

villages high ... were built to keep domestic animals safe from wolves and foxes. 4. Anglo-Saxon villages were usually ... on river ... or near forests as they needed water and food ... . 5. Houses had ... because there were fireplaces in most rooms. 6. Tudor ... were very tall and thin. 7. Some people moved to new Victorian ... .

**4.  a) Listen to the lecture again. Which of the facts mentioned in it do you find the most fascinating?**

**b) Read the Past Simple Passive forms used by the historian. Recall the sentences where these forms were used. Who's got a good memory?**

were built, were brought, were made, were followed, were forgotten, were constructed, was covered, were kept, were situated, can still be seen, were cut, were found, were handmade, was used, could be found, was ruled

**5. Write a description of houses people used to build in ancient and old Belarus. Use the active vocabulary of the unit and the Past Simple Passive.**

## **LESSON 7.** Ideas for a great weekend

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**Communicative area:** reading and speaking about the cities and towns of the UK

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**1. Work in pairs. Look at the map of the UK. Find England on the map. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the largest cities of the UK? 2. Which of the names on the map sound familiar to you? What do you know about them? 3. If you could have a short holiday in the UK, where in the country would you go? 4. Where in England would you go? Why?

**2. a) Look at the title of the article below. What does it mean? What do you know about the cities in bold?**

**b) Work in four small groups. Individually, read about one of the towns / cities in the article. As a group, check which of the questions from the list below are answered in the description of your town / city. Prepare to speak about your city / town.**

### Questions

Where in England is ... situated? How big is it? What does the name of the city mean? When was it founded? When was the city / town first mentioned? What survived in the city / town from the old times? Does it have a cathedral / a castle / other places of interest? What is it famous for? Is it an attractive city / town? Is it a picturesque place? Is it worth visiting? Are there interesting sights in the city / town? Are there many tourists in it? Are the people of the city / town hospitable? Is it convenient to live in? What transport can you use in the city?

### For a great weekend break think small

What city in the UK is the symbol of 'Britishness'? It may be a tiny town, a village or a much-loved city. They are great places to visit, they have wonderful things to do, beautiful architecture, charming hotels and stylish buildings. Let's look at some places in England today.

No place is more British than **Chester**. The 2000-year-old city is full of history. It has the charm of the old world and great modern-style shopping. The local zoo is fantastic with animals like tigers, monkeys and a huge walk-through bat cave!

Chester is situated in the North of England, close to Wales. The city lies on the banks of the River Dee. The name of the city comes from the Roman 'castrum' which means a military camp. There are many cities in Britain which have 'castrum' in their names: Manchester, Lancaster, Dorchester and others. Chester's population is about 80,000 people. It is small enough to walk around on foot. To enjoy the city, you can go for a walk around it on the Roman walls which were built about 70 AD. All the main streets of today's Chester were also laid by the Romans. Make sure you see the black-and-white Tudor, picturesque Georgian and Victorian houses, the museum, the castle, the Roman amphitheatre, the Cathedral and the second most photographed clock after Big Ben – the Eastgate clock. Don't forget to travel by the Miniature Railway. You can also see the King's school which was founded in 1541. Chester is famous for its Rows – two-storeyed old shops in black-and-white. The city has many beautiful hotels to stay in. Welcome to Chester!

**Stratford-upon-Avon** is a town in Central England. It lies on the river Avon not far from the industrial Birmingham. Only about 25,000 people live in it, but the town is very popular with tourists as the birth-place of William Shakespeare. About 5 million visitors from all over the world come to Stratford-upon-Avon to see the house where Shakespeare was born. Nevertheless, the people of the town are very hospitable and welcoming with tourists.

Stratford-upon-Avon was founded in Anglo-Saxon times. The name of the town comes from the words 'street' and 'ford' – a place where a river can be crossed. Stratford-upon-Avon was born as a market town in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from Shakespeare's birthplace, there are other four houses from Shakespeare's times in the town. There is also a church where he and his wife were buried. Stratford-upon-Avon is very pretty with charming Tudor buildings, the picturesque river, the world-famous theatre and great shopping. In the town centre you can watch wonderful plays in the Royal Shakespeare theatre and see a monument to the bard and the characters of his plays. The people of Stratford are also proud of Europe's largest butterfly farm.

**York** is a walled city on the Rivers Ouse and Foss in the North of England. The city was founded by the Romans in 71 AD. Throughout its history York was the capital of the Roman province Brittania and the kingdoms of Northumbria and Jorvic. The name of the city changed with time.

The population of the city of York is about 200,000 people. York is famous for its City Walls which were built in the Middle Ages. Parts of the walls date back to the Roman times. The Walls are a popular walk for tourists and the people of York. A local street – the Shambles – was given the first place in the 'Britain's Most Picturesque Street' competition in 2010.

York Minster is the largest Gothic cathedral in Northern Europe well worth visiting. You can also visit a huge castle, the National Railway Museum and a world-famous Jorvic Viking Centre. The Viking Centre is a museum and a visitor attraction where you can 'see, hear, smell and touch the past'. It was

opened in 1984 and since then it has had close to 20 million visitors. It is one of Britain's most popular attractions.

If you want a taste of York, you should try the famous Yorkshire pudding, which can be eaten both with meat and with jam.

**Bath** is a city in South-West England with the population of about 90,000 people. The city became a spa with the Latin name Aque Sulis about AD 60, when the Roman baths were built. Legend has it that hot springs were known before the Romans. In March 2012, 30,000 silver Roman coins were found by archaeologists not far from the Roman baths. Bath became a popular spa town in the Georgian times with beautiful buildings made from the local stone. Famous British painters Gainsborough and Lawrence and the world famous writer Jane Austen used to live and work in Bath.

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Bath turned into a world-famous attraction. Each year the city is visited by more than one million staying tourists and about four million day tourists.

During World War II, Bath suffered air bombings. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands of buildings destroyed. Few of the famous Georgian houses survived. Bath had to be rebuilt and reconstructed. Now it is a city of music, beautiful architecture and art festivals. In 2008, 104 pigs were displayed around the city throughout the summer to celebrate the city, its history and art. The pigs were mentioned in the local legend about Bath. In 2010 the famous street of Bath – Royal Crescent – was given the second place in the 'Britain's Most Picturesque Street' competition.

**3. a)** Work in groups of four – one person ‘from each town / city’. Tell your new groupmates about your place. Use the questions you chose as a plan.

**b)** Match the towns / cities with the pictures.



**c)** Answer the questions below.

Which of the cities / towns is the largest (the most popular with tourists, the most famous all over the world, the most interesting for you and your classmates to visit)? Why do you think so? Which of the cities / towns can be called the symbol of ‘Britishness’?

**4.** Use the questions from ex. 2b to write about a city or town in Belarus.

## LESSON 8.

## Town or village?

**Communicative area:** proving your point, providing arguments