



Základní škola Zachar, Kroměříž, příspěvková organizace

Pracovní list

Předmět: AJ

Ročník: sedmý

Opakování vzdělávacího celku: London, Great Britain

Instructions:

When you come back to school, you are going to cover an interesting topic – London and Great Britain. Mrs. Blowers always prepares a lesson about “Cockney”. Read about it in advance. Enjoy it ☺

Cockney

Cockney is not just a kind of English. It's the whole culture and a specific type of person, too.

Any Eastern Londoner born within the sound radius of the famous bell of Bow Church can be called Cockney. A true „cockney sparra“ will have a strong accent and their vocabulary will contain „rhyming slang“.

Cockney region

To be a Cockney, one must be born within the reach of the Bow Bells. **The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow** was destroyed during the **Great Fire of London** in 1666 and consequently rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. The bells were destroyed again in the World War II (1941) and weren't replaced until 1961. It means there was a period of 20 years when no true Cockneys could be born according to the definition.

Cockney English

Cockney English is characterized by its own special vocabulary and usage, known as "**rhyming slang**".

How it works?

Take a pair of associated words where the second word rhymes with the word you intend to say and use only the first word of the pair to indicate the word you originally wanted to say. A good example is "apples and pears" for "stairs"; "Where's your husband gone?" "Oh, he's just gone up the apples."

Cockney examples

look --> butcher's hook

Let's 'ave a **butcher's** at it.

Mate --> China plate

He's me best **China**.

Water --> Fisherman's daughter

Gimme a drink of **fisherman's**.

Road --> frog and toad

I'm going up the **frog**.

Hands --> German bands

Me **Germans** are cold.



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Bow Bells are the bells of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London. To be 'born within the sound of Bow Bells' is the traditional definition of a Cockney. These days anyone with a London accent is likely to be called a Cockney.

Další materiály k tématu najdete v učebnici str.: 44, 45

Vypracoval: Mgr. Šárka Kostelníčková

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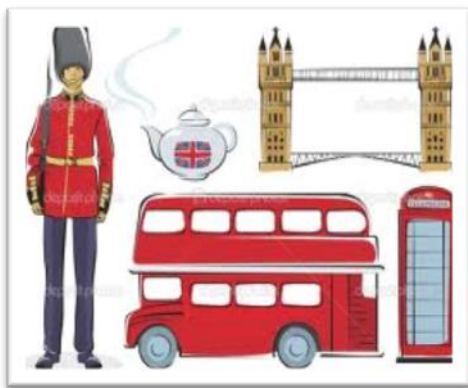
Ročník: 7A

Opakování vzdělávacího celku: London, Great Britain

Complete the gaps in the text with missing prepositions.

UNSEEN LONDON

London is famous **1)** its attractions like Big Ben and the Tower **2)**
London. Millions **3)** tourists look **4)** these buildings every year but not far **5)**



..... these places, there are other interesting sights. Next time you set **6)** **7)** visit London, why not plan **8)** go **9)** some **10)** the places close **11)** the centre **12)** the city that tourists rarely go **13)**? Get **14)** a taxi and ask the driver **15)** take you **16)** Billingsgate fish market, **17)** example. When you arrive **18)** the market, you will be amazed **19)** the sights and the sounds **20)** real London. You can ask the fish sellers **21)** their work – and you don't have **22)** wait **23)** hours **24)** get a ticket!

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Read the article about London. Then do the quiz online:

<https://www.helpforenglish.cz/article/2007091203-quiz-london>

A GLIMPSE OF LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Today London is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than seven million. London is situated on both sides of the Thames. There are fourteen bridges across the Thames.

In fact, there are several Londons. There is the ancient City of London. It is the oldest part of London. There are no houses in the City, only large office buildings. The City is the country's financial and business centre. The Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England are all there. During the day the City has a population of half a million. At night the City is a different place. There's no traffic and very few people. It's quiet and empty.

London has many faces'. There is the West End with its famous shops and hotels. It's the finest part of London." In the West End there are theatres, cinemas, museums, picture galleries, long streets of fine shops and many big houses. There are beautiful parks, too.

The Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, Downing Street are all in the West End. Whitehall is the street where all the Government offices are. It is the heart of the government of Great Britain.

If the City is the "money" of London, and the West End is the "goods" of London, then the East End is the "hands" of London.

Working-class London is in the East End. It is a district of docks, factories, poor little houses and narrow streets. Housing conditions in this part of London are very bad. Lots of old houses have no modern conveniences, They are damp, dirty and dark.

Every large city is full of contrasts, but London is the city of contrasts.



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