

PODSUMOWANIE  
REALIZACJI  
INDYWIDUALNEGO  
PLANU ROZWOJU  
EDUKACYJNEGO

W RAMACH MAZOWIECKIEGO  
PROGRAMU STYPENDIALNEGO DLA  
UCZNIÓW SZCZEGÓLNIE  
UZDOLNIONYCH -  
NAJLEPSZA INWESTYCJA W  
CZŁOWIEKA.

Aleksandra Stadryniak



**SUKCES**  
**ROZWÓJ**  
**STYPENDIUM**

# BRITISH MUSEUM

This world-famous museum, founded in 1753, is listed among the Top Ten London Attractions. It contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities from many historic civilizations, including Ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome.

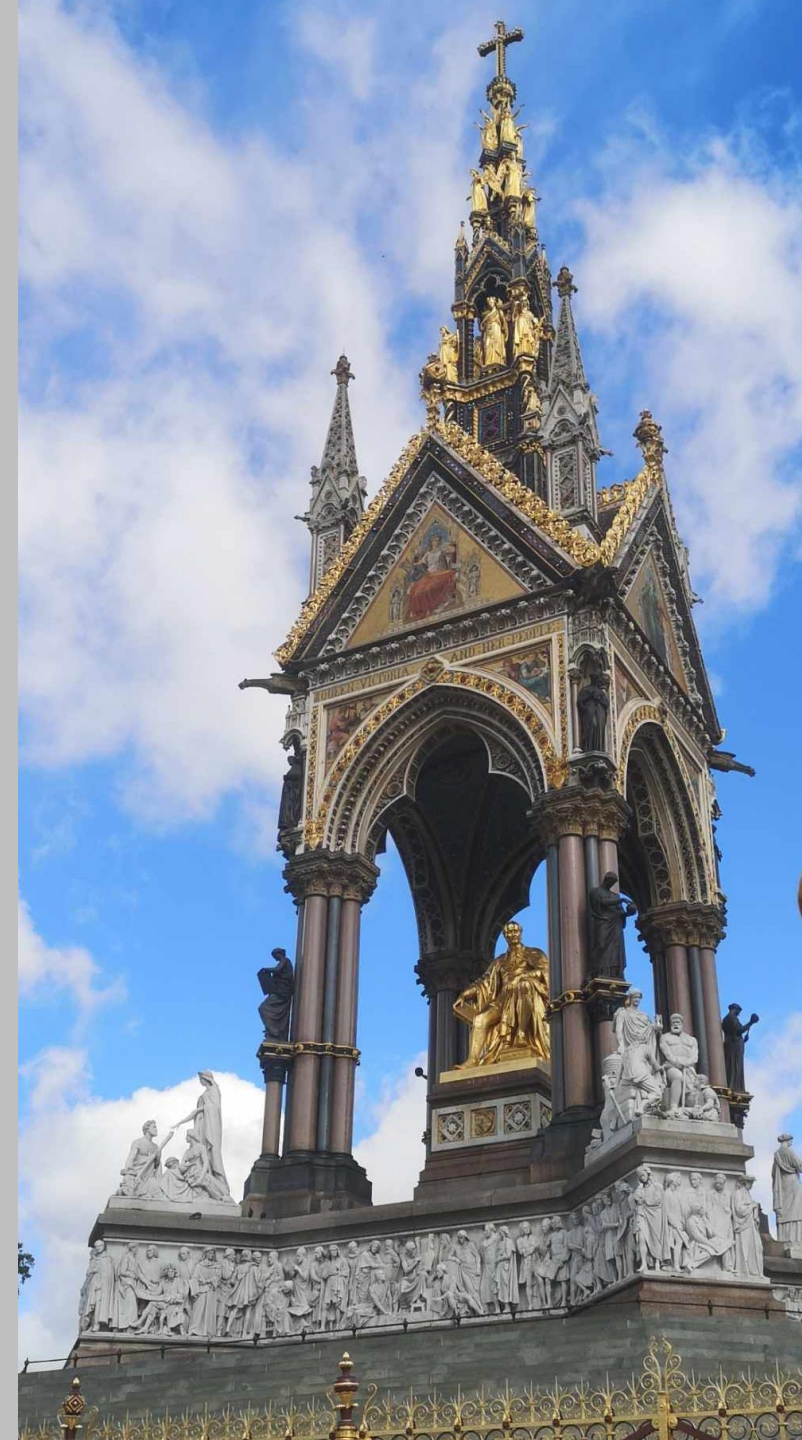
Among the best-known exhibits are:

- The Egyptian Mummies,
- The Parthenon Marbles,
- The Rosetta Stone.



# ALBERT MEMORIAL

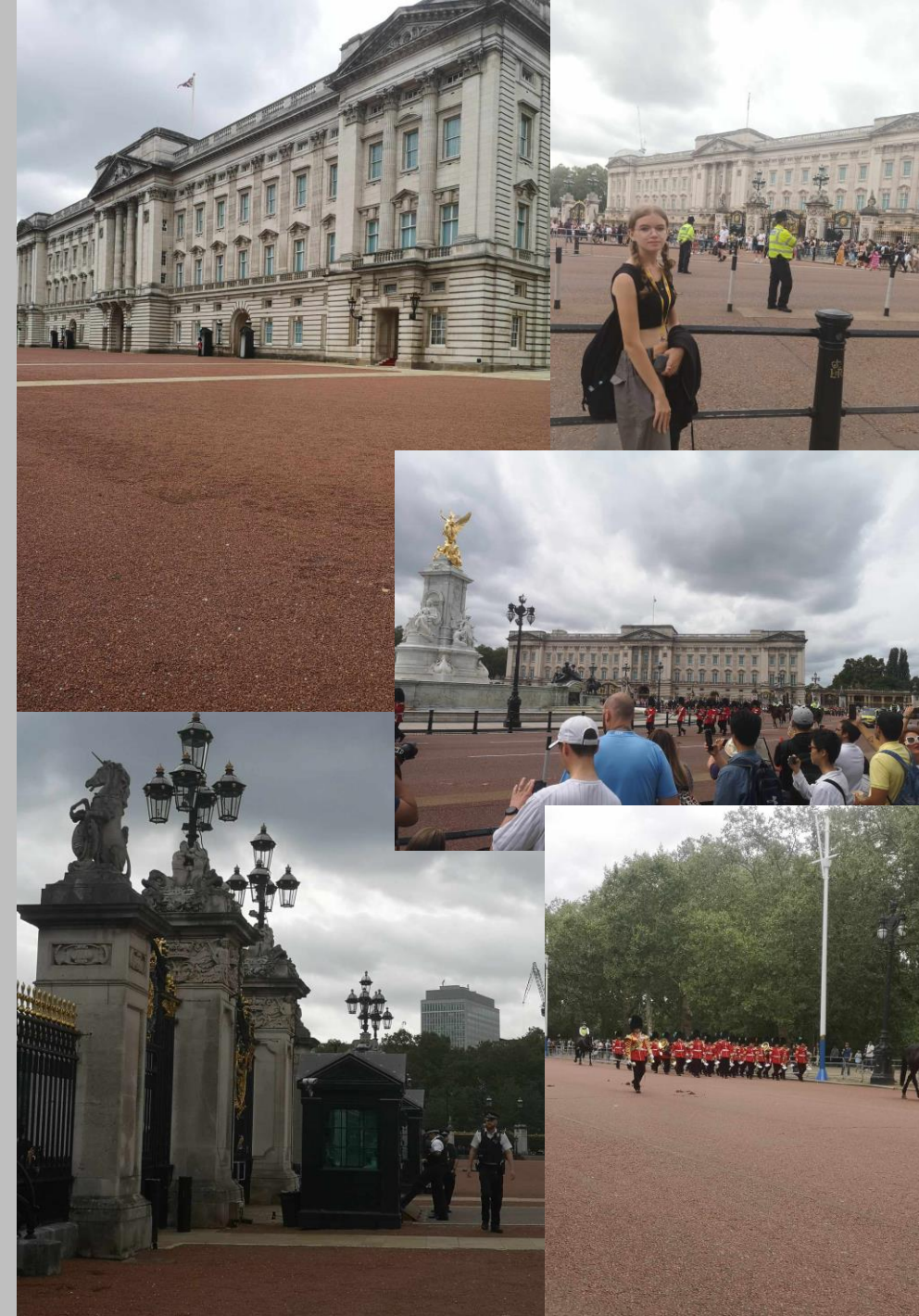
Situated opposite Royal Akber Hall, Albert Memorial is a national monument to Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, who died in 1861 at age of 42. A 15-foot high figure of the prince is holding a catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851.



# BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The palace is the official London residence of the British monarch. When the queen or king is staying at the palace, the Royal Standard is flown above the central balcony.

It was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham. There are about 660 rooms at the palace, on three main floors. There is a private garden behind the palace with its own lake. The garden has 120 hectares and is the biggest private garden in Britain. Every year garden parties are held there, with thousands of guests and invited by the monarch.



# CENOTAPH

A cenotaph means an empty tomb or a monument built in honour of people whose remains are elsewhere.

The monument in the Middle of Whitehall, is a war memorial to commemorate the dead of both world wars I and II.



# COVENT GARDEN

This area was one a 'covent (monastery) garden', growing fruit and vegetables for the abbey at Westminster. In the 17th century the famous architect, Inigo Jones, designed London's first elegant square here. Now Covent Garden has again become a fashionable and stylish place where both Londoners and tourists come for entertainment.



# GREENWICH

Greenwich, with the Prime Meridian, is famous as the centre of the world's time system. It is also the home of the National Maritime Museum, one of the largest naval museums in the world.



# OXFORD

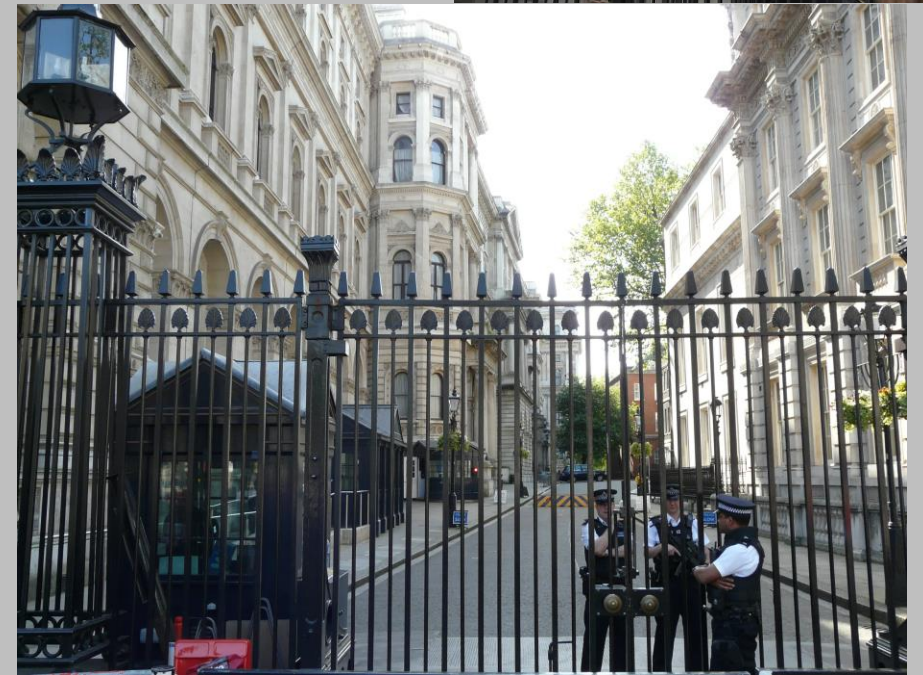
The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It traces its roots back to at least the end of the 11th century, although the exact date of foundation remains unclear. There are 39 colleges of the University of Oxford and Christ Church, founded in 1525, is the largest and one of the most famous colleges in Oxford. When Christ Church college became property of King Henry VIII, he appointed the college chapel as cathedral of Oxford. The patron saint of Oxford is Saint Frideswide and her shrine is in the cathedral. Tom Tower (1682), designed by Sir Christopher Wren is an Oxford landmark and the most famous feature of Christ Church college. There are many attractions in Oxford and the best way to see them is just to take a walk along the old picturesque streets, such as the cobbled Radcliffe Square with the famous Radcliffe Camera. Don't miss the Bodleian Library and the Sheldonian Theatre, a venue for official university events as well as a variety of concerts. The University is also the owner of the Ashmolean Museum, Britain's oldest public museum.





# DOWNING STREET

It is a short street in central London, off Whitehall. Number 10 Downing Street has been the official residence of the 'prime minister' since it was presented to Britain's first prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, by king George II in 1732. Number 11 next door is the official home of the minister of finance, called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1990 Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ordered a pair of iron gates to prevent terrorist attacks.



# BRIGHTON

A fishing town on the south coast of England became a fashionable sea resort when King George IV encouraged the development of the town at the end of XVIII century. The king spent most of his leisure time in Brighton and the Royal Pavilion in the Indian style was constructed for him right in the town centre. The arrival of the railway in 1841 brought Brighton within the reach of day-trippers from London. Today Brighton is a busy seaside resort with the population of about 250 thousands. There are, among others, two universities and a number of English language schools.

The Royal Pavilion -Queen Victoria came on holiday to Brighton but she disliked the lack of privacy as the palace was situated on a fairly small plot of land in the town centre. It was also becoming too small for her growing family (she had 9 children) and she preferred the Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. Eventually, in 1850 the Pavilion was sold to the town for 53.000 pounds.

Brighton Pier -The famous Brighton Pier opened in 1899. Its total length is 524 metres. There are arcade halls, restaurants and a funfair on the pier.



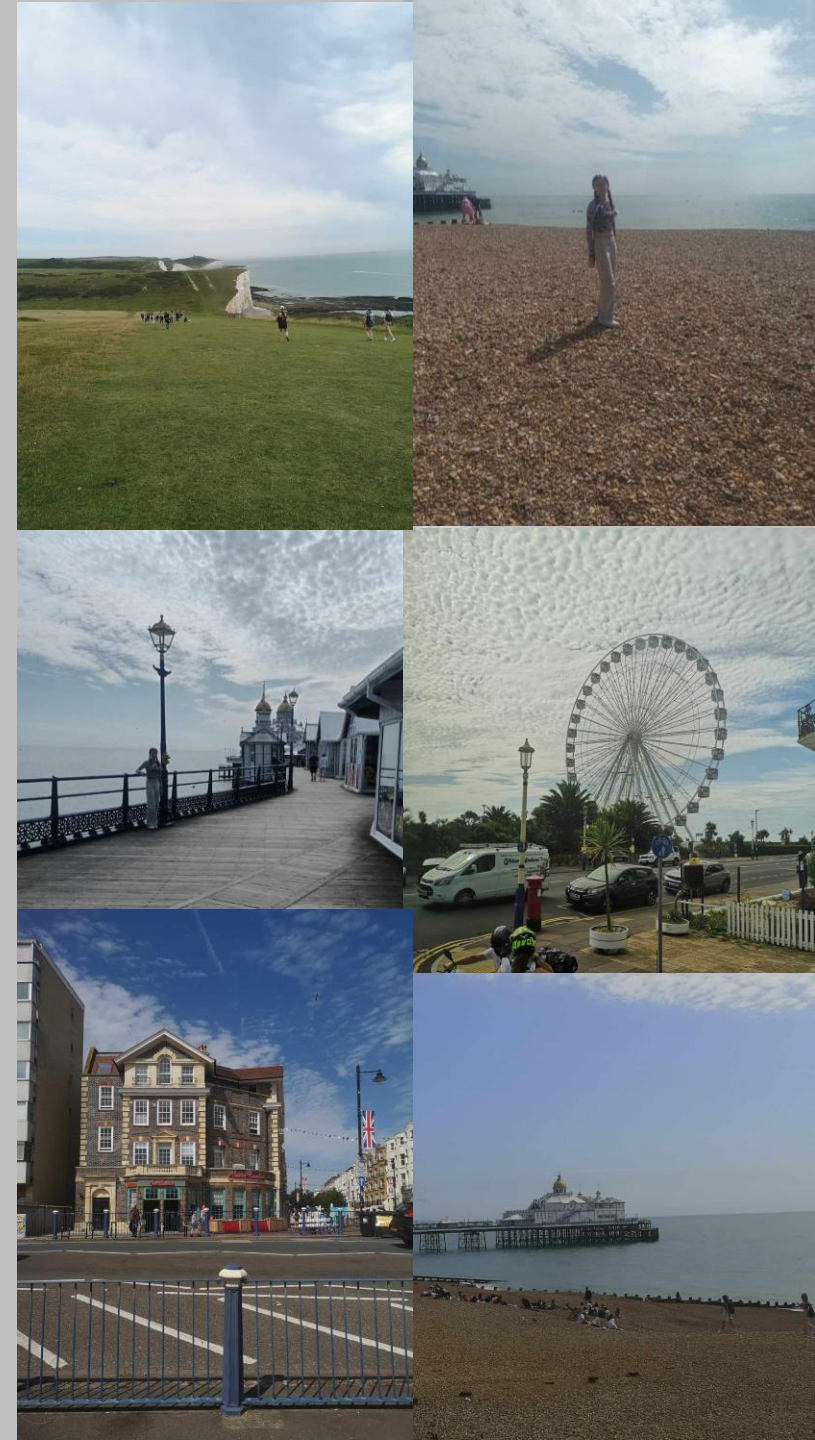
# EASTBOURNE

It is a large town in Sussex, on the south coast of England, with an estimated population of about 100 thousands. There were human settlements in the area since the Stone Age. When the railway arrived in 1849, Eastbourne became a prime Victorian seaside resort and still is today.

Eastbourne pier was officially opened in 1870. In 1877 a part of the pier was literally washed away, but since then there has been relatively little incidence of damage. The pier is about 303 metres (1,000 ft) long.

Beachy Head is a chalk cliff, close to the town of Eastbourne, immediately east of the Seven Sisters. The cliff is the highest chalk cliff in Britain, rising to 162 m above sea level.

The Seven Sisters is a series of picturesque chalk cliffs between the towns of Seaford and Eastbourne within the Seven Sisters Country Park.



# WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The abbey was founded by a Saxon king, Edward the Confessor about 1050. Two hundred years later Henry III began rebuilding the abbey in a new style. The abbey has been the scene of every royal coronation since William the Conqueror in 1066. Monarchs are crowned on the Coronation Chair, kept in Saint Edward's Chapel. Queen Elisabeth II was crowned here in 1953. There are many English kings and queens buried in Westminster Abbey, including Henry VIII's two daughters, Queen Mary ("Bloody Mary") and Queen Elisabeth I. In Poets' Corner many famous British poets, playwrights and novelists are buried or commemorated.



# THE TOWER OF LONDON

When William of Normandy won the battle of Hastings in 1066 and became the king of England, he started building many fortresses and castles. The Tower of London was begun by William the Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since then it has been expanded, and used as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint and a prison. Many people were kept in the Tower, for religious beliefs or suspected treason. Some prisoners were executed at the Tower.

The White Tower, with the exhibition of armours, is the oldest building within the Tower. Among the armours on display are four suits made for Henry VIII. They are different sizes because Henry grew fatter.

The Crown Jewels are kept in the Jewel House. The collection includes Saint Edward's crown used for coronation ceremony and the Imperial State Crown containing 3,000 precious jewels.

The ravens - there is a tradition that if they disappear the monarchy will collapse.

The beefeaters, who used to be the monarch's private bodyguard, guard the Tower. They wear a Tudor-style uniform.



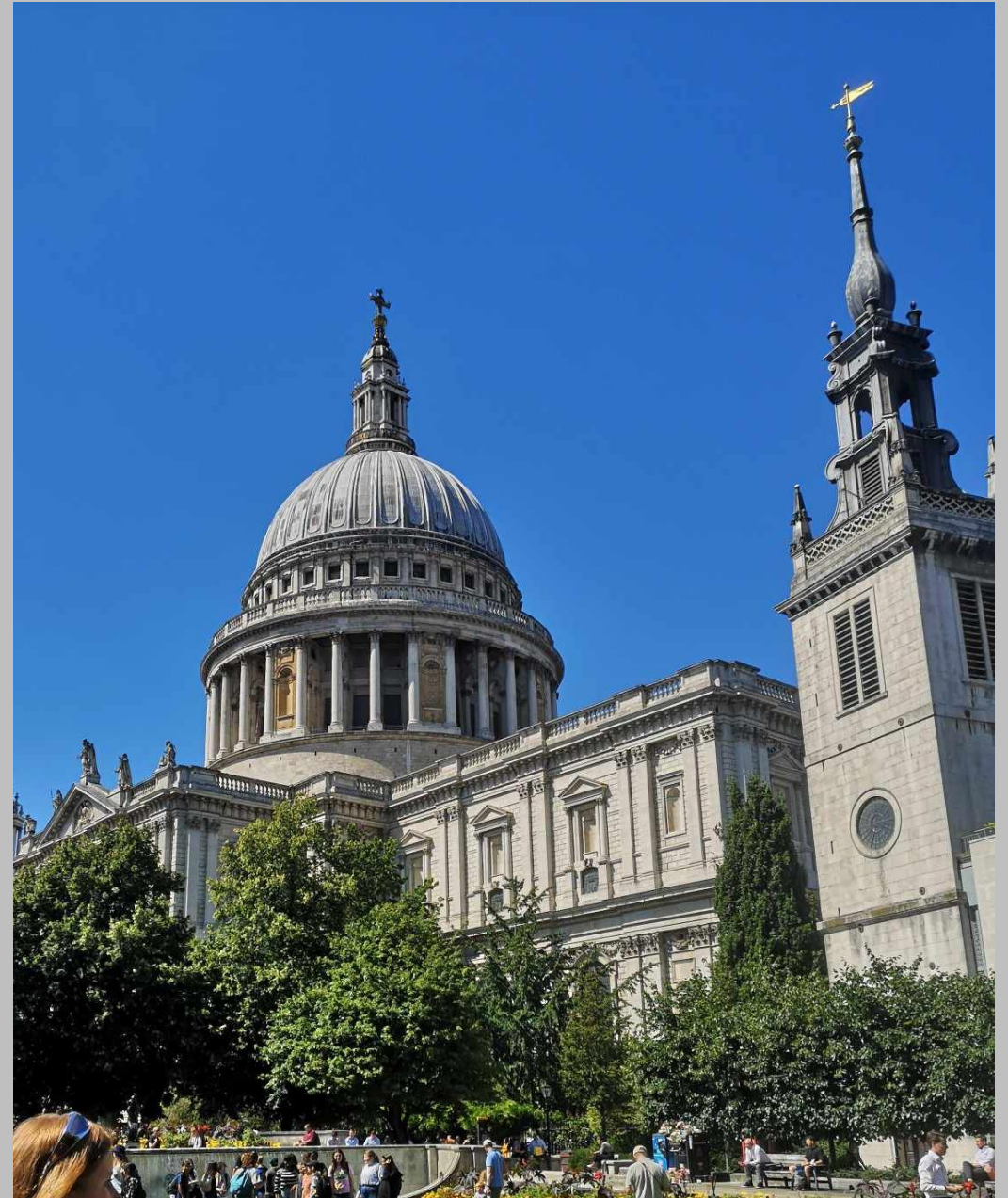
# TOWER BRIDGE

Imagine that at the times of queen Victoria (1837-1901) the port of London was the busiest and wealthiest in the world! It was also the time of the Industrial revolution inspired by the first steam engine invented by James Watt in 1775. London's population rose rapidly during this period while the only practical way of crossing the Thames every day was London Bridge. There was a desperate need for another bridge to the east of London bridge. After years of debates works began in 1886 and the bridge opened on 30th June 1894. Ships could use it 24 hours a day, and did so around 600 times a month. Nowadays it opens up only a few times a week.



# SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Saint Paul's is the cathedral of the City of London. It was designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of London in 1666. The cathedral dome with its three galleries (Whispering, Stone and Golden) is 111 metres high. Many famous people are buried in the crypt, including Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, as well as Sir Christopher Wren himself.



# THE SHARD

This 309.6-metre-high skyscraper opened in 2013 and is at the moment the tallest building in London.





# ROYAL PARKS

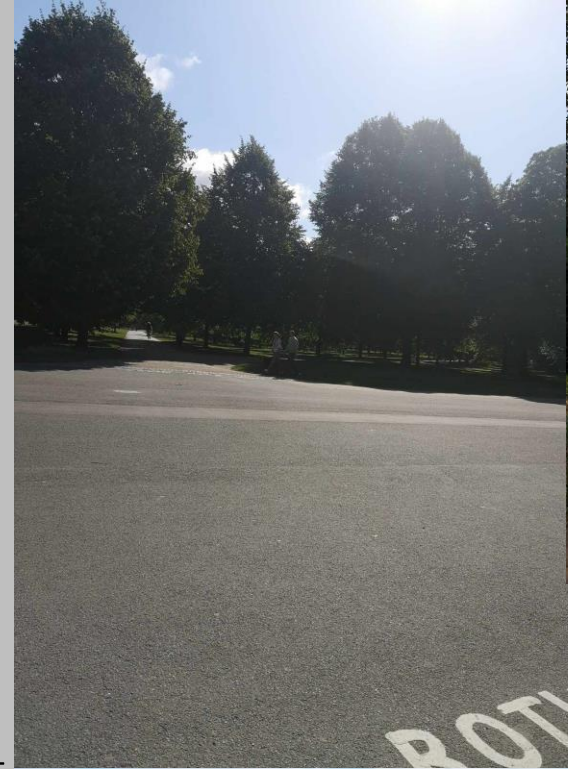
London is famous for its parks located right in the centre of the city. They were once private palace playgrounds. While they are still called Royal Parks today, they are freely open for all.

St James's Park is considered the most beautiful of all the royal parks. Its main feature is the lake where a large variety of ducks, geese and other birds live, including pelicans, originally presented by the Russian ambassador in the 17th century.

Hyde Park was once part of a wild and ancient forest. It was a royal deer park at the time of Henry VIII, but later it opened to the public. At Speaker's Corner, near Marble Arch, on a Sunday afternoon you can listen to people speaking on any subject they wish. Another triumphal arch around Hyde Park is the Wellington Arch dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Kensington Gardens are situated to the west of Hyde Park and they both share the Serpentine Lake.

Regent's Park, an elegant and stylish park near Mme Tussauds was designed by architect John Nash in 1812. The park includes the pretty Queen Mary's Gardens with a beautiful rose garden and an open-air theatre. Since 1925 the park has been the home of the London Zoo.



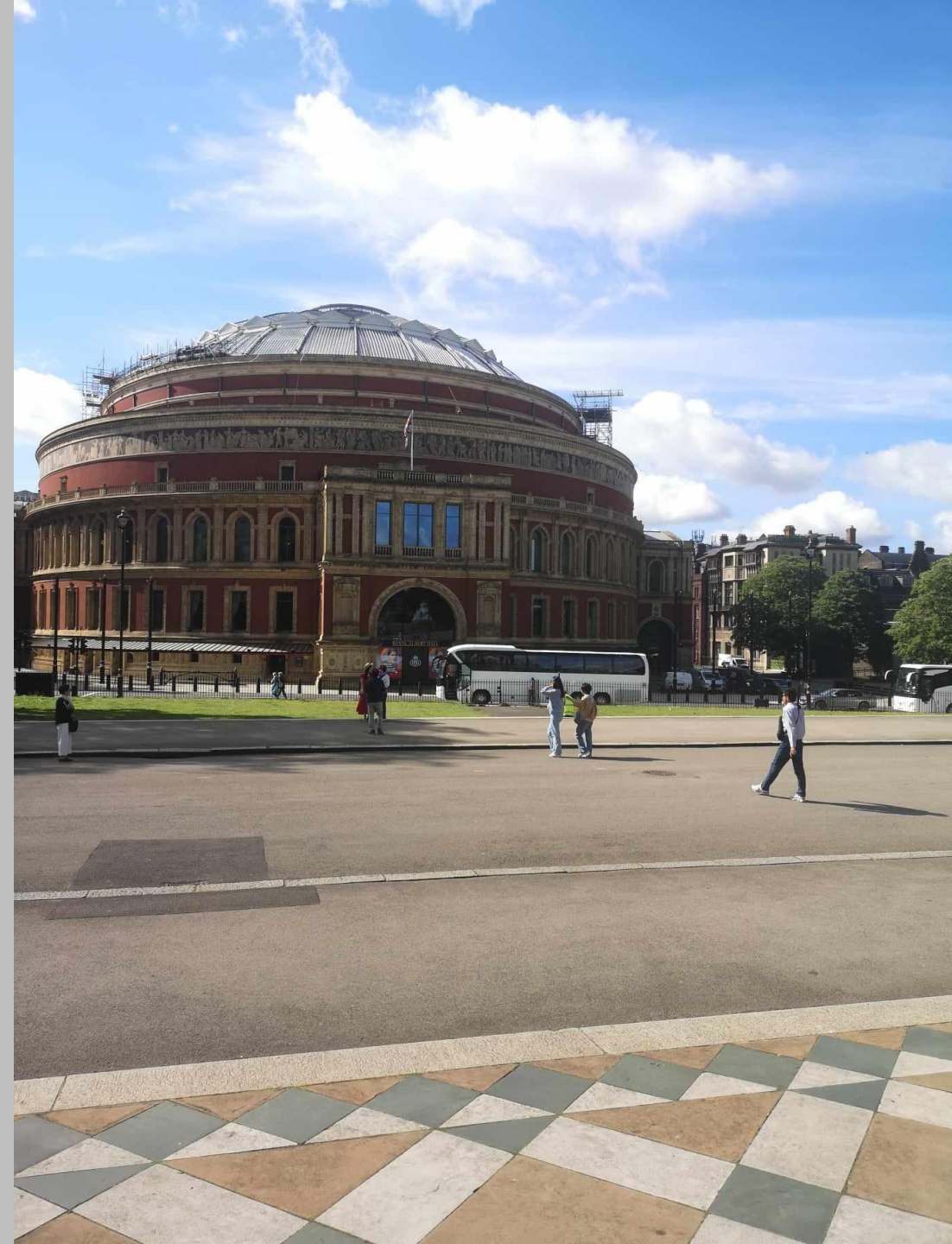
# PICCADILLY CIRCUS

Designed in 1819, at the junction of five busy streets and with a statue of Eros, Piccadilly Circus has been a famous London landmark and a centre of entertainment for over two centuries.



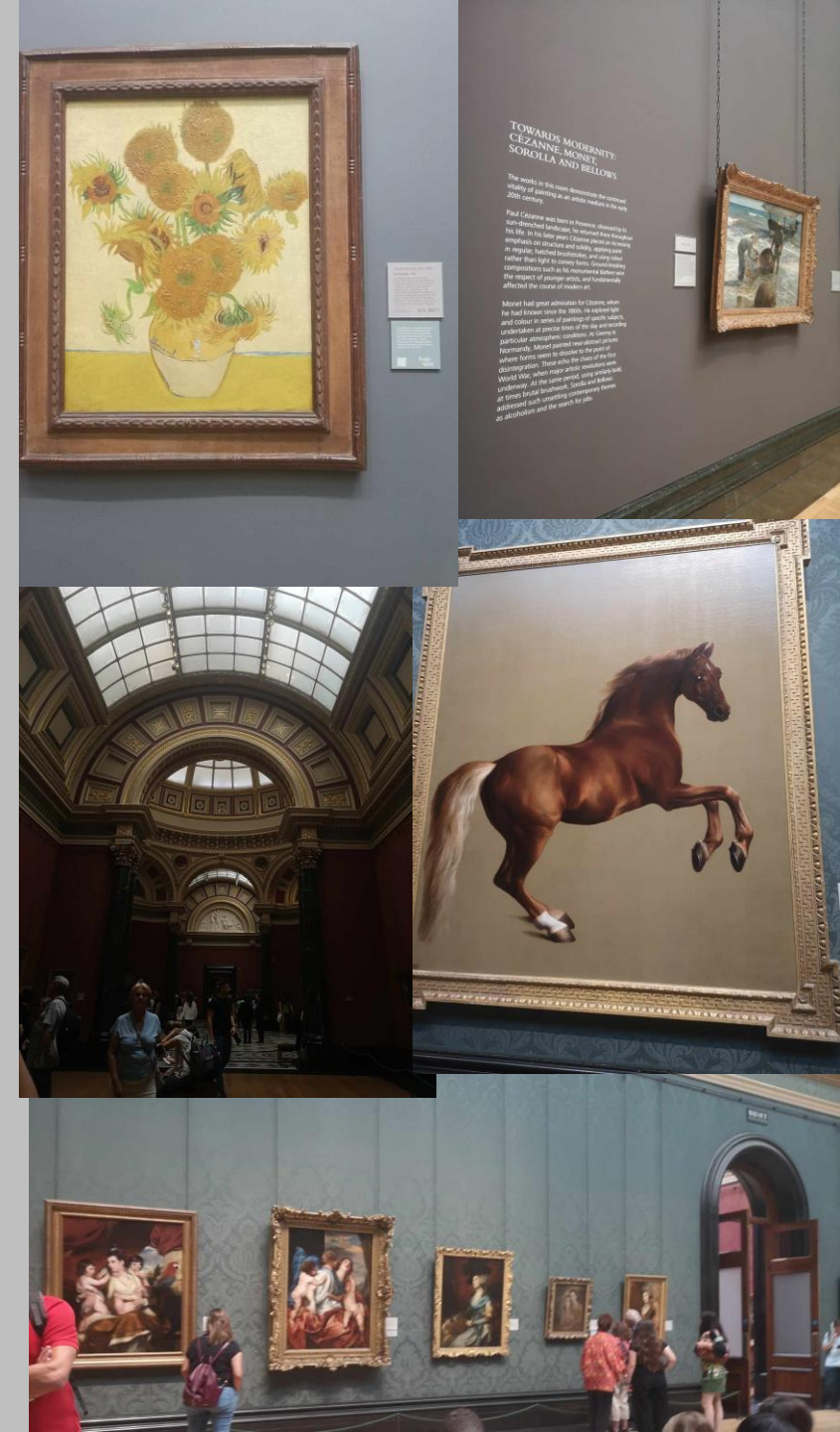
# ROYAL ALBERT HALL

The Royal Albert Hall, an immense amphitheatre, was designed during Prince Albert's lifetime, but it was only completed in 1871 (Prince Albert died in 1861). The hall is capable of seating up to 8,000 people. Opposite, in Kensington Gardens, is the Albert Memorial as a national monument to Prince Albert.



# NATIONAL GALLERY

National Gallery, an art museum in Trafalgar Square, was founded in 1824 but the present building opened in 1838. It is the home of one of the world's largest art collections, representing every major master from the 15th century, including Leonardo da Vinci, Rubens and Rembrandt, British painters: Constable, Turner and Gainsborough, the Impressionists, including a version of Sunflowers by Van Gogh. Do not miss "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey" by Delaroche.



# THE MONUMENT

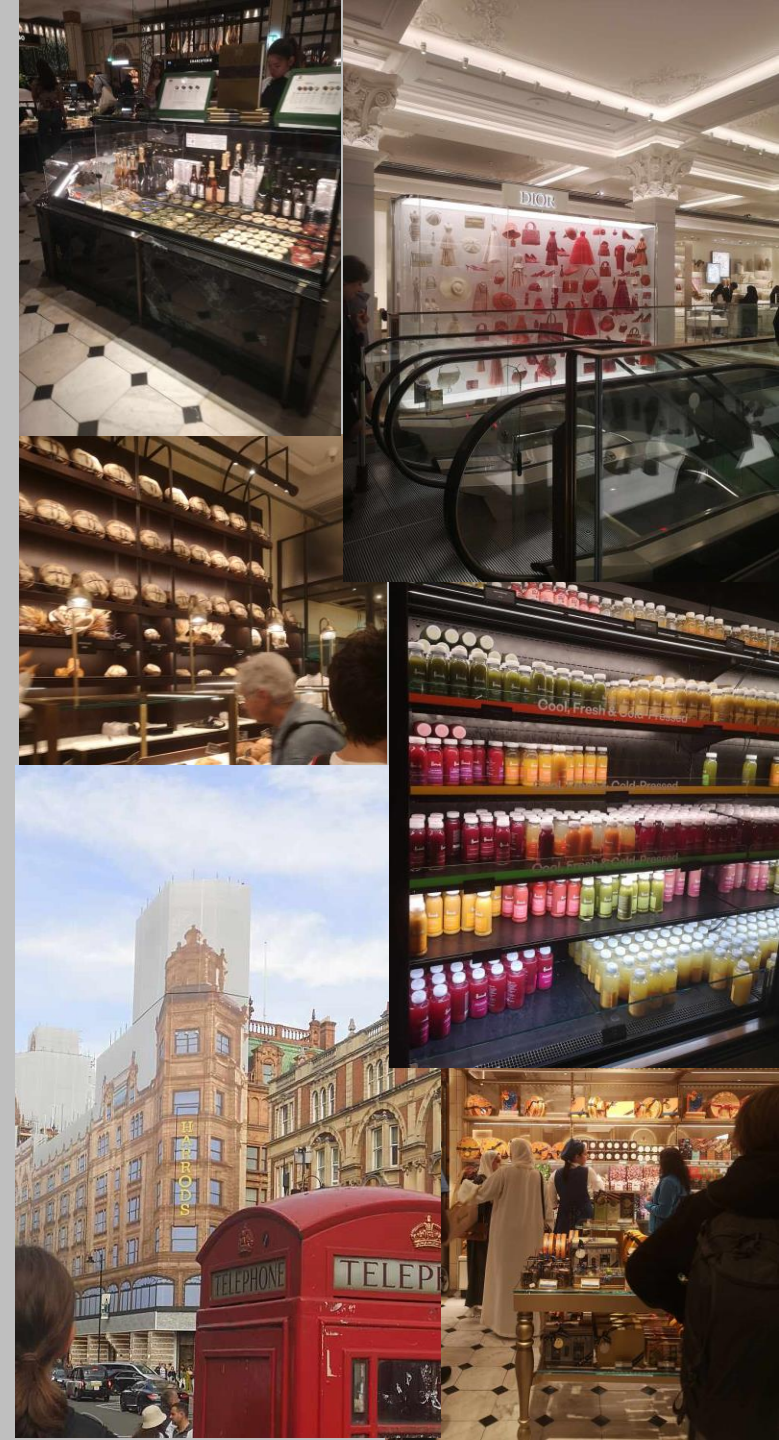
It is a massive Doric column of white stone built to commemorate the Great Fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane and devastated most of the city of London in 1666. The Monument was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of Saint Paul's Cathedral and many other churches after the fire.

It is 62 metres high, which is exactly the distance separating the Monument from the Pudding Lane bakery where the fire began.



# HARRODS

Harrods is the largest department store in Europe. It opened as a small grocery shop in 1849 with a staff of two. Harrods was the first store in the world to install an escalator. The current 1905 building, owned for years by the Egyptian Al Fayed brothers, was sold in 2010 to a Qatar holding. The store employs over 3,000 staff. There are over 300 departments, including its famous food halls, selling every imaginable type of food. Don't miss the Central Escalator taking you to all the floors.



# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The Houses of Parliament, officially known as the Palace of Westminster, are the seat of the British government. Members of Parliament (MPs) are elected to sit in the Chamber of Commons. Peers (people with noble titles) sit in the Chamber of Lords. In 1834 most of the buildings of the Palace of Westminster were destroyed by fire. The present building was begun in 1840 and was eventually opened in 1869 by Queen Victoria.

Outside stands a statue of Oliver Cromwell, who was Head of State when the Royalists lost the war in 1642, King Charles I was beheaded and England became a republic. When Cromwell died, the monarchy was restored and Charles II became the king.



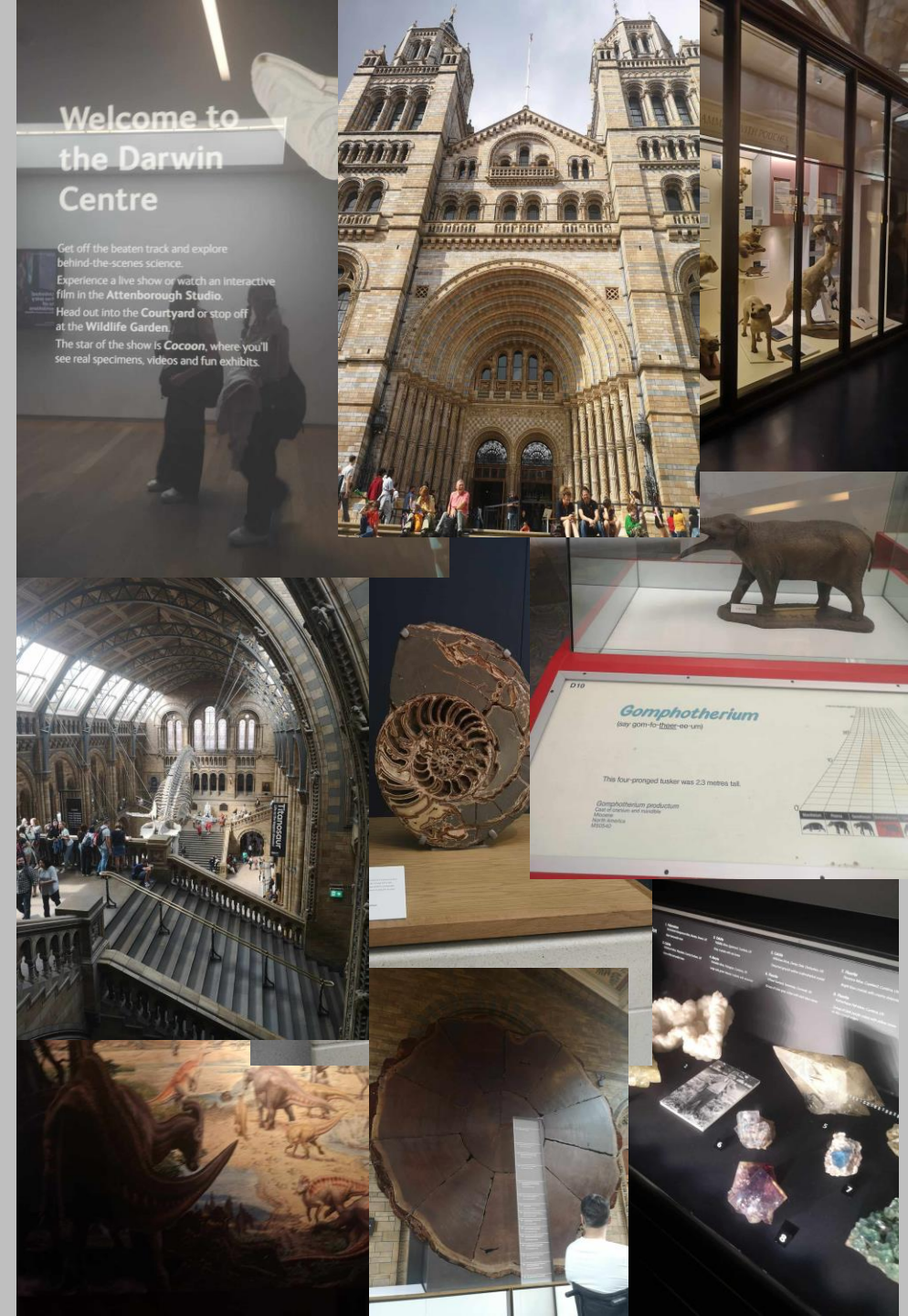
# NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

One of the three Kensington museums, it opened in 1881. The Museum collections are divided into ZONES:

Red Zone Galleries: Earth's Treasury (Floor 1), Volcanoes & Earthquakes (Floor 2), Restless Surface (Floor 2),

Green Zone Galleries: Birds, Fossil Marine reptiles, Creepy Crawlies, Minerals (Floor 1), Giant Sequoia (Floor 2),

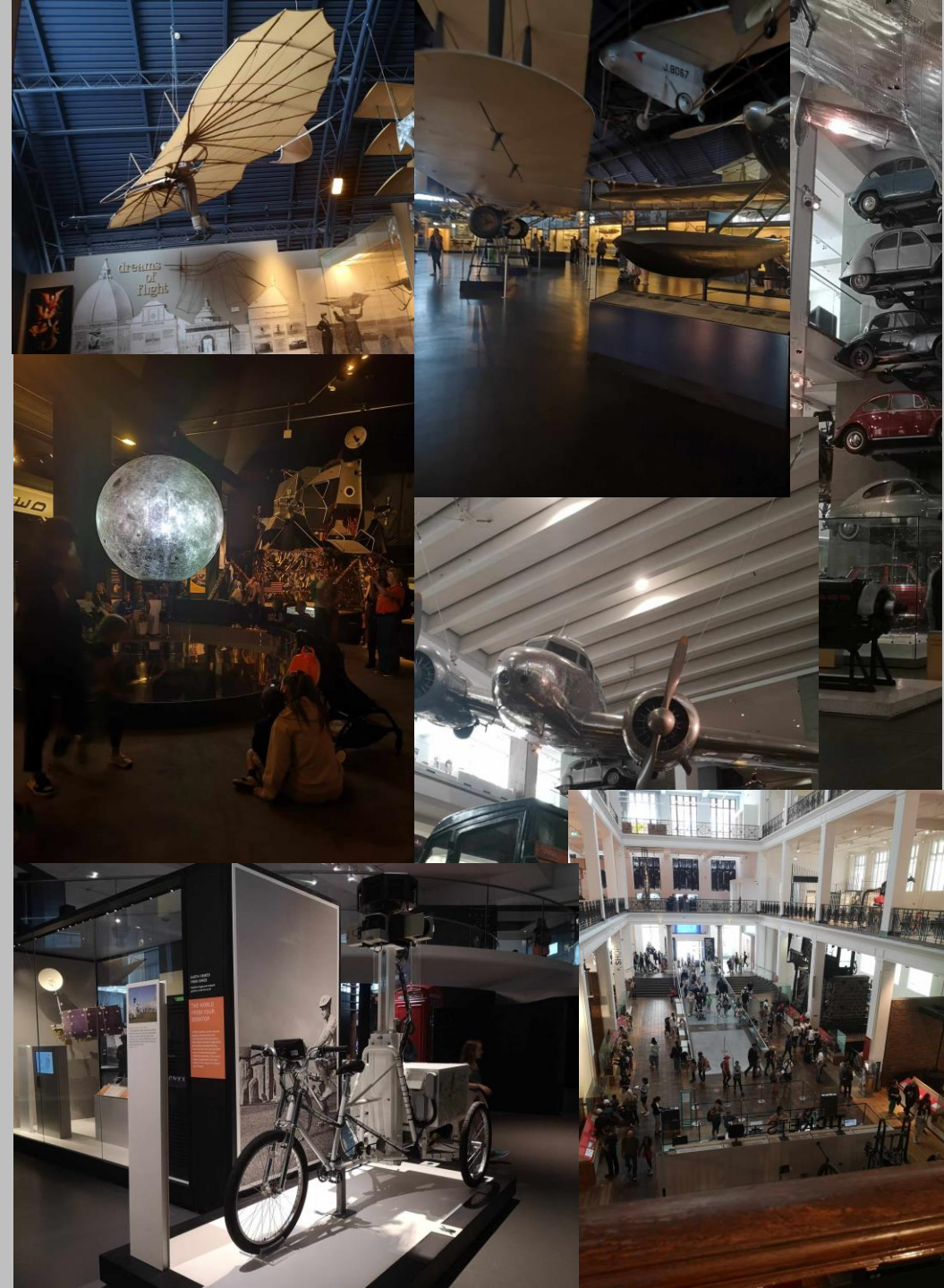
Blue Zone Galleries: Human Biology, Mammals (Blue whale), Fishes, Amphibians & Reptiles, Dinosaurs.





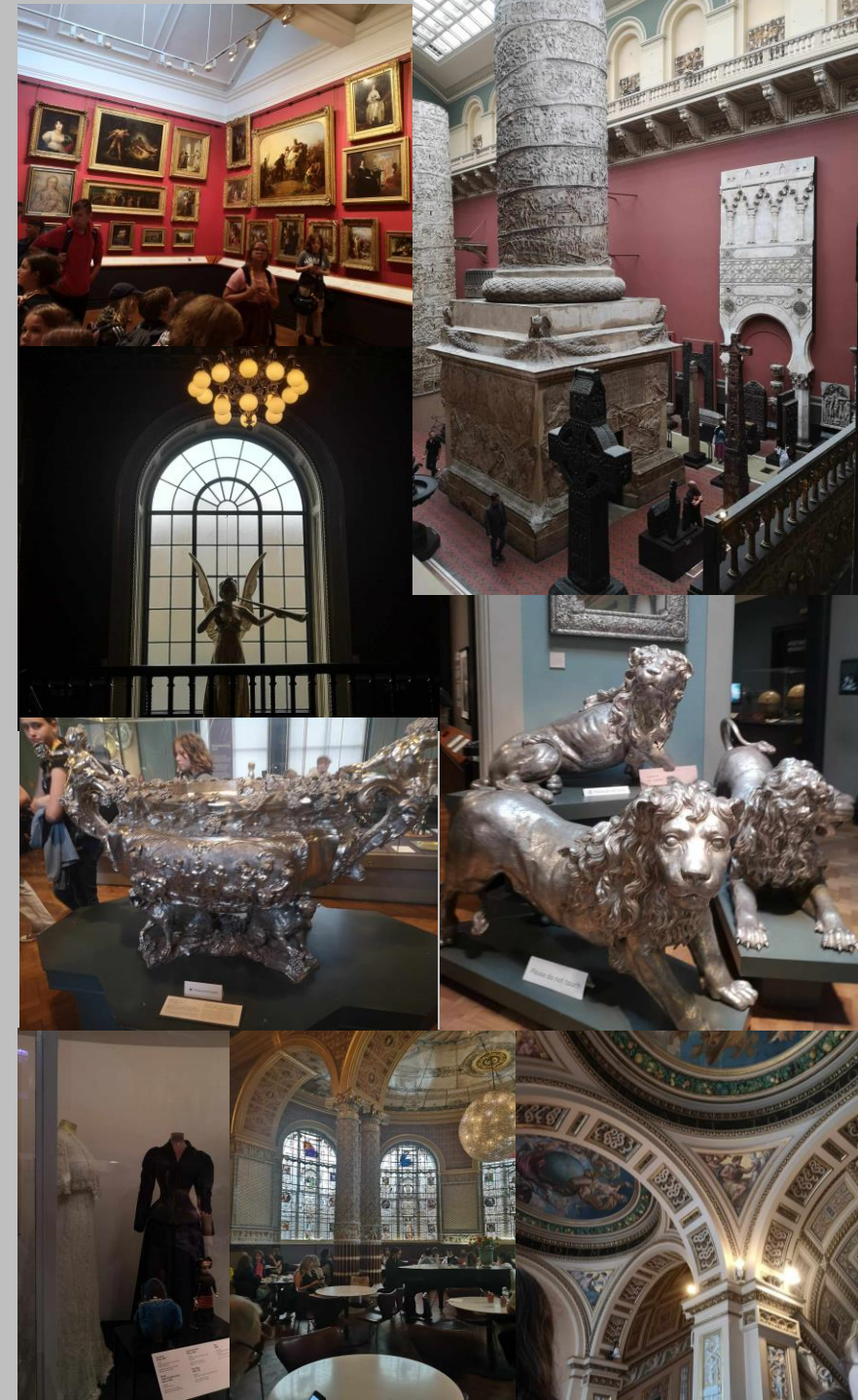
# SCIENCE MUSEUM

One of the three Kensington Museums, the Science Museum was founded in 1857 with objects shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851. Today the Museum is world-famous for its historic collections, including the oldest locomotives Puffing Billy (1814) and Stephenson's Rocket (1829). Visit the Museum collections: Energy Hall, Exploring Space, Making the Modern World, Medicine, Information Age, The Secret Life of the Home.



# VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

It is the world's largest museum of applied and decorative arts and design, housing a permanent collection of over 2.27 million objects. It was founded in 1852 and named after Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The building of the Museum began in 1899 and was completed in 1909.



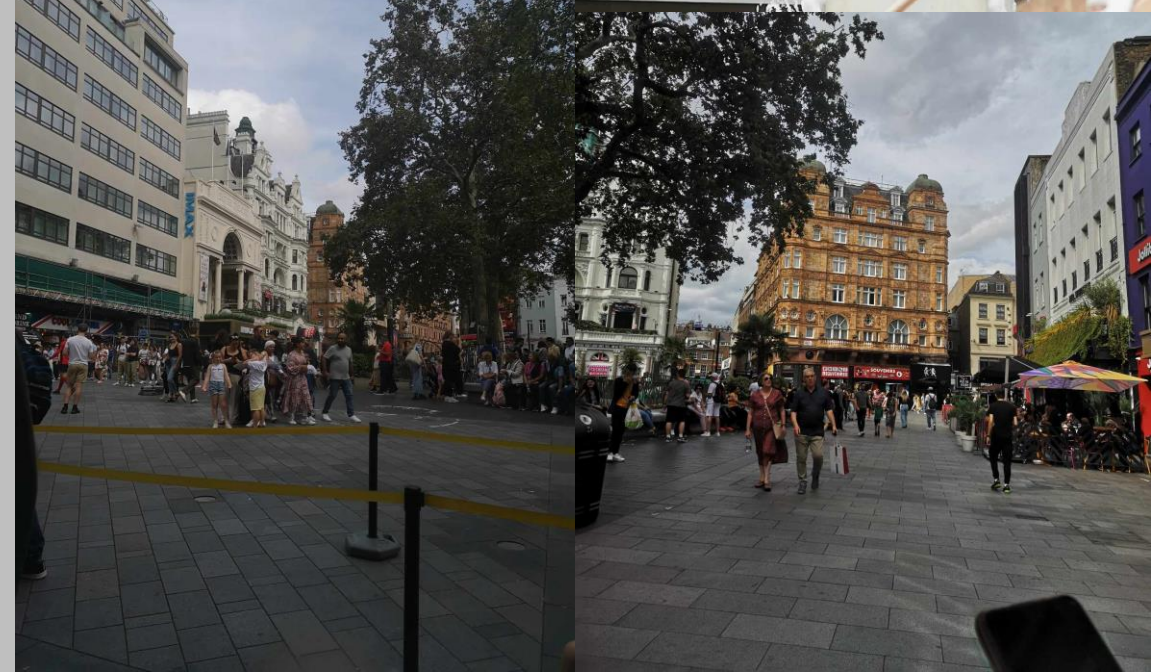
# KENSINGTON PALACE

The palace in Kensington Gardens has been the royal residence since the 17th century. Queen Victoria was born and brought up in the Palace but when she became queen in 1837 she moved to Buckingham Palace and never again stayed at Kensington. Currently it is the official London residence of Prince William and his family. Today a part of the palace is open to the public as a museum.



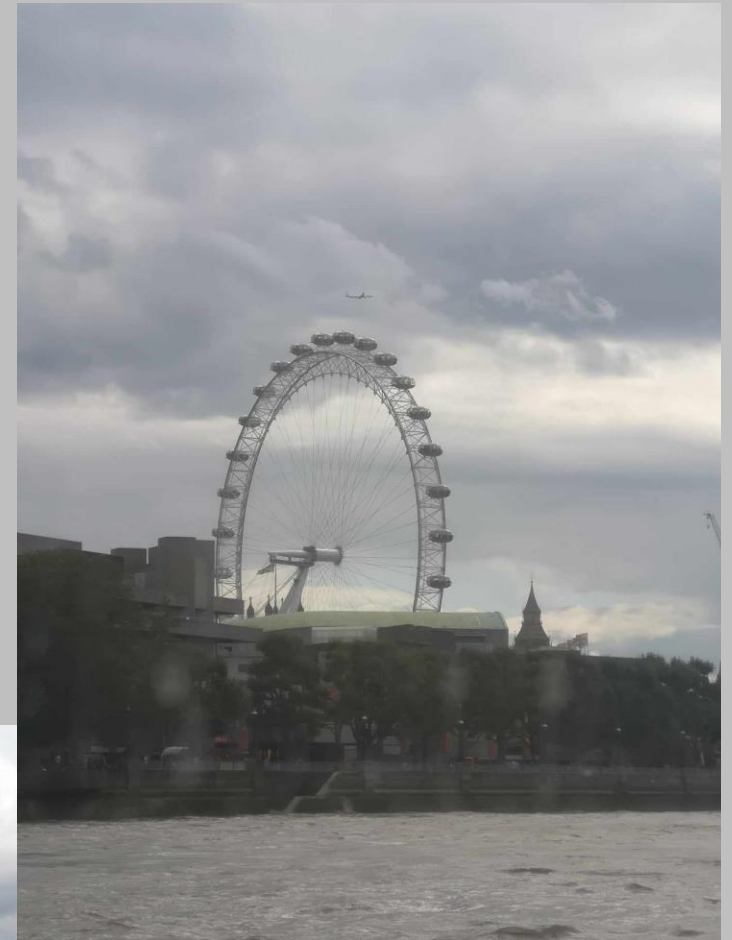
# LEICESTER SQUARE

One of the most crowded places in London, Leicester Square is the centre for discos, cinemas and street entertainment. The cinemas here such as the Odeon and the Empire are often used for film premieres. There are statues of William Shakespeare and Charlie Chaplin in the middle of the square. To the north of Leicester Square is Chinatown.



# LONDON EYE

When the giant wheel opened in March 2000, its top was one of the highest points in London accessible to the public - 135 metres. On a clear day you will be able to see for some 25 miles (40 kilometres). One revolution of the Eye takes around 30 minutes.

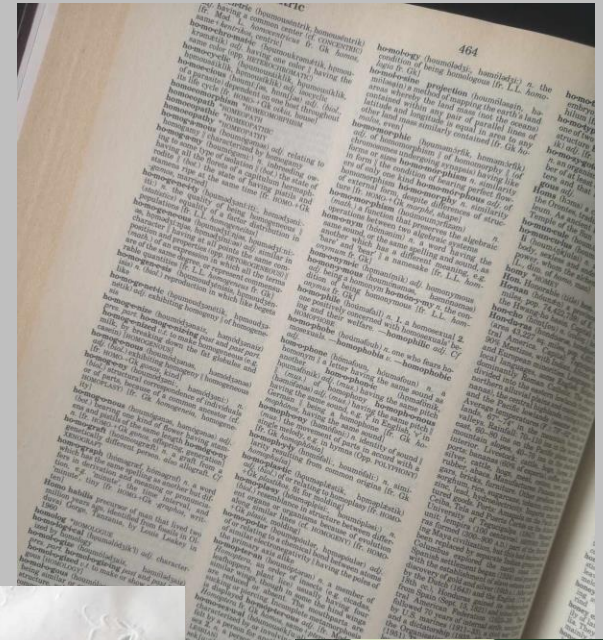
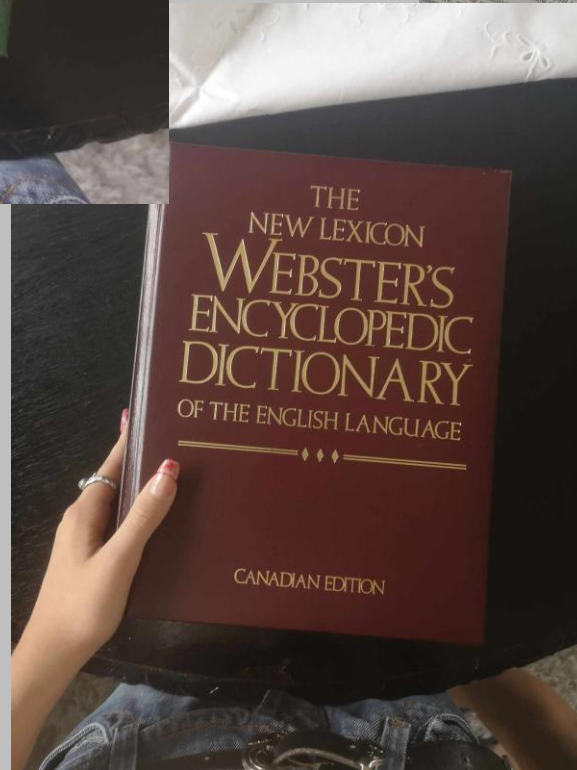
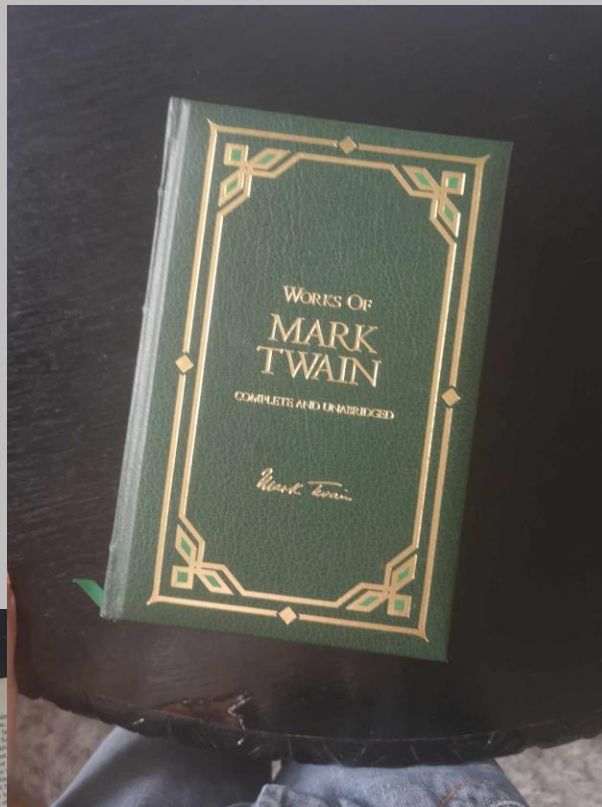
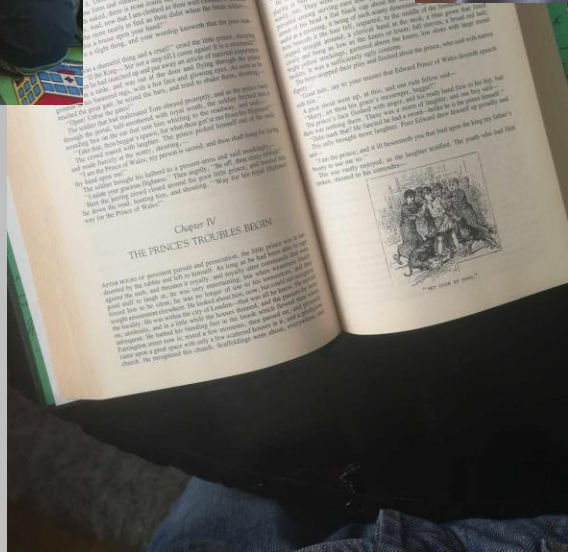


# MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX MUSEUM

Madame Tussauds is a world famous waxwork museum on Marylebone Road in London. The company was founded by Marie Tussauds in 1835. There are now branches of Madame Tussauds in New York, Las Vegas, Amsterdam, Hong Kong and Shanghai, but the original London waxwork museum is undoubtedly the most famous and an immensely popular London visitor attraction.



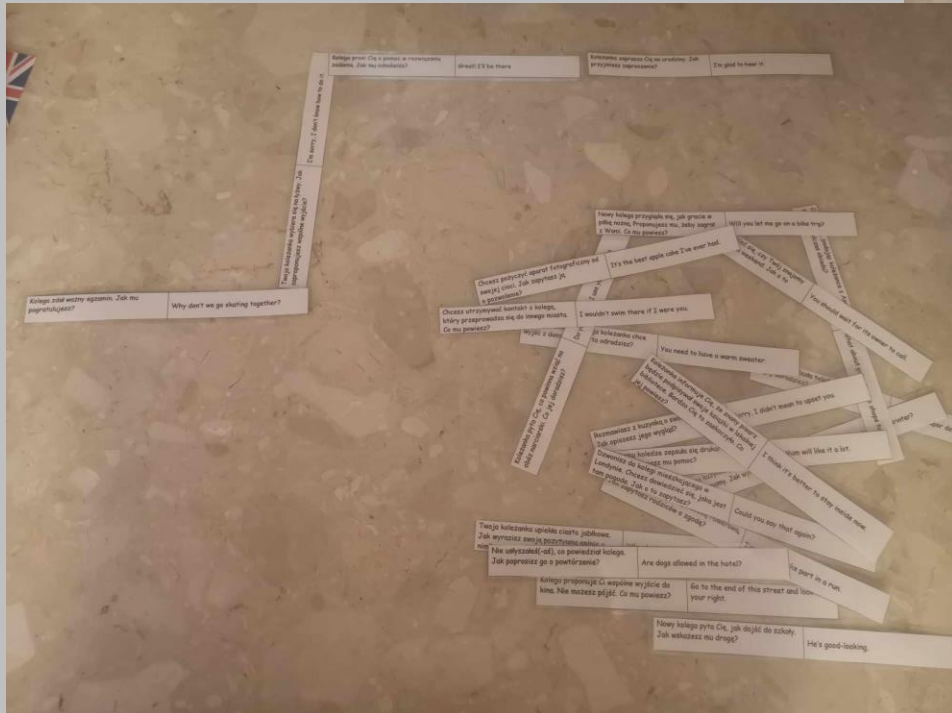
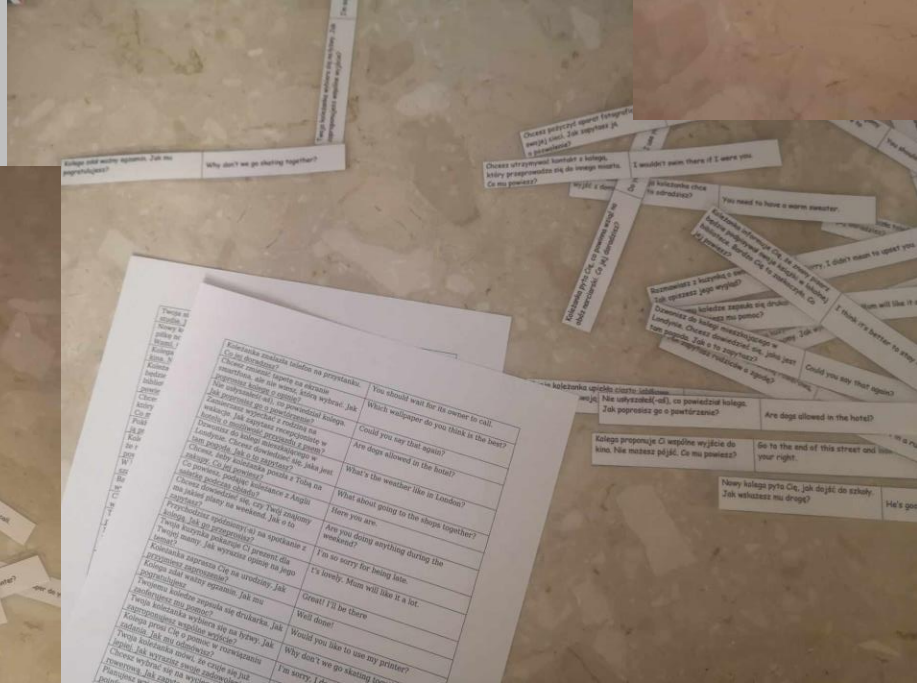
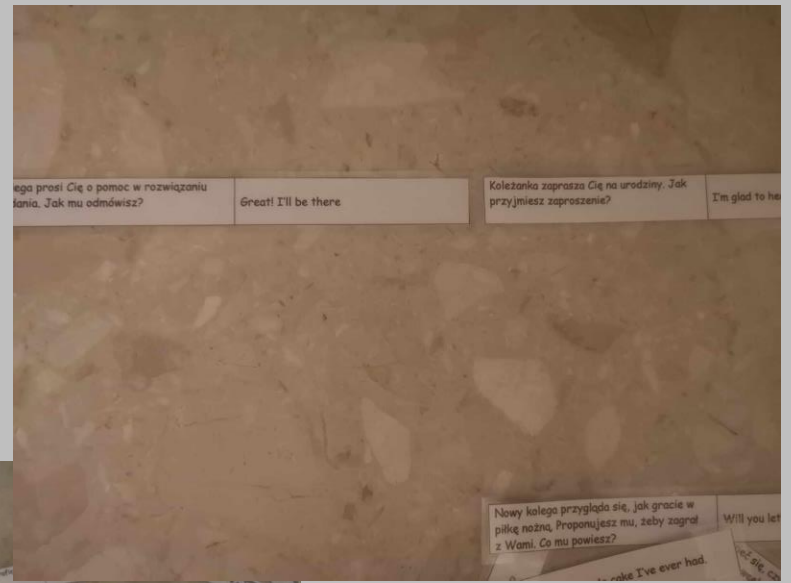
# READING IN ENGLISH







# DOMINO- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS



# PROJECT IN ENGLISH



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