

Worksheet One

Warm-up: What can you think of when talking about tourist attractions? Discuss in groups and write down the words and phrases you can think of in the blanks.

Tourist Attractions

museum, temple, church, museum, gallery, theater, scenic spot, shopping center, luxury store
fountain, entrance, audience, airport, airplane, high-speed train
amazing, disappointing, ancient, modern, popular, crowded, a long line of people
.....

Presentation: Observe the pictures and answer questions. Then write down the key words you know or the newly-taught ones.

- Q1: museum, gallery...; sculpture
Q2: attractive.....; fascinating, breathtaking
Q3: masterpiece, quality
Q4: musical, amazing, fantastic, unbelievable...; masterpiece, fascinating, breathtaking

Practice: Step 1: Find the similarities that are shared by the four tourist attractions.



① *Yuan Ming Yuan*



② *Coliseum*



③ *Taj Mahal*



④ *Terra Cotta Warriors*

Similarities shared by the four tourist attractions:

They are all tourist attractions / masterpieces which symbolize human wisdom and creativity.
They are all / fascinating / breathtaking / world-famous.....
People are making efforts to protect / preserve these (cultural) **relics**.

.....

Step 2: Observe the pictures again, group the two with similar features together, and tell their similar feature(s). Find as many groups as possible. You can have a group discussion, if necessary.

Similar feature(s) shared by groups of two:

- Group 1: ① & ② similar feature(s): They were both partially in ruins because of a big fire. / They are both (cultural) relics.
- Group 2: ① & ③ similar feature(s): They were built with many beautiful decorations. / They are both partially damaged by the British.
- Group 3: ① & ④ similar feature(s): They are both groups of constructions. / They both belong to China.
- Group 4: ② & ③ similar feature(s): They are both foreign. / They both have perfect architectural structures.
- Group 5: ② & ④ similar feature(s): They both boast a history of more than 2000 years.
- Group 6: ③ & ④ similar feature(s): They are both tombs for royals.

Step 3: Try to give further descriptions of the four tourist attractions based on your knowledge.

① Yuan Ming Yuan was constructed throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and was where the emperor and other royals of Qing Dynasty handled state affairs. Its architectural **style** was a combination which reflects East meets West and it was called “garden of gardens”. But, unfortunately, it was completely destroyed by a big fire which lasted 3 whole days by the British and French armies/troops and a wide **range** of antiques were looted/robbed by them. It actually symbolizes the wisdom of several generations craftsmen and architects, which can be told from the **relics** in the picture.

② The Colosseum was completed in AD 80 with a **practical** design. Oval in shape, it measures 189m long, 156m wide and 50m high (about the height of a 12 storey building). There are 80 arched entrances allowing easy access to 55,000 spectators, who came to watch animal fights and gladiatorial combats and **were seated** according to rank. Below the Colosseum were numerous rooms and underground passages. Here is where the animals and gladiators were kept, waiting to meet their fate. Although two-thirds of the Coliseum has been destroyed over time – mostly the result of vandalism, earthquakes and fires – it is still one of the most visited tourist sites in the world.

③ Taj Mahal is widely considered as the most beautiful building in the world. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan as a memorial for his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Constructed entirely out of white marble and **decorated** with various jewelry in the 17th century, it is among the finest building of Mughal architecture. Recognised by the UNESCO as a world heritage site, this monument of love is also considered to be one of the seven wonders of the modern world. Every year visitors pass through the magnificent gates to catch a glimpse of this **brehtaking** monument, and only a few leave disappointed.

④ The Terracotta Army, with its creation in the 3rd century BCE, was discovered in the 1970s. These figures offer a glimpse into China's ancient artistic practices, culture and many other aspects. For centuries, Qin Shi Huang's massive mausoleum remained undetected. However, in 1974, workers stumbled upon a large **sculpture** of a terracotta warrior while digging a well. Driven by this surprising find, archaeologists began to explore the area, resulting in the discovery of thousands of similar soldiers in four pits. Designed with a **brehtaking** level of detail, the life-sized sculptures vary in height according to military ranking, with their uniforms, hairstyles, and even facial shapes and expressions different accordingly.