Cities of Great Britain

Task 1. Read the text. Put 5 questions to the text.

Great Britain has a population of about 57 million. About nine tenths of the people live in cities and towns. About 40 per cent of the urban residents live in England's seven metropolitan areas. Greater London, the largest metropolitan area, has about 7 million people, which is over 10 per cent of Great Britain's total population. The six other metropolitan areas are: Manchester is the largest city of the area, Liverpool, Sheffield, Tyne and Sunderland, Birmingham, and Leeds.

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the gaps

Manchester is 1) o of Great Britain's chief centers of trade and finance. Its port
handles about 14 million short tons (13 million metric tons) of cargo annually. The city has
many banks and insurance companies and a stock 2)e Manchester and its
surrounding communities also 3)r as one of Britain's leading manufacturing
areas. Products include chemicals, clothing and textiles, computers, electronic equipment,
industrial machinery and machine tools, paper, precision instruments, and processed
food. The downtown 4)a of Manchester has many buildings that 5)d
from the 1800's, when the city became a major industrial and trade center. A number of
the buildings were constructed to 6)s the needs of industry and trade but are
now used for other purposes. The Royal Exchange, for example, formerly a trading center
for Britain's cotton industry, is now a theatre. The Free Trade Hall was once a center for
free trade and radical political movements. Today, the world's famous Hall Orchestra
performs there. Manchester's magnificent Town Hall also dates from the 1800's. All these
buildings are architectural 7) and reminders of Manchester's former great
wealth. Manchester Cathedral, built in the 1400's, is another famous landmark. The city
has an international 8)a It is also a center of railroad transportation.

Task 3. Complete the information about Liverpool.

unemployment;	paintings;
activities;	landmarks;

city;	sculpture;
flour;	soccer;
economic;	commercial;
automobile;	trade;
	twin;
sugar;	districts.
world War II;	
Liverpool is a large and manufacturing ci	ty. The commercial center of
Liverpool is one of the largest shopping in	
and has several buildings that are of the ci	
Building, which has towers. Each tower is to	
bird", a mythical creature after which the city is said	I to have been named. Liverpool has
a wide variety of culturaland sports events.	The city's Walker Art Gal lery owns
one of the nation's finest collections of out	
orchestra, several theatres, and two professional	teams. Liverpool was founded
in 1207 and began to flourish as acenter in	the 1700's. At the same time, it
became an important port Shipping rer	nains as importantactivity
in the Liverpool area today. Major industrial facilities	s of the city include mills,
refineries and an manufacturing	olant. During, German
bombers heavily damaged the city and its docks. Sir	
plus other factors, have contributed to a high rate of	f in the city.

Task 4. Find 10 mistakes in the text.

The important manufacturing city, Sheffield has long being a center for the production of highgrade steel, silver plate, and metal products. It's cutting tools and "cutlery" — silver ware, teapots, and other table utensils — is internationally famous. An AngloSaxon agricultural settlement probably stoods on the site of what is now Sheffield as early as the A.D. 1000's. Sheffield grow rapidly during the Industrial Revolution of the 1700's and 1800's, when it has became Englands main center for steel production. Today, Sheffield have attractive public housing, modern comercial and industrial areas, and pleasant parks and other landscape sites.

Task 5. Watch the video about the city of Bath and say why the city has got such name.