



## Brighton sights (C1)

This lesson should be done before the Brighton excursion, to prepare students for the walking tour. The quiz questions are also part of the walking guide and are to be used to increase interaction with students during the walk, and to link lessons to excursions.

**Lesson:** 3<sup>rd</sup> lesson (1hr 20 mins)

### Aims:

- To familiarise learners with Brighton sights
- To develop speaking and listening strategies by practising asking and answering questions, and identifying main ideas, in the context of Brighton sights.
- To develop reading and speaking skills

### You will need:

- Brighton photo collage- one copy to show
- Brighton questions- best to dictate (or one double-sided question sheet per student)
- Reading paragraphs cut up- a different one given to each student without the question
- One pack of Brighton cards per group of 4/5 (provided)

### Lesson stages

**1. (3-5 mins) Warmer:** Project or show the Brighton photo collage. It is a good idea if this is projected before the lesson so that students are immediately engaged with the topic. Ask students what they already know about Brighton and what they can see in the photos. They can do this quickly in pairs.

**2. (2-3 mins) Elicit information:** Make sure you elicit/give names of the key sights: *The Royal Pavilion, Brighton Pier, The Indian Gate, and The Lanes*. Do not go into detail, as students will learn more during the lesson, but make sure you explain that Prince George (the future King George 4<sup>th</sup>) had the Pavilion built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Make sure you also focus on pronunciation.

**3. (7-10 mins) Pre-speaking prediction:** Dictate the Brighton questions, and in pairs/small groups ask students to predict the answers (no writing). Do one example as a class, and encourage inventive answers. Check that everybody understands the questions before the next task.

**4. (5-10 mins) Reading comprehension:** Give out a different text to each student (minus the relevant question if you want them to decide individually which question it answers). They then write the appropriate answer on their question sheet. Encourage students to use their own words, or to write clear bullet points as they will have to share this information with their friends, without just reading out the original text.

**Extension activity (5-7 mins) Vocabulary focus:** Ask concept checking questions and elicit meaning of vocabulary from the text (one word per text) e.g. *stables, interiors, banquet, pit, debt, passageway, patient, passenger, ruin, fairground, amusement machines, Flanders, fishermen, vintage fashion*.

**5. (15-20 mins) Mingling activity:** Students mingle, ask one another the questions, and fill in the sheet. Once they start answering the questions, they can then share the new information with their classmates too. This will speed up the task, and push students to understand the first hand information properly to be able to pass it on to other classmates.

**6. (10-15 mins) Feedback:** In pairs, students discuss, compare, and amend answers. This should be followed by whole class feedback. Make sure that you include a pronunciation focus if you have heard errors during the mingling stage.

**7. (15-20 mins) Memory game:** This is a simple matching pair game to informally test students. Make sure you model the game

- Give a pack of cards to each group of 4/5 students.
- Shuffle and place cards face down on the table.
- Players take it in turns to turn over two cards. The aim is to turn over two matching cards: one picture and one definition.
- If a matching pair is chosen, players need to explain the relationship between the cards. If successful (everybody in the group agrees) they keep the pair, and have another turn. If they fail to turn over two matching cards, or don't know the relationship between the two, it is the next player's turn.
- The winner is the one with the most pairs by the end of the given time. You can again monitor, and do on-the-spot or/and delayed error correction





**Brighton**

1. Why was the first Pavilion dome built?

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2. How do people describe the Royal Pavilion?

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3. What did Prince George like doing in the Royal Pavilion?

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4. How much was eaten at one of Prince George's banquets?

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5. How did Prince George have ice cream without freezers?

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6. What problems did Prince George have due to his lifestyle?

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7. Who was Maria Fitzherbert?

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8. Why did the people of India give the Indian Gate to the people of Brighton?

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9. How was the original Brighton pier used?

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10. Why did Brighton Pier have to be rebuilt many times in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?

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12. Why is Brighton Pier important for video games?

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13. Why is a black lion linked to Brighton?

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14. Why did Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> hide in Brighton?

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15. What are 'twittens'?

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<p><b>1. Why was the first Pavilion dome built?</b></p> <p>Prince George asked designer John Nash to create the pavilion in 1815. Originally, there was only a farmhouse on the land, so Prince George asked the architect Henry Holland to extend the farmhouse, and build a riding school and stables. The 24m wide dome was part of these stables, and everybody thought it would fall down, but it is still standing!</p>	<p><b>9. How was the original Brighton pier used?</b></p> <p>In 1823, Brighton pier was used as a landing platform for passenger ships from Dieppe in France; this meant that passengers could get off the boat easily. When the pier owners realised they could make money from this, they charged an entry fee, and introduced kiosks selling souvenirs and sweets, and entertainment stalls with fortune tellers.</p>
<p><b>2. How do people describe the Royal Pavilion?</b></p> <p>People say that the Royal Pavilion is Brighton's answer to the Taj Mahal, with its Indian architecture and Chinese interiors. Other people think it is more similar to the Kremlin in Moscow, or even St. Paul's Cathedral in London. There are people, however, who don't compare it to other buildings but say the Pavilion resembles a giant turnip or chessboard!</p>	<p><b>10. Why did Brighton Pier have to be rebuilt many times in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?</b></p> <p>From 1824-1834, the old Brighton Pier was struck by many storms causing irreparable damage. In December 1889, the pier was completely destroyed in a huge storm and it needed to be built again in its entirety. However, it has had better luck than the West Pier, which was burnt down, and today you can only see the ruins out at sea.</p>
<p><b>3. What did Prince George like doing in the Royal Pavilion?</b></p> <p>Prince George didn't live in the Pavilion, but he used it for parties. It was a party palace! He used to invite his London friends who travelled down to Brighton by horse drawn carriages. He also held banquets, with music and huge dinner, and invited important people such as the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia in 1817.</p>	<p><b>11. What can you do on Brighton Pier if you are not afraid of heights?</b></p> <p>There is a fairground at the end of Brighton Pier with many fairground rides, including cups and saucers for children, a rollercoaster, and 'The Booster' which lets you experience a G-force of over 3.6 in 2.8 seconds. It takes you up to nearly 40 metres in the air, rotates you 360 degrees, before plunging back quickly towards Brighton Pier.</p>
<p><b>4. How much food was eaten during one of Prince George's banquets at the Royal Pavilion?</b></p> <p>At one of the biggest banquets at the pavilion, the courses included 8 different soups, 8 different roast meats, 40 main dishes and 32 desserts! The meats included boar, beef, partridge, veal, and turkey. For a year, Prince George employed a French chef who created some desserts which looked like works of art and were over a metre high.</p>	<p><b>12. Why is Brighton Pier important for video games?</b></p> <p>In 1905, a collection of amusement machines were installed on the Palace Pier, but in the 1980s, traditional machines started to be replaced with new style arcade machines including Space Invaders and virtual reality machines. Brighton Pier now has a reputation for being the first in the country to introduce new games, e.g., Guitar Hero in 2009.</p>
<p><b>5. How did Prince George have ice cream and ice if there were no freezers?</b></p> <p>The head gardener and his staff would collect ice during the winter months and place it in a huge pit- a hole dug into the ground, called an 'ice house'. The ice would be kept cold enough to stay frozen all year, including the summer months, and it would be used to make ice cream and iced drinks, and to keep meats and fish cold.</p>	<p><b>13. Why is a black lion linked to Brighton?</b></p> <p>Both a street and a pub in Brighton are called 'Black Lion.' The reason for this is the link between Brighton and Flanders; an area in Belgium and Northern France. The black lion is the symbol of Flanders, and people from this area (Flemish people) settled in Brighton in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The Flemish flag is a black lion on a yellow background.</p>

**6. What problems did Prince George have because of his lifestyle?**

Prince George loved art, fashion, parties and eating good food, but he spent so much money on these pastimes he had debts of over £58 million in today's money! He also had such a lavish lifestyle that he gained an incredible amount of weight, and was obese at the age of 30; as a result, he became very ill and spent his final years confined to bed.

**14. Why did Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> hide in Brighton?**

In 1651, King Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> had to escape Oliver Cromwell, who wanted to kill him. After nearly being caught in England, he decided to go to France which meant he needed to travel across the English Channel from the south coast. Local stories say that before getting on a boat, and travelling with fishermen to France, he hid in Black Lion lane in Brighton.

**7. Who was Maria Fitzherbert?**

King George had lots of girlfriend before and after he married. However, the woman he truly loved was Maria Fitzherbert. He married her before his 'official' wife, but the marriage was not legal because she was Catholic. She lived in 'Stein House' and people say that there were long underground passageways from the house to the Pavilion!

**15. What are 'twittens'?**

Brighton is famous for its lanes, spelt 'laines' in the old local dialect. They are small, narrow streets which are also called 'twittens.' Today, the lanes are popular for designer boutique fashion, jewellery shops, cafes, and restaurants. North Laine is Brighton's important bohemian and cultural quarter, famous for its ethnic shops and vintage fashion.

**8. Why did the people of India give the Indian Gate to the people of Brighton?**

The people of India gave the *Indian Gate* to Brighton in 1921 to thank the people for looking after sick and wounded Indian soldiers; over 2,300 were treated as patients in the Royal Pavilion during WW1, when it was a military hospital. Indian soldiers made up nearly 1/3 of the British army sent to fight in the Western front (Belgium and France).

Information from:

<https://www.tes.com>

<http://tourism.brighton.co.uk/history/bodypage.asp?subheading=The+Royal+Pavilion&url=History&mainheading=6>

<http://www.victoriana.com/Travel/royalpavilion.htm>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_IV\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom#Decline\\_and\\_death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom#Decline_and_death)

<http://brightonmuseums.org.uk/royalpavilion/whattosee/the-great-kitchen/>

<http://brightonpier.co.uk>

<http://www.visitbrighton.com>