local places on white signboards. Always buy 4\*(four star) petrol. Dont park where there are yellow (no parking) lines painted on the edge of the road.Avoid rush hours in cities: 0800 - 0930; and 1600 -1830. Consider renting a car after you have booked into your hotel, got used to the left hand drive traffic, and found somewhere to park the car. There are 6 million Londoners on the road in rush hours! Motoring organisations are called the AA and RAC. Both have help services (see local phone book).



**DOCTOR:** doctors, dentists and hospitals charge unless you are an EEC citizen or from countries with reciprocal arrangements with the UK. Make sure you are insured (ask at a hotel).



**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:** 240V AC, 50 Hz; American users need adaptors from 110V, 60Hz.

**SHOPS:** Open Monday to Saturday 0900 to 1730 or later. Most shut on Sundays.

**CONVERSIONS:** 1 UK gall = 1.2 US gall = 4.5 litres;

1 UK pint = 0.6litre; (1US quart is approx 1litre);

2.2lb (pounds weight) or 16oz (ounces)= 1Kg (1000 gm).

**CLOTHING SIZES**

General	Shirt collars	Shoes												
UK	10 12 14 16	14 <sup>1/2</sup>	15	15 <sup>1/2</sup>	16	16 <sup>1/2</sup>	17	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Europe	38 40 42 44	37	38	39	40	41	42	37	38	39	40	41	43	44
US	8 10 12 14	14 <sup>1/2</sup>	15	15 <sup>1/2</sup>	16	16 <sup>1/2</sup>	17	5 <sup>1/2</sup>	6 <sup>1/2</sup>	7 <sup>1/2</sup>	8 <sup>1/2</sup>	9 <sup>1/2</sup>	10 <sup>1/2</sup>	11

**CAMPING:** Britain has many cheap places to stay near all the tourist attractions. However,when it rains camping can be tiresome. The standard of camp sites varies widely but is much less than US quality. Only for the hardy.



Hampton Court Palace







**FLIGHT INFO:** you can reconfirm your flight by dialing the airport, through your hotel or through a travel agent's shop in most town centres. Airline chief shops are mostly in the Regent's St / Piccadilly (5) area of London. **LHR airport terminals** 1. British and Irish domestic and Europe; 2. European airlines to Europe; 3. Intercontinental; 4. BA Intercontinental. There is a shuttle bus between terminals at LHR; a Satellite shuttle at GTW. Airport info LHR tel: (01) 745 7412; GTW tel: (0293) 503600.



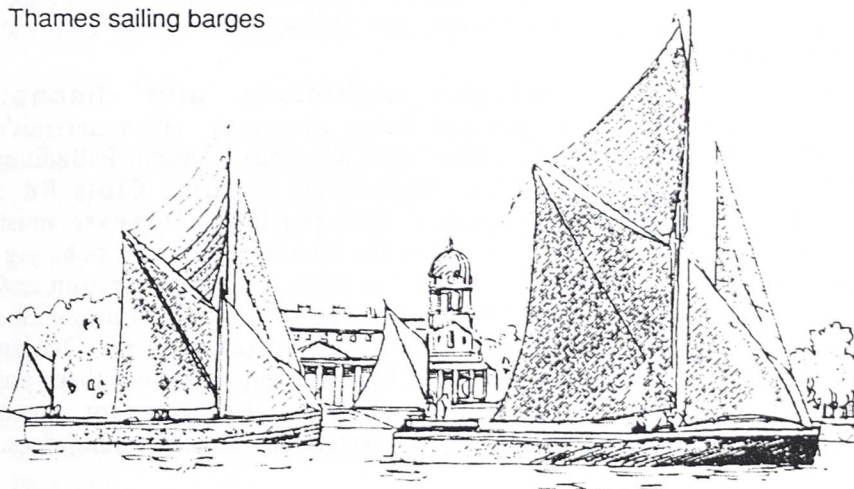
## WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE? WHAT SHALL I WEAR?

Britain has a temperate climate, drier in the east and warmer in the south. You can expect a few rainy days in every month, more in late Autumn. May and September tend to be the driest and sunniest; July and August are the warmest months (18C, 64F). Temperatures in the north and on the hills will always be lower. Any snow in lowland Britain is usually confined to early January. From November bring a coat and dress warmly (Jan 4C, 40F); packing a jumper is a good idea even in summer. People dress much more casually than in the past, preferring style and comfort, but a tie and jacket would be expected in many restaurants in the evening. A folding umbrella is the best way to ward off the rain.

## EATING AND DRINKING OUT



Pub food is cheap and good, eaten in the bar (try a ploughman's lunch of bread and cheese). Fast food restaurants and take-aways available everywhere. There are many quality restaurants in every town and city, so be adventurous. *In London* there are hundreds of restaurants. However, good medium priced restaurants worth trying are: Strand Palace Hotel carvery (Aldwych tube); Cafe du Jardin, Wellington St (Covent Garden tube); Beau-Rivage, Belsize Rd (Swiss Cottage tube); Soho Brasserie, Old Compton St (Leicester Sq tube); The 25m long old Thames Sailing Barge 'Wilfred' on Victoria embankment for sea food (Temple tube).







## LONDON ENTERTAINMENT

**LEISURELINE TELEPHONE:** for the latest events on recorded message dial in English (01) 246 8041; Francais (01) 246 8043; Deutsch (01) 246 8045

**BY DAY:** Places listed under sightseeing; other entertainments include The London Experience, Trocadero Centre: huge, new-style shopping and entertainment complex (Piccadilly;5); Madame Tussauds waxworks and London Planetarium stargazing, both in Marylebone Rd (Baker St tube;24); lunch time classical music recitals in many City of London churches (ask at City information centre (St Paul's;10); London Zoo, large collection of rare animals (Regent's Park tube;11)

### BY NIGHT:

**Classical music:** Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (Covent Garden Tube;26); always something worth seeing at Royal Albert Hall (South Kensington tube;27) and Royal Festival Hall (South Bank; Waterloo tube); but many others. Check programmes especially for Wigmore Hall (Bond St tube); Barbican Centre (Barbican tube); St John's Smith Sq (St James' Park tube)



**Theatres** for plays, shows and musicals are in the Strand, Shaftesbury Ave and Haymarket areas, but there are too many to list here. Enquire and book through your hotel. See Shakespeare at The Old Vic (Waterloo tube).



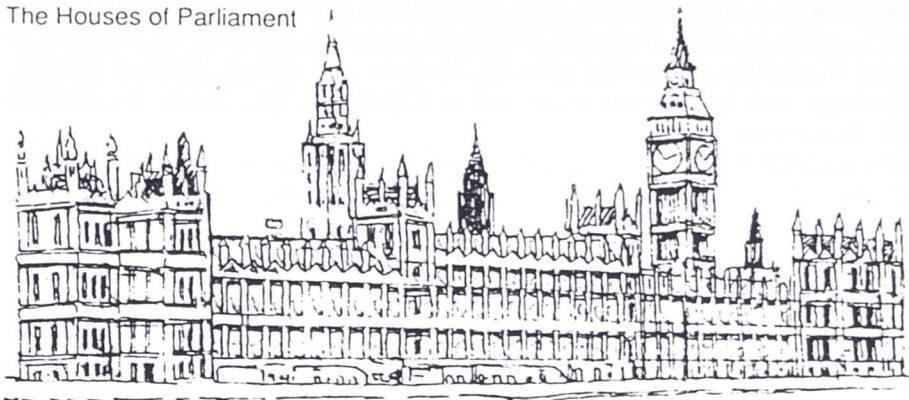
**Jazz, folk, rock and pop; nightclubs and discos:** Hammersmith Odeon (concerts) and Palais (dancing) (Hammersmith tube); Dominion theatre (Tottenham Court Rd tube), London Palladium (Oxford Circus tube;14) and the Hippodrome (Charing Cross Rd ; Leicester Sq tube) are the major tourist disco pop spots. However, most real London night life is to be found in the smaller clubs and pubs e.g. Bunjies (folk, Litchfield St; Covent Garden tube); Dingwells (rythm and blues, Camden Lock; Camden Town tube), Marquee (rock, Wardour St.; Piccadilly tube;5); Rock Garden (rock, The Piazza; Covent Garden tube;26); Ronnie Scott's (jazz, Frith St.; Leicester Sq tube); but there are hundreds more (buy 'Time Out' or similar magazine for latest arrangements). Check with your hotel for concessions on admission prices.



**Cinemas:** Leicester Sq is the centre for cinemas taking the Premiere and Special Interest international films (Leicester Sq. tube).



The Houses of Parliament



## LONDON SIGHTSEEING

### For those with little time...

**TOURS:** always get your bearings with a sightseeing tour from on top of a red **double decker bus**: special red buses leave Piccadilly (5), Victoria (Grosvenor Gardens;15), Baker St (24), and Marble Arch (14) for round trips. Dinner/dance/London illuminations tours available in evenings. Guided coach trips are plentiful; ask at your hotel; also take the yellow '**culture bus**' for galleries, museums etc.,(ask at tourist information offices or hotel).

There is a 12 mile (16 km) walk around London called '**The Silver Jubilee walkway**'; self-guided by plaques, ask at tourist information offices.

### ... for those with a little longer

**MUSTS:** Westminster Abbey (Britain's most important cathedral;1); Houses of Parliament (the home of democracy;2); Buckingham Palace (where the Queen lives;3) and changing of the guard at 11.30 (alternate days in winter); Trafalgar Sq. (statue of Admiral Nelson;4); Piccadilly circus (the "hub of the world", night lights, statue of Eros;5); Tower of London (castle with Crown Jewels;6); Tower bridge (with its lifting roadway;7); St Katherine's dock (8); Greenwich ( old ships, museum and observatory;9);St Paul's Cathedral (10); in December and January see Regent's St. illuminations.

**VIEWS:** The river and city from Tower Bridge (Tower Hill tube;7); the City from The Monument to where the Great Fire of London started (Monument tube;19); Central London from the dome of St Paul's Cathedral (10) ; or the whole of Central London from Primrose Hill Park ( north of Regent's Park).

**PARKS:** Regent's park is best for flowers(11); Hyde Park has the Serpentine boating lake(12).

**RIVER TRIPS:** every half an hour from near the Houses of Parliament (Westminster pier; Westminster tube;2); to Tower of London (6), Greenwich (9), and Thames flood protection barrier (spectacular in river at Woolwich); along the Regent's canal from Little Venice (North end of Regent's Park;11)





**MUSEUMS:** British Museum is in Bloomsbury (Holborn tube;17); Museum of London is at the Barbican (Barbican tube;18); Museum of Mankind is near Piccadilly (Piccadilly tube;5); Victoria and Albert, Natural History, Geology and Science museums are at Exhibition Rd., South Kensington (S. Kensington tube;16)

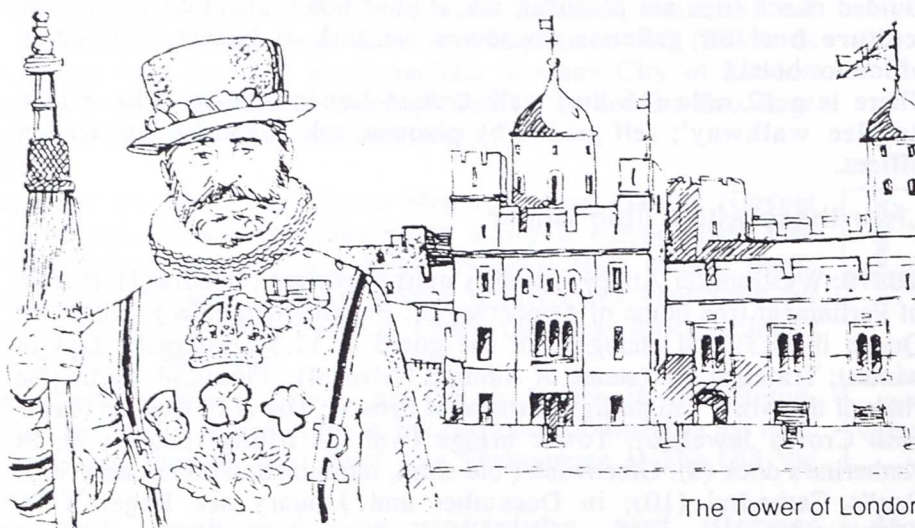
**ART GALLERIES:** National Gallery (Leicester Sq. tube;4) ; National Portrait Gallery (4); Tate Gallery (Millbank, Pimlico tube); **Auction houses:** Christie's; Sotherby's

...and for those who enjoy shopping



**TOURIST SHOPPING:** Knightsbridge (Harrods department store;13); Oxford St. (includes Selfridges department store;14); Regent's St. (exclusive) and Carnaby St. (pop fashion;5); Bond St. (expensive;17); Piccadilly (5) ; see Londoners' shopping at suburban Brent Cross centre (Brent Cross tube).

**MARKETS:** open air markets Petticoat Lane and Brick Lane in London's East End (where Cockneys live, general cheap goods, Sunday morning; Aldgate East tube;19); Portobello Rd (antiques, Saturday morning, Notting Hill Gate tube;20); New Caledonian Market, Tower Bridge Rd.,(antiques, Friday early morning, Tower Hill tube;21); Covent Garden (Jubilee) market (daily, very fashionable, Covent Garden tube;26); Berwick St market (fruit and vegetable, open every week day, Soho area;26)



The Tower of London

Now for more depth...

### 3 DAYS LONDON SIGHTSEEING

**Day 1: the Tower of London area** (tube to Tower Hill;6)



London, as capital, is the focus of England and home to 7 million people. The Roman origins lie buried below the concrete jungle of the city and today the most conspicuous feature from the early days of the city is the **Tower of London** (6), begun by William the Conqueror in the 11th century. In the centre of the fortress of white limestone is the White

Tower. It commanded the river passage along the Thames Valley but it was also used as a form of police station and gaol. In the tower see all of England's medieval history, the famous yeomen warder of the guard (commonly nicknamed 'beefeaters'), torture implements, ravens and the Queen's priceless 'Crown Jewels'. The whole tower fortress is best photographed from the top of the nearby 19th century **Tower Bridge** (7). This has the world renowned 100 tonne lifting roadways, a symbol of great Victorian engineering achievements.

Travel Box  
card  
**L50**

Downstream of the bridge are the fashionable wharves of **St Katherine's dock** (8). This is one of the earliest group of docks and a reminder that London's prosperity is founded on trade. Here in the refurbished 18th century tea and wine warehouses of old dockland, you can wander among curio shops, take a cup of tea or coffee and see old sailing barges at their moorings beside new luxury yachts. Further downstream, **Greenwich** (9) is the traditional home of the British Navy. There is a museum and some famous sailing ships. This is also the place where you can stand astride the Greenwich meridian, one leg in the eastern hemisphere, the other in the west. At nearby **Woolwich** is the 20th century engineering spectacle of the flood protection barrage. Visit Greenwich and the barrage by river launch from Tower pier.

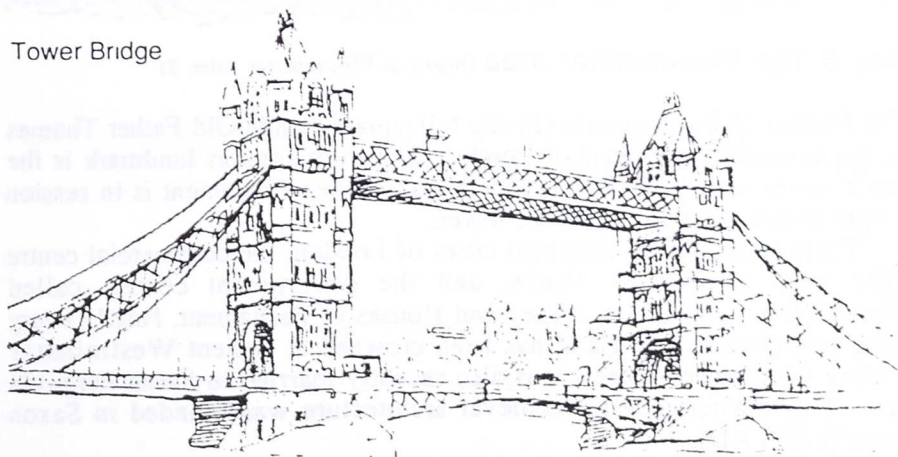
#### Day 2 City of London to Central area (begin at Monument tube;19)

London is a city built over many centuries. Much of the old city was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. The memorial column-called '**the Monument**' (19)- is 220' (70m) high, the distance from the spot in Pudding Lane where the fire began. The view from its top reveals the massive stone bulwarks of banks and insurance companies that make up the 'square mile' of the financial city ( look out for the griffon statues that mark its boundaries). Much of the old narrow street pattern still remains, giving a dramatic, yet at the same time almost claustrophobic, atmosphere.

**St. Paul's Cathedral** (10) was one of the first buildings commissioned after the fire. It is unique: its dome is as tall in feet as there are days in the year (it contains a whispering gallery). There is a fine view from the golden ball above the dome, if you can manage the 627 steps! Renaissance style St. Paul's was built under the direction of Sir Christopher

Travel Box  
card  
**L60**

Tower Bridge

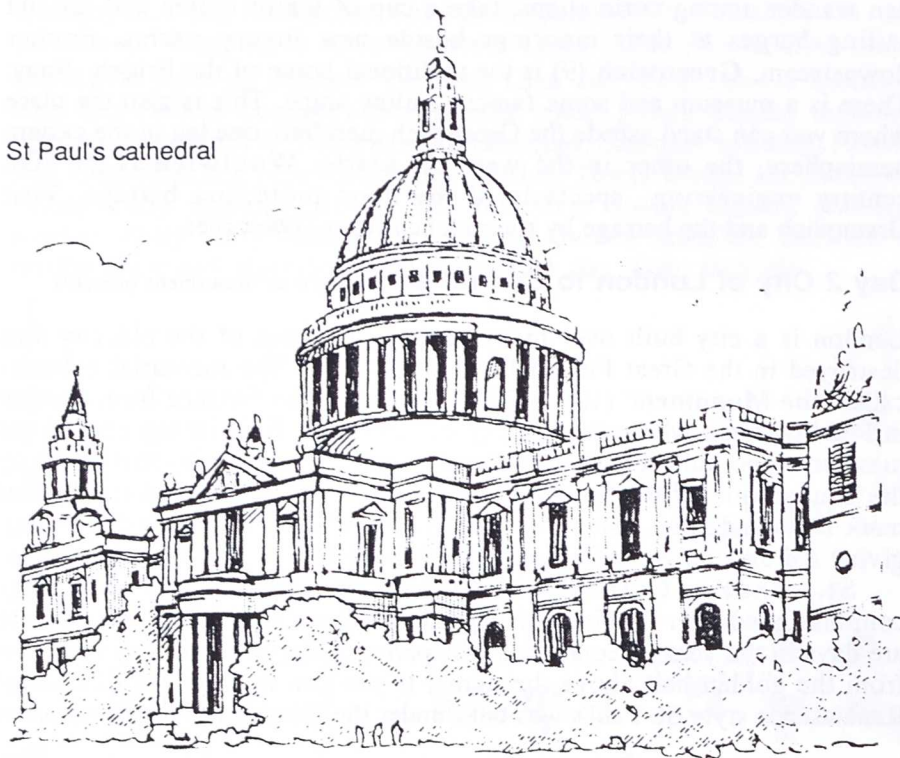




Wren. Until recently, this magnificent building stood proudly dominating the skyline of London. Prince Charles and Princess Diana were married here. St. Paul's began a long age of fine architecture in England, stretching through the 18th century when Buckingham Palace (3) was begun, and graceful Georgian and Regency terraces (22) sprang up to enclose many of London's most fashionable squares.

Take a tube from St Paul's station to **Regent's Park** (11) and admire the collonaded terraces built under the direction of Robert Nash that flank the park. Then walk to **Regent's St** (also a Nash creation) turning to **Berkeley and Grosvenor Squares** (now dominated by the US embassy;22).

Travel Box  
card  
L70



St Paul's cathedral

### Day 3 The Westminster area (begin at Westminster tube, 2)

Travel Box  
card  
L80

The Mother of **Parliaments** (2) sits full square beside Old Father Thames in the administrative heart of London. The most famous landmark is the clock tower called **Big Ben** (cover photo). When Parliament is in session a light shines from the top of the tower.

There have always been two cities of London, the commercial centre -The City- around St. Paul's, and the government centre -called Westminster- around the Abbey and Houses of Parliament. Nearly every King and Queen of England has been crowned at ancient **Westminster Abbey** (1). Prince Andrew was also recently married to Sarah Ferguson here. This masterpiece of medieval architecture was founded in Saxon times (c 800 AD).

Nearby **Whitehall** is the home of many of the government ministries.

(Look out for the **Changing of the Horse Guard** ceremony in Whitehall at 11.00). The Prime Minister lives at No. 10, Downing St., a side street off Whitehall. At the northern end of Whitehall is **Trafalgar Sq.** (4), named after the sea battle of Trafalgar 1812, and with a statue of Admiral Nelson on the 182' (60m) high column. The square is also famous for the National Gallery, pigeons and lion sculptures. From Admiralty Arch, **The Mall** leads through St James' Park to **Buckingham Palace** (3). Built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham, it has been the home of the monarchs since 1837 (Changing of the Guard is at 11.30; crowds: be early). Previously the monarchs lived in **St James' Palace** (built for Henry VIII, 1531). Nearby Clarence House is the present home of the Queen Mother.



### Out and about for gifts and entertainment

Shopping is a carnival of variety, reflecting the world-wide trade that has always been the keynote of London's prosperity. In London you can also buy most of the crafts and traditional goods made in other parts of Britain. For example you can buy Scottish tartans, Shetland Wool clothes and Harris Tweed, from Scotland's Northern Isles; you can ship home fine Wedgwood and other china from the English Midlands; or you can buy some of the world's best value modern clothes (begin at Marks and Spencer and other main chain stores). While central shops cater for tourists, most Londoners use suburban shopping centres such as Brent Cross. If you are after antiques, try the open markets (see 'Shopping').

And when you are exhausted from sightseeing or shopping, pop into that most famous of English institutions - the pub. The English pubs originated as drinking houses for working people, and many of London's finest old pubs are still to be found near to the old docks. Some are very ornately decorated, a few are chic, and yet others are fairly plain. A pub is a place to sit and have a relaxing drink, talk, make friends, sometimes listen to folk, jazz or pop music, play darts and often eat. Look out for many interesting pub names and signboards.

Traditional beer - 'a pint of bitter' - is not chilled. Chilled beer is called lager. Opening hours : about 11.00 to 1400 and 1800 to 2300 (only those over 18 can buy alcohol; but children over 14 are allowed in and some pubs have children's rooms or gardens).

(de «Quick guide to Britain». Travel Box)



## PLANNING TWO DAYS IN LONDON

### STAGE 5

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos, a partir de toda la información recibida, planifiquen una estancia de dos días en Londres, con las visitas que van a realizar, actividades, etc., paso a paso.

##### MATERIAL:

Todo el material que han ido recopilando a lo largo de la unidad.

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

Con toda la información de que ya disponen, los alumnos, organizados en los mismos grupos de las actividades anteriores deberán planificarse su visita a Londres.

En su planificación deberán incluir la visita a un museo, un parque, un lugar de interés turístico, compras, visita a un pub, explicando itinerario, horario, objetivo de cada visita y contenido de éstas.

Cada grupo elegirá la forma de presentación de su itinerario al resto de la clase, que en todo caso deberá incluir una parte oral (exposición, representación, etc.), y otra escrita-gráfica (composición, murales, etc.).

Entre todos se decidirá el tiempo total que se va a dedicar a esta actividad, que podría ser en torno a dos o tres periodos de clase.

En todo el proceso se irán anotando las dificultades que aparezcan para lograr la comunicación, sobre las que se trabajará una vez acabada la unidad.

Se verán y anotarán las lagunas de tipo lingüístico (vocabulario, pronunciación, estructuras, funciones..) con que se han encontrado cada grupo, y se trabajará según las dificultades de cada uno. Para ello se les facilitará el acceso a gramáticas, cuadernos de ejercicios, diccionarios, etc.

Unos posibles puntos de trabajo que pueden aparecer son:

- Técnicas para tomar y dar el turno de palabra
- Señalar y entender direcciones
- Comparativos y superlativos

## THE STREETS OF LONDON

### STAGE 6

#### TEACHER'S NOTES

##### OBJETIVO:

Que los alumnos analicen un poema: autor, a quién va dirigido, intención del autor, interpretación del lector, etc.

Que los alumnos se hagan conscientes de la situación de marginación que se puede vivir en las ciudades.

##### MATERIAL:

Grabación de la canción "*The Streets of London*", de Ralph Mactell.

Fotocopias con la letra de la canción.

Fotocopias con las tareas que deben realizar los alumnos.

##### PROCEDIMIENTO:

(Las actividades se han preparado considerando la canción como un poema, y por tanto, no son de "*listening*" propiamente dichas, y la audición de la canción será un acompañante de la lectura).

**Pre-reading/listening.** Antes de leer un texto u oír la canción, los estudiantes, en pequeños grupos, o en gran grupo, harán predicciones, tomando como único dato el título, respecto a lo que creen que van a leer y oír. De esta forma se activarán sus esquemas mentales y se facilitará la comprensión de la canción.

**After the 1st and 2nd reading.** En una primera aproximación al texto, los estudiantes analizarán qué tipo de persona ha escrito la canción, qué edad, profesión tiene, a quién la dirige, qué pretende decir, etc., para entender el mensaje global del texto, antes de pasar a detalles más concretos.

Es importante resaltar que no es necesario entender todas las palabras para captar la idea general y entender el poema de forma global.

**After the 3rd reading.** Con esta actividad se pretende que el alumno individualmente desarrolle estrategias para la comprensión del vocabulario que no entiende. Es importante que reflexione sobre ello, y parece conveniente que lo refleje de forma escrita.

**Follow-up work.** Se proponen dos actividades, una oral, en pequeños grupos, y otra escrita, individual.

En la discusión oral, se pretende que los alumnos expongan sus propias ideas y opiniones sobre el tema de los marginados sociales, y en la escrita, lo fundamental es que se vayan familiarizando con las técnicas de expresión escrita, organización del texto, uso de marcadores de discurso, etc.



## THE STREETS OF LONDON

Have you seen the old man in the closed down market,  
Kicking up the papers with his worn-out shoes?  
In his eyes you see no pride, hands held loosely at his side  
Yesterday's papers, telling yesterday's news

*Chorus*

So how can you tell me you are lonely  
And say for you that the sun don't shine?  
Let me take you by the hand  
And lead you through the streets of London  
I'll show you something, to make you change your mind

Have you seen the old girl who walks the streets of London  
Dirt in her hair and her clothes in rags  
She's no time for talking, she just keeps right on walking  
Carrying her home in two carrier bags.

*Chorus*

In an all night café, at a quarter past eleven  
The same old man sitting there on his own,  
Looking at the world over the rim of his teacup  
Each tea lasts an hour and he wanders home alone.

*Chorus*

Have you seen the old man outside the seaman's mission  
Memory fading with the medal ribbon that he wears?  
In our winter city the rain cries a little pity  
For one more forgotten hero, and a world that doesn't care.

**Ralph McTell**

## THE STREETS OF LONDON

### STAGE 6

#### Before reading

- 1) You are going to read/listen to a song called "The Streets of London". What do you think it will be about, who about, what will it say... ?  
Discuss this in small groups.

#### After the first reading

- 2) What sort of person has written the poem?  
Who is he/she talking to?  
What does he/she want to tell us?
- 3) Choose the best paraphrase of this poem, and check with a partner to see whether you agree and discuss your choice:
  - There are a lot of people who are not really busy and spend the day walking, shopping, drinking tea in a café or showing off their medals. These people are usually poor and dirty, and never talk to anybody.
  - In London the sun doesn't often shine, and it rains a lot, but you can always see people walking in the street, or in a café drinking tea at night.
  - We are not really lonely. In big cities, such as London we can find really lonely people: old people without a family, homeless, people who once were important but are poor and forgotten now, and the rest of the people don't care about them.

#### After the second reading

- 4) The song tells us different stories. What are they?  
Summarize each one in a few words.

#### After the third reading

- 5) Choose 3 words that you don't understand. Try to work out their meanings from the context: the type of word it is (verb, noun, ...) whether it has positive or negative connotations, meaning of nearest words (context clues), etc.

word type of word Pos./neg./neut cont.clues inferred meaning



6) What does the author mean when he/she says:

“I’ll show you something to make you change your mind”  
“Carrying her home in two carrier bags”

### **Follow-up work**

7) In small group discuss:

- The situation of drop outs in big cities
- In small towns
- In your own town
- The attitudes of most of us towards them

8) Write down a short essay expressing your own/your group’s ideas in three paragraphs:

- An introduction (The purpose of this essay is...  
In this essay I shall..., By way of introduction...)
- Development (First and most important..., It is essential to realise that... It is worth noting that...  
In addition..., also..., moreover...)
- Conclusion (To sum up..., Briefly we can say...,  
Finally..., Therefore, we can see that..., In other words...)

## ASSESSMENT

### TEACHER'S NOTES

Las actividades que se proponen para la evaluación se refieren a tres habilidades (*listening, reading y writing*). La expresión oral creemos que se puede evaluar mejor tomando notas de las aportaciones orales que va haciendo cada alumno a lo largo de la unidad, ya que tienen bastantes oportunidades para ello, tanto en el trabajo por parejas y en pequeños grupos, como en las exposiciones de los grupos.

Las actividades han sido adaptadas a los materiales que abajo se indican.

### MATERIAL:

- Grabación en audio del Ejercicio 1, Unidad 5 "*Basic Listening*". E. Arnold.
- Grabación en audio del Ejercicio Listening 2, Unidad 4 "*Building Strategies*". Longman.
- Grabación del fragmento referido a Covent Garden del video "*About Britain*", Macmillan y BTA.
- Copias del mapa del metro de Londres.
- Fotocopias del Ejercicio 1, Unit 9 "*Writing in English 1*" Macmillan.
- Fotocopias de Unit 2-2. "*Reading*" Elementary. Oxford Supplementary Skills.
- Fotocopias con las instrucciones para las tareas que deben realizar los alumnos.



## ASSESSMENT

### Listening

1. Look at the map of central London. You will hear people looking for four different places. Write down the places they ask about and the square they are in.
2. Listen to the telephone information about walks in central London. As you listen, draw a circle round the places you hear, and trace the directions on the map.

### Listening and writing

1. You are going to watch a short film about Covent Garden in London. As you listen, take notes, and then, write a composition about Covent Garden taking into account:
  - The notes you have taken
  - The pictures you have seen
  - What you already knew about Covent Garden.
2. Looking at the map of the London Underground explain how to get to Covent Garden from Heathrow Airport.

### Reading

1. The map shows a tour of London. The tour starts at Westminster Bridge in the bottom right-hand corner of the map. Write two paragraphs giving directions to somebody who wants to do the tour. Use the following sentences but write them in the right order.
2. Look at the photograph and the text, and do the following:
  - a) Pre-reading.
    - Who do you think the man is?
    - Where does he live?
    - What's his job?
  - b) Read the article quickly and find words which mean:
    - Fashionable (paragraph 1)
    - Travel into town every day (paragraph 2)
    - Group of people dressed the same (paragraph 3)
  - c) Look at the map of London. What is the difference between "the City" and London?

Read paragraphs 1 and 2 again.

- Find five references to the city of London

- Now find three references to the City

d) Put these words and phrases from the text into the appropriate columns:

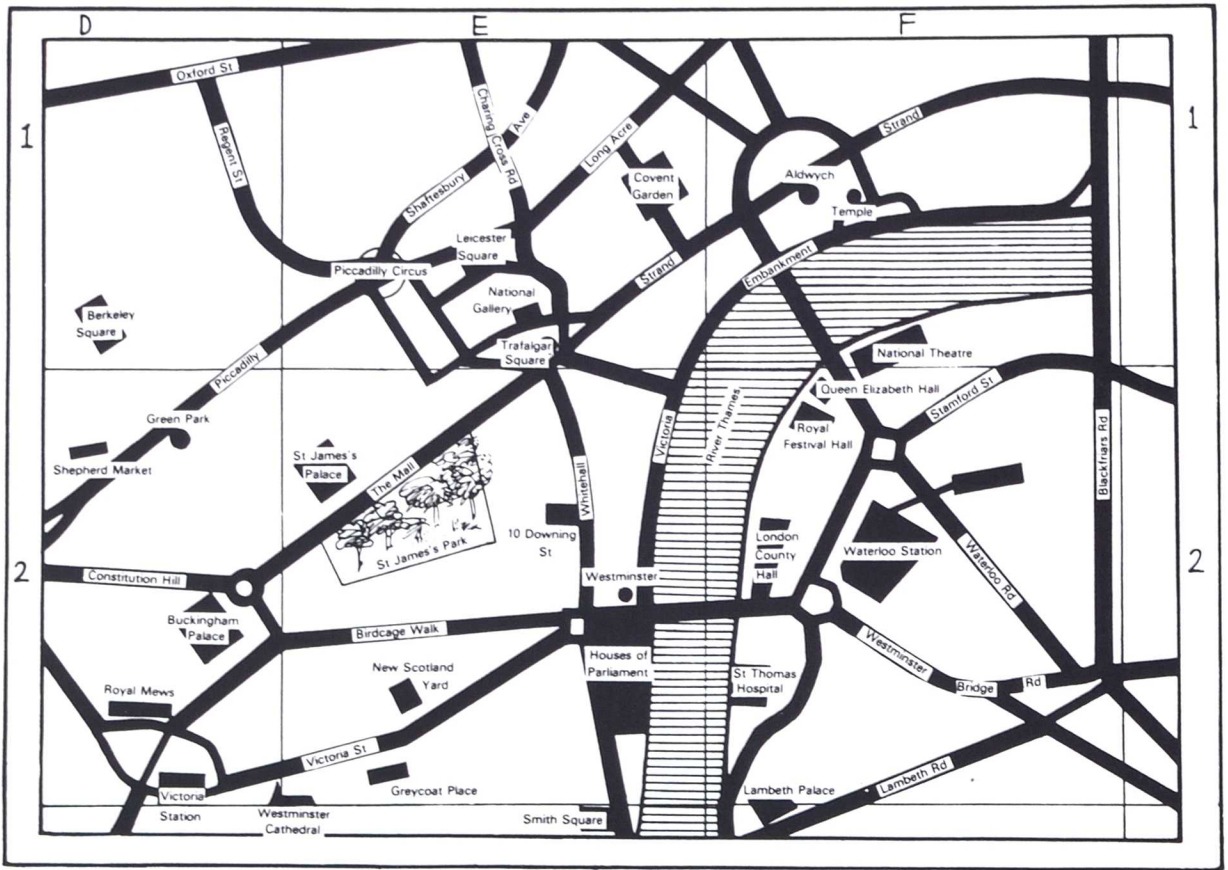
Rush hour, pin-striped suit, the 07.25 train, regular as clockwork, quiet residential districts, occasionally nodding, Financial Times, many different elements.

London	The train/journey	The "city gent"

*(Adaptado de «Reading. Elementary» Oxford U.P)*



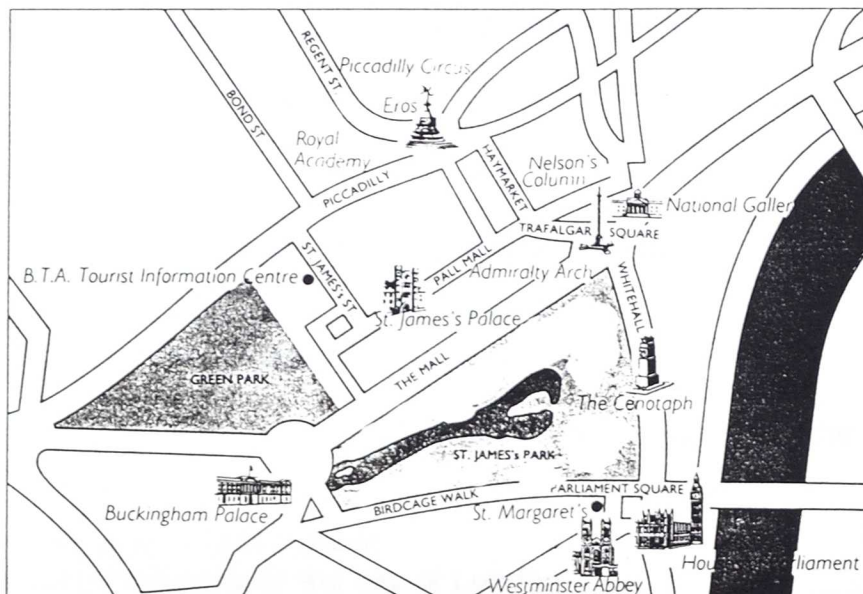
Listening



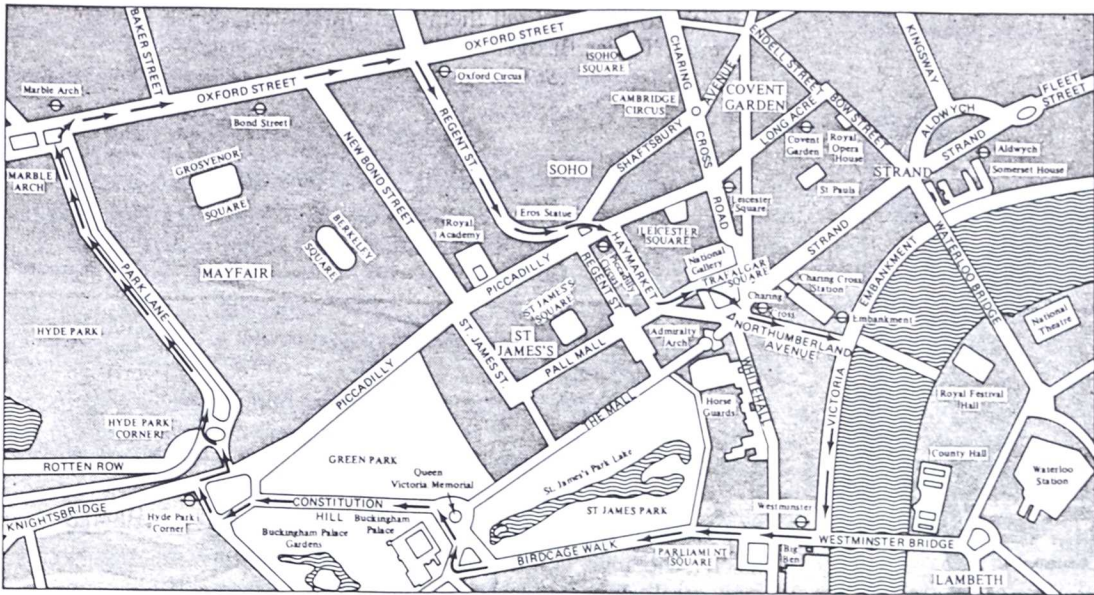
1

(de «Basic listening». E. Arnold)

2



(de «Building Strategies». Longman)



**Paragraph 1**

- a At the start of the tour, you are near Westminster Bridge.
- b From Birdcage Walk you can see St James's Park on your right.
- c First, leave Westminster Bridge and walk past Big Ben and Parliament Square.
- d The Queen lives here. A flag flies on top of the Palace when she is at home.
- e The Square leads you into Birdcage Walk. It is on your left.
- f Now walk past Buckingham Palace.
- g This roundabout is Hyde Park Corner.
- h Continue along Birdcage Walk until Buckingham

- i Palace.
- j On your left there is another large London park, Hyde Park.
- k Go round Hyde Park Corner and walk along Park Lane to the top.
- l After Buckingham Palace, turn left and walk along Constitution Hill to a roundabout.

**Paragraph 2**

- a At the top of Hyde Park there is Marble Arch.
- b Go round the statue to Haymarket and turn left to Trafalgar Square.
- c At the end of Northumber-

- d land Avenue, the River Thames is in front of you.
- e At Piccadilly Circus, there is the famous statue of Eros.
- f Leave Oxford Street at Oxford Circus and continue along Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus.
- g Then cross Trafalgar Square and walk along Northumberland Avenue.
- h There are many interesting shops in Oxford Street.
- i Now turn right past Marble Arch and go along Oxford Street.
- j Turn right at the corner and walk by the river along Victoria Embankment.
- k You are now back at Westminster Bridge.

(de «Writing in English, 1». Macmillan)



## The 'city gent'



There is really no such thing as 'London Life'. London is such a huge city, and so many people live there, that the life of the city is made up of many different elements. There are small village communities, working-class village communities, 'trendy' areas such as Chelsea and Fulham, quiet residential districts — all sorts of ways of life are encompassed by the great metropolis. Let's start with life in the City.

Just over half a million people commute into the City of London each morning to work in this great financial centre. This is the famous 'rush hour'.

On the 07.25 train from Warlingham or Bromley, or perhaps from Brighton on the south coast, is the familiar sight of the 'city gent' on his way to work, regular as clockwork. Dressed in bowler hat, white-collar shirt and dark, sometimes pin-striped suit, he silently reads the pink *Financial Times*, occasionally nodding to some regular fellow-traveller. Some older members of the bowler-hat brigade even insist on their special seats on the train, perhaps occupied for twenty-five years.



(de «Reading Elementary». Oxford U.P)

## **BIBLIOGRAFÍA Y OTROS MATERIALES UTILIZADOS**

**Basic Listening**, J. McDowell & S. Stevens. Edward Arnold

**Britain, Land of Heritage**, British Tourist Authority

**Building Strategies**, B. Abbs & I. Freebairn, Longman

**Discover Britain**, Cambridge University Press

**The London Transport Executive**

**The Usborne Book of Britain**, Usborne

London, Longman

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