

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMY AND SERVICE
FACULTY OF "SERVICE AND TOURISM"

ESSAY

THEME : THE CITY OF LONDON

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PLAN:

1.INFORMATION ABOUT LONDON : HISTORY OF LONDON AND LONDON TODAY

2.EDUCATION IN LONDON

3.LONDON AS A TOURISTIC DESTINATION

4.VOCABULARY

5.LITURATURE

1. London is a city with the richest history as looking at the historical and ancient building every one can make such decision . History of London is considered to be special history because most of industrial inventions were made in this city .First of all lets take a look in appearing the name of London it was 1889 when the name "London" officially only applied to the City of London but since then it has also referred to the County of London and now Greater London. And it was founded as a settlement by the Romans in 43 AD. But two recent discoveries indicate that London could be much older than previously thought. In 1999 the remains of a Bronze Age bridge were found on the foreshore north of Vauxhall Bridge. This bridge either crossed the Thames, or went to a (lost) island in the river. Dendrology dated the timbers to 1500BC. In 2010 the foundations of a large timber structure, dated to 4500BC, were found on the Thames foreshore, south of Vauxhall Bridge.[44] The function of the mesolithic structure is not known. Both structures are on South Bank, at a natural crossing point where the River Effra flows into the River Thames . During its rich history London was collapsed by Roman rule in the early 5th century, London ceased to be a capital and was effectively abandoned. And thanks to , King Edward the Confessor refounded and rebuilt Westminster Abbey, and Westminster, a short distance upstream from London, became a favoured royal residence. From this point onward, Westminster steadily supplanted the City of London itself as a venue for the business of national government. Following his victory in the Battle of Hastings, William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned King of England in the newly finished Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. William constructed the Tower of London, the first of the many Norman castles in England to be rebuilt in stone, in the southeastern corner of the city, to intimidate the native inhabitants. In 1097, William II began the building of Westminster Hall, close by the abbey of the same name. The hall became the basis of a new Palace of Westminster. But in early modern history The Great Fire of London destroyed many parts of the city in 1666. The Great Fire of London broke out in 1666 in Pudding Lane in the city and quickly swept through the wooden buildings. Rebuilding took over ten years and was supervised by Robert Hooke as Surveyor of London. In 1708 Christopher Wren's masterpiece, St Paul's Cathedral was completed. During the Georgian era new districts such as Mayfair were formed in the west; and new bridges over the Thames encouraged development in South London. In the east, the Port of London expanded downstream. In 1762 George III acquired Buckingham House and it was enlarged over the next 75 years. During the 18th century, London was dogged by crime and the Bow Street Runners were established in 1750 as a professional police force. In total, more than 200 offences were punishable by death,[65] and women and children were hanged for petty theft.

Over 74 per cent of children born in London died before they were five. The coffeehouse became a popular place to debate ideas, with growing literacy and the development of the printing press making news widely available; and Fleet Street became the centre of the British press. London was the world's largest city

from about 1831 to 1925. London's overcrowded conditions led to cholera epidemics, claiming 14,000 lives in 1848, and 6,000 in 1866. Rising traffic congestion led to the creation of the world's first local urban rail network. The Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw infrastructure expansion in the capital and some of the surrounding countries.

Nowadays London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, the largest city, urban zone and metropolitan area in the United Kingdom . Also London is a leading global city, with strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transport all contributing to its prominence. It is the world's leading financial centre alongside New York City and has the fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world depending on measurement. London has been described as a world cultural capital. It is the world's most-visited city measured by international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic. London's 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe. In 2012, London became the first city to host the modern Summer Olympic Games three times. London has a diverse range of peoples and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries. In March 2011, London had an official population of 8,174,100, making it the most populous municipality in the European Union, and accounting for 12.5% of the UK population. The Greater London Urban Area is the second-largest in the EU with a population of 8,278,251 while the London metropolitan area is the largest in the EU with an estimated total population of between 12 million and 14 million.

2. London is not only centre of trade and business but also it is a major centre of higher education teaching and research and its 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe. In 2008/09 it had a higher education student population of around 412,000 (approximately 17 per cent of the UK total), of whom around 287,000 were registered for undergraduate degrees and 118,000 were studying at postgraduate level. In 2008/09 there were around 97,150 international students in London, approximately 25 per cent of all international students in the UK. London holds a number of world-leading education institutions are based in London. In the 2012 QS World University Rankings, University College London (UCL) is ranked 4th in the world, Imperial College London 6th, and King's College London 26th. The London School of Economics has been described as the world's leading social science institution for both teaching and research. The London Business School is considered one of the world's leading business schools and in 2010 its MBA programme was ranked best in the world by the Financial Times. With 125,000 students, the federal University of London is the largest contact teaching university in Europe. It includes four large multi-faculty universities – King's College London, Queen Mary, Royal Holloway and UCL – and a number of smaller and more specialised institutions including Birkbeck, the Courtauld Institute of Art, Goldsmiths, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, the Institute of Education, the London Business School, the London School of Economics, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the Royal Academy of Music, the Central School of Speech and Drama, the Royal Veterinary College and the School of Oriental and African Studies

Also there are a number of universities in London which are outside of the University of London system, including Brunel University, City University London, Imperial College London, Kingston University, London Metropolitan University (with over 34,000 students, the largest unitary university in London), London South Bank University, Middlesex University, University of the Arts London (the largest university of art, design, fashion, communication and the performing arts in Europe), University of East London, the University of West London and the University of Westminster.

In addition there are three international universities in London – Regent's College, Richmond University and Schiller International University in which many of students from all over the world want to get education. From stated above we can conclude that the education in London is in high levels. This is because London is a centre of education not only of Europe but all around the world.

3. When we talk about trips, travelling the first that we want to see is the city of London as London is one of the world's leading tourism destinations, and the city is home to an array of famous tourist attractions. London attracts 15 million international visitors per year, making it one of the world's most visited in terms of international visits. The Government Office for London states that tourism revenues constitute 10 per cent of London's gross value added and contributes to the employment of up to 13 per cent of London's workforce. According to the London Development Agency, visitors to London spend around £20 billion each year, because London is home to many tourist attractions that are known worldwide. Some of the most popular include the many museums located in the city, many of which offer free entry. The British Museum holds seven million exhibits that not only have to do with London, but Ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, etc. Popular exhibits include the Elgin Marbles, the Rosetta Stone, 'Ginger', the world's oldest mummy, Lindow Man, etc. The British Museum is open seven days a week and is free.

There are also historic or cultural attractions, the most popular of which include Buckingham Palace. This royal palace is still in use today. Here, visitors (approximately 15 million tourists every year) can witness the "Changing of the Guard" when a member of the royal family is in residence. During the summer months, some rooms are open to the public for tours. Other sights include The Tower of London, an historic royal fortress that holds the Crown Jewels of England. Nearby is the famous Tower Bridge, which is often mistaken by tourists for London Bridge. Other attractions include Trafalgar Square, Covent Garden, London Eye, London Zoo, the Natural History Museum, the Globe Theatre, the London Bridge Experience, the Charles Dickens Museum and Madame Tussauds. There are many more attractions in the city itself, and in the surrounding areas. It is recommended that the visitor buy a good guide book to London and plan what he or she wants to see in advance. The larger museums, such as the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum will take several days to get around. It is best to select a few objects that one particularly wants to see and concentrate on them. London's West End is the city's theatre district. Here the latest stage shows and musicals can be seen. However, these are usually very popular and it is advised to book your tickets as far in advance as possible. All London's theatres have their own websites for booking tickets. These can be picked up at the Box Office on the day or sent by post. Outer London is very accessible from Central London by London Underground, London Buses, or London Taxi. Chessington World Of Adventures is a theme park within the Greater London boundary. Outer London offers attractions such as farms, golf courses, horse riding, theatres such as Rose Theatre, Kingston, Hampton Court Palace, and attractions similar to those in Central London such as museums and gardens, but not as high capacity. Other major shopping destinations in outer London include Kingston Upon Thames and Croydon. With Kingston 2nd to West End shopping and Croydon at 3rd.

VOCABULARY:

Foreshore-береговая полоса

Destinations-цель

Fortress-крепость

Worldwide-распространенный

Revenue-годовой доход

Undergraduate-студент

Postgraduate-аспирант

Rank-ряд

Estimate-оценивать

Upstream-наводнение

Settlement-поселение

Remains-остатки

Timber-обшивать деревом

Abandon-покинуть

Denominate-называть

Diminish-уменьшать

Fibre-волокно

Ruin-разрушать

Rumour-слух

Victor-победитель

Wage-rate-ставка

Contribute-содействовать

Subdivide-подразделять

Local-местный

Facilitate-продвигать

Unacquainted-Не знакомый

LITERATURE:

1."History of Great Britain " 2002 established in London

2."Colleges and Universities " and "Education in Europe" 2007 established in Wels

3."Economy of England" 2006 established in Manchester

4."Topic " established in Tashkent