



ACTIVITY

TEACHER`S NAME	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY
Květoslava	Greenwich Meridian Quiz
Time: 20-30 minutes Language level: Pre-Intermediate to Upper-Intermediate Language focus: reading for general and specific understanding in real life context Aim: Ss will improve their ability to read for specific details to answer questions about the <i>Greenwich Meridian</i> Ss will extend their knowledge of vocabulary	
Preparation:	Materials:
print photos taken at the Meridian	worksheet for Ss, pictures, vocabulary box, Blu Tack
Procedure: - Ss work alone - T sticks pictures taken in <i>Greenwich</i> on the wall with some vocabulary help - Ss stand up, walk around the class, read and look at the images on the wall and answer the questions on their worksheet - Feedback: -Ss check in pairs - group / class feedback	



Greenwich Meridian Quiz

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use the vocabulary list to help you understand the texts.

1. Where do you think the photos were taken?
2. What building can you see in picture 2?
3. What is this building famous for?
4. How did astronomers show the time in 1833? What colour is the device they used today? In which picture can you find it?
5. How did this technology change in 1852?
6. Where is the Sun at 12 o'clock in the afternoon?
7. What is the Meridian?
8. Who was John Flamsteed and what did you learn about him?
9. What can you see in picture 4?
10. Where are the people standing in picture 5?
11. What does picture 6 show?
12. Does your GPS show the same as the Meridian? What is the reason for this?
13. What is your longitude when you are standing on the Meridian?
14. If it is 3 am in London, what is the time in ... ?
 - a. Japan –
 - b. Peru –
 - c. France –
 - d. New Zealand –
 - e. Mexico –
 - f. the Check Republic –



Answer:

- 1 – in Greenwich
- 2 – the Royal Observatory
- 3 – This supplies Greenwich Meantime.
- 4 – They lifted and dropped a time-ball. / red / pictures 1 and 2
- 5 – Astronomers sent the time by telegraph.
- 6 – on the Meridian
- 7 – An imaginary line that runs between the north and south poles.
- 8 – He was the first Astronomer Royal and he used the meridian line to measure the position of about 3000 stars.
- 9 – the meridian line
- 10 – on the meridian line
- 11 – cities in the world and their position to the meridian (w = west, e = east, ° = degree, ' = minute)
- 12 – No, the GPS calculates the data on the irregular shape of the Earth.
- 13 – 00°00' (zero degree, zero minute)
- 14 – Japan – 12 pm (noon)
Peru – 10 pm (10 o'clock in the evening)
France – 1 am (1 o'clock in the morning)
New Zealand – 3 pm (3 o'clock in the afternoon)
Mexico – 9 pm (9 o'clock in the evening)
the Check Republic – 4 am (4 o'clock in the morning)



Picture 1:

mariner – a sailor

raise – to lift or move something to a higher level

enable – to make it possible for somebody to do something; allow

telegraph – a method of sending messages over long distances, using wires that carry electrical signals



astronomer - a scientist who studies the sun, moon, stars and planets

Picture 3:

essential – very important

telescope – a piece of equipment shaped like a tube, containing lenses, that you look through to make objects that are far away appear larger and nearer



accurate – correct and true

Picture 7:

precise – clear and accurate

longitude - the distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, measured in degrees

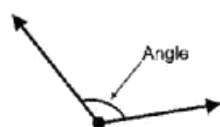
device - a piece of equipment

take something into account – to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about something

slightly – a little

irregular - not normal

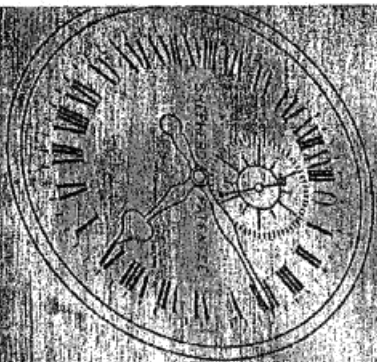
angle – the space between two lines that join



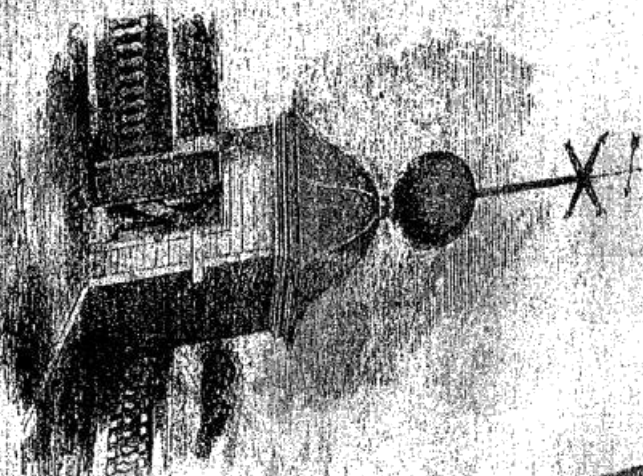


Time for everyone

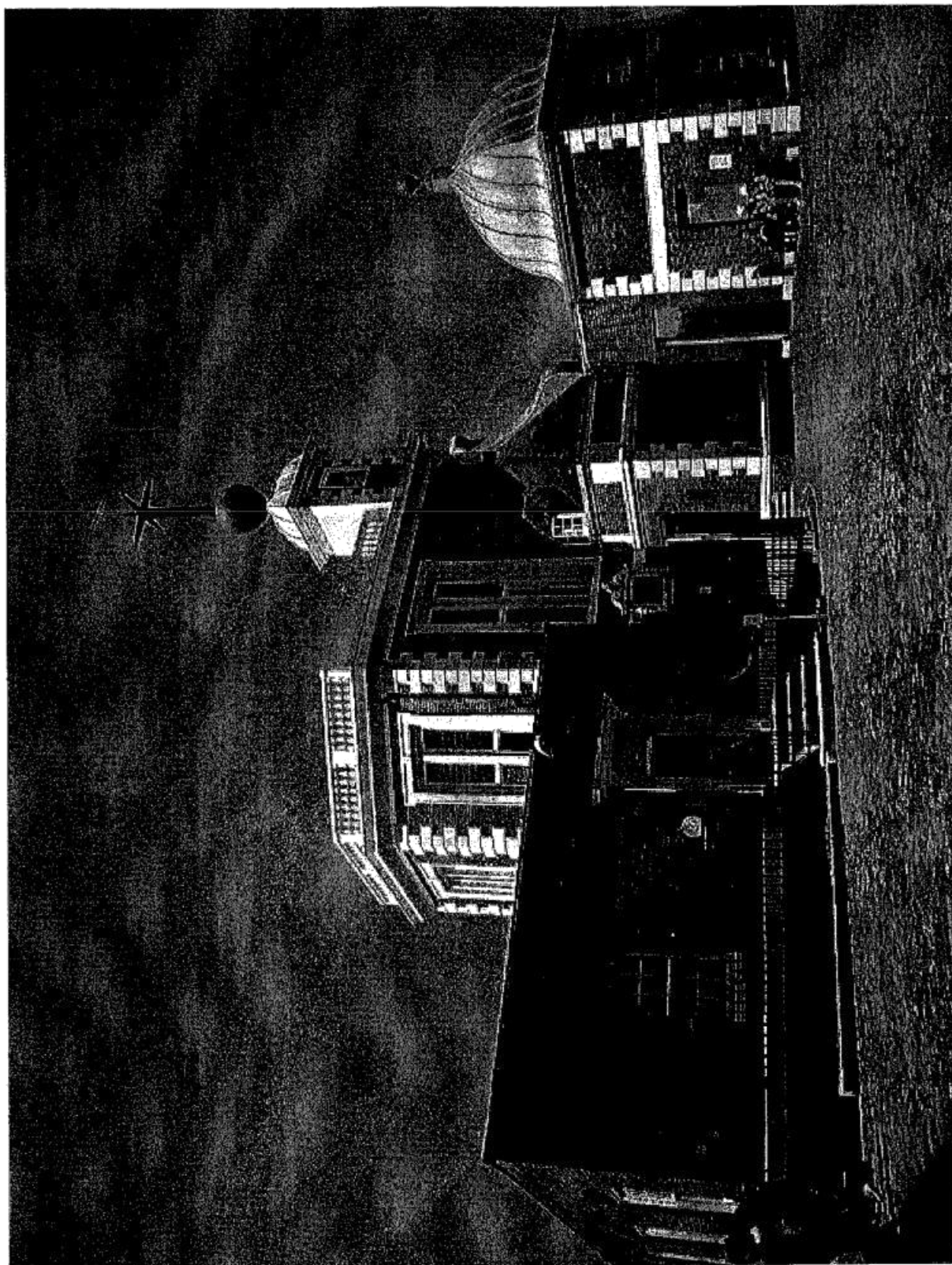
The Royal Observatory is famous for supplying Greenwich Mean Time. From 1833, astronomers made a daily signal to mariners in the Thames at 1 p.m. (1300 hrs) by raising and dropping the time-ball on Flamsteed House. In 1852 electrical technology enabled them to send the time to the nation by telegraph. Visitors to Greenwich Park could also get the time without disturbing the astronomers, from the Shepherd Gate Clock outside of the observatory.



▶ The Shepherd Gate Clock is a slave dial that originally received electrical impulses from the master clock within Flamsteed House



As the time-ball drops, air is compressed in a cylinder to cushion its descent to the base of the mast.





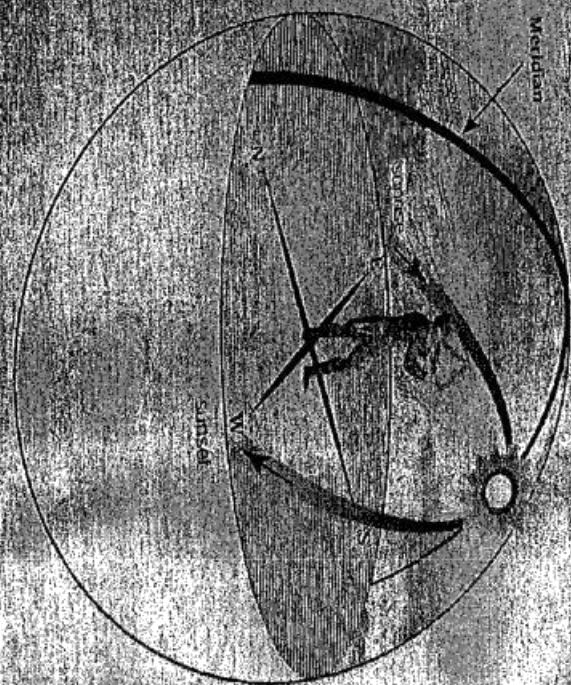
What is a meridian?

The Astronomers Royal used time as an essential measurement in their work. At solar noon the Sun is on the meridian, an imaginary line that runs between the north and south poles directly through an observer's position. The historic meridians at Greenwich are defined by the positions of the telescopes that were used to observe the stars as they passed overhead.



▶ The first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, used a meridian line here to measure accurately the positions of nearly 3000 stars.
<http://www.rmg.co.uk/meridian>

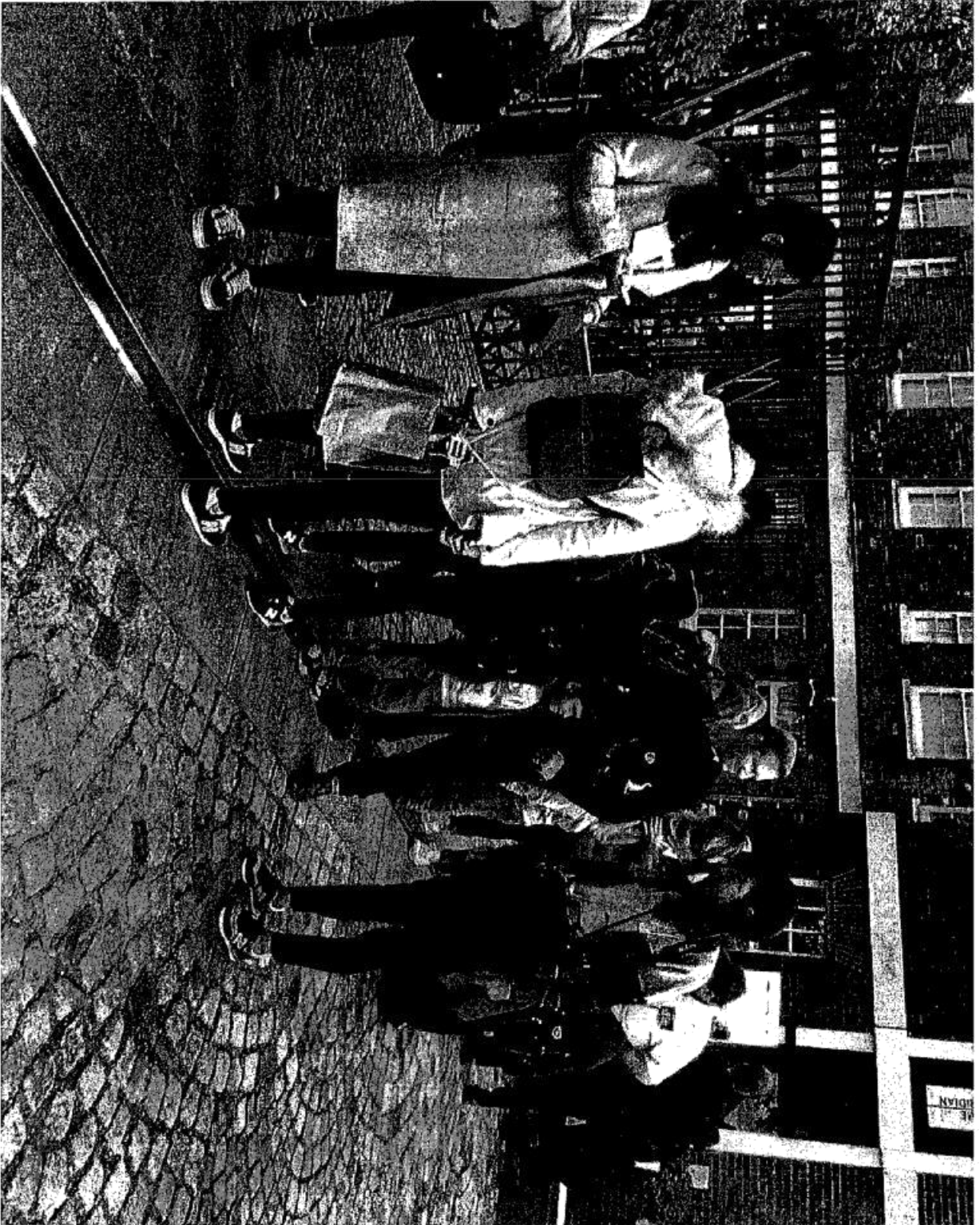
At observer measures the height of the Sun above the horizon as it crosses the meridian at noon.







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