

# UNIT 9 Read and Write



## En esta unidad vas a:

- leer un fragmento de una guía turística sobre la Torre de Londres
- aprender a escribir en inglés utilizando *after*, *later* y *in the end*.





### A safe home

The Tower of London has stood next to the River Thames for nearly a thousand years. The first tower was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror to protect London from invasions. The Tower of London used to be home to the medieval kings of England. Later, other monarchs added more walls and towers to the original structure. Today, there are almost twenty towers at the Tower of London site.

### Unhappy guests

The Tower of London also used to be used as a prison. The first prisoner was the Bishop of Durham. He was put in the Tower in 1100 but escaped using a rope a few months later. Over the years, many more prisoners would follow him into the Tower, including members of the royal family such as Queen Elizabeth I.

### A place to die

As well as being used as a prison, the Tower of London was a place of execution for criminals, nobles and even royalty. Anne Boleyn, the second wife of King Henry VIII, was executed on Tower Green in 1536. After the execution, people said they could see her ghost at the Tower, walking with her head under her arm.

### The guards that stayed forever

Many tourists visit the Tower to see the famous guards, or 'Beefeaters'. The first Beefeaters appeared in 1485 to guard King Henry VIII and they've been guarding the Tower since then. They first wore their famous red and gold uniforms in 1552 and still wear them today for special occasions. The Beefeaters also guard the crown jewels - the monarchy's crowns, swords and rings which are kept in the Tower.

### The legend of the ravens

There have been ravens at the Tower for centuries and it's said that in the seventeenth century, King Charles II wanted to remove them. However, there was a popular myth which said that removing the ravens would mean the end of the monarchy. Charles wasn't prepared to take the chance and in the end he decided to let the ravens stay. Today there are eight ravens. One of the Beefeaters looks after them and makes sure that they never leave the grounds of the Tower.

**1 Relaciona las frases (1–6) con los años (a–f).**


- 1 Construction of the first tower was completed.
- 2 A prisoner left the Tower without permission.
- 3 A special group of guards was set up.
- 4 A member of the royal family was killed.
- 5 A type of clothing was introduced which is still worn today.
- 6 Some birds were nearly taken from the Tower.

- a 1552
- b 1485
- c 1078
- d the seventeenth century
- e 1536
- f 1100

**1 c**   **2** \_\_\_\_   **3** \_\_\_\_   **4** \_\_\_\_   **5** \_\_\_\_   **6** \_\_\_\_

**2 Escribe debajo de cada frase el título del párrafo al que pertenecería. Utiliza los títulos que aparecen en el recuadro.**

A safe home  
Unhappy guests  
A place to die  
The guards that stayed forever  
The legend of the ravens

- 1 As well as looking after security, they act as tour guides and are a tourist attraction themselves.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The last person to be killed at the Tower was Josef Jakobs, a German soldier, in 1941.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He also built it to protect the royal family from the people of London.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 However, during the bombing of London in the Second World War, most of the birds died except for one.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She was put in the Tower for two months in 1554, after being accused of taking part in a rebellion.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Words to remember**
**3 Busca las palabras en el texto.**

The act of an army going into another country by force to take control of it (paragraph 1).  
**invasion**



- 1 A person such as a king or queen who rules a country (paragraph 1).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 2 A person who is locked up as a punishment (paragraph 2).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 3 A person who has committed a crime (paragraph 3).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 4 The spirit of a dead person which some people believe they can see (paragraph 3).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 5 Someone whose job is to protect a person or place (paragraph 4).  
\_\_\_\_\_



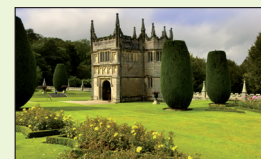
- 6 Precious stones such as diamonds which are very valuable (paragraph 4).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 7 A weapon made from a long piece of metal (paragraph 4).  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 8 The gardens and land around a large building (paragraph 5).  
\_\_\_\_\_





## after, later and in the end

### after

*After* se utiliza para indicar que un hecho sucede a otro en el tiempo, o que una cosa sigue a otra en el espacio o en la ordenación. Normalmente, *after* va seguido de un sustantivo o de un verbo acabado en *-ing*.

**After the execution, people said they could see her ghost.**

Después de la ejecución, la gente decía que veía su fantasma.

**After visiting the Garden Tower, I went to the White Tower.**

Después de visitar la Torre del Jardín, fui a la Torre Blanca.

### later

*Later* se utiliza para referirse a un hecho que ocurrió después del tiempo del que se habla. *Later* va solo y puede situarse al principio, en medio o al final de la frase.

**Later, other monarchs added more walls and towers.**

Más tarde, otros monarcas añadieron más murallas y torres.

**He escaped using a rope a few months later.**

Escapó pocos meses después utilizando una cuerda.

### in the end

*In the end* se utiliza para referirse a un hecho que por fin tiene lugar después de un largo periodo de tiempo, o de una serie de situaciones o discusiones. Además, denota que el hecho se produce tras un periodo de cambios o de incertidumbre. *In the end* va solo y puede situarse al principio, en medio o al final de la frase.

**He spent thirteen years in the Tower but in the end he was released.**

Pasó trece años en la Torre, pero al final lo liberaron.

**In the end he decided to let the ravens stay.**

Al final decidió dejar que los cuervos se quedaran.

### 1 Elige las palabras correctas.



- 1 We had lunch in a pub. **Later** / **In the end**, we went for a walk in the park.
- 2 They lived in France and Canada but **in the end** / **after** they came back to live in Britain.
- 3 **In the end** / **After** leaving school, Peter joined the army as a chef.
- 4 He joined Manchester United in the early nineties and transferred to Real Madrid several years **after** / **later**.
- 5 **After** / **Later** university, Julie went abroad to work as a nurse.
- 6 We didn't want to move house at first but **after** / **in the end** we agreed to do it.

### 2 Completa el texto con *after*, *later* o *end*.

#### Anne Boleyn

**After** meeting Anne Boleyn in 1525, King Henry VIII fell in love with her. He was married to Catherine of Aragon at the time but he wanted Anne to become his mistress. At first, Anne refused to have a relationship with the king but he pursued her for years. He bought her clothes, gave her expensive jewellery and wrote love letters to her. In the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ she agreed to marry him if his marriage to Catherine was annulled. Anne and Henry were eventually married on 25 January 1533 and she 2 \_\_\_\_\_ became Queen Consort of England in June of the same year. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ eight months of marriage, Anne gave birth to a baby daughter, Elizabeth. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, this child would become Queen Elizabeth I.

Anne became pregnant again in 1535, but 5 \_\_\_\_\_ hearing that Henry had been injured in a horse riding accident, she went into shock and lost the baby, which was said to be a boy. Henry was desperate for a son to be his heir but Anne didn't have any more children. The king took another mistress, Jane Seymour, who 6 \_\_\_\_\_ became his third wife, and a plan was made to kill Anne. She was accused of adultery, arrested and taken to the Tower, where she was imprisoned for several days. In the 7 \_\_\_\_\_, she was executed on 19 May 1536 and Henry married Jane 11 days later.