



PROYECTO INTERDISCIPLINAR

COLEGIO MENESIANO

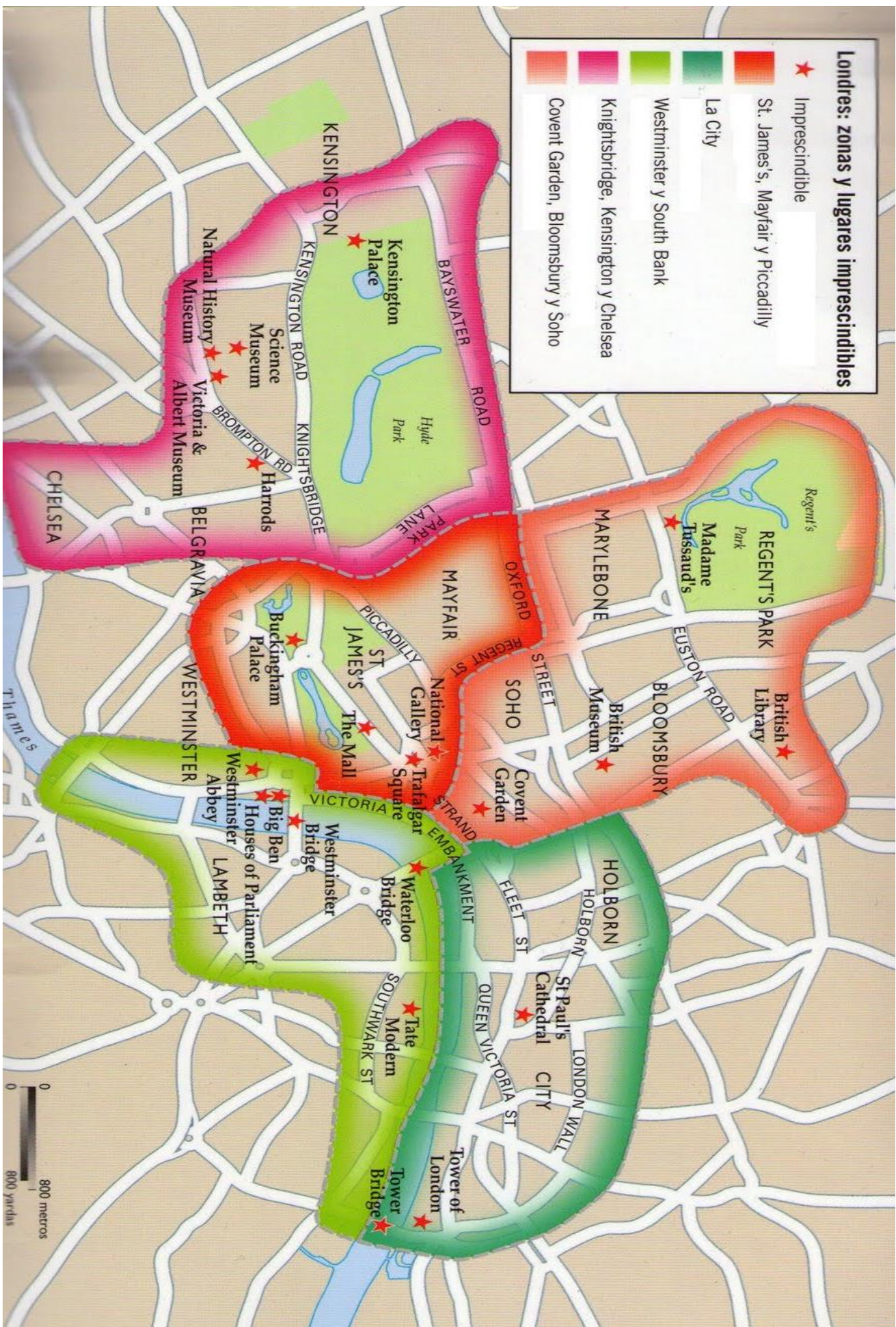
2015

NOMBRE:

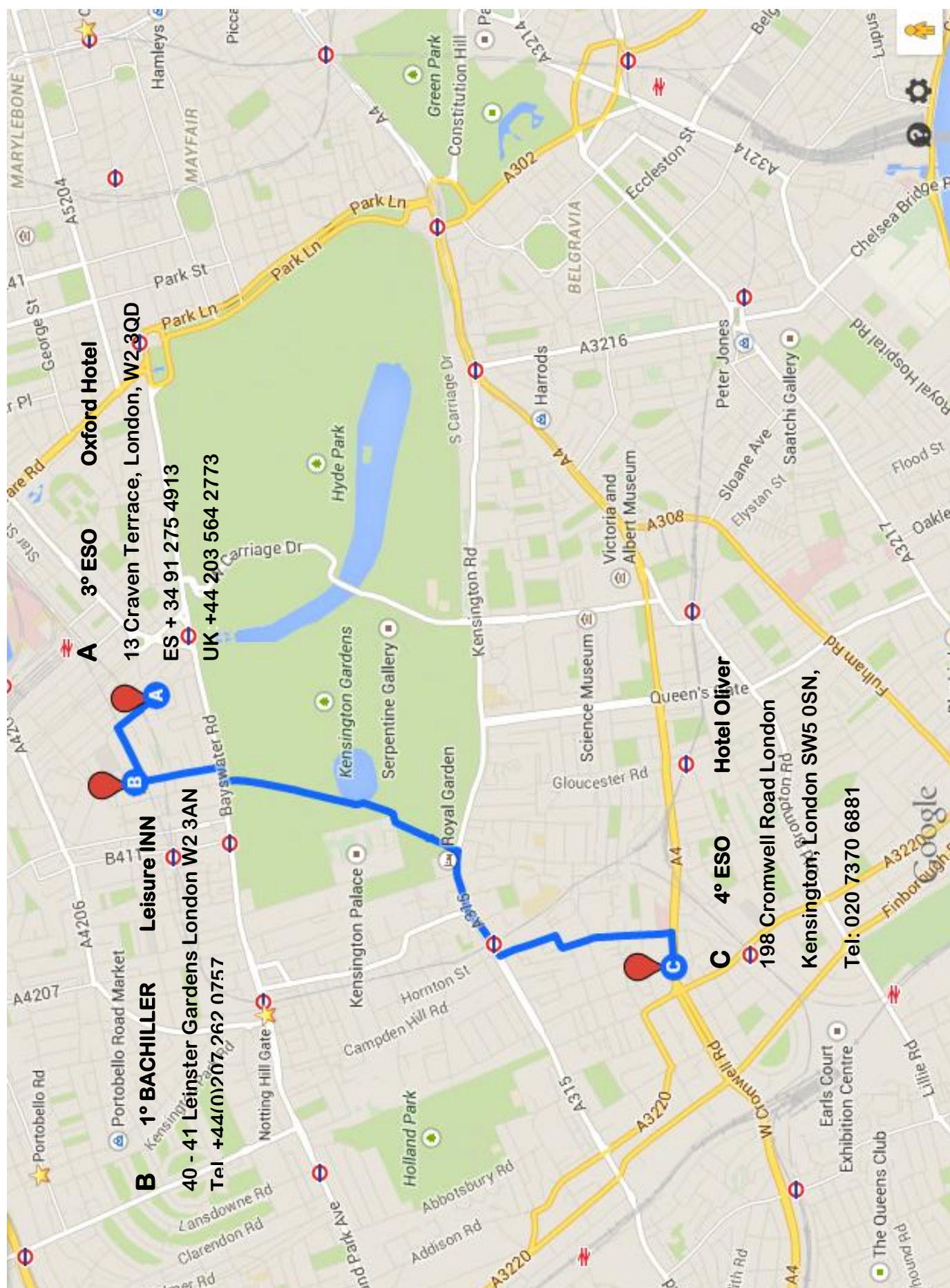
CURSO:

Londres: zonas y lugares imprescindibles

	Imprescindible
	St. James's, Mayfair y Piccadilly
	La City
	Westminster y South Bank
	Knightsbridge, Kensington y Chelsea
	Covent Garden, Bloomsbury y Soho



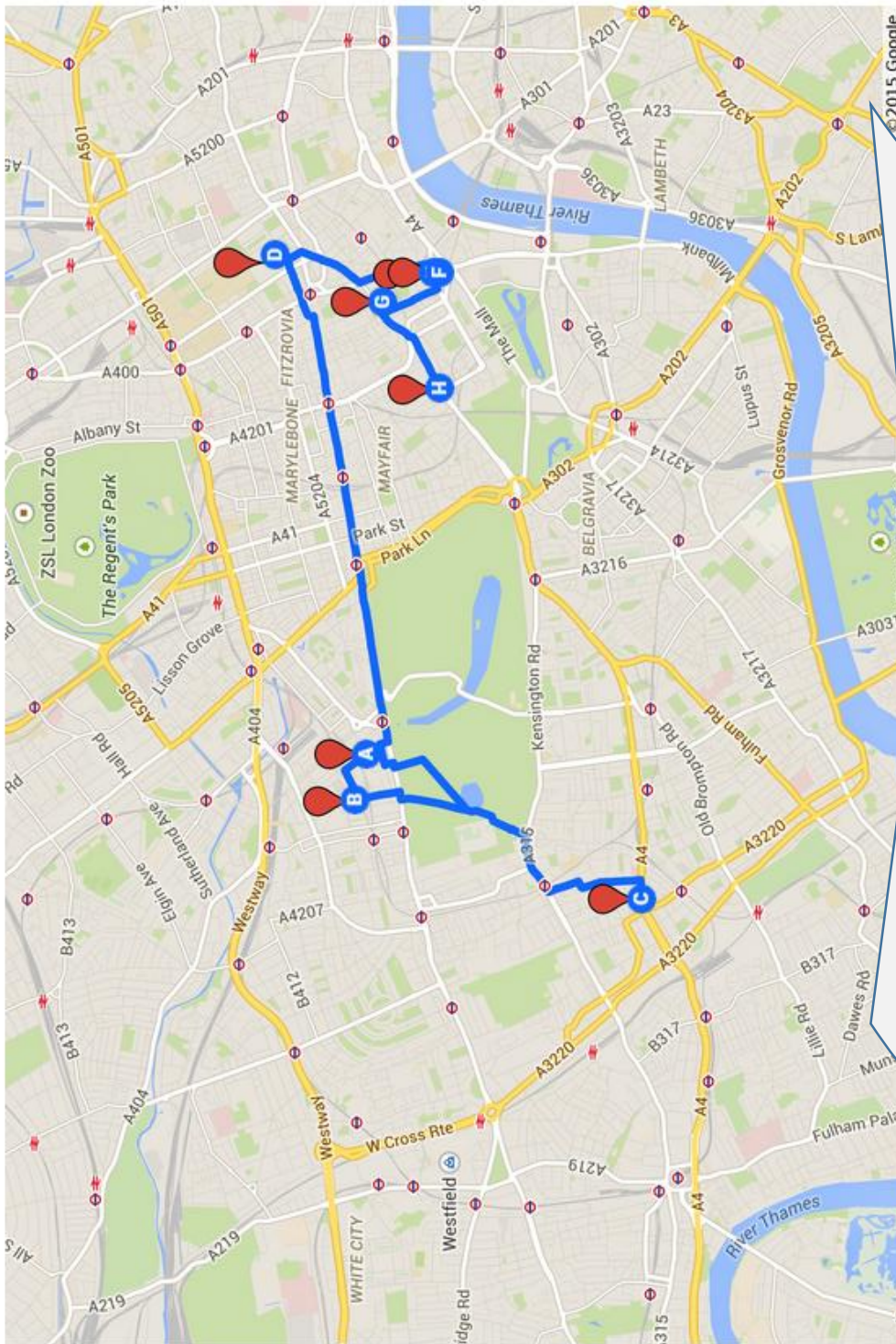
ALOJAMIENTO Y CONTACTO



TELÉFONO CONTACTO PROFESORES ACOMPAÑANTES: 630 16 39 69

Day 1: Saturday 14th March

1. ITINERARIO



Morning blog:

You have to record a video (no longer than 1 minute) explaining which places you are going to visit.

Sábado día 14

- Leisure Inn
- Oxford Hotel
- Hotel Oliver
- The British Museum
- Trafalgar Square
- National Gallery de London
- Picadilly
- Chinatown London

Sábado día 14

- A** Oxford Hotel
- B** Leisure Inn
- C** Hotel Oliver
- D** The British Museum
- E** National Gallery de Londres
- F** Trafalgar Square
- G** Chinatown London
- H** Picadilly

2. Here you have a brief description of some of the sites we are going to visit.

Trafalgar Square, London

Trafalgar Square, designed by Sir Charles Barry, was constructed in the 1840s on the site that was originally the Royal Mews for hawks and then royal stables. Sir Charles Barry was also responsible for the Houses of Parliament.



The Square is named in honour of the British victory, led by Admiral Lord Nelson, at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Dominating the square is the 56 m (171 feet) column, Nelson's Column, with its 5.5m (18 feet) statue of Nelson on top. It was erected in 1843.



Nelson's column is guarded by four huge bronze lions sculpted by Sir Edwin Landseer in 1868. They were made out of metal from guns that had been taken from old battleships.

Police Box In the southeast corner of Trafalgar Square is a small former police phone box which is famous for being the World's smallest police station. The phone

had direct access to New Scotland Yard, the head-quarters of the London Metropolitan police.

Today the police box is used as a broom cupboard for Westminster Council cleaners.

National Gallery

On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery.



It was founded in 1824 when George IV persuaded the government to purchase 38 major paintings, including works by Raphael and Rembrandt.

The National Gallery houses one of the biggest picture collections in the world.

To the west lies the West End, with its famous shops and hotels. To the east is the Strand, which leads to the City of London.

In 1876 the Imperial Measures of Length and Area were set into the north terrace wall. Surveyors can still check 'Perches', 'Chains' and other archaic measures against feet and yards.



When the central staircase leading to the National Gallery was added, the measures were relocated to the bottom steps.



Saturday's Activities

1) National Gallery

We will see famous works of art history artists like Raphael, Leonardo, Van Eyck, Giotto, Caravaggio, Velázquez, Titian ... the list is unbeatable. Surely many of them are known to you.

Come up with a game of clues. You'll have to orient within the museum and find a series of artworks. Write their names on the space you have below. must write, too, the artist and the year in which the work was performed. Here is the map of the museum.



En la **sala 57**, un cuadro misterioso y lleno de intriga, pintado por uno de los artistas del renacimiento que más sensaciones ha despertado en cine, literatura... Aparecen la Virgen, San Juan, Jesús y un Ángel.

Sala 58. La representación de dos de los dioses más importantes de la mitología, pintados por un artista que amaba la primavera y los nacimientos encima de las conchas.

Sala 30. En esta sala encontrarás obras de artistas barrocos españoles, entre ellos, Velázquez. Podrás ver a Cristo en casa de Marta y María, o un retrato del rey Felipe IV. Señala qué obra del autor sevillano no puede verse en este momento.

Sala 32. Con esta pista debes encontrar la obra y señalar a su autor y el año de elaboración.

Two of Jesus' disciples were walking to Emmaus after the Crucifixion when the resurrected Jesus himself drew near and went with them, but they did not recognise him. At supper that evening in Emmaus '... he took bread, and blessed it, and brake and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight' (Luke 24: 30-31). Christ is shown at the moment of blessing the bread and revealing his true identity to the two disciples.

Sala 4. Un globo terráqueo, instrumentos musicales, dos hombres importantes... Y una calavera que no es vista a simple vista, símbolo de fugacidad y mortalidad.

Sala 56. Uno de los cuadros más “grandes” en significado de la historia del arte y más “pequeños” en tamaño. Representa la unión matrimonial, un matrimonio. El cuadro se convierte en un acto notarial en el que se pone, mediante la pintura, imagen a la unión. Si recuerdas algún detalle, escríbelo ahora. Tu puntuación será mayor.

Sala 45. El amarillo predomina. Te las comes con sal, o sin ella. Se cortó una oreja por su conflicto interior. Sin duda es uno de los más afamados pintores del siglo XIX.

Sala 34. Saber mostrar la fugacidad en una obra, la luz, el humo. Tres nombres y un apellido. No seas “temerario”, es más fácil de lo que parece.

Sala 20. Podría haber sido el hombre-fotografía de la época. Muchos barcos, un muelle... El nombre del autor es Claude. ¡Adelante!

Sala 34. Esta es la sala por excelencia de los pintores británicos. Busca un caballo. No será difícil.

Sala 34. Un pájaro dentro de una bomba de aire. El horror de la escena en una joven. El consuelo de su mentor.

Sala 44. Tomando un baño en 1884.

Sala 30. Era griego, pero también español. La obra cuenta esto: *In the time of Christ, the porch of the Temple in Jerusalem accommodated a market for buying sacrificial animals and changing money. Christ drove*

out the traders, saying, 'It is written "My house shall be called a house of prayer"; but you make it a den of thieves.' (Matthew 20).

Sala 42. Una puesta de sol en la Campaña romana.

Sala 45. Mujeres desnudas pero con cuerpos geométricos mientras toman un baño. Algo estaba cambiando en el arte. Llegaba el cubismo.

Sala 44. El reflejo cambiante de la luz en la ciudad. Era el barrio de los artistas, Montmartre.

2) British Museum

Otro de los museos más importantes del mundo, quizás, a nivel arqueológico, no haya otro mejor. Un paseo por el British es un paseo por la Historia del hombre. En el pueden encontrarse vestigios asirios, egipcios, griegos y romanos... aprecia bien en lugar en el que estamos porque es un recorrido selecto por los Cinco Continentes. Majestuoso.

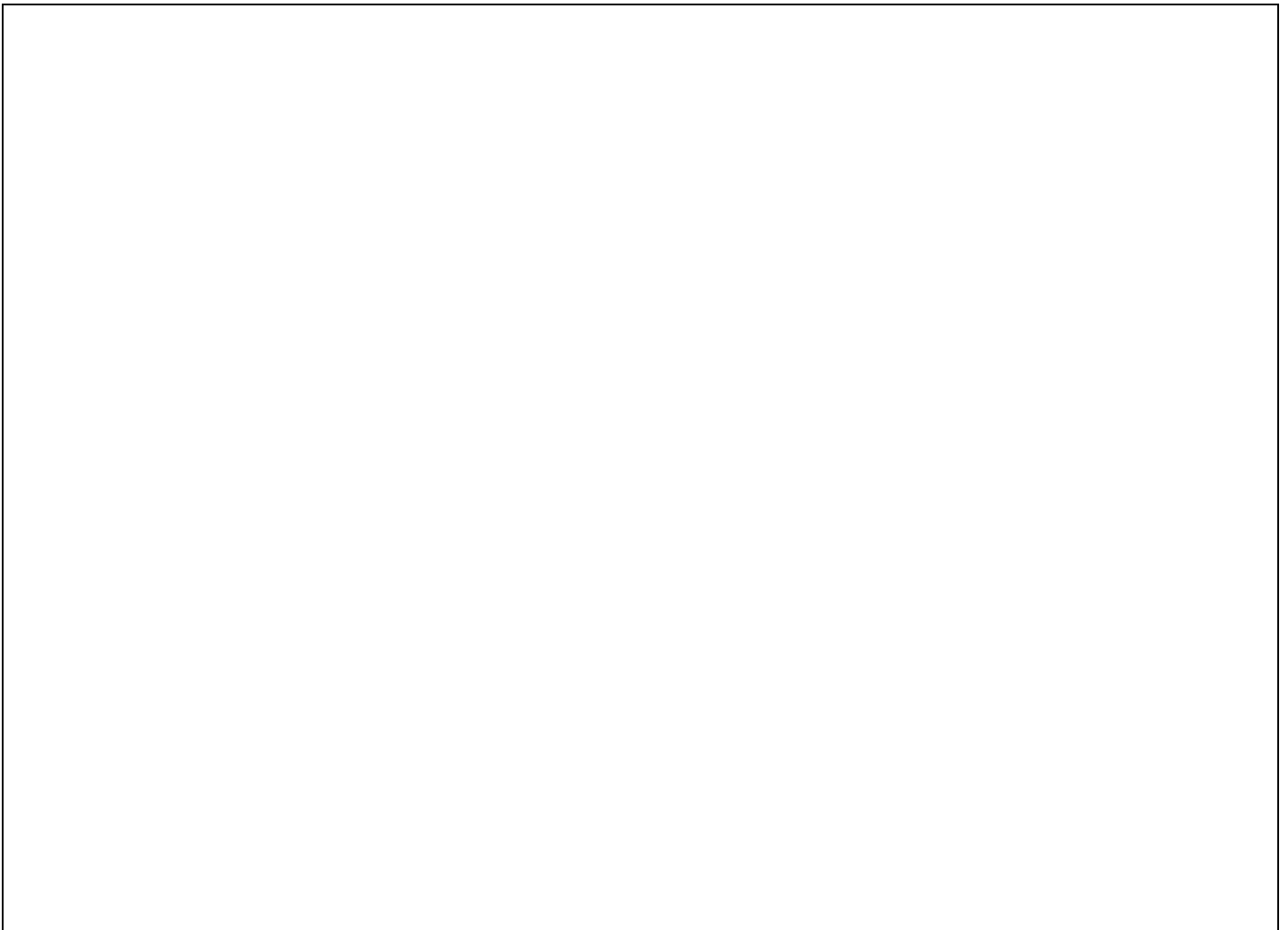
Resulta imposible visitar el British en un día, por eso debemos ser selectivos y centrarnos en sus piezas más importantes.

Debes buscar un elemento que resultó clave para entender a la civilización egipcia. Una pista, es algo así como un diccionario esculpido en granito. En el 196 antes de Cristo, Ptolomeo V escribió en griego (escritura demótica, letras usadas en Egipto) y en escritura jeroglífica.

Su hallazgo fue clave. El arqueólogo Champollion fue capaz de dar sentido a aquello que, hasta ese momento, era un caos y un misterio. Esto ocurrió en 1822. Todavía lo sigue siendo (pero ahora un poco menos).

¿De qué estamos hablando? Pon sus nombres en castellano e inglés:

Trata de dibujarla esquemáticamente y dividirla por partes. Ponle nombre a cada parte:



Completa la importancia de lo anterior, un libro que fue referencia de dicha civilización. Con sus historias, mitos, leyendas... Otra joya que se encuentra rodeada de momias, miniaturas, esfinges, sarcófagos...

[illegible]

En cuanto a Grecia, gran parte de los frisos del Partenón están aquí. Una sala entera, enorme, se dedica al templo griego. Incluso encontraremos templos enteros. Grecia e Inglaterra mantienen una fuerte disputa por este tema. ¿Puedes deducirlo por algo que veas en la sala? Copia algún texto que justifique tu respuesta. Lo encontrarás pronto.

El Templo de Artemisa y el Mausoleo de Halicarnaso, dos de las Antiguas Maravillas del Mundo, también están aquí. Explica, brevemente, su fecha de elaboración y un poquito de su historia.

Templo de Artemisa

Mausoleo de Halicarnaso

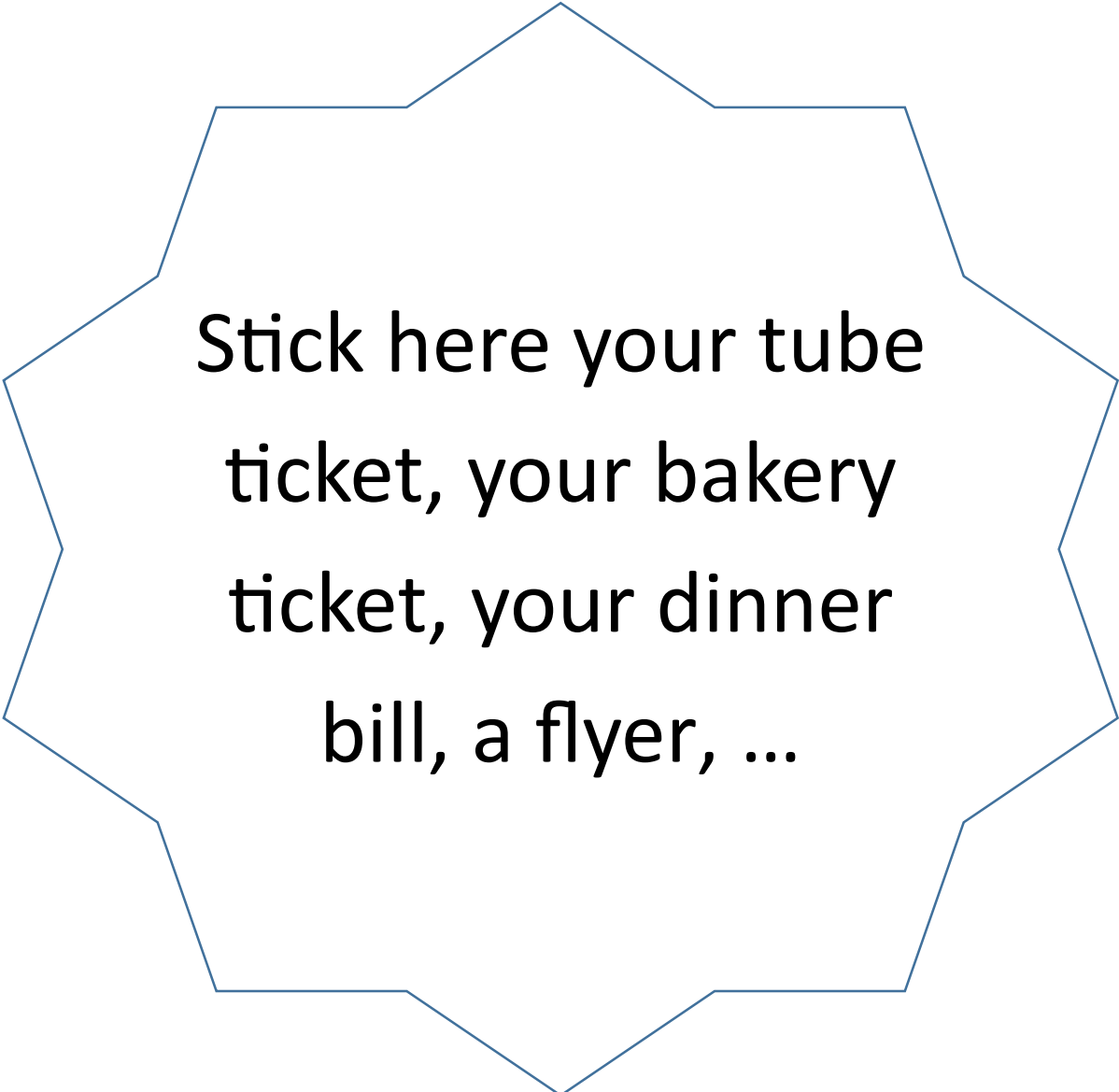
Otra de las piezas más espectaculares es uno de *los moai*, también conocida como *Hoa Hakananai'a*, proveniente de la Polinesia, de la Isla de Rapa Nui. Fue descubierta por el Capitán Cook. Quizás ahora no sepas a qué nos estamos refiriendo pero en cuanto veas la obra no tendrás dudas. Su traducción al castellano significaría algo así como “el amigo robado o escondido”. Aquí no tendrás que investigar, sólo debes encontrarlo y hacer un selfie grupal con una de ellas.

Lo mismo tendrás que hacer buscando las siguientes obras de arte: los Toros Alados de Khorsabad, alguna máscara africana y, por último, con algún guerrero chino.

<i>Hoa Hakananai</i>	Toros Alados de Khorsabad

Máscara africana	Guerrero chino

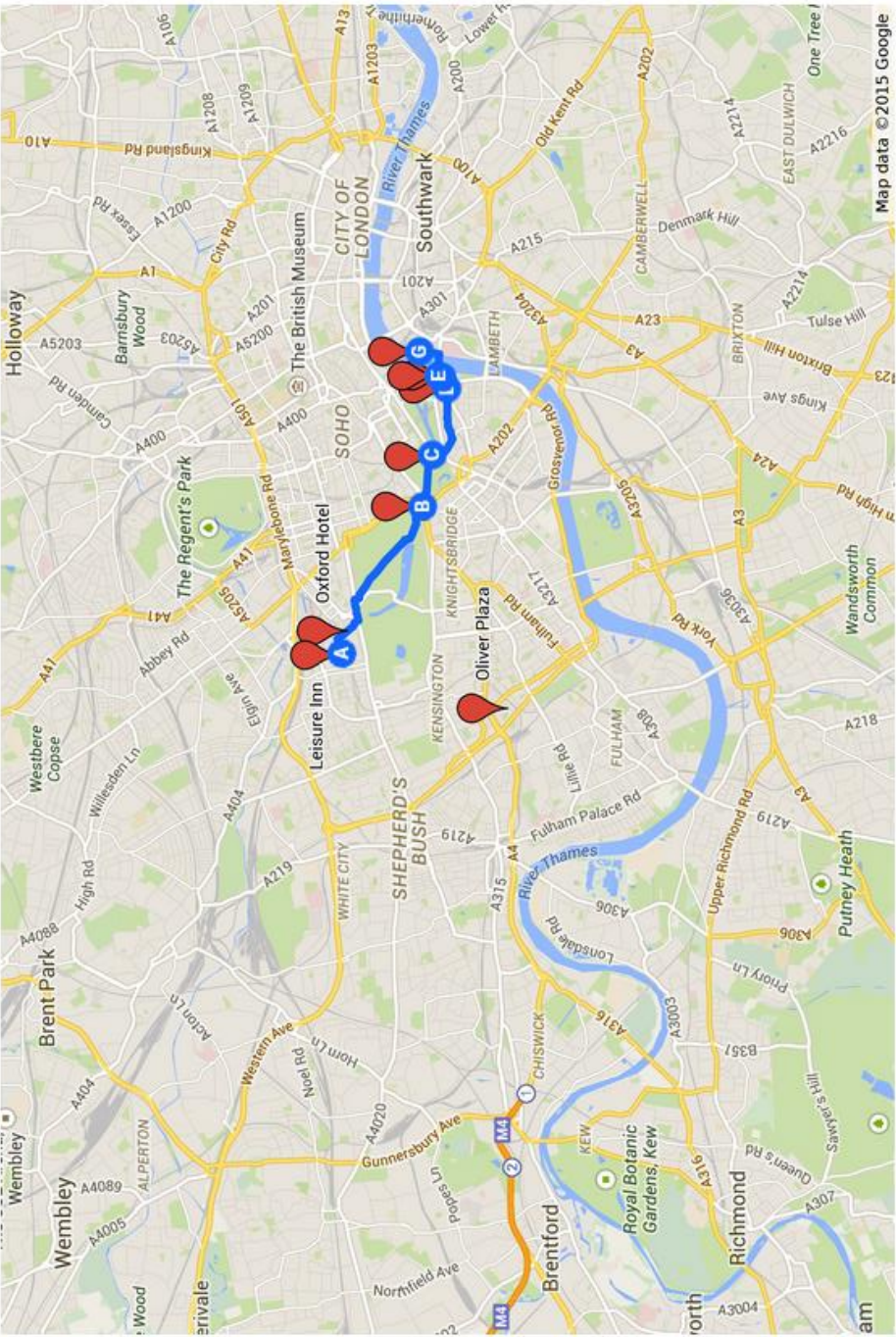
¡Disfruta del museo!



Stick here your tube
ticket, your bakery
ticket, your dinner
bill, a flyer, ...

Day 2: Sunday 15th March

1. ITINERARIO



Morning blog:
You have to record a video (no longer than 1 minute)
explaining which places you are going to visit.

hoteles

📍 Todos los elementos

Día 2: 15 de marzo

- 📍 Hyde Park Corner
- 📍 Palacio de Buckingham
- 📍 Westminster Abbey
- 📍 Big Ben
- 📍 Houses of Parliament
- 📍 London Eye

Día 3: 16 de marzo

Día 4: 17 de marzo

Día 2: Domingo 15 de marzo

- A** Leisure Inn
- B** Hyde Park Corner
- C** Palacio de Buckingham
- D** Westminster Abbey
- E** Big Ben
- F** Houses of Parliament
- G** London Eye

2. Here you have a brief description of some of the sites we are going to visit.

Buckingham Palace



Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official and main royal London home. It has been the official London residence of Britain's monarchy since 1837. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to live there.

Buckingham Palace is not only the home of the Queen and Prince Philip but also the London residence of the Duke of York (Prince Andrew) and the Earl and Countess of Wessex (Prince Edward and his wife) and their daughter.

Buckingham Palace is used also for the administrative work for the monarchy. It is here in the state apartments that Her Majesty receives and entertains guests invited to the Palace.

Buckingham Palace was originally a grand house built by the Dukes of Buckingham for his wife. George IV began transforming it into a palace in 1826.

When the Queen is at home, you can see her royal flag flying from the flag pole on top of Buckingham Palace. This flag is called the Royal Standard.



Foot Guards

Five regiments of Foot Guards guard the Palace. They wear red jackets and tall, furry hats called bearskins.

When the first guards come on duty, there is a ceremony

called the Changing of the Guard.

Changing of the Guard

A familiar sight at Buckingham Palace is the Changing of the Guard ceremony that takes place in the forecourt each morning. The monarch and the royal palaces have been guarded by the Household Troops since 1660.

The Palace has around 600 rooms, including 19 State rooms, 52 royal and guest bedrooms, 78 bathrooms, 92 offices, a cinema and a swimming pool. It also has its own post office and police station.

About 400 people work at the Palace, including domestic servants, chefs, footmen, cleaners, plumbers, gardeners, chauffeurs, electricians, and two people who look after the 300 clocks.



Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey is just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is one of the oldest buildings in London and one of the most important religious centres in the country.



The Abbey was built by Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror was crowned in it on Christmas Day

Every King and Queen has been crowned in Westminster Abbey since William the

Conqueror in 1066.

Many kings and Queens and famous people are buried or commemorated at Westminster Abbey.



Its founder, Edward the Confessor, was made a saint after his death and he is buried in a special chapel dedicated to him.

National figures including Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, David Livingstone, Sir Isaac Newton, Rudyard

Kipling, Clement Attlee, William Pitt are buried in Westminster Abbey.

Palace of Westminster

The **Palace of Westminster**, known also as the **Houses of Parliament** or just Westminster, is where the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (the House of Lords and the House of Commons)

conduct their sittings. It is the place where laws governing British life are debated and passed.



From the middle of the 11th century until 1512 the Palace of Westminster was the royal home to the Kings and Queens of England, hence the name.

The Palace of Westminster features three main towers. Of these, the largest and tallest is the 98.5-metre (323 ft) Victoria Tower, which occupies the south-western corner of the Palace.

Only Westminster Hall and St Stephen's Crypt escaped the great fire of 1834. Over 700 years of history were destroyed in that dramatic fire.

The modern Palace of Westminster is the largest Gothic building in the world - there are over 1,000 rooms and two miles of corridors in it.

Big Ben

The Palace of Westminster contains the bell Big Ben that is struck each quarter hour. A light in the clock tower tells when the House of Commons is in session.

Big Ben is one of the most famous landmarks in the world. The clock tower is situated on the banks of the river Thames and is part of the Palace of Westminster.



Officially "Big Ben" does not refer to the whole clocktower (also known as St Stephen's Tower), but to the huge thirteen ton bell that strikes the hour.

The Great Bell which was first struck on the 7 September 1859


London Eye

The British Airways London Eye (Millennium Wheel) stands 135 metres (443 feet) high on the South Bank of the River Thames between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges. It is the world's highest observation wheel.



Sunday's Activities

London CASINO

#	The Sentence	Your Bet
1	London is the most densely populated area in Britain and is the ninth largest city in the world.	
2	If London was a country it would be the 6th biggest in Europe.	
3	The London Underground, was built in 1863, which is known as the 'Tube', but it wasn't the first metro of the world.	
4	Big Ben is actually the name of the clock and the tower itself.	
5	From the 15th to the 19th centuries when the Thames River was much wider and slower, it often froze over in winter and Frost Fairs were held on the ice.	
6	Covent Garden should be called Convent Garden named after the Westminster Convent garden, it was misspelled.	
7	Her Majesty the Queen is allowed to enter the House of Commons in Parliament because she is a member.	
8	London is formed by two ancient cities - City of London and City of Westminster, both cities forming the region of Greater London.	
9	The London Eye or Millennium Wheel is the second tallest Ferris wheel in Europe.	
10	It takes 61 seconds to open Tower Bridge, which opens about 1,000 times a year.	
11	There are more languages spoken in London than in any other city in the world.	
12	London's Tube stations sheltered Londoners from the Blitz during WWII, one night a record 177,500 were counted sleeping in the underground transport system.	
13	The world's smallest police station is located in the southwest corner of Trafalgar Square, carved out of the base of a lamp post circa 1930.	
14	The Canary Wharf Tower is the tallest building in London.	
15	Angel Tube Station, has Western Europe's longest escalator with 318 steps	



LONDON

PICTIONARY & INFORMATION FILE

Read the information about some London sights and write what they are. Then match the words to the pictures.

It is a big clock tower. It is famous all over the world. It is part of the Houses of parliament. It is one of the symbols of London. _____

It is a very famous church in London, not far from the Houses of Parliament. The kings and queens were crowned here. _____

The house at number ten is very famous. It is the Prime Minister's house. _____

It is a very famous bridge over the Thames. They open it when a big ship comes. _____

It was a palace and a prison. Now you can see the Crown Jewels there. _____

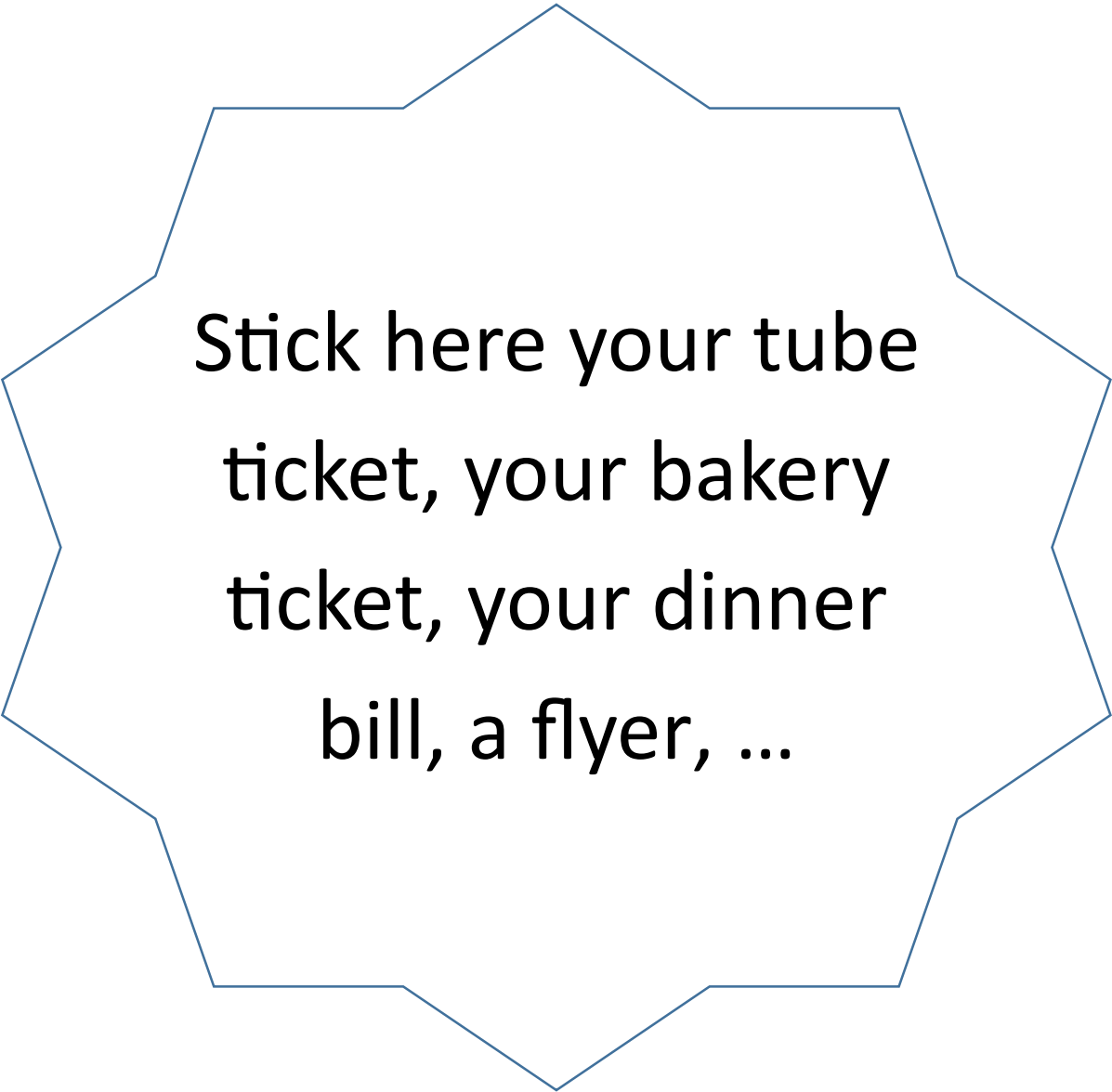
It is in the centre of London and there are lots of cinemas, theatres and shops there. There are always a lot of people there, too. _____

It is the home of time. The world's Prime Meridian goes through this place. _____

1. Big Ben
2. Bobby
3. Buckingham Palace
4. double-decker
5. Downing Street
6. Greenwich
7. Guard
8. Horse guard
9. Hyde Park
10. Piccadilly Circus
11. Saint Paul's Cathedral
12. The Tower of London
13. Tower Bridge
14. Trafalgar Square
15. Underground Station
16. Westminster Abbey



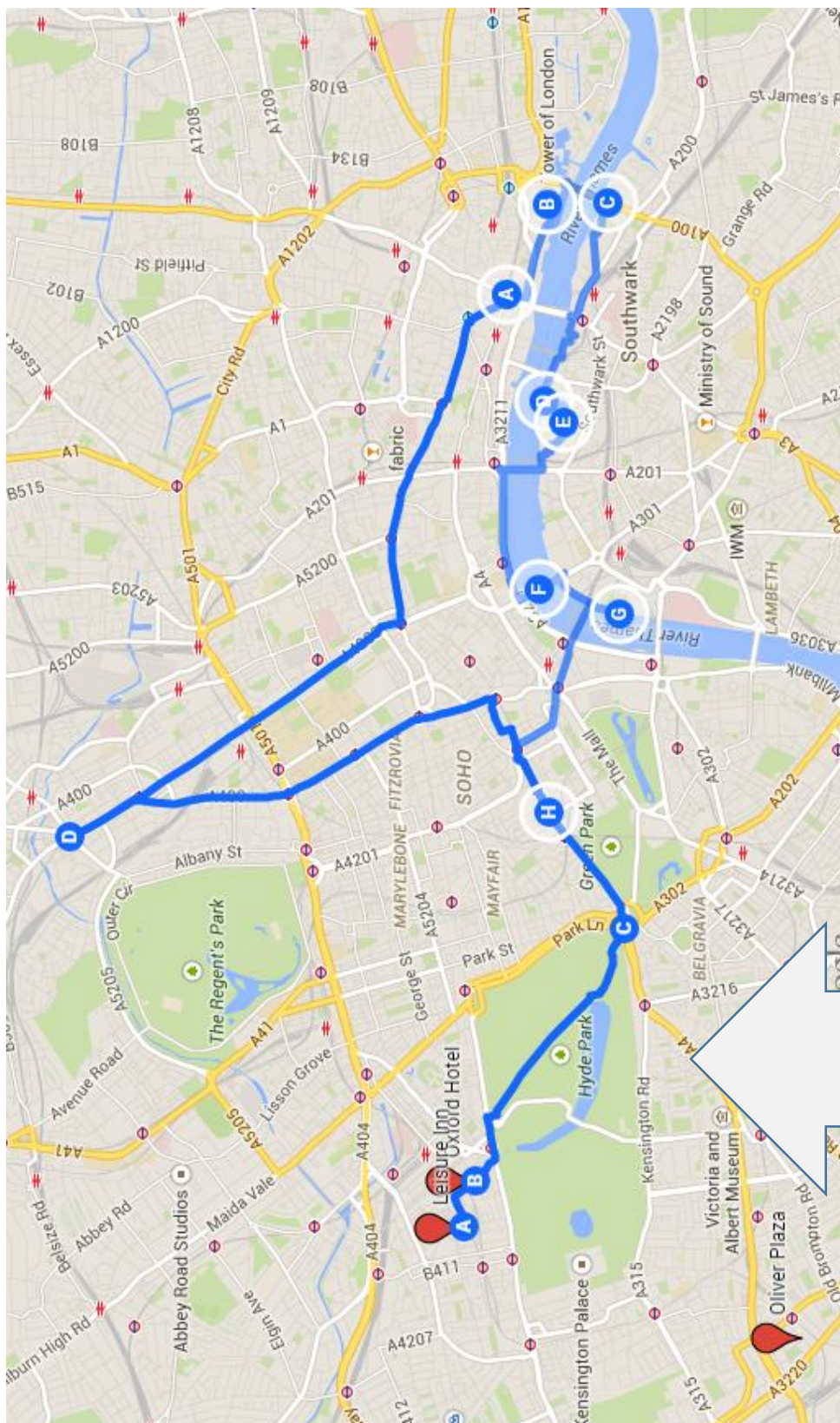
GET TICKETS



Stick here your tube
ticket, your bakery
ticket, your dinner
bill, a flyer, ...

Day 3: Monday 16th

1) ITINERARIO



Indicaciones día 3 mañana

- A Leisure Inn
 B Oxford Hotel
 C Hyde Park Corner
 D
 Camden Town, Camden, Reino Unido
 E
 Monument London Underground Station

Indicaciones día 3 tarde

- A** Monument London Underground Station
B Torre de Londres
C Tower Bridge
D Shakespeare's Globe
E Tate Modern
F Waterloo Bridge
G London Eye
H
- 61 Piccadilly, London W1
 ODY, Reino Unido

Morning blog:

You have to record a video (no longer than 1 minute) explaining which places you are going to visit.

1. Here you have a brief description of some of the sites we are going to visit.

Camden Town

Camden Market has become one of London's top attractions. The **Camden markets** are a number of markets in Camden Town. A small local foodstuffs market has operated in Inverness Street in Camden Town since the



beginning of the 20th century. From 1974 a small weekly crafts market that operated every Sunday near Camden Lock developed into a large complex of markets. The markets originally operated on Sundays only, which continues to be the main trading day.

The Monument to the Great Fire



The Monument is a 61 metre (202 feet) tall stone Roman doric column in the heart of the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected between 1671 and 1677, as the City's memorial to the Great Fire in 1666.

The fire began in a baker's house in Pudding Lane on Sunday 2nd September 1666 and finally extinguished on Wednesday 5th September, after destroying the greater part of the City.

The significance of its 61 metre (202 feet) height is the distance to the bakery on Pudding Lane that was the suspected source of the fire that destroyed the city.

The Tower of London

For over 900 years, The Tower of London has been standing guard over the capital. As a Royal Palace, fortress, prison, place of execution, arsenal, Royal Mint, Royal Zoo and jewel house, it has witnessed many great events in British history. The Tower of London was originally built by William the Conqueror, following his successful invasion of England in 1066. The Tower of London is perhaps better known as a prison.



*The responsibility for looking after the prisoners was given to the Yeomen Warders or Beefeaters *In the centre of the Tower of London is the famous White Tower. It is the oldest part of the fortress and was built on the site of the Norman Keep built by William the Conqueror. The Tower, or Bloody Tower as it is known, has been host to many famous executions and imprisonments, including those of Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey and Sir Walter Raleigh.



***The Legend of The Ravens**

Ravens have lived at the Tower of London for hundreds of years. Legend has it that if the ravens ever leave the Tower of London the White Tower will crumble and a great disaster shall befall England.

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge has stood over the River Thames in London since 1894 and is one of the finest, most recognisable bridges in the World. It is the only Thames bridge which can be raised but only 4 to 5 times a week



Shakespeare's Globe



The fascinating story of the re-creation of Shakespeare's theatre. Visitors can see the reconstructed Elizabethan theatre, built with materials, techniques and craftsmanship of 400 years ago. The world's largest Shakesperian exhibition explores the playwright's London, Elizabethan theatre and the Shakespeare's influence around the world. The summer season of plays sees Shakespeare performed in an authentic setting.

Monday's Activities

Candem market:

1.- What are Candem market's opening times?

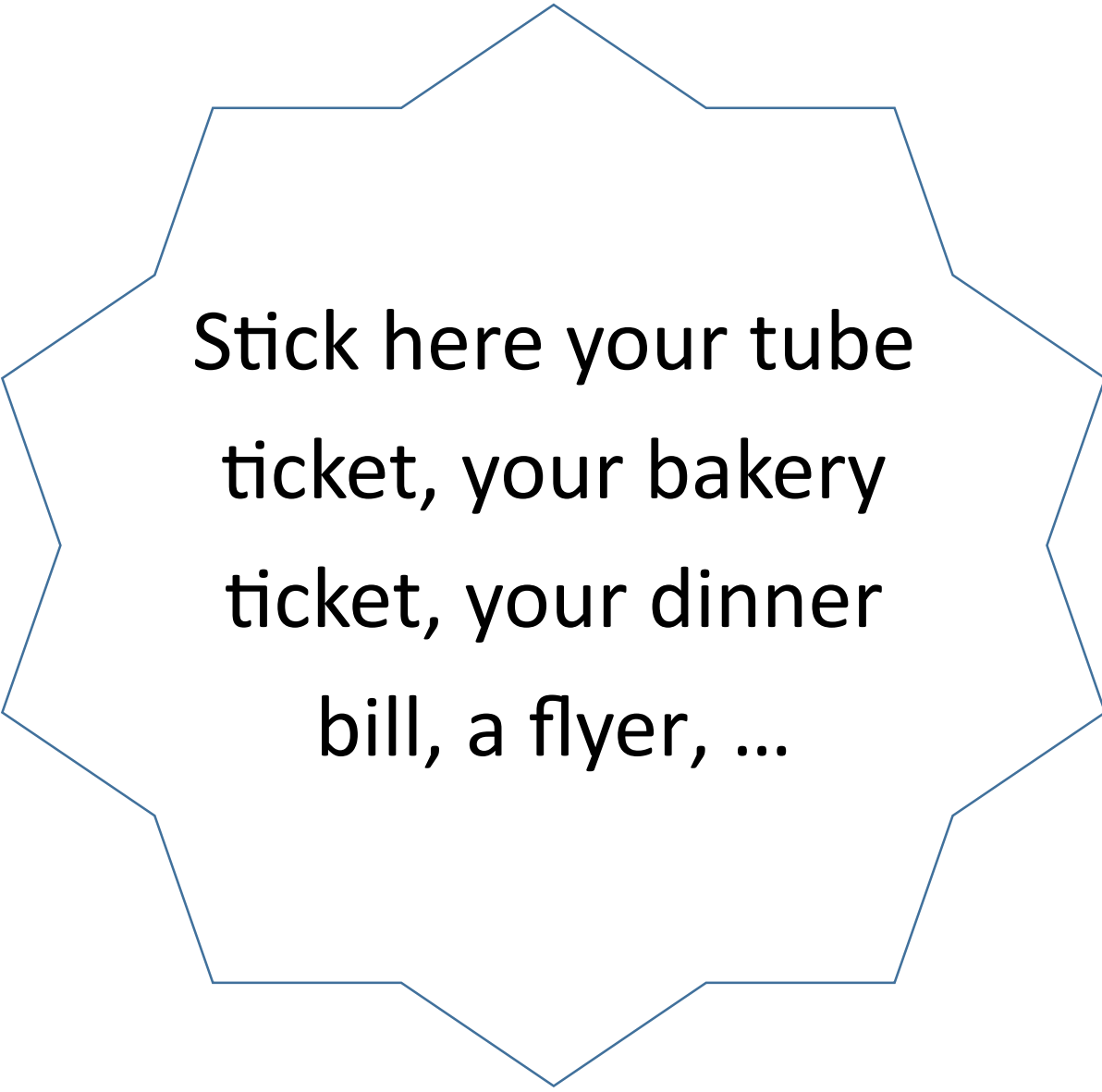
2.- What three markets form Candem market?

3.-What type of things can you find in the market?

4.-Where did you have lunch? (name of the restaurant, stall..)

5.- What did you have for lunch? (Explain. You can also add a picture)

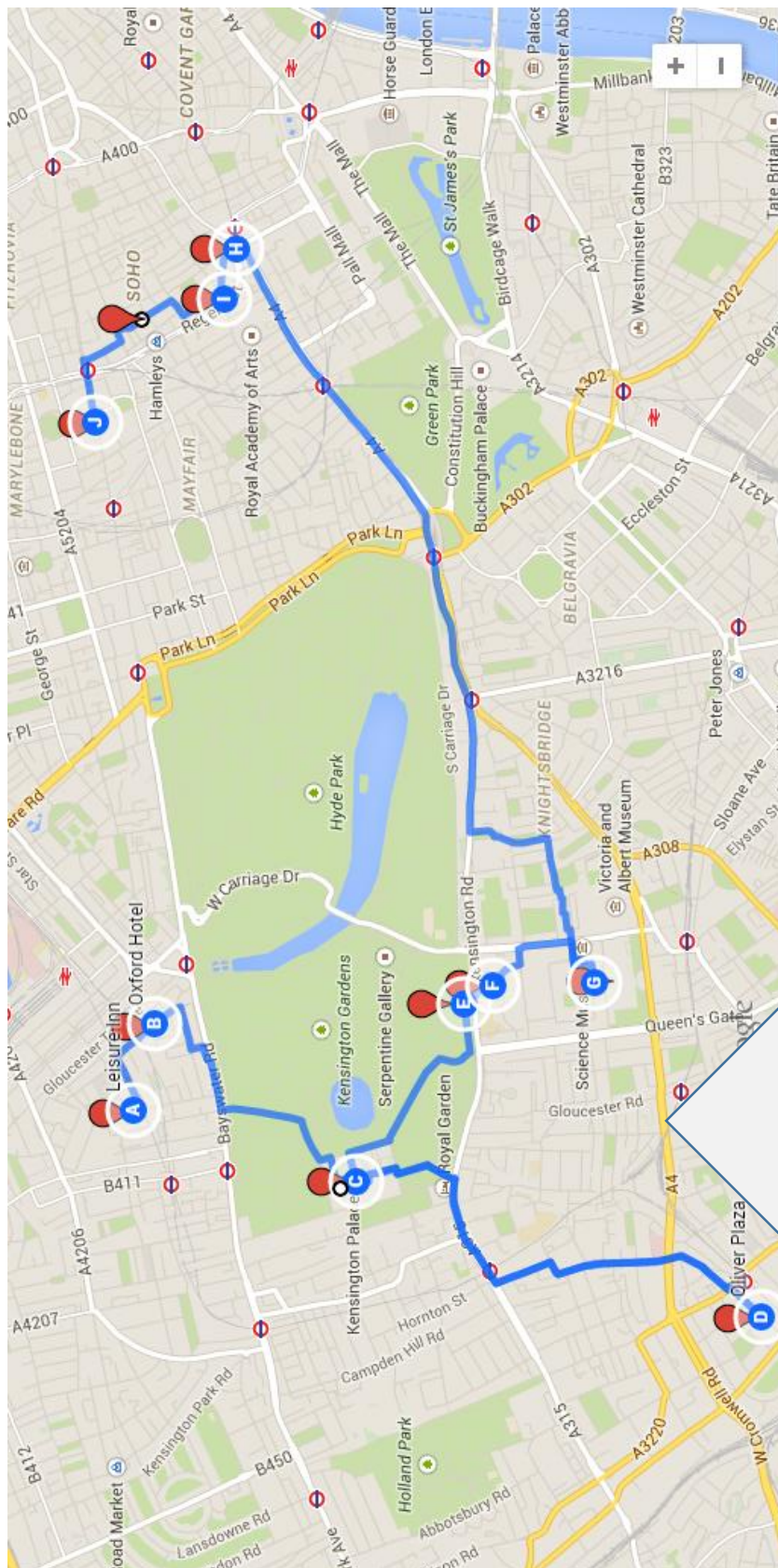
GET TICKETS



Stick here your tube
ticket, your bakery
ticket, your dinner
bill, a flyer, ...

Day 4: Tuesday 17th March

1. ITINERARIO



Día 4: Martes

A pie

- A** Leisure Inn
- B** Oxford Hotel
- C** Kensington Palace
- D** Oliver Plaza
- E** Albert Memorial
- F** Albert Hall Mansions
- G** Natural History Museum
- H** Piccadilly Circus
- I** Regent St
- J** 487 Oxford Street, London ...

Morning blog:

You have to record a video (no longer than 1 minute) explaining which places you are going to visit.

2. Here you have a brief description of some of the sites we are going to visit.

Morning

We are leaving the hotel towards Kensington Road. In this area we can find the Albert Memorial, the Royal Albert Hall and Kensington Palace.



The **Albert Memorial** is a pavilion which contains a statue of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. He died of typhoid in 1861. It is situated in Kensington Gardens, directly to the north of the Royal Albert Hall. It was commissioned by Queen Victoria in memory of her beloved husband. The memorial was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the Gothic Revival style. Opened in July 1872 by Queen Victoria, the memorial is 176 feet (54 m) tall, took over ten years to

complete, and cost £120,000 (the equivalent of about £10,000,000 in 2010). The cost was met by public subscription.



On the northern edge of South Kensington and directly to the south of the Albert Memorial, we will find **The Royal Albert Hall**, a beautiful concert hall, best known for holding the Proms concerts annually each summer since 1941. It has a capacity of up to 5,272 seats. Since its opening by Queen Victoria in 1871, the world's leading artists from several performance genres have appeared on its stage and it has become one of the UK's most treasured and distinctive buildings. Each year it hosts more than 350 events including classical concerts, rock

and pop, ballet and opera, sports, award ceremonies, school and community events, charity performances and banquets.

Its name was changed to the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences in tribute to Queen Victoria's deceased consort, Prince Albert.



Kensington Palace is a royal residence in Kensington Gardens, in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea . It has been a residence of the British Royal Family since the 17th century, and is the official London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Harry and Kate Middleton, and other members of the Royal family.

Nowadays, the State Rooms are open to the public .

Then we will walk to Cromwell Street to visit the **Natural History Museum**, which holds a vast range of specimens from various segments of natural history.



The museum is home to some 80 million items within five main collections: botany, entomology, mineralogy, paleontology and zoology.

The museum is a world-renowned centre of research specializing in taxonomy, identification and conservation. Many of the collections have great historical as well as scientific value, such as specimens collected by Charles Darwin. The museum is particularly famous for its exhibition of dinosaur skeletons and ornate architecture. It is called a "cathedral of nature".

Like other national museums in the United Kingdom, the Natural History Museum does not charge an admission fee.

Some of the most spectacular specimens in the museum include Dippy (the plaster cast of the skeleton of a Diplodocus), the Dodo bird, a huge Blue Whale skeleton, one of the oldest "On the origin of species" copies, by Charles Darwin, a T-Rex animatronic, a Megaterium skeleton, a piece of a Moon rock, the skull of the woolly mammoth of Ilford, a Triceratops skeleton, a lion skull from the Middle Ages found in the Tower of London, Dinocochlea, a rare fossil of a snail, and the skull of a giant deer called Megaloceros.

Then we can walk to **Piccadilly Circus**, which is about 20 minutes away and have a meal in the area.



Piccadilly Circus is a road junction and public space in the City of Westminster (the City of Westminster is an independent city in the middle of London), built in 1819 to connect Regent Street with Piccadilly. A circus, from the Latin word meaning "circle", is a round open space at a street junction.

The Circus is close to major shopping and entertainment areas in the West End. Its status as a major traffic junction has made Piccadilly Circus a busy meeting place and a tourist attraction in its own right. The Circus is particularly known for its video display and neon signs mounted on the corner building on the northern side, as well as the Shaftesbury memorial fountain and statue of Eros. The statue of Eros is one of the most recognizable symbols of London. It was constructed as 'Angel of Christian Charity', but was later renamed after the Greek god of love.

Afternoon

At this moment you can probably have some time for shopping or walking around along **Regent Street, Oxford Street and Carnaby Street.**

Regent Street is one of the major shopping streets in the West End of London, well known to tourists and locals and famous for its Christmas illuminations. It is named after the Prince Regent, later George IV.

The street was completed in 1825 and was an early example of town planning in England.

Oxford Street is a major road in the City of Westminster in the West End of London. It is Europe's busiest shopping street, and as of 2011 had approximately 300 shops.

Roughly halfway along Oxford Street is Oxford Circus, a busy junction with Regent Street.



Carnaby Street is a pedestrian shopping street in the City of Westminster located in the Soho district, near Oxford Street and Regent Street. It is home to numerous fashion retailers, including a large number of independent fashion boutiques.

This is the moment to visit other famous places in London: the Wax Museum of Madame Tussaud or any of the famous football stadiums, such as Wembley or Stamford Bridge.

Finally, we will visit the **Soho** area to have dinner, and then we will return to the hotel.

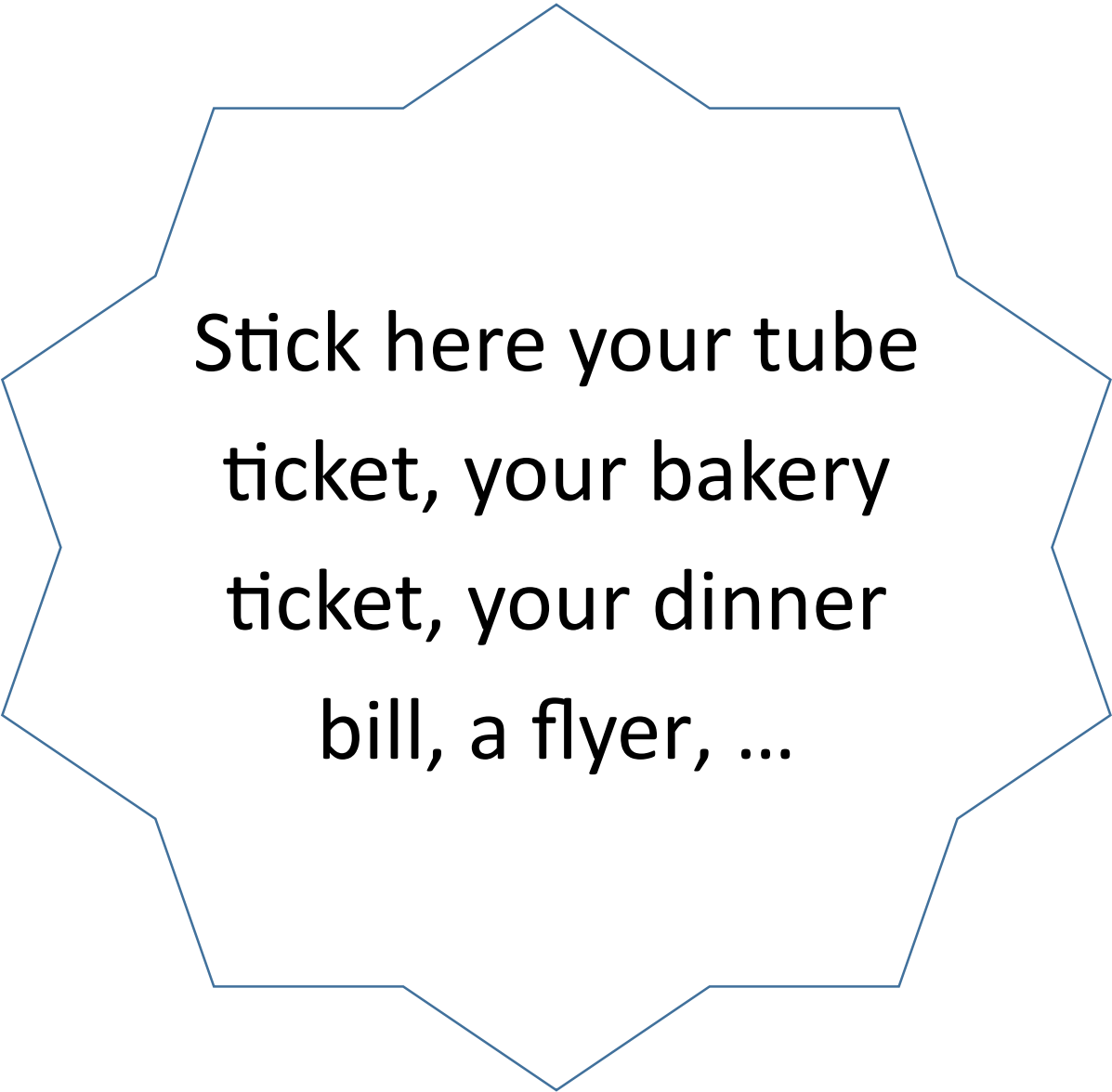
Soho is an area which has a reputation for its nightlife and as a location for the headquarters of leading film companies. Since the 1980s, the area has undergone considerable transformation. Nowadays it is predominantly a fashionable district of restaurants and media offices. Soho is a small, multicultural area of central London; a home to industry, commerce, culture and entertainment, as well as a residential area for both rich and poor. It has clubs, bars, restaurants and late-night coffee shops that give the streets an "open-all-night" feel at the weekends.

Tuesday's Activities

1. Write a composition explaining your visit at the NHM. You must include a brief depiction, providing information, of three of the following issues in the Museum's exhibitions. You can also add some drawings of the objects:

Dippy	Megaterium skeleton
Dodo Bird	Ilford woolly mammoth skull
Blue Whale skeleton	Triceratops skeleton
"On the origin of species" book.	Lion skull from the Tower of London
T-Rex animatronic	Dinocochlea
Moon rock	Megaloceros

GET TICKETS



Stick here your tube
ticket, your bakery
ticket, your dinner
bill, a flyer, ...