

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ**  
**ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ**  
**МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ І ЗАВДАНЬ**  
**для організації самостійної роботи**  
**з дисципліни**

**“ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ”**  
**(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)**

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Збірник текстів і завдань призначений для студентів денної форми навчання, які у майбутньому будуть працювати у сфері готельного, ресторанного і туристського сервісу. Тематика збірника дає змогу ознайомитися з найпопулярнішими туристичними напрямками та поширює знання студентів про інші країни світу, їх культуру та найвідоміші визначні пам'ятки. Запропонована інформація є необхідною для ефективного виконання професійних обов'язків майбутніх спеціалістів.

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# UNIT 1

## EUROPE

### LEAD-IN

1. Have you ever been to any of the European countries? If yes, what impressed you most?
2. What European countries would you like to visit? Why?
3. What do you think makes Europe one of the most popular tourist destination? Make a list of factors that attract tourists and stimulate their interest to visit European countries.
4. Look through ten facts about Europe. Are any of them coincided with those you have just mentioned in your list?



### FACTS ABOUT EUROPE

- Europe is the second smallest continent in the world, by area, yet it has a cultural diversity which can hardly be found in any part of the world. Besides, it controls a large amount of the world's political and financial decisions. It is also the 3rd most populous continent.
- Europe is also home to the world's smallest country - the Vatican as well as the world's largest - Russia.
- In the 17th and the 18th century Europe controlled most of the world.
- The borders of Europe are not very clear, even till today. They just refer to socio cultural boundaries.
- The Greek civilization, which is said to be the forerunner of the modern western culture, had its home in Europe only. Famous scientists and thinkers such as Archimedes, Pythagoras and Euclid were a part of this very civilization.

- There was a period in the history of Europe, known as the ‘age of migrations’, which led to the diversity in the present European culture. This period was seen after the fall of the Roman Empire and there was a large scale movement of the German, Roman, Saxon and Celtic tribes to various parts of Europe. This has led to a conglomeration of the cultures of Europe, as we see it today.
- Renaissance was another period in the history of Europe which has led to the uprising of the new humanism and knowledge.
- The First World War is supposed to have started in Europe, with the assassination of the archduke of Austria and involved almost the whole of Europe in it. This war left more than 40 million people dead.
- Although most forests in Europe have been lost during the ages of deforestation, yet almost one quarter is still a forest area. Some rainforests in parts of the Caucasus and Oak forests in the Mediterranean regions still remain untouched - an unbelievable fact, considering the rapid deforestation that Europe has seen over the years.
- The formation of the EU has been the only one of its kind in the world. This body of integrated economy among member countries has led to rapid development of free economy in Europe and is projected to be one of the most influential organizations in the coming years.

### **CHECK UP YOUR MEMORY**

1. What place does the territory of Europe occupy among other continents?
2. What can be said about the size of Europe population?
3. What is the largest and the smallest country in the world located in Europe?
4. What role did Europe play in the world in the 17th and the 18th century?
5. What determines significantly the borders of Europe?
6. In what way did the Greek civilization influence the modern western culture?
7. What has the ‘age of migrations’ resulted in?
8. What period in the history of Europe brought humanism and enlightenment?

9. What tragic event started in Europe and caused the death of 40 million people?
10. What amazing fact can be mentioned about the process of deforestation in Europe?
11. What is the most unique and influential organization which has created the integrated economy among a number of European countries and is going to play the most decisive role in the future?



## **TRAVELLERS' PARADISE**

It is definitely for a number of reasons that Europe fetches the maximum number of tourists a year. These are rich history, friendly and hospitable people and great natural beauty coupled with aesthetic modernity. It is a well known fact that almost each and every country that comes under the European region has major tourist hubs, which attract customers from all over the world. Not only people from other continents, but people from within Europe also travel to various tourist places in Europe.

Being the second smallest continent doesn't imply that Europe is any less in power when it comes to making decisive impacts on the political history, geography and economy of the world. In fact, Europe is one of the most powerful continents in the world today, boasting of 11% of the world's population. It is a center of economy, research, scientific progress and has always remained at the helm of political affairs of the world for years to come.

Tourism industry also plays a major role in the economic stability of the European nations, and this is the sole reason as to why the governments have spent enormous amount of time and money in keeping various tourist places in Europe clean and updated.

The climate makes travelling in Europe a piece of cake. Although Europe has different types of climatic conditions, depending upon the geographic conditions of the place, yet most of the Europe climate remains temperate and mild, with cool summers and cold winters. Generally, if we compare different places on the same latitude with places on the same latitude in Europe, we will notice that places in Europe have a more favorable climate than places elsewhere in America, Asia or Africa.

The ancient medieval history, coupled with some great historic monuments, palaces, churches and alleys have made tourist places in Europe a hot favourite among tourists of all age groups and backgrounds.

France attracts most of the tourist influx in Europe. From the Louvre and the Eiffel tower to the Notre dam Cathedral and the Champs Elysées, almost every tourist

spot in France, especially in Paris, has become a symbolic of the most visited places of the world. The Arc of Triumph, the Garnier Opera and the Gallo-Roman amphitheatre are some of the other places that can be termed as some of the best tourist places in Europe.

Germany and Rome follow France closely when it comes to some of the most visited tourist places in Europe. Business travellers and educational tourists frequent Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and Düsseldorf. The Colloseum and the Palazzo Barberini are two of the most famous tourist places in Europe, belonging to Rome.

Apart from historic tourist places in Europe, great natural places are also hot favourites among tourists. Regions around the Alps, the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific top the list of such places. Be it the open landscapes of Hungary, the great mountains in Switzerland or the beautiful beaches of Spain - Europe has everything to soothe a lover of nature.

Food is an important element of European lifestyle manifesting the region flamboyance, exclusivity and prosperity. European food is a mixture of a lot of cultures, regions and ethnicities. But the common part in this discrepancy is definitely the love and affection involved in making and serving the European food. From Romanian cuisine to ethnic London food: Europe has everything for you. Ancient European food had some particular recipes and ingredients, which were a part of almost all European dishes. A lot of mouth watering things belong to the authenticity of European cuisine. European cuisine has variety, taste and exclusiveness. European wine and other forms of alcohol like beer give it an exceptional European touch. Today, when the world is globalized, people are not aware of the origin of the food they like. European food is available in every part of the world.

Europe has a special mark in the world of art and music. European music has been in air for decades now. European concerts, performances and music festivals are par excellence. Music concerts are appreciated in all parts of Europe. Live music has now become an element of everyday life in Europe. People love to spend their weekends or vacations to enjoy live music and concerts for leisure. As a



consequence, European countries have organized many music festivals in the past few years. These festivals are prepared on a large scale.

To sum up all mentioned above, it is worth saying that the European nations' history, their cultural heritage, customs and traditions contribute significantly to arising the tourists' interest, offering a perfect mix of the old and the new.

**1. Be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. What factors make Europe one of the most attractive and popular tourist destinations?
2. What place has Europe always occupied in the political history and economy of the world?
3. Why do the governments of the European countries pay special attention to the development of tourism industry?
4. Does the climate in Europe favour the development of tourism?
5. What European relics and monuments arouse interest of tourists of all age groups and backgrounds?
6. What European country is considered to be the most visited one?
7. What places in Europe attract nature admirers?
8. How can European cuisine, its diversity and exclusivity be described?
9. What role does Europe play in the world of art and music?

**2. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Make up sentences of your own with the expressions you have formed.**

<i>favourable, natural, aesthetic, touch, hospitable, tourist, exceptional, sandy, special, beautiful, decisive, personal, continental, friendly</i>
--

1. .... people
2. .... beauty
3. .... modernity
4. .... climate
5. .... spot
6. .... touch

- 7. .... mark
- 8. .... beaches
- 9. .... impact

**3. Which word or expression from the text can be used to mean the following?**

the central and most important tourist places  
and activities

\_\_\_\_\_

to remain in charge of smth

\_\_\_\_\_

to make smth very attractive for smb

\_\_\_\_\_

to be very popular among tourists

\_\_\_\_\_

the arrival of large numbers of tourists

\_\_\_\_\_

to appease a lover of nature

\_\_\_\_\_

very tasty things

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Imagine you are going to interview a person who has travelled around Europe. Develop a questionnaire to draw as much information as you can about the places visited, interesting events, festivals or celebrations, local culture and traditions, food specialties, restaurants and hotels, night life entertainment.**

## UNIT 2 GREAT BRITAIN



<b>Location</b>	Western Europe
<b>Archipelago</b>	British Isles
<b>Area</b>	209,331 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population</b>	58,000,000
<b>Capital</b>	London
<b>Government</b>	constitutional monarchy
<b>Official languages</b>	English
<b>Recognised regional languages</b>	Irish, Ulster Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Welsh, Cornish
<b>Major religion</b>	Christianity
<b>Currency</b>	British pound '£'

The United Kingdom is one of the most influential empires in the history of the world. Now it is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It is an island country spanning an archipelago including Great Britain, the northeastern part of Ireland, and many small islands. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK with a land border, sharing it with the Republic of Ireland. Apart from this land border, the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and unitary state consisting of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is governed by a parliamentary system with its seat of government in London, the capital, but with

three devolved national administrations in Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh, the capitals of Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland respectively.

What makes this damp little island such a fascinating place to explore? Britain is a land for all seasons. Summer or winter, spring or autumn, there is always something to engage your imagination, be it the summer solstice at Stonehenge or the New Year street parties in Edinburgh.

There are over 5,000 years of history to engage with, from the Stone Age village of Skara Brae to the space-age domes of the Eden Project, and from the stark simplicity of a Welsh chapel to the pomp and circumstance of Buckingham Palace. There are castles and cathedrals by the score, medieval monasteries and aristocratic mansions, and a roll-call of picturesque places with endearingly odd names.

Britain has given the world Shakespeare and soccer, the Beatles, James Bond, Monty Python and the programmable computer, not forgetting traffic lights, milky tea and the world's least scary police. These cultural contributions are celebrated in a collection of fascinating museums and art galleries that range from world-class institutions like the Tate Britain and the Victoria & Albert Museum to delightfully dotty local curiosities – where else but Britain would you find the Pencil Museum and a dog-collar museum?

Then there is a geography textbook worth of scenic landscapes, such as the rolling hop fields of Kent with their conical oast houses; the honeyed stone cottages and hedgerow-lined country lane of the Cotswold hills; the soaring, silver-grey sea cliffs of Pembrokeshire, scabbed with yellow lichen; and the jagged, rock-girt peaks of the Isle of Skye.

Any visitor to Britain will soon understand the locals' obsession with the weather. Extremes of hot or cold are rare, but variability is a given. The key word is changeable: the weather can be bad one minute, great the next. It would not be unusual in April, for example, for the morning to be warm enough for T-shirts, lunchtime to be cloudy, the afternoon to see a downpour and drop in temperature, and the day polished off by an overnight dump of snow. Despite apparent randomness, there is a seasonal pattern. Temperatures are higher in summer and there is normally

more sunshine, though July and August, along with the winter months, are often the rainiest months of the year. Conversely, winter (November to February) may enjoy fantastic clear spells between bouts of rain and snow, while spring or autumn can often produce the finest weather of the year. There are also north-south variations: southern England might be chilly, while northern Scotland enjoys a heat wave. Be prepared for anything and you will not get a surprise.

Whatever the weather, there is a diverse menu of adventure activities to choose from, including some of Europe best surfing, scuba-diving, sailing and hiking; plus less-strenuous pastimes such as transporting at York's National Railway Museum and whale-watching off Scotland west coast.

London is the main tourist destination for the UK, it is home to countless historical and modern attractions, from the British Museum to the National Gallery and Tower of London. Other tourist destinations in the country are cities like Edinburgh, the numerous castles and museums, or the countless prehistoric and historic remains of the country like Stonehenge and Hadrian's Wall. There are ten national parks, of which 7 are in England (Dartmoor, Exmoor, Lake District, Peak District, Northumberland, North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales) and 3 are in Wales (Brecon Beacons, Coast of Snowdonia and Pembrokeshire). The Broads of Norfolk are protected as a national park. UNESCO has inscribed 28 United Kingdom sites in the World Heritage List.

The earliest remnants of architecture are mainly neolithic monuments such as Stonehenge, the Giant's Ring, and Avebury, and Roman ruins such as the spa in Bath. Many castles remain from the medieval period and in most towns and villages the parish church is an indication of the age of the settlement, built as they were from stone rather than the traditional wattle and daub. Over the two centuries following the Norman conquest of 1066, and the building of the Tower of London, many great castles such as Caernarfon Castle in Wales and Carrickfergus Castle in Ireland were built to suppress the natives. Large houses continued to be fortified until the Tudor period, when the first of the large gracious unfortified mansions such as the

Elizabethan Montacute House and Hatfield House were built. The Civil War 1642—49 proved to be the last time in British history that houses had to survive a siege. Just prior to the Civil War, Inigo Jones, who is regarded as the first significant British architect, came to prominence. He was responsible for importing the Palladian manner of architecture to the UK from Italy; the Queen's House at Greenwich is perhaps his best survived work. Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 and the Great Fire of London in 1666 an opportunity was missed in London to create a new metropolitan city, featuring modern architectural styles. Although one of the best known British architects, Sir Christopher Wren, was employed to design and rebuild many of the ruined ancient churches of London, his master plan for rebuilding London as a whole was rejected. It was in this period that he designed St Paul's Cathedral, the building that he is perhaps best known for. The dome of St Paul's inspired the United States Capitol. In the early 18th century baroque architecture—popular in Europe—was introduced, and Blenheim Palace was built in this era. However, baroque was quickly replaced by a return of the Palladian form. The Georgian architecture of the 18th century was an evolved form of Palladianism. Many existing buildings such as Woburn Abbey and Kedleston Hall are in this style. Among the many architects of this form of architecture and its successors, neoclassical and romantic, were Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and James Wyatt. In the early 19th century the romantic medieval gothic style appeared as a backlash to the symmetry of Palladianism, and such buildings as Fonthill Abbey were built. By the middle of the 19th century, as a result of new technology, construction was able to develop incorporating steel as a building component; one of the greatest exponents of this was Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace. At the beginning of the 20th century a new form of design arts and crafts became popular. Arts and crafts in architecture are symbolized by an informal, non symmetrical form, often with mullioned or lattice windows, multiple gables and tall chimneys. This style continued to evolve until World War II. Following the Second World War reconstruction went through a variety of phases, but was heavily influenced by Modernism, especially from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. Modernism remains a

significant force in UK architecture, although its influence is felt predominantly in commercial buildings.

Not only architectural masterpieces, but centuries-old monarchy traditions and ceremonies, unique nature beauty attract crowds of tourists. All year round a lot of holidaymakers arrive to enjoy a number of festivals and other celebrations. The Notting Hill Carnival is the largest street party in Europe and second only in the world to Rio Carnival. The sharp blast from ten thousand whistles and the heavy thud of hardcore bass can be heard from as far away as Hyde Park. But whatever your musical slant, be it ragga or reggae, soca or steelpan, laid back or lively, there is something here for all lovers of that calypso sound. Hogmanay is the traditional Scottish New Year's Eve festival celebrated on December 31. It is a huge affair which often includes many celebrations and parties for which tickets are sold. Festivities usually begin in the early evening and continue late into the night. When midnight strikes that is the peak of the celebration with the singing of the traditional tune Auld Lang Syne. Then everyone kisses each other and the party continues. The Edinburgh Fringe, the world's biggest arts festival, is an immense gathering of artists, musicians, dancers and actors coming from over 40 countries to perform in over 250 venues. The Brighton Festival is a huge annual festival, claiming to be the biggest of its kind in England, taking over most of Brighton for three weeks in May. Theatre, opera, dance, art, stand-up comedy, screenings and kids events fill indoor and outdoor venues all over the place.

Sports events are another reason to visit the UK. One of the oldest in the world is Wimbledon tennis tournament which is generally considered to be the most prestigious. It has been held at the All England Club in London suburb of Wimbledon since 1877. It is one of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments, and the only one still played on the game original surface, grass, which gave the game of lawn tennis its name. The tournament takes place over two weeks in late June and early July, culminating with the ladies' and gentlemen's singles final, scheduled respectively for the second Saturday and Sunday. Each year, five major events are contested, as well as four junior events and four invitational events.

Britain is home to thousands of great restaurants and to some of the world's best chefs. Best British Restaurants is the UK premier restaurant guide to the best restaurants in the United Kingdom & Great Britain. The restaurant scene in the UK is now highly regarded as one of the very best in the world and the UK restaurants featured in Best British Restaurants are testament to this fact. The restaurants featured in Best British Restaurants have all been carefully selected, tried and tasted by Best British Restaurant's food critics and are considered to be some of the best examples of restaurants in Britain and the UK.

British cuisine has always been multicultural, a potpourri of eclectic styles, being influenced in the ancient times by the Romans and in the medieval times by the French. When the Frankish Normans invaded, they brought with them the spices of the east: cinnamon, saffron, mace, nutmeg, pepper, ginger. Sugar came to England at that time, and was considered a spice - rare and expensive. Before the arrival of cane sugar, honey and fruit juices were the only sweeteners. The few Medieval cookery books, that remained, recorded dishes that used every spice in the larder, and chefs across Europe saw their task in how to achieve the almost alchemical transformation of raw ingredients into something entirely new (for centuries the English aristocracy ate French food which they felt distinguished them from the peasants).

In the late 1980's, British cuisine started to look for a new direction. Disenchanted with the overblown (and under-nourished) Nouvelle Cuisine, chefs began to look a little closer to home for inspiration. Calling on a rich (and largely ignored) tradition, and utilizing many diverse and interesting ingredients, the basis was formed for what is now known as modern British food. Game has been enjoyed as resurgence in popularity although it has always had a central role in the British diet, which reflects both the abundant richness of the forests and streams and an old aristocratic prejudice against butchered meats. In London especially, one can not only experiment with the best of British, but the best of the world cuisines as there are many distinct ethnic ones to sample. Chinese, Indian, Italian and Greek restaurants are amongst the most popular. Although some traditional dishes such as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, Cornish pasties, steak and kidney pie, bread and



butter pudding, treacle tart, spotted dick or fish and chips, remain popular, there has been a significant shift in eating habits in Britain. Rice and pasta have accounted for the decrease in potato consumption and the consumption of meat has also fallen. Vegetable and salad oils have largely replaced the use of butter. Roast beef is still the national culinary pride. It is called a "joint", and is served at midday on Sunday with roasted potatoes, Yorkshire pudding, two vegetables, a good strong horseradish, gravy, and mustard. Today there is more emphasis on fine, fresh ingredients in the better restaurants and markets in the UK offer food items from all over the world. Salmon, Dover sole, exotic fruit, Norwegian prawns and New Zealand lamb are choice items. Wild fowl and game are other specialties on offer. In fact fish is still important to the English diet. Many species swim in the cold offshore waters: sole, haddock, hake, plaice, cod (the most popular choice for fish and chips), turbot, halibut, mullet and John Dory. Oily fishes also abound (mackerel, pilchards, and herring) as do crustaceans like lobster and oysters. Eel, also common, is cooked into a wonderful pie with lemon, parsley, and shallots, all topped with puff pastry.

In Britain hotels are rated from one to five-star establishments, like in many countries around the world. Unlike in America, diamonds are not used. The AA (Automobile Association) is one of the most trusted sites that rates hotels in the UK. In addition to the usual black stars (ranging from one, the lowest, to five, the highest) the AA awards gold stars to the hotels which are 'highly commended' and red stars to the best hotels they review, which are deemed 'inspectors choice'. These standards are agreed by the UK tourist authorities: Visit Britain, Visit Scotland and Visit Wales. Accommodation is assessed under three broad categories: Hotel, Guest Accommodation and Budget Hotel. AA inspectors supplement their reports with an additional quality assessment of all facilities, services and hospitality offered by the hotel. This wider ranging assessment results in an overall merit score, shown as a percentage next to the star rating. To gain AA recognition, a hotel must achieve a minimum quality score of 50%. Rosettes are awarded annually to AA inspected restaurants for the quality of their food. Most star-rated hotels have their own

restaurants. Not all restaurants receive an AA award, but will generally serve enjoyable food of a reasonable standard.

**1. Be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. What geographical position distinguishes Great Britain from other European countries?
2. What landmarks in Britain prove the centuries-old history of the country?
3. What cultural contributions is Britain usually associated with?
4. What are the most picturesque landscapes attracting crowds of tourists?
5. How do the peculiarities of British climate determine the tourist seasons?
6. What are the most popular adventure activities in Britain?
7. What architectural styles prevail in Britain?
8. What British popular cultural and sports events attract tourists from all over the world?
9. What are the peculiarities of national British cuisine?
10. How are restaurants and hotels classified in Britain?

**2. The AA distinguishes five different hotel categories. Read carefully the descriptions and match them with the categories.**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>1</b> Hotel               | <b>a</b> a hotel with ample grounds or gardens set in a rural or semi-rural situation with an emphasis on peace and quiet                          |
| <b>2</b> Country House Hotel | <b>b</b> smaller hotels with a maximum of 20 bedrooms; they will be personally run by the proprietor and are likely to have limited function basis |
| <b>3</b> Small Hotel         | <b>c</b> a town or city hotel providing full hotel services with the exception of dinner; within easy walking distance of a range of places to eat |
| <b>4</b> Town House Hotel    | <b>d</b> a formal accommodation offering full hotel services   |
| <b>5</b> Metro Hotel         | <b>e</b> a high quality property of individual and distinctive style with a maximum of 50 rooms, set in a town or                                  |

city centre; high staff-to-guest ratio; public areas may be limited; possibly no dinner served, but room service available instead

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

**3. Star ratings, from one to five, are used to assess guest accommodation. The following is a brief summary of British standards expected from guest accommodation within their ratings. The descriptions are mixed. Guess which rating each of the descriptions corresponds to.**

Luxurious accommodation and public areas, with a range of extra facilities and a multilingual service available. Guests are greeted at the hotel entrance. High quality menu and wine list. \_\_\_\_\_

Courteous staff provide an informal yet competent service. The majority of rooms are en suite, and a designated eating area serves breakfast daily and dinner most evenings. \_\_\_\_\_

Professional, uniformed staff respond to your needs or requests, and there are usually well-appointed public areas. The restaurant or dining room is open to residents and non-residents, and lunch is available in a designated eating area. \_\_\_\_\_

Staff are smartly dressed and professionally presented. All rooms are en suite, and the restaurant or dining room is open to residents and non-residents. \_\_\_\_\_

All rooms are en suite or have private facilities. A restaurant or dining room serves breakfast daily and dinner most evenings. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. In the UK rosettes are awarded annually to AA inspected restaurants for the quality of their food. Most star-rated hotels have their own restaurants and they are also inspected. Not all restaurants receive an AA award, but will generally serve enjoyable food of a reasonable standard. Look through the categories and compare the differences.**



Excellent restaurants that stand out in their local area. The food is prepared with care, understanding and skill, using good-quality ingredients.



The best local restaurants, offering higher standards and better consistency. Greater precision is apparent in the cooking, and there is

obvious attention to the quality and selection of ingredients.



Three Rosettes are awarded to outstanding restaurants that demand recognition well beyond the local area. The highest quality ingredients receive sympathetic treatment, and there is consistent timing, seasoning, and judgment of flavour combinations. You can expect excellent and intelligent service, and a well-chosen wine list.



Four Rosettes highlight cooking that demands national recognition. Dishes demonstrate intense ambition, a passion for excellence, superb technical skills and remarkable consistency. An appreciation of culinary traditions is combined with a desire for exploration and improvement.



The food at a Five Rosette restaurant stands comparison with the best in the world. It is highly individual, benefits from breathtaking culinary skills, and sets the standards to which others aspire. There will also be a knowledgeable and distinctive wine list.

**5. Here you can find information when some of the holidays and festivals in Britain are celebrated. Guess what the name of the event is, choosing the appropriate one from the box.**

<i>Good Friday; April Fools Day; Hallowing; Boxing Day; New Year's Day; Pancake Day; Easter Sunday; Trooping of the Colour; Bonfire Night; Ash Wednesday; Christmas; Remembrance Sunday; Valentine's Day</i>
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1. It is celebrated on January 1st.
2. It is celebrated on the Tuesday, 40 days before Easter.
3. This festival is the first day of Lent, 40 days before Easter.
4. It is celebrated on February 14th.
5. This solemn day is the Friday before Easter.
6. It is celebrated on the first Sunday, after the first full moon, after March 21st.
7. This festival is held on April 1st.
8. This celebration is held the second Saturday in June.
9. It is celebrated on October 31st.
10. It is celebrated on November 5th.
11. This anniversary is held on November 11th or the next Sunday.

12.It is celebrated on December 25th.

13.This holiday is held on December 26th.

## LONDON

*“When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life;  
for there is in London all that life can afford.”*

(Samuel Johnson, 1777)

If you have at least a year to spare and want to see London, unfortunately, this may not be enough to see it all. No matter what your tastes are, you will find everything you want in London: art, theatre, music, dance clubs, museums, historical sites, just about anything of interest. This marvelous city is the ultimate blend of classical and modern.

London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the seat of the royal family, Parliament and government, lies in a gently undulating basin enclosed by hills, on both banks of the Thames. The ‘Greenwich Meridian’, longitude 0°, runs through its suburb of Greenwich. London is not only the financial and cultural centre of Great Britain but also one of the most interesting cities in the world, a real metropolis, where people from all different countries have made their contribution to a cultural melting pot which finds expression in music, theater, dance, literature, and not least, gastronomy.

The Thames, which follows a winding course through London, divides the city into a northern and southern part, with the main tourist sights lying on the northern bank. The City of London only covers an area of 2.6km<sup>2</sup>, about one square mile, thus its name the ‘Square Mile’. It has a resident population of only about 5,000 people but 400,000 people work here. The actual area of London (Inner London) - consisting of the City and 12 surrounding boroughs covers 303km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 3.2 million and together with a ring of 20 further boroughs (Outer London) make up the Metropolitan County of Greater London with a population of 6.8 million covering

1,579km<sup>2</sup>. Including the adjoining suburbs the number of people in the conurbation of London reaches 12 million.

London is the banking centre of the world and considered the main business centre in Europe with the one-third of the world's largest financial companies headquartered here. The foreign market in London is the largest in the world with an average daily turnover totaling more than the New York and Tokyo combined. More than 450 banks and over 500 insurance companies have offices in London. London is also the center for the world trade in art as represented by the auction houses Sotheby's and Christie's. The increasing attraction of London as a financial center in the 1980s sparked off a building boom which resulted in spectacular buildings such as the Lloyd's building, the headquarters of the insurance firm, but also the unsuccessful Docklands development.

There are five airports close to London, two of which are of relevance for the visitor: Heathrow, one of the busiest airports in the world, handling about 42 million passengers annually, and Gatwick which handles chiefly charter flights.

Over 100 theaters and ensembles, including the world famous Royal Shakespeare Company, two opera houses, six top-class orchestras, numerous museums and collections of international reputation such as the British Museum and the National Gallery earn London its status as a world cultural center. If you only have a short time to spend in this bustling city, do be sure to at least schedule time for one or two of the major sights. The London Zoo, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, and Hyde Park are some of the most popular London attractions, and of course there are many more. Lunch at the ancient Roman baths (a short ride from the city) is a great way to combine your tea hour with one of the oldest London tourist attractions.

Famous around the world for keeping impeccable time, the Big Ben Clock Tower was fully operational on September 7th, 1859. A famous symbol of Parliament and all things English throughout the world, the Big Ben Clock is visible from many locations in London and is well worth visiting. Although most people refer to the entire tower as the Big Ben Clock Tower, the name Big Ben actually refers to the bell housed within the tower. The bell itself weighs almost 14 tons, and takes its name

from the man who first ordered the bell, Sir Benjamin Hall. The four clock faces of the Big Ben in London are each 23 feet in diameter; the biggest of its kind when it was constructed.

Westminster Abbey - officially the Collegiate Church of St Peter in Westminster - was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1065 as his place of interment, and from his burial (1066) until that of George II (1760) most English and British sovereigns were buried here, as well as numerous prominent national figures. Since 1066, when William the Conqueror was crowned here, Westminster Abbey has been the place of coronation of every subsequent sovereign except Edward V and Edward VIII, as well as the scene of many royal weddings.

Buckingham Palace in London is not only the official residence of the Queen; over the years this sprawling palace has entertained countless heads of State from around the world, issued official statements during times of war, and as of late has become a major tourist attraction. Until recently Buckingham Palace was not available for public tours, and the only guests allowed in the palace were there by royal invitation. Queen Victoria was the first member of the royal family to make Buckingham Palace the principal royal residence in 1837. It was also Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, who added a large eastern wing to the palace, increasing it to massive proportions. Queen Victoria was later to move to Windsor Castle following the death of her husband in 1861, and spent the remainder of her life in Windsor. The 20th century brought with it the reign of the current Queen, Elizabeth II, who agreed to open much of the palace up to the public for Buckingham Palace tours. A tour in Buckingham Palace will now take guests through the State Room, the Grand Staircase, the Throne Room, and the Picture Gallery that features many world-renowned works of art. Another major Buckingham Palace attraction with a firm place in Buckingham Palace history is the Changing of the Guard. Changing of the Guard generally happens once a day at 11:30am, all year long. Whether you plan to take a tour in Buckingham Palace for a voyeuristic look at royal life throughout the ages, or simply marvel at its huge stature from outside the palace

walls, guests of London will surely be impressed by the magnificence of this historical place.

Historically the Tower is the most important building in England and the most visited of London's attractions. It was a stronghold which was many times besieged but never taken; but it was also a royal palace (until the time of James I), a prison (still used during the last war, when one of its inmates was Rudolf Hess), a mint (until the opening of the Royal Mint nearby in 1810), a treasure vault (still containing the Crown Jewels), an observatory (until the establishment of Greenwich Observatory in 1675) and for five centuries (until 1834) a menagerie. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings to protect London, to overawe its citizens and to enable shipping on the Thames to be watched. The history of the Tower reflects the history of England.

St Paul's Cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London and 'parish church of the British Commonwealth', is the largest and most famous of the City's churches. The present cathedral, begun in 1675 and completed in 1711, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. St Paul's is Wren's masterpiece - a harmoniously proportioned Renaissance church 170m long and 75m wide across the transepts, with two Baroque towers (67m) high and a magnificent dome rising to a total height of 111m.

The National Gallery possesses one of the most valuable and comprehensive collections of pictures in the world. The building in which they are housed was designed by William Wilkins and was completed in 1838. From the terrace there is a view of Trafalgar Square and Whitehall. The collections of the National Gallery offer an almost complete cross-section of European painting from 1260 until 1920. The greatest treasures are the collection of Dutch masters and the Italian schools of the 15th and 16th centuries. With the opening of the Sainsbury Wing the opportunity has been taken to reorganize all the rooms and gradually separation into national schools is being abandoned and more emphasis placed on comparison and connections within periods.

Founded in 1856 as a collection of portraits of notable personalities, the National Portrait Gallery now contains more than 4,500 pictures, drawings, a recently



extended collection of photographs and works of sculpture depicting people who have played a leading part in public life in Britain. No portraits are put on display until the person concerned has been dead at least 10 years; only members of the royal family are excepted from this rule. For the most part the portraits are displayed in chronological order, the decoration of the rooms reflecting the particular epoch.

The Courtauld Institute Galleries Collection is one of the finest collections of Impressionist and post-Impressionist pictures in Britain, with works by Manet, Degas, Monet, Renoir, Seurat, Cézanne, Gauguin and van Gogh. The Lee Collection contains works by Bartolomeo di Giovanni, Giovanni Bellini, Botticelli, Veronese, Bernardino Luini, Tintoretto, Goya, and Rubens, and portraits by British artists of the 17th-19th centuries. The Fry Collection, in addition to many works by the well-known art critic Roger Fry, consists of works by British and French artists of the late 19th and early 20th century.

The Tate Gallery, one of London's largest art collections, was opened in 1897 in a classical-style building designed by Sidney R. J. Smith on Millbank, on the banks of the Thames. The gallery was built at the expense of Sir Henry Tate, a wealthy art collector, who presented his own collection to the nation as the basis of a national collection of significant British pictures from the 16th century to the present day. The layout of the gallery has been altered in recent years. Whereas the pictures used to be displayed in separate departments for the British collection 16th - 20th century, the international modern collection and the British modern collection, they are now all arranged chronologically, according to specific themes, under the headings 'Past-Present-Future'. Visitors are able to make immediate comparisons and see the relationships linking the exhibits. The central hall is now reserved for sculpture and extra rooms house temporary exhibitions. As the gallery can only show a third of its collection at one time, the items exhibited are changed every nine to 12 months and the visitor is advised to obtain a current plan of the exhibition at the information desk.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is part of the great complex of museums in South Kensington (the others being the Natural History Museum, the Geological Museum and the Science Museum). The idea of the 'V and A' came from Prince

Albert, and the museum was originally financed from the profits of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Museum was opened in 1857 in the building which now houses the Bethnal Green Museum. The foundation stone of the present building was laid by Queen Victoria in 1899, and it was formally opened by Edward VII in 1909 as the national museum of fine and applied arts. With its extensive collections of material from many countries and many periods it is one of the world's great art museums.

With such a wealth of valuable and interesting material, it is not possible within the compass of this guide to list even a selection of the finest exhibits. At first, a collection of this size appears to be a conglomeration and may easily overwhelm the visitor. The best plan - since it is manifestly impossible to get round the whole museum in a single visit - is to study the plans and decide which items or sections you particularly want to see. If you want to study some particular field in more detail it is well worth while purchasing the current catalogue of the museum, which will also give information about new acquisitions or rearrangements of the exhibits.

Madame Tussaud's famous waxworks exhibition was originally established in Paris in 1770, moved to London in 1802 and transferred to its present site in 1884. The collection of figures of the famous and infamous of the past and present is kept constantly up to date, and in 1979 a new Chamber of Horrors was opened to satisfy the public appetite for ever more gruesome exhibits and displays. The visitor will encounter Henry VIII and his six wives, the present Queen and royal family, leading figures of the French Revolution, 20th century statesmen including Churchill, Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, television and sporting personalities. In 1993 a new attraction opened, the 'Spirit of London', an audio-animatronic journey through London from medieval times to the present day; witness the Plague, Great Fire, the last World War and the 'swinging sixties'.

The London gardens and parks located in the heart of the city make up one of the largest park systems of any city in the world. For any guests planning to spend time in London, a trip to a London garden for a stroll, a concert, or a whole day of play is well worth the trip. Many tourists will enjoy packing a picnic or an afternoon

tea and whiling away an afternoon surrounded by the beauty of nature and the intrigue of history.

Hyde Park is the largest of the parks in London. It covers an area of 608 acres, and over the years has hosted everyone from the boisterous hunting parties of King Henry VIII in the 16th century, to the raucous Rolling Stones in 1969. As one of the most famous parks in London, Hyde Park has an interesting history and has seen many forms of British life over the years. The present day layout of Hyde Park was designed by Decimus Burton in the 1820's. The landscape of the park provides endless diversity, and when viewed from above the Masonic symbols of a compass and square can still be seen.

Apart from the lovely landscaping, Hyde Park also features a number of activities for patrons to enjoy. The Grand Entrance is itself a site to see, stretching 107 feet along the central entrance with columns and intricate stone work, creating a majestic entrance to the park itself. Speaker's Corner is another draw to Hyde Park, a place for anyone and everyone to shout about the issues on their mind. Political, social, and religious issues are often addressed in Speaker's Corner, with hecklers being welcomed as part of the discussion. The Serpentine Lake is another Hyde Park tourist attraction. Rowboats can be rented from the boathouse between March and October during the day. Nearby Rotten Row draws equal numbers of excited visitors; the 1 ½ mile sand riding track is perfect for an equestrian adventure.

Although nearby Kensington Gardens are sometimes thought to be part of Hyde Park, it is technically its own separate park. Kensington Gardens is one of the most well maintained London Gardens, with gorgeous flora and fauna occupying most of the area. Kensington Gardens is also home to the famous bronze statue of Peter Pan (a favorite among children) and the opulent Albert Memorial commissioned by Queen Victoria of Windsor Castle.

Trafalgar Square is the most famous square in London. Featuring statues at all four square corners, it was originally constructed to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar which was a victory in the war against Napoleon. One of the most prominent structures at Trafalgar Square is Nelson's Column. It was erected in 1843

and commemorates the death of Admiral Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The statue is 18 feet tall, and rests atop a column that rises 183 feet above Trafalgar Square in London. Four bronze lions made from recycled cannons from the French fleet can be found in the center of the square near Nelson's column. Over the years, the history of Trafalgar Square has brought with it additional statues and works of art. The original Trafalgar Square Fountain that was first added in 1845 was remolded in 1939 by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Trafalgar Square Fountain features mermen and mermaids alongside dolphins, all sculpted in bronze. Trafalgar Square Fountain is actually a set of two fountains. The history of Trafalgar Square may reflect its lovely statue work, but another more natural feature is also part of Trafalgar Square in London. The area is famous for its collection of pigeons, and tourists spend time feeding the pigeons of Trafalgar Square.

Piccadilly Circus is one of the great centers of London life and one of its noisiest and busiest traffic intersections, situated at the meeting of five major streets. Many night spots and large cinemas in the surrounding area make it the heart of the West End world of entertainment. It is thus equally busy by night and by day. In the center of the Circus stands the Shaftesbury Memorial, commemorating the philanthropic seventh Earl of Shaftesbury (by Sir Alfred Gilbert, 1893). This is a bronze fountain topped by a cast aluminum figure of an archer, universally known as Eros although in fact the figure was intended to represent the angel of Christian charity. Piccadilly, one of London's most fashionable streets, runs west from the Circus. It is named after the "picadils" (ruffs) made by a well-known 18th century tailor.

The Barbican Centre is situated about ten minutes' walk north of St Paul's Cathedral, between Barbican and Moorgate. The name "Barbican", a towered outpost on city walls, refers to this former site of Roman and Medieval fortifications. The chief attraction is undoubtedly the arts and conference center, the largest of its kind in Europe. The Barbican Hall (for concerts and conferences), which has 2,026 seats and simultaneous translation equipment, is the permanent home of the London Symphony Orchestra; the Barbican Theatre with 1,166 seats is the London base of the Royal

Shakespeare Company. In addition there is a studio theater ("The Pit") holding 200, the Barbican Art Gallery for temporary exhibitions together with a sculpture court, a municipal lending library, rooms for seminars, three cinemas, two exhibition halls (the Blue Exhibition Hall and the Red Exhibition Hall on the other side of Beech Street), a conservatory and restaurants.

The world's greatest department store, Harrods, is great even for the window shoppers. And, for those who are looking to spend a bit of dough, these million square feet of merchandise is every shoppers dream. In fact, Harrods motto is - *Omnia Omnibus Ubique* - which means 'All Things for All People Everywhere'. Although it has been around for 150 years, Harrods is as modern as the latest iPod. Many of its departments, including the seasonal Christmas shop and the Food Hall, are world famous for their quality and abundance of selection.

The London Eye, sometimes referred to as the Millennium Wheel, offers patrons one of the best views of the city of London to be found. Officially opened by Prime Minister Tony Blair on December 31st, 1999 to celebrate the Millennium, the London Eye is the largest effort on the part of the British government to offer a vantage point for views of the city. The London Eye Millennium Wheel has quickly become a popular tourist attraction in London, with about 2 million visitors per year.

London nightlife has as much to offer as any other large city in the world. London nightlife tends to be a trendsetter for other major cities throughout Europe, and travelers will find that one vacation will hardly have enough nights to explore all that London nightlife includes. Whether the perfect night out for you can be found at the opera or under the bright lights of a dance club, nightlife in London has something for everyone.

London has long been known for its incredible classical music and opera scene. The London Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic, the London Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony, and the BBC Philharmonic are the major orchestras, but there are also smaller music groups and operas to be enjoyed as well. Classical nightlife in London has no off-season, though the winter months tend to be busier than the summer months.

Nightlife in London pubs is another intriguing way to spend an evening. Sitting near a fireplace, chatting up the locals or enjoying a book can be the perfect end to a long day of sightseeing. Many of the pubs are also great places to find a bite to eat, with less expensive fare than some of London's other restaurants. Some of the world's oldest pubs can be found in London, and the city has more than 4,500 pubs. The older pubs are generally located in the heart of the city, downtown. Camden is a particularly popular area of the city for native Londoners looking for somewhere to spend an evening, and travelers will likely enjoy the area's mix of history and modern service.

If London night clubs are more your style, you have a lot to choose from. Most of London's trendiest night clubs are located in the West End, and London night clubs are constantly coming and going as the trends continue to change. Certain London night clubs may be hot one moment and not the next, but one thing will remain constant; you will always be able to find a dance club in the city. For these flashy clubs on the West End, travelers should expect a dress code and a hefty cover. Many London night clubs are members-only and tend to be celebrity night clubs. Night clubs in London can also be a great place to catch a jazz show or see what might be an up-and-coming band. The city that gave the Beatles its start has turned out plenty of popular bands in the past, and the clubs and bars are still a great place to see an act. However you decide to dive into the London nightlife scene, there is something for every taste.

**1. Which sentence(s) refer to which place(s)?**

- |                             |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>a) Buckingham Palace</b> | <b>b) Kensington Palace</b> | <b>c) London Aquarium</b>          |
| <b>d) London Eye</b>        | <b>e) Windsor Castle</b>    | <b>f) The Houses of Parliament</b> |
| <b>g) Hyde Park</b>         | <b>h) Tower of London</b>   | <b>i) Piccadilly Circus</b>        |
| <b>j) Tower Bridge</b>      | <b>k) London Zoo</b>        | <b>l) Westminster Cathedral</b>    |
| <b>m) Westminster Abbey</b> | <b>n) Madame Tussaud's</b>  | <b>o) St Paul's Cathedral</b>      |

1. It has been the official London residence of Britain's monarchy since

1837.

2. One of the most famous London attractions is over a hundred years old. Its twin drawbridges, or bascules, each weighing about 1,000 tons, have been raised more than half a million times since it was built.
3. It is the place where laws governing British life are debated and enacted. The Queen rides in her State coach here to open each new session of Parliament.
4. It will, over 30 minutes, make a full circle and thus give you a splendid view of London. If the sky is clear you will have a 25-mile panoramic view.
5. It has all the best stars all brought together under one roof. More and more people are visiting the attraction every day to see the world celebrities in their wax form.
6. The Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place in the forecourt each morning.
7. It became the residence of Queen Anne, King George I and King George II. Queen Victoria was born here. Parts of the palace remain a private residence for members of today's Royal Family. Its best known resident in recent years was Diana.
8. It is the one place where visitors can come upon sizable sharks, gaze at seahorses, and meet frenzied piranhas. Touching is permitted for friendly rays, starfish and crabs.
9. It has over 12000 amazing animals for you to see.
10. One of the world's most visited churches is the scene of coronations, marriages and burials of British monarchs. Visitors can see the Grave of the Unknown Warrior, Royal Tombs and the Shrine of St. Edward the Confessor, and the Coronation Chair.
11. This example of neo-Byzantine architecture and the headquarters of Britain's Catholic Church is noted for unusual architecture, mosaics and marble decorations.
12. One of the world's largest, oldest inhabited castles has been the home of the Royal Family for more than 900 years. Visitors can see St. George's Chapel and the Albert Memorial Chapel.
13. Its soaring dome offers outstanding panoramic views across London and it is famous for its Whispering Gallery. The circular gallery carries sound around. If someone stands on the opposite side he will be able to hear your whisper clearly after a few seconds.
14. This place is the not only of great history but also of myths and legends as it has been a Royal Palace, Prison, Place of Execution, Fortress, Arsenal, Royal Mint and Jewel House. Now it houses a collection of jewellery, which includes the Imperial State Crown, covered with no less than 3250

splendid precious stones.

15. Speaker's Corner was established to create a venue where people would be allowed to speak freely.

16. The seminude statue on top of the fountain depicts the Angel of Christian Charity but was later renamed Eros.

**2. Can you imagine? Read the passage guessing the ending of some words. Try to keep these figures in your memory.**

Little wonder that more than 200 l\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ are spoken here, with the cafe culture encompassing cuisines from more than 70 countries in some 6,000 r\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ and 5,000 p\_ \_ \_ and b\_ \_ \_ . With 30-plus historic g\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ and 123 historic b\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , London also has more than 200 m\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , 600 c\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ screens, and 108 music h\_ \_ \_ \_ . Within an hour of London are 95 golf c\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , 2,000 tennis c\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , seven ice r\_ \_ \_ \_ , and six race c\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

**3. You are a tour operator with a very varied clientele. This time you are developing an educational and cultural tour for groups of students. Decide what possible or probable preferences they will have. What attractions can you include in a three-day tour around London?**

**4. Surf the Internet and choose at least three types of accommodation for the following categories of travelers visiting London:**

- two wealthy couples on their summer holidays;
- two executives on their business trip;
- a group of young people looking for something not very expensive.



## UNIT 3 FRANCE



<b>Location</b>	Western Europe
<b>Government</b>	Unitary semi-presidential republic
<b>Area</b>	674,843 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Capital</b>	Paris
<b>Population</b>	65,073,482
<b>Official languages</b>	French
<b>Major religion</b>	Christianity (Catholicism)
<b>Currency</b>	Euro, CFP Franc

France, officially the French Republic, is a country located in Western Europe, with several overseas islands and territories located on other continents. Metropolitan France extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. It is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. France is linked to the United Kingdom by the Channel Tunnel, which passes underneath the English Channel.

France is the largest country in the European Union by area and the second largest in Europe behind Ukraine. France has been a major power for many centuries with strong economic, cultural, military and political influence. During the 17th and 18th centuries France colonized much of North America; during the 19th and early 20th centuries France built the second largest empire of the time, including large portions of North, West and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, and many Pacific islands.

At present France is a developed country and possesses the fifth largest economy by nominal GDP and the eighth largest economy by purchasing power parity.

The French Republic is a unitary semi-presidential republic with strong democratic traditions. The executive branch itself has two leaders: the President of the Republic who is the head of the state and is elected directly by universal adult suffrage for a 5-year term (formerly 7 years), and the Government, led by the president-appointed Prime Minister.

France is ranked as the first tourist destination in the world, receiving 82 million foreign tourists annually. It excludes people staying less than 24 hours in France, such as northern Europeans crossing France on their way to Spain or Italy during the summer. As the most popular tourist destination in the world, France attracts millions of visitors from every nook and corner of the world, offering them endless choice of tourist attractions, which include natural, historical, cultural as well as amazing modern attractions. Tourist attractions in France are scattered all across the country, and each of 22 regions of France has got something special to offer to its visitors.

France features cities of high cultural interest, beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, and rural regions that many enjoy for their beauty and tranquility. Paris, the capital city of France, offers its visitors a myriad of attractions, including the world-famous. For art and history buffs, Lyon and Marseille with their remarkable architecture and history can be perfect tourist destination to be in. For those who are in for France travel in search of adventure, some of the most spectacular mountain ranges, rivers and beaches in the world are in store in this beautiful country. The cities of Cannes, Nice and St Tropez are home to some of the finest beaches in the world, known for their glamour and chic culture. The Rhone-Alps Region of France is known for their world-class ski resorts and offers excellent environment and facilities for skiing, hiking, trekking, whitewater rafting, canoeing and much more. Aside from casual tourism France attracts a lot of religious pilgrims to Lourdes, a town that hosts a few million tourists a year.

France has such a diverse range of popular tourist sites including Eiffel Tower, Louvre Museum, Notre Dame Cathedral, Palace of Versailles, Musée d'Orsay, Arc de Triomphe, Centre Pompidou, Mont-Saint-Michel, Château de Chambord, Sainte-Chapelle, Château du Haut-Kœnigsbourg, Puy de Dôme, Musée Picasso, Carcassonne and Disneyland Paris. Therefore, to visit at least some of them, a traveller needs to have a properly chalked out plan before going to the country.

Drawing millions of tourists and business travellers every year from cities across the world, France offers them the endless choice of accommodation in the form of luxury hotels, heritage hotels, boutique hotels or cheap hotels at best available prices to suit every choice and budget. One can find a standard hotel in mega cities of France as well as small towns located far away from them. Hotels in France are known for their high international standard, fine hospitality and truly exceptional personalized service, promising their guests utmost comforts and luxuries. In France the rating was defined by the public tourist board using a four-star system (plus "L" for Luxus). This system was changed to a five-star in 2009.

France is known worldwide for its rich varieties of cuisine and wines. French cuisine is considered to be one of the most elegant and refined in the world, renowned for both its classical (haute cuisine) and provincial styles. Each of 22 regions of France has its own distinctive specialties like cuisine from northwest France using butter and cream; southeast France using plenty of olive oil and herbs; and eastern French recipes which include sausages, beer and sauerkraut. The style of French cuisine has influenced almost all Western cuisines and it forms basis for all other forms of Western cooking. France is famous for its varieties of cheeses and wine, forming an integral part of its cuisine, both as ingredients and accompaniments. France produces over 400 varieties of cheeses, and French wine has an excellent reputation worldwide. Wine is taken with most meals. Therefore, the French are very fond of good and stylish cooking, and sometimes a simple meal can stretch on for hours. In addition, visitors can easily find a range of fine cuisines from all around the globe, including Asian, Indian, Latin and Middle Eastern cuisines.

Travel and tourism continue to be on the rise in France as well as in other European countries. France has specific advantages that are bound to keep attracting tourists on an international scale. Its central position in Europe makes visiting the country almost inevitable when travellers pass through the continent and its coast and mountain areas are clear assets. New tourist flows from such countries as Russia, China, the Emirates, India, Brazil and Mexico have begun to emerge and are expected to develop rapidly, to the extent that France will become a highly favoured destination for tourists from these countries. Exogenous factors such as the continuing rise of low cost airlines and a new government programme, “France destination 2020”, which aims to spur tourism growth, are also likely to contribute to the development of tourism in the country.

**1. Read the text carefully and be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. How does the location of France influence the development of tourism in the country?
2. What place does the country occupy in Europe by the size of its territory?
3. What role has the country played in political, economic and cultural life in Europe?
4. What is the status of the country at present?
5. Why is France considered to be the first tourist destination in the world?
6. What types of attractions draw crowds of tourists from all over the world?
7. What are the most popular activities with tourists in world-class French resorts?
8. What are the most interesting tourist sites in France that can be highly recommended to visit?
9. What types of accommodation can be offered to tourists with different budget? What rating system of properties exists in France?
10. Why does French cuisine occupy such a special place among other European cuisines and so famous all over the world?

**2. Match the words to make word partnerships. Use them in the sentences of your own.**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1</b> tourist      | <b>a</b> choice      |
| <b>2</b> history      | <b>b</b> service     |
| <b>3</b> endless      | <b>c</b> range       |
| <b>4</b> personalized | <b>d</b> comfort     |
| <b>5</b> diverse      | <b>e</b> destination |
| <b>6</b> utmost       | <b>f</b> hotels      |
| <b>7</b> boutique     | <b>g</b> buffs       |

**3. Replace the words in bold with the words or expressions from the text.**

France is **considered to be** the most popular tourist destination in the world. This country attracts millions of visitors from **every part of the world**, offering them **a wide diversity** of natural, historical, cultural attractions. They are **spread all over the country**. Every region has got something **unique** to offer to its visitors.

The country's 'musts see' **include** cities of high cultural interest, beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, and rural regions that many enjoy for their **beauty and quiet**. The capital itself offers **a great many** of world-famous sites with their **outstanding** architecture and history. Some of the most **picturesque** mountain ranges, rivers and beaches in the world **are waiting** for those who love adventures. The finest French beaches of Cannes, Nice and St Tropez are well-known **for their comfort and high price**. Therefore, this marvelous country has something for every budget and taste.

**4. Imagine you are going to develop a tour for a group of students to one of the cities in France. Examine the map of the country and choose the destination you are most interested in. Surf the Internet and find out as much information as possible about this place, its historical and cultural attractions (palaces, museums, art galleries, monuments, etc.), natural landmarks (parks, gardens, etc.), entertainment and city night life (theaters, cinemas, concert halls), local food and traditions. Be ready to give some recommendations concerning available types of accommodation, local cafes, restaurants and places to do**

shopping taking into consideration the needs and requirements of particularly this age group.

5. Read the passage 'How is a typical French menu organised?', match the words in two columns and put the appropriate French words into the passage to name the courses of a typical French lunch.

<i>le plat principal</i>	<i>coffee</i>
<i>le fromag</i>	<i>starter</i>
<i>le dessert</i>	<i>dessert</i>
<i>l'entrée</i>	<i>main course</i>
<i>le café</i>	<i>cheese</i>

In a "traditional" French family, friends or family are often invited for lunch on Sunday. Usually people are invited at 1 p.m. and it is not unusual to leave the table at 4 or 5 p.m.! When they invite friends, they always serve aperitif before lunch and after dessert they usually offer coffee and eventually digestive. The invitees are usually offered to choose their aperitif. At the moment Kir (white wine with cassis) is rather popular, whereas in South France, Pastis (made with anise) is the "official" aperitif. Other popular aperitifs are whisky, Martini or Porto. Champagne is served for special events as aperitif or with dessert. Aperitif is served with appetizers. Regarding drinks the French have 2 glasses, one for white and/or red wine (depending on courses) and one for water (still or sparkling). They never serve beer or soft drinks for a classical lunch.

1).....

Cold or hot or it can be an assortment of hot and cold starters: hors d'oeuvre (small salads and/or vegetable), charcuterie (smoked hams, patés).

2).....

Traditional main course is meat, sometimes fish, with one or two vegetables. Gigot (leg of lamb or mutton) and Rosbif (roast beef) are the classical meats with flageolets, pommes de terre (potatoes) or haricots verts (French beans) as vegetables.

Une salade verte (green salad) is often served between the main course and cheese.

3).....

A cheese platter includes at least 3 or 4 cheeses with for example camembert, roquefort and brie.

4).....

A dessert is always served. French desserts are relatively light compared to other countries and it can be a tart with fruits (tarte aux pommes, tarte aux fraises) or for example a chocolate cake.

5).....

Usually a strong espresso is served after dessert. After coffee, a digestive such as Cognac or Armagnac is offered.

## **PARIS**

Paris is the capital of France and the country's largest city. It is situated on the river Seine, in northern France. The city of Paris has an estimated population of 2,167,994 but Paris as the metropolitan area has a population of over 11 million and is one of the most populated metropolitan areas in Europe.

Today Paris is one of the world's leading business and cultural centres, and its influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion, science and the arts contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities.

Paris is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world, with 45 million tourists every year, 60% of whom are foreign visitors. There are numerous iconic landmarks among its many attractions, along with world-famous institutions and popular parks.

From the eleventh century Paris has been a popular destination for traders, students and religious pilgrims, but its tourist industry began on a large scale only with the 19th-century appearance of rail travel, namely from the state's organisation of France rail network, with Paris as its centre, from 1848.

Paris is a major holiday destination in the world, offering the endless choice of tourist attractions. It always can offer something for everyone and you just need an

experienced tour guide to show you this magic fairytale. One of the four global cities of the world, Paris is world-renowned for its unique cosmopolitan culture and rich architectural heritage. The major tourist attractions in the capital are its world-famous museums, art galleries, theaters and operas, shopping avenues and amazing architectural and recreational attractions. Paris museums and monuments are among its highest-esteemed ones.

Being one of the leading attractions, Eiffel Tower receives over six million visitors per year and has welcomed more than 200 million since its construction. One of the greatest modern architectural masterpieces in the world, Eiffel Tower was designed and built by a renowned French engineer Gustave Eiffel to commemorate the centenary of French Revolution in 1889. Eiffel Tower is made of 18,038 pieces of puddled iron, and it rises to over 300 meters above the ground and weighs about 7,000 tons. The tower provides stunning views of Paris and its surroundings. One can reach the summit by covering as many as 1,665 steps. Eiffel tower has two world-class restaurants on lower levels, while the top platform of the tower has a bar, a souvenir shop, and the replica of Gustave Eiffel's office.

Louvre Museum is another must see tourist attraction in the capital. It welcomes over 8 million visitors a year, being by far the world's most-visited art museum with an unmatched collection of items, covering the full spectrum of art through the ages. The museum displays the art from Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the western art from the Middle Ages to 1848, demonstrating the finest paintings, drawings, and sculptures in the world.

The 12th century Notre Dam Cathedral in Paris is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Its construction was started in 1163 during the reign of Louis VII and was completed roughly 200 years later in about 1345. The Notre Dam Cathedral is about 110 feet high with sexpartite vaulting, flying buttresses and large windows. It was the first cathedral in France to be built on a truly monumental scale, and became a prototype for future French cathedrals.

Champs-Elysees is perhaps the most stunning and glamorous avenue in the world. This 2 km long and 70 meters wide tree-lined avenue houses a number of



cinemas, cafes, car showrooms, and luxury specialty shops. It is a dream place for walking tours, especially during the evening and night when it is fully illuminated.

Musée d'Orsay or Orsay Museum is another famous museum in Paris, displaying a rich collection of art from the second half of 19th century to early 20th century. It showcases highly regarded impressionist and post-impressionist works.

The 19th century Basilique Sacre Coeur remains one of the most visited tourist attractions in Paris. It receives about eight million visitors a year. Also known as Basilica of Sacred Heart, Sacre Coeur is situated at the highest point in Paris. The beautiful basilica features a large medieval dome, which offers breathtaking views of the city.

Works by Pablo Picasso and Auguste Rodin are found in Musée Picasso and Musée Rodin, respectively, while the artistic community of Montparnasse is chronicled at the Musée du Montparnasse. Starkly apparent with its service-pipe exterior, the Centre Georges Pompidou, also known as Beaubourg, houses the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

The Invalides museum is the burial place for many great French soldiers, including Napoleon, and the Panthéon church is where many of French illustrious men and women are buried.

Many of Paris once-popular local establishments have come to cater to the tastes and expectations of tourists, rather than local patrons. Le Lido, the Moulin Rouge cabaret-dancehalls offer staged dinner theatre spectacles. The Moulin Rouge is best known as the spiritual birthplace of the modern form of the can-can dance. Originally introduced as a seductive dance by the courtesans, the can-can dance revue evolved into a form of entertainment of its own and led to the introduction of cabarets across Europe. Today the Moulin Rouge is a tourist destination, offering musical dance entertainment for adult visitors from around the world.

The symbol of the Revolution is the two Statues of Liberty located on the Île des Cygnes on the Seine and in the Luxembourg Garden. A larger version of the statues was sent as a gift from France to America in 1886 and now stands in New York City harbour.

The two of Paris oldest and famous gardens are the Tuileries Garden, created in the 16th century for a palace on the banks of the Seine near the Louvre, and the Left bank Luxembourg Garden, another former private garden belonging to a château built for the Marie de' Medici in 1612. A few of Paris other large gardens are Second Empire creations: the former suburban parks of Montsouris, Parc des Buttes Chaumont, and Parc Monceau are creations of Napoleon III's engineer Jean-Charles Alphand. The newer additions to Paris park landscape are the Parc de la Villette, built by the architect Bernard Tschumi on the location of Paris former slaughterhouses, the Parc André Citroën, and gardens being laid to the periphery along the traces of its former circular "Petite Ceinture" railway line, Promenade Plantée.

Paris largest opera houses are the nineteenth-century Opéra Garnier (historical Paris Opéra) and modern Opéra Bastille; the former tends towards the more classic ballets and operas, and the latter provides a mixed repertoire of classic and modern. Theatre traditionally has occupied a large place in Parisian culture. This is still true today; and many of its most popular actors today are also the stars of French television. Some of Paris major theatres include Bobino, Théâtre Mogador, and the Théâtre de la Gaîté-Montparnasse. Some Parisian theatres are concert halls as well. Many of French greatest musical legends, such as Édith Piaf, Maurice Chevalier, Georges Brassens, and Charles Aznavour, found their fame in Parisian concert halls.

Paris culinary reputation has its base in the diverse origins of its inhabitants. In its beginnings, it owed much to the 19th-century organisation of a railway system that had Paris as a centre, making the capital a focal point for immigration from France different regions and gastronomical cultures. This reputation continues through today in a cultural diversity that has since spread to a worldwide level thanks to Paris continued reputation for culinary finesse and further immigration from increasingly distant climes.

Hotels were another result of widespread travel and tourism, especially Paris late-19th-century Expositions Universelles (World's Fairs). Among the most luxurious ones are the Hôtel Ritz, appeared in the Place Vendôme in 1898, and the

Hôtel de Crillon opened its doors on the north side of the place de la Concorde in 1909.

A unique charm of this marvelous city has attracted through centuries the crowds of tourists like a magnet. Constantly developing tourism has always motivated both the city and national governments to create new attractions and places to visit which will be kept in tourists' memory forever.

**1. Be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. What factors determine the current status of Paris in the world?
2. How many tourists does Paris give its warm welcome every year to?
3. When did Paris tourist industry begin to develop on a large scale?
4. What attractions make French capital world-renowned?
5. What architectural masterpiece has become the symbol of France?

**2. Recollect in your memory what the following places are famous for. Write down the name of the place opposite, using the prompts below.**

- 1) the largest and the most renowned museum in the world housing da Vinci's Mona Lisa, in addition to countless other prominent collections from antiquity to contemporary geniuses \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) the perfect attraction for people interested in modern art and architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) the finest examples of French Gothic architecture; its name means "Our Lady" in French \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) the gothic chapel, which has 15 impressive stained glass windows showcasing an entire biblical history \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) collection of impressionist and post-impressionist art \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) a theme park covering an area of almost 2,000 hectares; a gigantic fairyland of fantasy and adventure with over 50 rides in five magic lands \_\_\_\_\_

and a variety of shows, parades and other events

---

7) the most famous and most splendid broad avenues in Paris (just under 2km); which is lined by luxury shops, hotels, innumerable restaurants and pavement cafes, cinemas and theaters, museums, the offices of the big banks and international airlines

---

8) a mighty structure ordered by Napoleon and dedicated to the glory of the victorious French armies of the Revolution and the First Empire; the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (a memorial to the dead of World War I); the most striking viewing platform opening panoramic views

---

9) the burial place of St Denis (Dionysius), the patron saint of France, and the French kings

---

10) the structure of steel and glass with the character of a workshop covering a wide range of activities, designed as a center for creative work and the exchange of information, presenting art, architecture, design, literature and music in a setting in which they could interact and supplement one another

---

11) a hill (130 meters high) primarily known for the white-domed Basilica of the Sacré Cœur on its summit and as a nightclub district; where many artists such as Salvador Dalí, Modigliani, Claude Monet, Pablo Picasso and Vincent van Gogh had their studios or worked around the community

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*Notre Dame Cathedral; Palais de l'Elysee; Louvre; Musée d'Orsay ; Triumphal Arch; Centre Pompidou; Saint Chapelle; Montmartre; Euro Disneyland ; Saint-Denis Basilique; Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture*

**3. Which of the adjectives would you use to describe the nouns or noun phrases in the box below?**

*magic, breathtaking, stunning, world-famous, unmatched, illustrious, glamorous, world-renowned, highest-esteemed, luxury, monumental, populated, magic, cosmopolitan, spiritual, cultural, popular, iconic, religious, major, amazing, rich*

attraction, view, collection, avenue, birthplace, people, scenery, visitors,  
location, beauty, fairytale, area, culture, landmark, avenue,  
centre, masterpiece, pilgrimage, destination

4. The Eiffel Tower is the most-frequented attraction in France, so visitors expect to find here at least one noteworthy restaurant on its grounds. If they are looking for scenic and romantic dining and are willing to pay steep prices for the unparalleled setting offered by the Eiffel Tower two restaurants (one boasts a Michelin star) they are definitely worth a try.

**Using the information given below, write short passages about these amazing restaurants.**

**Altitude 95**

**Location:** the first level of the tower  
**Seats:** 200 people  
**Fare:** traditional French cuisine  
**Bar:** on the ground level of restaurant; serving drinks and refreshments  
**Price range:** from \$40 per person  
**Ambiance:** eclectic decor is both rustic and contemporary  
**Dress code:** somewhat dressy (avoid jeans and sneakers)  
**Reservations:** required by phone or fax at least two weeks in advance  
**Phone:** 33 (0)1 45 55 20 04

**Le Jules Vernes Restaurant**

(a one-star Michelin restaurant)  
**Location:** the second level of the tower  
**Access:** by private elevator (south pillar)  
**Fare:** gastronomic seasonal French cuisine  
**Wine:** wine list has good selection, some for under \$40  
**Price range:** around \$65 (lunch menu), up to \$200 for dinner  
**Ambiance:** sleek contemporary decor, with striking views of the city and impressions of the tower intricate metal latticework.  
**Dress code:** dressy  
**Reservations:** required by phone or fax weeks in advance  
**Phone:** 33 (0)1 45 55 61 44  
**Fax:** 33 (0)1 47 05 29 41

## UNIT 4

### GERMANY



<b>Location</b>	Central Europe
<b>Government</b>	Federal Parliamentary Republic
<b>Area</b>	357,021 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Capital</b>	Berlin
<b>Population</b>	82,060,000
<b>Official languages</b>	German
<b>Major religion</b>	Christianity
<b>Currency</b>	Euro (€) (EUR)

Germany, a founder member of the European Community and once again one of the largest countries in Europe, since its reunification in 1989, is a federal parliamentary republic of sixteen states. It is a major economic power with the world's fourth largest economy by nominal GDP and the fifth largest in purchasing power parity. It is the largest exporter and second largest importer of goods. The country has developed a high standard of living and established a comprehensive system of social security. It holds a key position in European affairs and maintains a multitude of close partnerships on a global level. Germany is recognised as a scientific and technological leader in several fields.

The country lies in northern central Europe. As a result of its central situation within Europe it has more common frontiers with other countries than any other European state. On the east it is bounded by Poland, on the south-east by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Austria and Switzerland, on the south-west by France, on the west by Luxembourg and Belgium, on the north-west by the Netherlands and on the north by Denmark. It has natural frontiers on the Baltic to the north and the North Sea on the north-west. It is the seventh largest country by area in Europe and the 63rd largest in the world. Elevation ranges from the mountains of the Alps in the south to the shores of the North Sea in the north-west and the Baltic Sea

in the north-east. The forested uplands of central Germany and the low-lying lands of northern Germany lie between, traversed by some of the European major rivers such as the Rhine, Danube and Elbe. So the country can boast at least five major geographical regions, each totally different in character.

The climate of the country is almost as varied as its geography but is mostly temperate. Extreme lows and highs in temperatures are rare. Winter temperatures vary from east to west, with around freezing temperatures in the west and well below freezing in eastern Germany. Summer temperatures in Germany are typically between 20°C and 30°C, with more rainfall during the summer months.

Germany is a country where history and culture come alive and which complex past has made it the extraordinary country, as it is today. The patterns of human settlement show a similar variety - isolated farmhouses, the clustered houses of large villages, frowning medieval castles, old walled towns and modern industrial cities with their well planned residential areas. Many small towns have preserved the aspects of the past centuries, many cities have brought new life into the old town centres. In the north handsome old brick-built houses bear witness to the wealth of the Hanseatic towns which once ruled the seas. Farther south the old free imperial cities, princely capitals and Episcopal cities have their magnificent cathedrals, palaces and town halls to proclaim in the stone language of architectural styles the changes in human attitudes and in economic importance which time has brought, while great expanses of open country, countless holidays and health resorts offer relaxation and recreation to those seeking relief from the strains and stresses of modern life. Without any doubt Germany is a traveller's paradise for its geographic diversity, cultural richness and copiousness of historic archives, relics and monuments.

With more than 133 million foreign visitors a year (2008) Germany is ranked as the 7th most visited travel destination worldwide. A total of 27.2 billion Euros is spent on tourism, and that is equivalent to 3.2% of Germany GNP. The capital city of Berlin is currently ranked as the 8th most visited city worldwide. More than 30% of Germans spend their holiday in their own country, which shows that Germans love to

travel within their own country. The majority of foreign tourists come from the Netherlands, the United States and the UK. Among the most popular perceptions and reasons for holidaying in Germany are: culture (75%), outdoors/countryside (59%), cities (59%), cleanliness (47%), security (41%), modernity (36%), good hotels (35%), good gastronomy/cuisine (34%), good accessibility (30%), cosmopolitanism/hospitality (27%), good shopping opportunities (21%), exciting nightlife (17%) and good price/performance ratio (10%).

The history of tourism in Germany traces back to cities and landscapes being visited for education and recreation. From the late 18th century onwards, cities like Dresden, Munich, Weimar and Berlin were major stops of a European Grand tour. Spas and resorts on North and Baltic Sea, as well as along the Rhine valley particularly developed during the 19th and early 20th century and since the end of World War II tourism has expanded greatly as many tourists visit Germany to experience a sense of European history. The countryside exhibits a pastoral aura, while its cities exhibit both a modern and classical feel. Some tourist towns in Germany include Bamberg, Berlin, Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Heidelberg, Würzburg, Munich, Tübingen, Calw, Goslar, Lübeck, Aachen, Schwangau, Dresden and Quedlinburg. The cosmopolitan German cities offer fine museums, galleries, opera and concert halls combined with lively cafés, beautiful parks, gardens and exciting nightlife.

Germany has been hosting a number of fairs and festivals. Berlin Film Festival, held every year in February, is a very important festival which is regarded to be one of the most glamorous events and sees visitors from all over the world. The premieres of the films are held in Berlin ale Palast. Oktoberfest is held in Munich every year at the end of September or early October. This is a famous festival that celebrates beer. People from all over the world gather to enjoy and have a nice time together. Berlin Love Parade dates back to 1989 and it intends to promote peace, love and international understanding through music. The parade takes place in the middle of July. Berlin Marathon takes place in September. A mixed crowd of children, wheel chair riders and runners participates in this marathon. Many athletes from all over the



world come here to take part and also have a nice time. The Carnival Mardi Gras, held in February, is a large parade with people dressed in colourful attires and donning colourful masks. This was originally a Pagan festival but recently the event has changed its character and included some Christian elements. Frankfurt Book Fair is held for five days in Frankfurt annually with about 6,700 exhibitors and 270,000 visitors.

A numerous visitors enjoy German cuisine which varies from region to region. The southern regions of Bavaria and Swabia, for instance, share a culinary culture with Switzerland and Austria. Pork, beef, and poultry are the main varieties of meat consumed in Germany, with pork being the most popular. Throughout all regions, meat is often eaten in sausage form. More than 1500 different types of sausage are produced in Germany. The most popular vegetables are potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, spinach, and beans. Organic food has gained a market share of around 3.0%, and is predicted to increase further.

A popular German saying has the meaning: "Breakfast like an emperor, lunch like a king, and dine like a beggar." Breakfast is usually a selection of breads and rolls with jam and honey or cold meats and cheese, sometimes accompanied by a boiled egg. Cereals or muesli with milk or yoghurt is less common but widespread. More than 300 types of bread are sold in bakery shops across the country.

As a country with many immigrants, Germany has adopted many international dishes into its cuisine and daily eating habits. Italian dishes like Pizza and Pasta, Turkish and Arab dishes like Döner Kebab and Falafel are well established, especially in bigger cities. International burger chains, as well as Chinese and Greek restaurants, are widespread. Indian, Thai, Japanese, and other Asian cuisines have gained popularity in recent decades. Among nine high-profile restaurants in Germany, the Michelin guide has awarded three stars, the highest designation, while 15 more received two stars. German restaurants have become the world's second most decorated after eateries in France. Although wine is becoming more popular in many parts of Germany, the national alcoholic drink is beer. German beer consumption per person is declining but—at 116 litres annually—it is still among the highest in the

world. Beer varieties include Alt, Bock, Dunkel, Kölsch, Lager, Malzbier, Pils, and Weizenbier. Among 18 surveyed western countries, Germany ranked the fourteenth in the list of per capita consumption of soft drinks in general, while it ranked the third in the consumption of fruit juices. Furthermore, carbonated mineral water and Schorle (its mixture with fruit juice) are very popular in Germany.

In Germany the rating of hotels is defined by the respective hotel industry association using a 5-star system - the German classifications are Tourist (\*), Standard (\*\*), Comfort (\*\*\*), First Class (\*\*\*\*) and Luxus (\*\*\*\*\*) with the mark Superior to flag extras beyond the minimum defined in the standard.

**1. Complete the following sentences using ideas from the text.**

1. Germany occupies one of the world's leading economic position as ...
2. It holds a key position in European affairs because ...
3. As a result of its central location within Europe, the country has more common frontiers with other countries than other European states and is bordered ...
4. The major peculiarities of the geographical position of the country are ...
5. The climate is varied but mostly temperate with ...
6. The years of the country's past have left the diversity of the patterns of human settlement showing ...
7. Germany offers a lot for those who are interested in culture and history as ...
8. For those who seek some relief from the strains and stresses of modern life the country has ...
9. Germany is considered to be the 7th most visited travel destination in the world as every year ...
10. The domestic tourism is quite developed in Germany as ...
11. The majority of foreign tourists come from ...
12. Among the major reasons for holidaying in Germany are ...
13. Tracing back the history of tourism in Germany you can find out that ...
14. The most touristy cities in Germany include ...
15. The cosmopolitan German cities attract crowds of tourists by ...

16. Among the most popular events visited by visitors from all over the world are ...
17. German cuisine varies from region to region and is enjoyed by visitors offering ...
18. As the country with many immigrants, Germany has adopted many international dishes into its cuisine including ... and in recent decades the popularity has been gained by ...
19. Wine is becoming more popular in Germany but the national alcoholic drink is ...
20. The hotels in Germany are classified into ...

**2. Find the words in the text that mean the following.**

1. an old object or custom that reminds people of the past \_\_\_\_\_
2. to move across something, especially an area of land or water \_\_\_\_\_
3. a group of houses of the same kind that are very close together \_\_\_\_\_
4. someone who sees an event \_\_\_\_\_
5. impressive or generous \_\_\_\_\_
6. a residential part of a town consisting of private houses,  
with no offices or factories \_\_\_\_\_
7. a place where a large number of historical records are stored \_\_\_\_\_
8. clothes, costumes \_\_\_\_\_
9. religious beliefs and customs belonging to any of the main  
religions of the world, which may come from a time before  
these religions \_\_\_\_\_
10. a restaurant or other place to eat \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Match the rank of German hotels with the description of standards they provide.**

1 *	Tourist	a accommodation suitable for above-normal requirements
2 **	Standard	b accommodation suitable for high-level requirements
3 ***/***superior	Comfort	c economy accommodation

4	****/*****	superior First Class	d	accommodation suitable for superior requirements
5	*****	Luxury	e	accommodation suitable for normal requirements

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

The German Hotel and Restaurant Association (DEHOGA), in collaboration with the German Tourism Association (DTV), has developed a classification system for guesthouses in Germany known as the "G-star classification". The G-star classification applies to accommodation establishments with more than eight guest beds but no more than 20 guest bedrooms. To distinguish this system from the hotel classification systems, there is a "G" in front of the stars.

**Match the rating of vacation apartments and guesthouses with the criteria used throughout Germany by the German Tourism Association.**

1	*	a	Equipment and facilities are good and homely and offer a good level of comfort. Equipment is of better quality.
2	**	b	Equipment and facilities are good, suitable for the purpose and offer an average level of comfort.
3	***	c	Equipment and facilities are simple, suitable for the purpose and offer a basic level of comfort
4	****	d	Equipment and facilities are of high quality and offer a superior level of comfort. Equipment is sophisticated and of superior quality.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...

**4. Try to comment the meaning of the German proverb mentioned in the text**

*Breakfast like an emperor, lunch like a king, and dine like a beggar.*

**Does it mean that German people stick to diets?**

**Read some of frequently used German sayings with their meaning and find their English equivalents on the right. Be ready to comment the meaning.**

**German saying**

*Die Katze im Sack kaufen.*  
(Buying the cat in the bag)

**British equivalent**

*A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.*

*Ein blindes Huhn findet auch mal ein Korn.* (A blind chicken finds a grain once in a while.)

*The early bird gets the worm.*

*Probieren geht über studieren.*  
(Trying is better than studying.)

*Talk is cheap, silence is golden.*

*Wie man in den Wald hineinruft, so schallt es heraus.*  
(Just as one shouts into the forest, so it echoes back.)

*To kill two birds with one stone.*

*In der Kürze liegt die Würze.*  
(In briefness lies the spice (wit).)

*Practice makes perfect.*

*Lieber ein Spatz in der Hand als eine Taube auf dem Dach.*  
(Better a sparrow in the hand than the pigeon on the roof)

*Buying a pig in a poke*

*Alles auf eine Karte setzen.*  
(To bet everything on one card)

*Brevity is the soul of wit.*

*Den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben.*  
(Don't praise the day before the evening.)

*Even a blind squirrel finds a nut once in a while.*

*Eine Leiche im Keller haben.*  
(To have a corpse in the basement)

*A drop in the sea/bucket.*

*Morgenstund hat Gold im Mund.*  
(The early morning hour has gold in its mouth.)

*The proof of the pudding is in the eating.*

*Reden ist Silber, Schweigen ist Gold.* (Talking is silver, silence is gold.)

*What goes around, comes around.*

*Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen.*  
(To hit two flies with one swatter)

*To put all eggs in one basket.*

*Ein Unglück kommt selten allein.*  
(One disaster rarely comes alone.)

*To have skeletons in the closet.*

*Es ist noch kein Meister vom Himmel gefallen.*  
(No master has yet fallen from the sky. This saying refers to the times when apprentices learned a craft from the master craftsman (Meister))

*There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.*

*Ein Tropfen auf den heißen Stein.*  
(A drop on the hot rock)

*When it rains, it pours.*

## **BERLIN**

Berlin, the capital of a reunified Germany and one of the European best cities, seems to have started its march to glory and unparalleled development. It is one of the congregation points of most European cultures, politics and science.

Tourism is booming in Berlin. It is currently ranked as the 8th most visited city worldwide. With a wave of new construction coupled with Berlin historical charm, the city is being restored. Tourists pour in to have a mix taste of the old and the new. Concentration of a large number of tourist attractions that includes museums, theatres, operas, recreation spots, and lively nightlife pulls domestic and international tourists. Sports lovers and movie lovers keep thronging Berlin as it hosts a large number of national and international sporting events and film festivals. Summer months, starting from May till the end of October, witness a large number of visitors.

Sightseeing in Berlin is amazing for anybody and everybody around. The Berlin Wall is still a magnificent thing to watch out. The Parliament building, Reichstag, located north of Brandenburg gate is the architectural building of Berlin as well.

The city boasts of its 150 museums. The ensemble on the Museum Island is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is situated in the northern part of the Spree Island between the Spree and the Kupfergraben. In 1841 it was designated as a “district dedicated to art and antiquities” by a royal decree. Subsequently, the Altes Museum (Old Museum) in the Lustgarten displaying the bust of Queen Nefertiti, and the Neues Museum (New Museum), Alte Nationalgalerie (Old National Gallery), Pergamon Museum, and Bode Museum were built there. While these buildings once housed distinct collections, the names of the buildings no longer necessarily correspond to the names of the collections they house. Opposite the Museum Island there is the DDR Museum illustrating the life in the GDR.

Apart from the Museum Island, there is a wide variety of museums. The Gemäldegalerie (Painting Gallery) focuses on the paintings of the "old masters" from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries, while the Neue Nationalgalerie (New National Gallery, built by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe) specializes in twentieth century European painting. The Hamburger Bahnhof, located in Moabit, exhibits a major collection of modern and contemporary art. In spring 2006, the expanded Deutsches Historisches Museum re-opened in the Zeughaus with an overview of German history through the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. The Bauhaus-Archive is an architecture museum.

Sightseeing in Berlin is not complete without visiting the Jewish museum which represents the Jewish culture. The Berlin Wall Museum represents the history of the Berlin Wall. The Pergamon museum demonstrates the rich culture of Berlin with fantastic arts and crafts. The Atlas Museum is famous for its architectural collections.

Apart from the museums, the gardens are also a prime attraction for tourists. Tourists love to enjoy the cultural heritage of the city by visiting the palaces and the exotic gardens which are a treat for the eyes. The Botanical Garden in Berlin spreads to about 43 hectares and boasts of around 22,000 plant species. It is worth visiting the Cactus Pavilion or viewing orchids, carnivorous plants and white water lily Victoria. Tiergarten (Animal Garden) is yet another renowned park and garden in Berlin, which is not only one of the largest parks in Berlin but is a notable interesting park filled with sculptures which includes the four-tiered Victory Column, the Bismarck Memorial and many others. The Sanssouci Park engulfs the Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam. It is a baroque flower garden, which is scattered with turfs, flowerbeds, hedges and trees. Tourists can glance through the greenhouses of oranges, melons, peaches and bananas, which are worth visiting. AquaDom & SeaLife Center is the world's largest aquarium that boasts of a 14 meter-high aquarium tower, where a visitor can watch out for unique aquatic life starting from huge stingrays to turtles. The Northern Forest Heritage Park in Main Street is one of the educational parks often visited to research in the native flora and fauna.

Sports are also a popular form of entertainment in Berlin. The city hosted the Olympic Games in 1936 and was also the host city for the 2006 FIFA World Cup Football Finals. The annual Berlin Marathon and the annual Golden League event ISTAF for athletics are also held here. Leading tennis events such as the WTA Tour Qatar Total German Open are staged annually. It is one of the oldest tennis tournaments for women.

The city of Berlin boasts of some of the most diverse and vibrant nightlife scenes in Europe. The city has plenty to offer in terms of entertainment ranging from theater, music, drama, cinema, arts and much more. There are numerous nightspots which attract crowds on a regular basis every evening and which are open till late night.

Tourists find the city very hospitable due to a large variety of accommodation that suits visitors of different budget. Accommodation in Berlin meets the need of all travellers. With 581 hotels and 87,800 beds, Berlin was the third most visited city of the European Union in 2006. The inviting atmosphere of Berlin brings in tourists in groups as well as business guests. There are different categories of hotels offering different facilities. For business conventions and business guests the luxury hotels are the best choice. Group tourists will find apartment accommodation to suit their budget. Five-star hotels are recommended for tourists on business or pleasure. Hotels like Kempinski Bristol Hotel Berlin, Adlon Hotel Berlin, Steibenger Hotel Berlin, Schlosshotel Im Grunewald Berlin, Intercontinental Hotel Berlin, SwissHotel Berlin, Ritz Carlton Hotel Berlin, located in and around the Eastern and the Western side of the city, offer a wide range of comfort and luxury suitable for an executive lifestyle at the rates starting from 200 Euros per day. Three and four-star hotels offer cheaper accommodation. Most of the hotels are centered near Brandenburg Gate, Berliner Dome, Alexander Platz, and Reichstag which are the greatest attractions of Berlin. Crown Plaza Berlin City Centre, Savoy Berlin, Hotel Q, Brandenburg Hof and Bleibtreu Berlin are situated in the neighboring Charlottenburg. There are some hotels with a price range of 36 to 86 Euros which provide all private facilities and are in close proximity to the places of tourist attractions, shopping centers and theatres.



To name a few, A&O Hotel Mitte, Hotel Pension Dafna, Hotel Castell am Kururstendamm; Concorde Hotel am Studio; Amaryl City Hotel are some which can be recommended for low budget tourists. Apartment Hotels are preferable for group tourists. These apartment hotels are spacious, well equipped with private facilities. The price is very competitive and services can be matched with the best. Prices range from 60 Euros for two per night to 20 Euro per person in groups. Facilities for cooking own food is available to make one's stay more economical.

### **1. Read the text and answer the questions.**

1. What significant event in the history of Germany stimulates tourists' interest in this country as much as its natural beauty and architectural landmarks?
2. What tourist attractions make tourism in Berlin booming?
3. What landmark in Berlin is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
4. How many museums can Berlin boast of?
5. What are the most visited parks in Berlin?
6. What cultural and sports events draw crowds of tourists to the capital of Germany?
7. What types of accommodation does the capital offer to its numerous visitors?

### **2. Replace the words in bold with the words or expressions from the text.**

Being the capital of a reunified Germany and one of the most beautiful cities, it seems that Berlin is **confidently going** to glory and **incomparable** development. People from all over the world **arrive in** this marvelous city to have a mix taste of the old and the new. A great number of amazing **tourist places of interest** that includes museums, theatres, operas, recreation spots, and lively nightlife draws domestic and international tourists. A lot of **movie-goers and sports fans** keep **crowding** the capital because it **organizes** international film festivals and sporting events. From the beginning of May to the end of October the capital **sees** a great number of tourists. The Berlin Wall is still a **majestic** thing to watch out. The Berlin Wall Museum **demonstrates** its history. The city **is proud** of its 150 museums. Apart from the museums the gardens are also the main attraction for visitors, they are **a real**

**pleasure for them.** The Botanical Garden **occupies** about 43 hectares and **exhibits** around 22,000 plant species. Tiergarten (Animal Garden) is another **famous** park and garden in Berlin with its remarkable park where you can see the four-tiered Victory Column, the Bismarck Memorial, and a number of other sculptures. The Sanssouci Park is a baroque flower garden, which is **filled up with** turfs, flowerbeds, hedges and trees. Tourists can **see** the greenhouses of oranges, melons, peaches and bananas, which are worth visiting. AquaDom & SeaLife Center is the world's largest aquarium that **prides** of a 14 meter-high aquarium tower, where a visitor can **see** unique aquatic life starting from huge stingrays to turtles. Apart from such a diversity of interesting places Berlin visitors enjoy the most **entertaining** nightlife in Europe with its theatres, cinemas, opera houses, music halls, cafes and restaurants.

**3. Match some well-known Berlin attractions with the description of what tourists can find or learn there.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1</b> The Reichstag                     | <b>a</b> the symbol of a reunified Berlin, the gate constructed between 1778 and 1791 with the decorations of the Greek mythology scenes, crowed with quadriga of victory                               |
| <b>2</b> The Pergamon Museum               | <b>b</b> the permanent collection of a vast variety of ancient Greek and Roman decorative art including vases, paintings, and statues; the bust of Queen Nefertiti, dating back to 1360 B.C.            |
| <b>3</b> Remnants of the Berlin Wall       | <b>c</b> large collection of sculptures, one of the world's largest numismatic collections and a selection of paintings   |
| <b>4</b> The Altes Museum (The Old Museum) | <b>d</b> the symbol of the Cold War   |
| <b>5</b> Brandenburger Gate                | <b>e</b> the largest collections of 19th century sculpture and paintings in Germany; numerous works by well-known artists of the century as well as an excellent display of French Impressionist pieces |
| <b>6</b> Europa Center                     | <b>f</b> a baroque Cathedral built between 1894 and 1905  |

with the magnificent Sauer's Organ, the 1530 Elector's tomb, the neo-baroque pulpit and the stained glasses designed by Anton von Werner

- 7** Alte Nationalgalerie (The Old National Gallery) **g** a collection of Greek and Roman antiquities; the Islamic Art Museum (focused mainly on the Middle East including Egypt and Iran, features the art of Islam from the eighth through the nineteenth centuries); The Near East Museum (one of the largest and finest collections of antiquities from ancient Babylonia, Persia, and Assyria)
- 8** The Bode Museum **h** a 25 meter tall cylindrical acrylic glass aquarium with built-in transparent elevator, a visitor can watch unique aquatic life
- 9** AquaDom **i** the seat of the German Parliament
- 10** Berliner Dom **j** home to dozens of shops, restaurants, clubs, and cinemas with the Heliport attraction on the roof, where visitors can take a 7-minute simulated flight to view the sights of Berlin (in 1963 and this shopping centre was one of the most modern “malls” in Europe with room for 100 stores as well as offices, restaurants, and pubs)

**1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...; 6 - ...; 7 - ...; 8 - ...9 - ...; 10 - ...**

**5. Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words in the box below and read the passage about AquaDom, one of the most marvelous Berlin attractions.**

cylinder, seawater, trip, sightseeing point, creations, species, aquarium, platform, hosts, at the cost, divers, sandblasted ,oceanic panorama
--

One of the finest \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin, Germany is the largest acrylic glass \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. Situated in the Radisson SAS Hotel, the 25-meter high cylindrical formation stands on a 9 meters elevated \_\_\_\_\_, with over 11 meters in diameter. This marvelous \_\_\_\_\_ contains 900,000 liters of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ 2600 fishes of 56\_\_\_\_\_.

Constructed by the U.S Company, Reynolds Polymer Technology, the AquaDom was built \_\_\_\_\_ of 12.8 million Euros. Eventually, it was opened to the public in December 2003. The aquarium is a perfect blend of huge amount \_\_\_\_\_ glass, which lends a lucid touch to the lobby. Visitors can enjoy their \_\_\_\_\_ through the aquarium in a glass-enclosed elevator that takes them to the\_\_\_\_\_. There are two full-time \_\_\_\_\_ for the maintenance of the fish tank as well as feeding the fishes. Some of interior suits and rooms are especially designed to offer a privileged \_\_\_\_\_ of AquaDom.

## UNIT 5

### SPAIN



<b>Location</b>	southwestern Europe
<b>Area</b>	504,030 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population</b>	46,661,950
<b>Capital</b>	Madrid
<b>Government</b>	Parliamentary democracy and Constitutional monarchy; King Juan Carlos I
<b>Official languages</b>	Spanish
<b>Major religion</b>	Roman Catholicism
<b>Currency</b>	Euro (€) (EUR)

Spain, or the Kingdom of Spain, is a country located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula. Its mainland is bordered to the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar; to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the northwest and west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal. Spanish territory also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the African coast, and two autonomous cities in North Africa, Ceuta and Melilla, that border Morocco. The country sprawls over an area of 505, 957 square kilometres and has a coastline of about 4, 964 kilometres. It is the second largest country in Western Europe and the European Union after France. Such a geographical location has made Spain an ideal holiday destination. The coastline with its picturesque landscape and sandy beaches, awe-inspiring urban attractions and the golden sunshine all year round attract a number of tourists like a magnet.

Tourism is one of the major sources of income for the people of Spain as tourism of Spain employs about 10% of the workforce. According to the statistics, Spain attracts about 48 million visitors a year. Most of the British and German

holidaymakers prefer to visit Costa Blanca in the Southwestern coast of Spain owing to the breathtaking natural beauty offerings. Spain has some of the finest beaches in the world. Costa Calida Beaches, Costa Almeria Beaches, Costa Tropical Beaches, Costa del Sol Beaches, Costa de la Luz Beaches and Costa Blanca Beaches are a delight for water sports lovers. Among the most popular tourist activities are fishing, hiking, and mountain biking. The Pyrenees range in the North of Spain is a nice place for winter sports.

Spanish architecture and paintings have always allured crowds of tourists from all over the world. In this way Spain offers a lot of exciting tour packages to visit popular cities like Valencia, Barcelona, Madrid, Seville, Bilbao, Palma, Murcia with their historical and cultural attractions where a tourist can discover the secrets of Spanish history in the baroque churches, museums and art galleries. Spanish architectural, natural and cultural heritage is famous all over the world. Madrid, the capital of Spain, offers numerous sightseeing places to the visitors: El Rastro Market located in Madrid de los Austrias; Museo del Prado housing a collection of about 7000 paintings; Teatro Real hosting operas, concerts and ballet; Telefonica Open de Madrid - a place famous for golf tournaments; and Juan Carlos I Exhibition Centre hosting fashion shows. In Barcelona you can visit Ramblas, Sagrada Familia, Picasso Museum, FC Barcelona Museum and Montserrat. So, being full of many interesting places to visit, the country offers tours for all tastes from a budget constraint person to a lavish traveler, and all of them, having enjoyed a marvelous vacation, go back with lots of wonderful memories.

Climate in Spain is different throughout the country because of its diverse geography. It varies from continental, with its seasonal variation in temperature, to maritime, with relatively mild winters, warm summers and abundant rainfall throughout the year, and Mediterranean with higher temperatures in both summer and winter. The areas near the sea have moderating effects. The areas far from the sea, particularly in the east receive less rainfall. July is the driest month in Spain.

The mountain ranges of Pyrenees extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea and covering an area of 435 kilometres separate Spain from

France. The highest peak of this region is Pico de Aneto with the height of 3, 404 metres is a geographical wonder. Just a few kilometres away from Pyrenees, Mulhacén, the highest peak with the height of 3, 477 metres is located. The highest point in Spain, Pico de Teide (3, 715 metres) is located on the volcanic island of Tenerife on the Canary Islands.

Crystal clear streams enrich the geography of Spain. The Duero (Douro), the Miño, the Tajo (Tagus), and the Guadiana rivers flow west and south to the Atlantic Ocean. The deepest and the most navigable river in Spain is the Guadalquivir River. Another river having some navigable parts is the Ebro River. It flows through Zaragoza into the Mediterranean Sea.

Festivals in Spain are really interesting and fascinating. Millions of tourists visit the country to see various performances during the festive seasons. Bull fights and Flamenco dance performances with great pomp and show are demonstrated during the celebration of the festivals. Bull fighting is a popular Spanish custom and at times was highly controversial. In the Middle Ages aristocracy reared on horse backs. In the eighteenth century, this tradition was abandoned and the result was the invention of bullfighting on foot involving poor people. Francisco Romero laid the rules for the sport. Flamenco is an art of the southern part of the country. It comprises three forms: el baile (the song), el cante (the dance) and la guitarra (the guitar playing). It is believed that Gypsies invented Flamenco. The popular songs and dances of Andalusia also influenced this art form.

Spanish cuisine consists of a variety of dishes which stem from differences in geography, culture and climate. It is heavily influenced by seafood available from the waters that surround the country, and reflects the country's deep maritime roots.

Among the multitude of recipes that make up the varied cuisines of Spain, a few can be considered to be common to all or almost all of Spain regions, even though some of them have an origin known and associated with specific places. Among them are potato omelette ("tortilla de patata", "tortilla española" or just "tortilla"), paella, various stews, migas, sausages (such as embutidos, chorizo, and morcilla), jamón serrano, and cheeses. There are also many dishes based on beans

(chickpeas, lentils, green beans); soups, with many regional variations; and bread, that has numerous forms, with distinct varieties in each region. Among the Spanish desserts and cakes it is worth mentioning flan, custard, rice pudding (arroz con leche), torrijas, churros, madeleines.

To receive an endless flow of tourists Spain provides comfortable accommodation in heritage hotels, luxury hotels, boutique hotels or cheap hotels to suit every budget and style preferences. Madrid, as the capital and most visited place, has a wide choice of hotels in many price ranges and styles. The Gran Hotel Canarias is one of the most popular Madrid luxury hotels famous for its elegant accommodations. For those who determined to dance until the morning, a hotel in the Cheuca or Malasana neighborhoods could be the ideal lodging. The hotels with a prime central location include the Hotel Intur Palacio San Martin, the Hotel Villa Real, Prado, and Thyse-Bornemisza Museum. Colorful and cultured Barcelona offers a variety of Spanish hotels for both the spendthrift and the big-pocketed traveller. Barcelona is one of the best places to find cheap accommodation as well. In the Old City, or Ciutat Vella, there are plenty of lower-budget options, including charming and affordable hotels like the Colon. Prices for Seville hotels in Spain jump significantly during festival seasons, and hotels are full-up far in advance. In addition to richly decorated luxury hotels such as the Alfonso XIII and appealing hotels in the centrally located Barrio Santa Cruz, Seville offers a unique lodging choice in the form of paradores, which are historic sites such as monasteries and castles that have been transformed into lodging for visitors. In Mallorca, there are a variety of choices, from luxurious beach resort hotels to rural refurbished manors. Therefore, Spain hotels are varied and plentiful. Whether you are travelling to Spain to explore the art, history, or the nightlife of Barcelona and Madrid, to run with the bulls in Pamplona, or to soak up loads of sun in Ibiza, there will be a wide array of Spanish hotels for all budgets.

**1. Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. What geographical location has made Spain an ideal holiday destination?



2. What role does tourism play in the country's economy?
3. How many tourists a year choose Spain as their tourist destination?
4. What most popular tourist activities bring holidaymakers from all over the world to the finest beaches of Spain?
5. What cultural attractions allure crowds of tourists to Spain?
6. What are the most visited cities in Spain?
7. What factors determine the diversity of climate in Spain?
8. What geographical wonders contribute to the popularity of Spain as a tourist destination?
9. What events and celebrations attract a lot of holidaymakers to the country?
10. What world-famous performances can be considered as typically Spanish ones?
11. What are the features of Spanish cuisine?
12. What types of accommodation are available to satisfy high and lower-budget demands?

**2. Which of the nouns could be used with the following adjectives? Choose the appropriate nouns from the box. Use the word partnerships in the sentences of your own.**

*landscape, beaches, attractions, sunshine, natural, offerings, activities, packages, cities, heritage, vacation, memory, geography, festivals*

- picturesque \_\_\_\_\_
- sandy \_\_\_\_\_
- awe-inspiring \_\_\_\_\_
- golden \_\_\_\_\_
- breathtaking \_\_\_\_\_
- wonderful \_\_\_\_\_
- fine \_\_\_\_\_
- popular \_\_\_\_\_
- exciting \_\_\_\_\_

architectural \_\_\_\_\_

cultural \_\_\_\_\_

marvelous \_\_\_\_\_

wonderful \_\_\_\_\_

diverse \_\_\_\_\_

fascinating \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words in the box below and read the passage about Spanish corrida. What is your attitude to this performance?**

attitude, ritual performances, peculiarity, matadors, risk, violence, horses, on-foot performance, chance, noble, mentality, barbers, adopted, Bronze Age

Corrida is a national \_\_\_\_\_ of Spain. Though, the performance of corrida appeared to be so attractive for people that they have \_\_\_\_\_ it for their countries. Today, it is not only Spain where you can see the corrida performance, though Spain is the only country where you can see the real corrida, the corrida the way it has to be, without any changes.

Historians say that roots of corrida are hidden in the \_\_\_\_\_ and at first those were the \_\_\_\_\_ for the sake of some gods or something. Later corrida appeared in XV century and it was a game for the most \_\_\_\_\_ and respectful people in the country. They were caballeros who fought with bulls in the bull rings riding \_\_\_\_\_. They were caballeros who fought with Moors and it was not common for them to live without fight and the bullfight was a perfect \_\_\_\_\_ for them to feel being warriors again. It was an entertainment for the noblest people of Spain and such a situation remained unchanged during some ages, but soon things changed. In the XVIII century corrida turned into an entertainment of poor people. He was the French king who never realized the \_\_\_\_\_ of Spanish people and their love to corrida. That is why he proclaimed corrida as the low kind of entertainment and noble people forgot

about this entertainment. And they were only poor people who remained of the same mood. Though, they were poor and they have no horses or they had the only horse and they never wanted to undergo a \_\_\_\_\_ to lose it and that is how corrida turned into \_\_\_\_\_.

The corrida in Spain is an art and there are also special educative institutes for future \_\_\_\_\_. They learn the best way of behavior and they learn how to become the skillful matadors and not to lose a life when fighting with a bull. There are a lot of rules and other things that make people skillful and famous matadors.

Spanish corrida is not just a one day show but it is a blend of a number of activities. And that is why the Spanish corrida is the only real corrida in the world and you can see it in Spain only.

People have different \_\_\_\_\_ to this phenomenon. Nobody will say something about the right choice because everybody can make his or her own choice upon it. Those people who are against corrida and would like it to be forbidden say that corrida is a part of barbarian period of Spanish history and it is important to get rid of that archaism. They bother about the international image of the country. They are afraid of being considered as \_\_\_\_\_ but not as people of modern and developed country. And they say there is no practical use in this performance and that there is only \_\_\_\_\_ in it. People kill animals like that just in order to have fun and it is wrong to do that. But there are also those who say that corrida is an important part of Spanish culture and there is nothing like violence in it. They say the main in corrida is an art of fight. A man against a beast and the beauty of this fight is the whole core of corrida.

## **MADRID**

Madrid is the capital and the largest city of Spain. It is the third-most populous municipality in the European Union after Greater London and Berlin, and its metropolitan area is the third-most populous city by urban area in the European Union after Paris and London. It is a cosmopolitan city. Its position as a centre for economics, finance, administration and services combines the most modern

infrastructure with an important cultural and artistic heritage, the legacy of centuries of fascinating history. The sightseeing places it offers include architectural masterpieces. The city offers a selection of art galleries that make the other European cultural centres envy.

The easternmost gate in Madrid is Puerta del Sol. It is the geographical centre of Spain. Spain is measured from this spot. The gate got this name historically because in the 15th century under the Habsburg Kings it was surrounded by churches and monasteries. The gate was rebuilt in 1854-1862. At present, the gate is Madrid most popular meeting point.

Plaza Mayor is located in proximity to Puerta del Sol. Plaza Mayor, a grand arcaded square in the center of the city is very popular with tourists and locals alike. The symmetrical rectangular square, measuring 120m long and 90m wide, features a uniform architecture, very similar to the contemporary Place des Vosges in Paris. Since its creation, Plaza Mayor has been the center of festivities, bull fights, royal coronations and executions. These would be attended by as many as 50,000 spectators. It is still used today for public celebrations. There are expensive bars and restaurants on the outskirts of the square today.

The Palacio Real or Royal Palace is the largest and certainly one of the most impressive palaces in Europe. It has more than 2000 luxuriously decorated rooms, 50 of which can be visited. It is located on the east of Madrid historic center. Soon after the Royal Fortress burned down on Christmas Eve of 1734, King Philips V wanted to replace the fortress by a palace. The construction of the new palace started in 1738 based on the design of the Italian architect Juan Bautista Sachetti. Twenty six years and three kings later, the huge palace, covering an area of 135,000m<sup>2</sup>, was completed. It took another 100 years before all the rooms were decorated. The Royal Palace is still used for official ceremonies and receptions.

The Parque del Buen Retiro is the most popular park in Madrid. It can get crowded during weekends when many Madrilenian families go for a stroll in the park, and street musicians, sidewalk painters, fortune tellers, jugglers and street

performers animate the crowd. It was created as a royal park and in 1868 the 320-acre large royal park was opened to the public.

Gran Via Street is a showcase of early 20th century architecture. This lively street is one of the most important shopping areas in the city. It also contains a large number of hotels and large movie theaters. But what makes this street so special is the architectural design of many large buildings. The first eye catching and the most famous building the Edificio Metrópolis, or Metropolis, was built between 1907 and 1911 by the architects Jules & Raymond Février. The original statue was replaced in 1975 by the statue of a winged Goddess Victoria. A bit further along Gran Via Street, on the left hand side is another landmark, the Edificio Grassy, another corner building with a small tower. It was built in 1917. From the Edificio Grassy, you can see the tower of the Telefónica building, a skyscraper built between 1926 and 1929 for the Spanish telecommunication company. The 88m high building was the largest in Madrid and would have been a good fit in Chicago. Not surprisingly, the architect of the Telefónica building was an American, Louis S. Weeks.

Plaza de España is one of Madrid largest and most popular squares. On a sunny day it is filled with street vendors, tourists and sunbathing locals. The square is located at the end of Gran Via, one of Madrid busiest streets. The green square is surrounded by streets, but it is still a very relaxing place during daytime. It features a large fountain and famous statue honoring the Spanish writer Cervantes. The square became a popular meeting place in the 1950s, after two of Madrid largest buildings were constructed: the Edificio de España and the Torre de Madrid. The Edificio de España was built between 1947 and 1953 and is considered to be more elegant than the Torre de Madrid. It consists of a central 25-story tower flanked by two wings. The Torre de Madrid was built in 1957. At the time of construction, it was the tallest concrete building in the world with a height of 142m. Nicknamed La Jirafe or 'giraffe', it was the tallest building in Madrid until the Torre Picasso was built in 1989.

Art and culture are central to Madrid life. The city has 73 museums that cover all fields of human knowledge. Among them it is worth mentioning three superb art

museums: Prado Museum, the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía, and the Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum. The Museo del Prado hosts one of the world's finest collections of European art, from the 12th century to the early 19th century, based on the former Spanish Royal Collection. Founded as a museum of paintings and sculpture, it also contains important collections of more than 5,000 drawings, 2,000 prints, 1,000 coins and medals, and almost 2,000 decorative objects and works of art. Sculpture is represented by more than 700 works and by a smaller number of sculptural fragments. It is one of the most visited sights in Madrid. The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía is the official name of Spain national museum of 20th century art. The museum is mainly dedicated to Spanish art. Highlights of the museum include excellent collections of Spanish two greatest 20th century masters, Pablo Picasso and Salvador Dalí. The Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, once the second largest private collection in the world after the British Royal Collection, includes Impressionists, Expressionists, and European and American paintings from the second half of the 20th century, with over 1,600 paintings.

The Auditorio Nacional de Música is the main venue for classical music concerts in Madrid, is home to the Spanish National Orchestra, the Chamartín Symphony Orchestra and the venue for the symphonic concerts of the Community of Madrid Orchestra and the Madrid Symphony Orchestra. It is also the principal venue for orchestras on tour playing in Madrid. The main opera house in Madrid is the Teatro Real with its Madrid Symphony Orchestra. The Teatro de la Zarzuela is mainly devoted to Zarzuela (the Spanish traditional musical theatre genre), as well as operetta and recitals. Other concert venues for classical music are the Fundación Joan March and the Auditorio 400, devoted to contemporary music.

Visitors and residents alike can enjoy the sun, go for walks, go rowing or feed the squirrels in Madrid large, impeccable parks and gardens. The Retiro Park, once playground of Spanish Monarchs, the Casa de Campo and the Juan Carlos I Park among others make Madrid one of Europe greenest capitals. Madrid is also one of Europe most attractive business centres. Its international airport receives more than one thousand flights weekly from all over the world. The city has two main

conference centres, as well as the modern Campo de las Naciones exhibition centre and a capacity to hold more than 80,000 people in other varied conference and meeting facilities.

Madrid nightlife is another major attraction. Its pubs, bars, discos and flamenco clubs have a tremendous atmosphere. At weekends Madrilenian youth are known for dancing all night long, stopping only to go home, take a shower, shave, and go to work. Many places host bands. Nowadays, the Malasaña area is known for its alternative scene. Some of the most popular night destinations include the neighbourhoods of Bilbao, Tribunal, Alonso Martinez or Moncloa, together with Puerta del Sol area (including Opera and Gran Via, both adjacent to the popular square) and Huertas (barrio de Las Letras), destinations which are also filled with tourists day and night. You can find a diverse of restaurants to suit every taste and wallet. It is worth considering two very important points regarding dining out in Madrid: it is cheap and has national obsession. To find a cheap restaurant in Madrid is not difficult and furthermore the quality of ingredients is always of a very high standard. As Spain was the "garden of the Roman empire", nowadays it is reflected on the tables of Madrid restaurants. To make things easy and to ensure the visitor is not overwhelmed with the choice, Madrid restaurant guide has broken down the food and beverage establishments into seven distinct "flavours", the options available for the discerning dinner: traditional Spanish restaurants, seafood restaurants, Oriental restaurants, vegetarian restaurants, specialty restaurants, theme restaurants and cheap diners.

Madrid has a tremendous accommodation offer, with a hotel capacity of up to 50,000 visitors. Madrid hotels cover a wide variety of styles and rates to cater for all types of visitors and needs. They provide all the facilities and services to try and make one feel at home. All establishments meet European standards. They are rated with a star system from one to five, so if a visitor wants something luxury, the best choice is a five or four-star hotels. For a midrange hotel of three stars the visitors usually pay around 75 euros and upwards per night for the room. They can also stay in tourist apartments, youth hostels, camping sites on the outskirts of the city, or try

the rural houses in the region of Madrid. There are many types of accommodation in Madrid, each catering for a different type of need. Hotels are great for couples or for business people. Apartments offer good value and facilities for families, groups or anyone who wants to feel as though they are really experiencing the city.

**1. Recollect in your memory what the popular places in Madrid are.**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1</b> Plaza Mayor                  | <b>a</b> the geographical centre of Spain  |
| <b>2</b> Museo del Prado              | <b>b</b> the largest and certainly one of the most impressive palaces in Europe which is used for official ceremonies and receptions |
| <b>3</b> Campo de las Naciones        | <b>c</b> a grand arcaded square, the center of festivities, bull fights, royal coronations and executions                            |
| <b>4</b> Puerta del Sol, the gate     | <b>d</b> the most popular park, large royal park opened to the public  |
| <b>5</b> Parque del Buen Retiro       | <b>e</b> exhibition centre with varied conference and meeting facilities   |
| <b>6</b> Palacio Real (Royal Palace)  | <b>f</b> lively street, one of the city's most important shopping areas  |
| <b>7</b> Gran Via Street              | <b>g</b> the main venue for classical music concerts   |
| <b>8</b> Auditorio Nacional de Música | <b>h</b> museum hosting the world's finest collections of European art   |

**1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...; 6 - ...; 7 - ...; 8 - ...**

**2. Madrid is well-known for its high-rise constructions. Using the details given below, describe four tallest buildings in the city. The towers stand so high and are in such a position that Madrid main airport was forced to change its emergency flight path to accommodate the tall structures.**

**Name:** *Torre Caja Madrid*  
**Alternative name:** Torre Repsol  
 Repsol Tower  
**Status:** built  
**Construction Dates:** 2004-2008  
**Floors:** 45  
**Building Uses:** office

**Name:** *Torre de Cristal*  
**Status:** built  
**Construction Dates:** 2004-2008  
**Floors:** 45  
**Basement Floors:** 6  
**Floor Area:** 59,927 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Building Uses:** office



**Structural Type:** high rise  
**Architectural Style:** postmodern  
**Materials:** glass, steel, reinforced concrete

**Height**

**Roof:** 250.0 m

**Architect:** Foster and Partners

- current tallest building in Spain
- the building has two concrete cores, which support all its weight, with panoramic elevators and each column-free floor framed in steel
- weight of steel structure: 11,000 tons
- height of entrance lobby: 13.85m
- has a chunky kind of "Lego built" look, which nevertheless gives it a very strong appearance

**Name:** *Torre Sacyr Vallehermoso*

**Status:** built

**Constructed Dates:** 2004-2008

**Floors:** 52

**Building Uses:** office, hotel

**Height**

**Roof:** 236 m

**Architect:** Carlos Rubio Carvajal and Enrique Álvarez-Sala Walter

**Contractor:** Sacyr SAU

**Owner:** Sacyr Vallehermoso

- a rounded, triangular structure in section, quite impressive in its simple but effective design
- houses the newly opened Eurostars Madrid Tower Hotel, which boasts some of the highest hotel rooms in Europe

**Structural Types:** high rise  
**Architectural Style:** postmodern  
**Materials:** glass

**Height**

**Roof:** 249.0 m

**Architect:** Cesar Pelli & Associates Architects

- has a kind of twisted appearance, depending on how you view it
- its strong glass-fronted appearance is where its name is derived from

**Name:** *Torre Espacio*

**Status:** built

**Construction Dates:** 2004-2007

**Floors:** 56

**Basement Floors:** 6

**Floor Area:** 56,259 m<sup>2</sup>

**Elevators:** 26

**Building Uses:** office, conference, parking garage, restaurant, retail, fitness center

**Structural Types:** high rise, cornice, landing pad, concrete core

**Architectural Style:** international

**Materials:** glass, aluminium, concrete, reinforced

**Height**

**Antenna** 230.0 m

**Roof** 224.2 m

**Architect:** Pei Cobb Freed & Partners

**Investment:** 390 million Euros

- the reinforced concrete structure laid out on the lower levels as a rectangular form, decreasing every level showing a soft curve providing a turning shape
- very futuristic looking building
- has no 13th floor

**3. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

The Eurostars Madrid Tower is a spectacular and elegant exclusive 5-star Gran Luxe hotel which offers ..... design facilities, a select culinary offer and over 2.500 m<sup>2</sup> of ..... lounges to cater for any type of event.

**LUXURY**

The hotel ..... 38 floors of the Torre Sacyr Vallehermoso, one of the four ..... towers in the Cuatro Torres Business Area and which was ..... by Enrique Álvarez-Sala Walter and Carlos Rubio Carvajal. The hotel possesses almost 500 grand luxe rooms, conference rooms, restaurants, a ..... thermal centre and exclusive VIP area, all of which make it one of the most ..... hotels in Europe.

**RECEIVE  
OCCUPY  
SPECTACLE  
DESIGN**

The building interior has been ..... decorated with noble materials and works by ..... artists. The hotel ..... location (close to the new International Congress Centre near Real Madrid ..... Bernabeum stadium and well connected to the airport and to the rest of the city) makes the Eurostars Madrid Tower Hotel ideal ..... for both leisure and business travellers.

**RELAX**

**IMPRESS  
ELEGANT  
PRESTIGE  
PRIVILAGE  
MAGNIFICENCE**

Splendid hotel facilities include a business centre ..... with up-to-date technologies, offering all kinds of business services and more than 20 ..... rooms and lounges, ideal for ..... any kind of event for up to 1,300 people.

**ACCOMMODATE**

**EQUIP  
MEET  
HOLD**

Furthermore, the Eurostars Madrid Tower features a ..... restaurant on the 30th storey, where you will be able to taste a ..... cuisine while you enjoy spectacular ..... views of the city of Madrid.

**GASTRONOMY  
VARY  
PANORAMA**

Besides, the hotel boasts a complete spa centre as well as ..... a wide range of beauty and health treatments, an exclusive ..... hydro massage Jacuzzi with

**OFFER  
REVITALIZE**

therapeutic .....

The hotel has more than 20 suites, which incorporate all the latest home automation technology typical of intelligent .....

**EQUIP**

**BUILD**

## UNIT 6

### ITALY



<b>Location</b>	Southern Europe
<b>Area</b>	301,338 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population</b>	60,067,554
<b>Capital</b>	Rome
<b>Government</b>	Parliamentary Republic
<b>Official languages</b>	Italian
<b>Major religion</b>	Roman Catholicism
<b>Currency</b>	Euro (€) (EUR)

Italy lies in southern Europe - a long peninsula in the shape of a high-heeled boot extending south-eastwards into the Mediterranean. In addition to its mainland territory it includes a number of islands and archipelagoes. The two largest islands, Sardinia and Sicily, lie on the south-west side of the Tyrrhenian Sea, the section of the Mediterranean which separates them from the mainland. Among the smaller islands and island groups are the Tuscan islands (Elba), the Pontine Islands, Ischia, Capri and the Lipari Islands in the Tyrrhenian, the Tremiti Islands in the Adriatic, and the Isole Egadi, Pantelleria and the Isole Pelagie in the Sicilian Channel.

Today, Italy is a democratic republic and a developed country with the eighth-highest quality of life index rating in the world. It is a founding member of what is now the European Union, having signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957, and it is a

founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It is a member of the G8, having the world's seventh-largest nominal GDP, and is also a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, and the Central European Initiative. Italy is a Schengen state. The Republic of Italy is divided into 20 regions and 95 provinces. Within the territory of Rome is the tiny state of Vatican City, of which the Pope is the sovereign.

Italy has been called the "paradise of travellers", and its endless charms continue to draw tourists from far and wide, as they have done for the centuries. Few countries offer such a diversity of scenery, from the Alpine peaks with their perpetual covering of snow to the sun-kissed coasts of Sicily; few others possess such a wealth of historical remains, left by the world empire which extended from Britain to Africa and, in later centuries, by the powerful city states of the Middle Ages; and few have such a range of magnificent museums and galleries displaying archaeological remains, art treasures from all the great periods of history, and painting and sculpture which are of central importance in the history of European art. And in addition to all this there are many beautiful resorts which, year after year, attract countless thousands of tourists to Italy coasts and lakes.

The list of major tourist attractions in Italy must start with some wonderful cities like Rome, Venice, Florence, Naples, Turin, Milan and Siena. For adventure lovers, Italy has got some world-class ski resorts in scenic Alps and Dolomite mountains. The vast coastlines with lovely beaches are quite appealing to those who love to die for sun, sand and sea. The beautiful countryside, offering ideal conditions for walking and cycling holidays, is also a favourite destination for tourists. Bike tours and bicycle tours in Italy are quite popular as well.

The capital city of Rome has got several world-renowned tourist attractions including the Colosseum, the Pantheon, the Forum, Fontana di Trevi, Castle Sant'Angelo and beautiful basilicas. The Duomo of Milan is the largest and most intricate gothic structure in Italy and the second largest Catholic cathedral in the world. Vatican City, an independent state situated in the center of Rome, is also a

popular destination for the travellers. This place has several world-famous tourist attractions including the famous St Peter's Basilica, the Sistine Chapel and the world-renowned Vatican Museum.

Venice is another popular tourist attraction in Italy known for its beautiful canals and gondolas. The Grand Canal Venice is one that you cannot afford to miss while travelling in Italy. Florence, the capital of beautiful Tuscany region of Italy, is known as the artistic capital of the country. The Uffizi Gallery in Florence is one of the finest museums in the world, displaying wonderful collections of paintings including masterpieces by renowned artists such as Giotto, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Raphael, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Titian, Raffaello, Caravaggio and several others. Siena and Pisa are other major tourist destinations in Tuscany region. You should also visit the city of Siena – one of the most beautiful Italian cities, popular for its well-conserved medieval streets and piazzas including the Piazza del Campo.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, once one of the seven wonders in the world, is perhaps the most popular tourist attraction in Italy. Turin is another place, famous for its automobile industry. While in Turin, you can visit Mole Antonelliana, the Piazza San Carlo and Museo Egizio - the world's largest Egyptian Museum outside Egypt. Naples is another must visit tourist destination in Italy with a number of beautiful architectural masterpieces. The city also offers excellent base to explore the ancient city of Pompeii that was buried by a volcanic eruption from Mount Vesuvius in 79AD. A visit to the stunningly beautiful Amalfi Coast should not also be missed out.

Bright and colorful festivals in Italy attract a considerable amount of tourists all year round. Many Italian weekends are spent celebrating food, art, and culture of Italy. Festivals are a way to get in tune with Italian culture. The Italians are more or less always in a festive mood. Every now and then a festive spirit is in the air. The various carnivals, food and wine tasting, jazz, football, all are parts of the festivities. Italy even hosts a number of international events like film, dance and art festivals. Well renowned is the Venice carnival. It is the highlight of the year. A two-week series of processions, masquerades, traditional ceremonies, music and all-round

festivities fills the canals, squares and palaces of this ancient city. The Carnival adopts a new theme each year. St Mark's Square, the theatres and the famous campi burst into life with musical, theatrical, acrobatic and dance performances. The carnival, with its renowned tradition of mask-wearing, has existed in some form or another since the 13th century. The masks themselves - along with the traditional bauto (hood and cape), tabarro (cloak) and tricorne hat - were favoured because they conferred complete anonymity on their wearers. As night falls, the masked balls come to life; the gothic Palazzo Pisani-Moretta hosts the grandees. Guests arrive in gondolas along the moonlit Grand Canal for the Ballo del Doge, Mascheranda Ball or Ballo Tiepolo. The candlelit palaces host a whirlwind of Venetian cuisine, baroque music, ballroom dancing and sumptuous costumes.

Italy has special art festivals, particularly in the central part of the country. Perhaps the most prestigious is the Venice film festival in August and September. Spoleto's summer Festival dei Due Mondi (Festival of the Two Worlds) is also well known as a two-month-long event of classical concerts, films, ballet, street theatre and performance art, with its open spaces venue of the ancient walled town, and it is the biggest art festival in the country nowadays. In addition, it is worth mentioning the dates of the Italian opera season, which begins in December and runs through until May or June. The principal opera houses are La Scala in Milan, the Teatro dell'Opera in Rome, La Fenice in Venice, the Teatro Comunale in Florence and the Teatro San Carlo in Naples.

Italian cuisine as a national cuisine known today has evolved through centuries of social and political changes, with its roots traced back to 4th century BC. Significant change occurred with discovery of the New World which helped shape much of what is known as Italian cuisine today with the introduction of items such as potatoes, tomatoes, bell pepper and maize, which are all central parts of the cuisine but not introduced substantially until the 18th century. Italy is an incredibly diverse country: dishes, ingredients, cooking times, and seasonings change radically from one region to another. There are many regional dishes that have become both national and regional. Cheese and wine are also the major part of the cuisine, playing different

roles both regionally and nationally with their many variations. Coffee, and more specifically espresso, has become highly important to the cultural cuisine of Italy. Most Italians still eat a simple breakfast consisting of a cup of coffee or cappuccino and pastry, but the main meal is, if possible, at 1:00, and there is a light supper at about 8:00. The basic philosophy of the meal, seen as an occasion for friends or family to gather around the table and share a relaxed interval before leaping back into the fray (during the work week) remains constant. A weekday lunch begins with a primo, or first course, a deep-dish plate of soup, risotto, or pasta of one sort or another. The serving size is about a cup, or perhaps slightly more, and is not intended to be a full meal. In restaurant meals or festive dinners there may be several first courses, for example a risotto, a pasta dish, and ravioli, but their total volume will still be about a cup. The primo will be followed by a secondo, a fish, meat, egg or vegetable-based main course with a side dish chosen to complement it (for example, scottiglia, a hearty Tuscan stew, might be accompanied by boiled spinach squeezed dry and sautéed with olive oil and garlic). Again, portions are small - about a quarter pound of the second course, plus a serving of the side dish, and bread. In especially festive occasions there may be more than one secondo. Lunch usually closes with fresh fruit, and a demitasse of espresso. A festive meal such as a Sunday family get-together is a bit more elaborate: one or more antipasti (appetizers), and, in addition to fruit, cheese and some sort of dessert, either a pudding, pastries, or a store-bought cake. In all cases there is also some wine. Indeed, a Piemontese dinner with its rich cheese-based appetizers and hearty braised meats would be but a shadow of itself without a glass of Barolo or Barbaresco, while the fritto misto (mixed fried meats and vegetables), that is such a nice second course on a summer day, would seem hopelessly cumbersome if there were not some Chianti Classico d'Annata to clear the palate between bites. In a festive meal there may be several wines, chosen to complement their courses, and there will likely be a bottle of sweet sparkling wine with the dessert.



**1. Read the text about Italy and be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. What are the peculiarities of Italy geographical position and how does it influence the development of tourism?
2. What position does Italy occupy in modern social and political spheres?
3. Why has the country always been called the “paradise of travellers”?
4. What are the most visited Italian cities?
5. What world-famous tourist attractions draw tourists from all over the world to the country’s capital?
6. What makes Venice a very popular destination?
7. What is Florence famous for?
8. What unique architectural structure makes Pisa well-known throughout the world?
9. What place in Italy attracts those who have interest in archeology and the world’s history?
10. How do festivals and other celebrations stimulate tourists’ interest in Italian culture and traditions?
11. What is the most prestigious film festival in Italy?
12. What are the peculiarities of Italian cuisine? Is it popular among people of other nationalities?

**2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following.**

1) a piece of land almost completely surrounded

by water but joined to a large area of land

\_\_\_\_\_

2) a place or situation that is extremely pleasant

and enjoyable for tourists

\_\_\_\_\_

3) very large in amount

\_\_\_\_\_

4) sunny coasts

\_\_\_\_\_

5) the parts of something that are left after the rest

has been destroyed or has disappeared

\_\_\_\_\_

6) very valuable and important objects such as

paintings

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7) extremely large coastlines \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) love smth very much \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) containing many small parts or details that all  
work or fit together \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) prevented from changing or being damaged \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the passage about one of the most prestigious Italian hotels and using the information given below describe its world-famous suits.**

The Town House Galleria is the hotel located in Milan, Italy. It is the world's first seven-star hotel, ranked officially by the Société Générale de Surveillance, and one of the leading hotels in the world. The Burj Al Arab in Dubai, United Arab Emirates is considered to have the ranking of seven-stars, yet is officially ranked as a five-star hotel.

The hotel opened in March 2007, in the famous Milan shopping arcade, the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II. The seven-star Galleria hotel is located in the heart of the city of Milan. It is a unique and prestigious property, intimate and exclusive, assuring the highest level of service. Each room is catered to by a professional butler. The seven-star Galleria is a symbol of elegance and has the honour of being the only hotel to be located inside the historical “Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II” built in 1876. The architectural features of this historical land-mark, like the hand painted vaulted ceilings and large shuttered windows, have been preserved to provide guests with unique environment. The tasteful blend between the contemporary and traditional style of the décor contribute to the unparalleled ambience provided. This stunning new hotel is a precious jewel in the crown of Italy fashion city.

This unique property is furnished with rare and discreet opulence. Tastefully appointed suites reflect the history, charm and style of the city of Milan assuring the most distinguished traveller an unforgettable stay.

***Ambassador Wing***

- two master bedrooms, two lounges, 3 bathrooms, one guest toilet and one dinning or meeting room;

***Verdi Suite***

- one master bedroom with an adjoining lounge and a spacious en suite bathroom with bath and separate chromo

- located in a separate area of the hotel guaranteeing maximum privacy to the guest in residence with exclusive access;

- the first master bedroom: an adjoining lounge and en suite bathroom with a bath and separate chromo therapeutic shower; two 42" screen LCD TV's and one 20" TV in the bathroom;

- the second master bedroom: an adjoining, split-level lounge, en suite bathroom with a bath and overhead chromo therapeutic shower; three LCD TVs one 42" screen and 20" screen in the bedroom and one 32" in the lounge;

- the upper level relax area features a work out space;

- in each bedroom: a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and large in room safe;

- a dining or board-room with a capacity of up to sixteen people also with private bathroom;

- personalized butler service (160 m<sup>2</sup>)

### ***Toscanini suite***

- the master bedroom: an alfresco ceiling and an adjoining split-level lounge and an en suite marble bathroom with a bath and an overhead chromo therapeutic shower;

- the upper level relaxation area: an exercise bicycle and a work out space; three LCD TVs, one 32", one 42" and one 20";

- the bedroom: laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour

therapeutic shower plus a guest toilet;

- a separate dining or meeting room with seating space for up to 16 people with an en suite bathroom

- two 42" LCD TV's and one 20" TV in the bathroom;

- in the bedroom:

a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and large in room safe;

- personalized butler service (90 m<sup>2</sup>)

### ***Bellini suite***

- a deluxe split-level king or twin bedroom with an en suite bathroom with a bath and overhead shower plus an adjoining split-level lounge also with an en suite bathroom with a double shower;

- four LCD TVs, two 32" screens and two 20" screens;

- the bedroom:

a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control,

printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and large in room safe;

- personalized butler service (size 63 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### ***Donizetti suite***

- a deluxe split-level king or twin bedroom with en suite bathroom with a bath and overhead shower plus an adjoining split-level lounge also with an en suite bathroom;

- four LCD TVs, two 32" screens and two 20" screens;

- the bedroom

a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and in room safe;

- butler service (73 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### ***Puccini Executive Junior Suite***

- a spacious deluxe split-level room with a king size bed and lounge area and en suite bathroom with bath with overhead chromo therapeutic shower;

- the upper level relax area with work out space;

- 3 LCD TVs, one 50 screen" and two 20" screens, one of which is in the bathroom;

- the bedroom:

a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and in room safe;

- butler service (63m<sup>2</sup>)

mini bar and in room safe;

- butler service (73 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### ***Rossini Executive Junior Suite***

- a spacious deluxe split-level room with a king size bed and lounge area and en suite bathroom with bath with overhead chromo therapeutic shower;

- the upper level relax area with work out space;

- 3 LCD TVs, one 50 screen" and two 20" screens, one of which is in the bathroom;

- the bedroom:

a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and in room safe;

- butler service (57 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### ***Vivaldi Junior Suite***

- an intimate split-level room with a quaint alfresco ceiling;

- a king size bed, an en suite bathroom with bath tub and overhead chromo therapeutic shower;

- two LCD TV's, one 32" and one 20" and a small study area on the upper level;

- a laptop computer with wireless connection attached to a fax as well as a colour printer, cordless telephones with two lines, individual climate control, mini bar and in room safe;

- butler service (36 m<sup>2</sup>)

## ROME

No other city in the world equals the history of the Eternal City. Founded more than 2700 years ago, the city of Rome reigned as the Caput Mundi, or Capital of the World. It was the centre of the Roman Empire, which dominated Europe, North Africa and the Middle East for over four hundred years from the 1st century BC until the 4th century AD. Rome has a significant place in Christianity and is the present day home of the Roman Catholic Church and the site of the Vatican City, an independent city-state run by the Catholic Church. As one of the few major European cities that escaped World War II relatively unscathed, central Rome remains essentially Renaissance and Baroque in character. Rome is the third most-visited tourist destination in the European Union, and its historic centre is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

Monumental buildings like the Colosseum and the Pantheon are reminiscent of the era when emperors like Nero, Trajan and Hadrian ruled the Roman Empire. The Colosseum is probably the most impressive building. Originally known as the Flavian Amphitheater, it was the largest building of the era. The monumental structure has fallen into ruins, but even today it is an imposing and beautiful sight. Emperor Vespasian started the construction of the Colosseum in 72 AD. It was completed in 80 AD, the year after Vespasian's death. The huge amphitheater was built on the site of an artificial lake, part of Nero's huge park in the center of Rome which also included the Golden House (Domus Aurea) and the nearby Colossus statue. This giant statue of Nero also gave the building its current name. The elliptical building is immense, measuring 188m by 156m and reaching the height of more than 48m. The Colosseum could accommodate some 55,000 spectators who could enter the building through no less than 80 entrances. Above the ground were four storeys, the upper storey contained seating for lower classes and women. The lowest storey was preserved for prominent citizens. Below the ground were rooms and cages containing wild animals and mechanical devices. Emperors used the Colosseum to entertain the public with free games. Those games were a symbol of prestige and power and they were a way for an emperor to increase his popularity. They usually started with

comical acts and displays of exotic animals and ended with fights to the death between animals and gladiators or between gladiators. These fighters were usually slaves, prisoners of war or condemned criminals. Sometimes free Romans and even emperors took part in the action.

Built more than 1800 years ago, the magnificent Pantheon building still stands as a reminder of the great Roman Empire. The dome of the building, more than 43 meters high is the most impressive. It was the largest dome in the world until 1436 when the Florence Cathedral was constructed. At the top of the dome is a large opening, the oculus, which was the only source of light. The front portico has three rows of 8 columns, each one with a diameter of 1.5m. Originally being a temple for all pagan gods, it was converted into a church in 609. The Pantheon contains the tombs of Raphael and several Italian kings.

St. Peter's Basilica is another top attraction in Rome. This great building is the centre of Christianity. The opulence of its interior bears testimony to the wealth of the Catholic Church in the 16th century. Emperor Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, ordered to build a basilica on Vatican Hill. The location was symbolic: this was the place where Saint Peter, the chief apostle, was buried in 64 AD. In the middle of the 15th century the basilica was falling into ruin and Pope Nicolas V ordered to restore and enlarge the church according to Bernardo Rossellino's design. After Nicolas V died, the works were halted. In 1506 Pope Julius II laid the first stone of a new basilica which was to become the largest in the world. Julius II appointed Donato Bramante as the chief architect of the new Basilica. In 1547 Michelangelo succeeded Bramante. He designed the imposing dome and altered some of the original plans. Michelangelo died in 1624, two years before the completion of the dome. The St. Peter's basilica was dedicated to Pope Urban VIII in 1626. Ever since, this church has been the center of Christianity, drawing pilgrims from all over the world. The building itself is truly impressive. The largest church in the world, it has a 218-meter long nave. The dome of the basilica, designed by Michelangelo is the largest dome in the world measuring 42m in diameter and reaching 138 meter high. The interior, which includes 45 altars, is decorated by many

famous artists. Some of the most important works in the church are the *pietà* by Michelangelo, the papal altar by Bernini, the Throne of St. Peter - also by Bernini - and the Monument to the Stuarts by Canova.

Another wonder of Rome is the Trevi Fountain, the most famous and the most beautiful fountain in the city. This impressive monument dominates Trevi square, the small square located in the Quirinale district. In 1732 Pope Clement XII commissioned Nicola Salvi to create a large fountain. The construction of the monumental baroque fountain was finally completed in 1762. The central figure of the fountain, in front of a large niche, is Neptune, god of the sea. He is riding a chariot in the shape of a shell, pulled by two sea horses. Each sea horse is guided by a Triton. One of the horses is calm and obedient, the other one is restive. They symbolize the fluctuating moods of the sea.

Another ancient monument, attracting tourists from all over the world, is the Forum Romanum which was the center of life in imperial Rome. Here the triumphal processions took place, elections were held and the Senate assembled. Today the forum, known as the Forum Romanum, can look like a disorderly collection of ruins, but with some imagination you can see the Roman Empire coming back to life on this site. Remains of many buildings from different periods are visible; the forum was littered with temples, basilicas and triumphal arches.

Piazza di Spagna, or Spanish Square, is one of the most popular meeting places in Rome. It is also one of the most visually pleasing squares. The combination of a monumental staircase - the famous Spanish Steps, an obelisk and a rosy church draws photographers to the square. Piazza di Spagna is connected to a French church (Trinità dei Monti) on the top of the hill via a long elegant staircase, known as the Scalinata della Trinità dei Monti or Spanish Steps which consists of 137 steps over twelve different flights. It is especially beautiful in May, when it is decorated with azaleas. The steps are usually very crowded. The staircase attracts tourists as well as locals who use it as a gathering place.

Public parks and nature reserves cover a large area in Rome, and the city has the largest green areas amongst European capitals. The most notable part is

represented by a large number of villas and landscaped gardens created by the Italian aristocracy. While many villas were destroyed during the building boom of the late 19th century, a great many remained. The most notable of these are Villa Borghese, Villa Ada, and Villa Doria Pamphili. Villa Doria Pamphili is high on the Gianicolo hill covering some 1.8km. Also on the Gianicolo hill there is Villa Sciarra with playgrounds for children and shaded walking areas. The Orto Botanico (Botanical Garden) is another cool and shady green area. The old Roman hippodrome (Circus Maximus) is a large green area as well. Nearby is the lush Villa Celimontana, close to the gardens surrounding the Baths of Caracalla and Rose Garden. The Villa Borghese garden is the best known large green area in Rome with famous art galleries among its shaded walks. Rome also has a number of regional parks of much more recent origin including the Pineto Regional Park and the Appian Way Regional Park.

Rome is an important centre for music. It hosts the Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (founded in 1585), for which new concert halls have been built in the new Parco della Musica, one of the largest musical venues in the world. Rome also has an opera house, the Teatro dell'Opera di Roma, as well as several minor musical institutions. The city also played host to the Eurovision Song Contest in 1991 and the MTV Europe Music Awards in 2004.

Rome is a nation-wide centre for higher education. Its first university, La Sapienza (founded in 1303), is the largest in Europe and the second-largest in the world, with more than 150,000 students. Two new public universities were founded: Tor Vergata in 1982, and Roma Tre in 1992. In Rome there are a large number of pontifical universities and institutes as well, including the Pontifical Gregorian University (the oldest Jesuit university in the world, founded in 1551), the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas, and many others. The city also hosts various private universities.

Rome is unique in having a sovereign state located entirely within its city limits, the Vatican City. The Vatican is an enclave of Rome and a sovereign possession of the Holy See, the supreme government of the Roman Catholic Church. Rome hosts foreign embassies to both Italy and the Holy See, although frequently the



same ambassador is accredited to both. Rome is also the seat of some international organisations of the United Nations, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Rome has traditionally been involved in the process of European political integration. In 1957, the city hosted the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community (predecessor to the European Union), and also played host to the official signing of the proposed European Constitution in July 2004. Rome is the seat of the NATO Defence College and is the place where the Statute of the International Criminal Court was formulated.

**1. Read the text and be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. Why is Rome called the capital of the world?
2. What role belongs to Rome in Christianity?
3. What ancient monumental constructions are considered to be the reminiscent of the era?
4. What purposes was the Colosseum built in the Roman Empire for?
5. Why does the Pantheon still attract crowds of tourists?
6. What structure is considered to be the centre of Christianity and draws pilgrims from all over the world?
7. How long did it take to create the Trevi Fountain. What does it symbolize?
8. What was the role of the Forum Romanum in imperial Rome?
9. What is the most popular meeting place in Rome?
10. How do public parks and nature reserves contribute to the beauty of the city?
11. When was the first university founded in Rome? What is its modern role as a centre of higher education?
12. What fact makes Rome unique among other capitals?

**2. Match these words and phrases with the definitions.**

1) reminiscent of smth

a) a structure consisting of a roof supported by columns at regular

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 2) oculus      | intervals, typically attached as a porch to a building  |
| 3) portico     | b) the action of returning something to a former condition  |
| 4) opulence    | c) reminding you of something   |
| 5) testimony   | d) a religious person who travels a long way to a holy place                                      |
| 6) restoration | e) round or eyelike opening   |
| 7) basilica    | f) a vehicle with two wheels pulled by a horse, used in ancient times in battles and races        |
| 8) pilgrim     | g) wealth , affluence   |
| 9) chariot     | h) a church in the shape of a long room with a round end  |
| 10) enclave    | i) a small area that is within a larger area where people of a different kind or nationality live |
|                | j) a fact or situation that shows or proves very clearly that something exists or is true         |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...; 6 - ...; 7 - ...; 8 - ...9 - ...; 10 - ...

**3. Recollect in your memory the adjectives used in the following contexts.**

*symbolic, elegant, impressive, imposing, immense, huge, artificial, significant, monumental, giant, prominent, exotic, magnificent, imposing, famous, fluctuating, notable, popular*

1. As Rome is the home of the Roman Catholic Church, it occupies a ..... place in Christianity.
2. The Colosseum was the largest and the most ..... building of the Roman empire.
3. The ..... structure of Colosseum has fallen into ruins, but even today it is a very beautiful and ..... sight.
4. The Colosseum was built on the site of ..... lake.
5. Measuring 188m by 156m and reaching the height of more than 48m, the elliptical building was absolutely .....

6. The lowest storey of the Colosseum was usually occupied by ..... citizens.
7. The ..... Partheon building is another reminder of the great Roman Empire.
8. The most beautiful and ..... fountain in the city, the Trevi Fountain symbolizes the ..... moods of the sea.
9. Being a very ..... meeting place among tourists, Spanish Squire is the most visually ..... squares in the city. Its ..... staircase, an obelisk and a rosy church draw a lot of photographers.
10. The Spanish Steps, a long ..... staircase consists of 137 steps over twelve different flights and is especially beautiful when decorated with azaleas.
11. The most ..... part of Rome green area is represented by the large number of villas and landscaped gardens created by the Italian aristocracy.

**4. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line and read about the papal residence Vatican City.**

Vatican City, the papal residence, was built over the tomb of Saint Peter. Vatican is the ..... state in the world, based in **SMALL** Rome.

Inside the Vatican City we can find 11 Vatican Museums with the ..... Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel, and Vatican **RESTORE** Gardens, ..... place, a system of large and small gardens, a **ENCHANT** fountain, a fish pool and an ..... for rabbits. They date back **ENCLOSE** to medieval times when vineyards and orchards ..... to the **EXTEND** north of the Apostolic Palace.

Vatican radio station ..... in 29 languages all over the **BROADCAST** world, it has its own television station, the ..... newspaper, the **DAY** post office with Vatican stamps, shops, offices and a ..... **PUBLISH**

house. More than a thousand residents are responsible for the smooth, day-to-day ..... of this nerve centre of official Christianity. **RUN**

The papal guard of hired Swiss soldiers was ..... in 1505 and may owe its uniform to Michelangelo (baggy trousers, tight wasp-waisted jerkin with wide sleeves, all in blue and yellow stripes, with the red of underclothing, white gloves, feathered iron helmet, halberd, and sword. **CREATE**

The Vatican Gardens have been a place of quiet and his new meditation for the Popes ever since 1279 when Nicholas III moved ..... back to the Vatican from the Lateran Palace. Within the walls, which he had ..... to protect his residence, he planted an orchard (pomarium), a lawn (pratellum) and a garden (viridarium). **RESIDENT**  
**BUILD**

Tourists from all over the world wander the gardens of the Vatican City, ..... the beauty and splendor of the delightful fountains and a curious mixture of mythology and sacred history. **WITNESS**  
They can walk in the steps of history while ..... the lavish aromas of the ..... ancient wood, filled with leafy holm oaks, bitter oaks, durmast oaks cypresses and even a majestic beech. These 44.5 acres of gardens within the Vatican walls offer the chance to sense the generations of popes who walked through these ..... gardens. **EXPERIENCE**  
**SURROUND**  
**FASCINATE**

## UNIT 7

### PORTUGAL



<b>Location</b>	southwestern Europe
<b>Area</b>	92,345 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population</b>	10,707,924
<b>Capital</b>	Lisbon
<b>Government</b>	Parliamentary republic
<b>Official languages</b>	Portuguese
<b>Major religion</b>	Roman Catholic
<b>Currency</b>	Euro (€) (EUR)

This relatively small country, which in earlier centuries was one of the European greatest powers, offers a wide range of both scenic and cultural tourist attractions.

The Portuguese mainland lies in the extreme south-west of Europe. Portugal has a common frontier of some 1300km - more than half its total length of frontier - with Spain, its only neighboring state, with the other half formed by the Atlantic Ocean. Mainland Portugal has preserved its frontiers unchanged for almost eight centuries - a circumstance which can be attributed mainly to its geographic situation. Also included within the territory of Portugal are the two Atlantic archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores, and the former colony of Macao on the southern coast of China, which is administered by Portugal but has self-government in internal affairs.

Portugal is one of the warmest European countries, the annual temperature averages in mainland Portugal are 13°C in the north and 18°C in the south, and it is over 20°C on the warmest spots, like south coast of Madeira island. The Madeira and Azores Atlantic archipelagos have a narrower temperature range. Extreme temperatures occur in the mountains of northeastern parts of the country in winter (where they may fall to -10°C or below) and southeastern parts in summer (sometimes may reach 40°C). Sea coastal areas are milder.

Though overshadowed by its more popular neighbor to the east, Portugal remains one of the European unspoilt gems. This land of traditional villages and vibrant cities has a countryside strewn with historical treasures and a wide assortment of World Heritage sites - natural and cultural wonders that offer a window into this once great seafaring nation. Outside the cities, travellers can enjoy Portugal warm sunny weather exploring centuries-old vineyards, visiting stone villages in the mountains or soaking up rays on the magnificent southern shoreline. Dramatic scenery lies all along the coast from windswept cliffs with edge-of-the-world views to wild dune-covered beaches. More than just a static backdrop, the scenery sets the stage for outdoor adventure. Hiking, surfing, windsurfing, horse-riding, big game fishing, kayaking, diving, golfing and mountain biking are a few ways to spend a sun-drenched afternoon.

Portugal attracts many tourists each year. Tourism is playing an increasingly important role. Tourism accounts for roughly a tenth of the country's GNP and about a quarter of foreign investment is thanks to the tourist trade. Portugal tourism industry is continuing to flourish at the moment and in some areas it really does account for most of the goings-on: local businesses, restaurants and bars, hotels and resorts all rely on the draw of Portugal beaches and wonderful climate to bring in some 12 million visitors every year. More or less half of the tourists flock to Algarve. In spite of the fact that Algarve is one of the areas where responsible tourism is becoming more and more evident, jeep safaris are still popular having a negative impact on the natural environment.

During the peak of the tourist season, occupancy rates register the levels of almost 100% in Algarve and Porto areas. Domestic tourism is continuing its significant increase, since the Portuguese still prefer travelling within their borders. Among the inbound countries that contributed most to the summer success are Spain, the UK, Germany, The Netherlands and Ireland. Demand for dynamic holiday packages is constantly increasing, as consumers show the preference to create their personalised holidays or travel packages. This also stimulates tour operators to

improve their standard packages, in order to offer a wider range of options to their customers.

Portugal is one of the world's leading destinations for health and wellness tourism. The country benefits from its climate, mineral and medicinal water properties, natural thermal baths and recent investments in hotel and resort spas.

Portugal is a well-known golfing destination and the south in particular has many championship golf courses (there are 19 in Algarve alone). The climate allows sports lovers to play all year round. Some of the best-known 18-hole courses include Estoril, one of the oldest, close to Lisbon, hosting many major competitions; Quinta de Marinha, on the Estoril coast near Lisbon, with good views of the Sintra mountain range; Golden Eagle, near Rio Maior, boasting a typically US design, open to non-members; Ponte de Lima, a typical mountain course in the northern Minho region, close to vineyards, fruit gardens and mountains; Estela, on the coast near Póvoa de Varzim; Tróia, in Alentejo, southern Portugal, which is reputedly the country's most difficult course; and the Royal Golf Course, in Algarve, said to be one of the world's most famous and most photographed courses.

The Peneda-Gerês National Park, a wilderness park in the far north near the Spanish border, has many short-distance walking trails with places to swim along the way. The dense Foia forest in Algarve highlands also offers good scenic walks. Horse riding is available in the park as well as in many resorts elsewhere. Portugal offers some excellent cycling routes, notably in Minho region in the north, where the most interesting villages and towns are sometimes not accessible by car.

Since the 2nd millennium BC, there has been important construction in the area where Portugal is situated today. Portugal boasts several scores of medieval castles, as well as the ruins of several villas and forts from the period of Roman occupation. Modern Portuguese architecture follow the most advanced trends seen in European mainstream architecture with no constraints, though preserving some of its singular characteristics. The azulejo and the Portuguese pavement are two typical elements of Portuguese-style architecture. Portugal is perhaps best known for its distinctive

Manueline architecture with its rich, intricate designs attributed to Portugal Age of Discoveries.

Another attraction for tourists is a number of modern festivals and events around the country. Events in Portugal present pilgrimages, cuisine, religious festivals, traditional dance, music, literature, firework displays and more. In January Algarve region hosts the Festa das Chouricas (Smoked Pork Sausages Festival) which is to honor St. Luis, the patron saint of animals. The Portugese do love their pork! In Lisbon the annual International Half Marathon is considered to be one of the most important athletic events. Some other Portugal events in spring include the World Fencing Cup, International Guitar Festival, May Fair and Wine Festival. Three stages and over 70 bands define the Rock in Rio Lisbon Festival starting at the end of May. In Batahla there are many things to do at the International Handicrafts & Gastronomy Fair and Wine Festival featuring desserts, handicrafts, traditional cuisine and famous Portugal wine. In October the Portugal Festival of Puppets begins in Alcobaca near Fatima and in northern Portugal the favorite grape harvest festival starts up and continues into the middle of the month. The first of the major events in Portugal is Festa de Santo Antonio on June 12th and 13th. There is a huge parade and streamers everywhere you look.

Portugese cuisine has had a lasting influence in far-off places such as Macau and Goa, yet Portugal food is extremely under-represented outside of the country. It is often confused with Spanish cuisine but is in fact quite distinct. Simple ingredients that are impeccably prepared define Portugal food. Naturally, food in Portugal varies by region but fresh fish and shellfish are on almost every menu. The national dish “Bacalhau”, which is dried, salted cod, can be found virtually everywhere. Grilled sardines and mackerel are popular in coastal towns and “arroz de marisco”, a mixture of shrimp, oysters, lobster and crabs is a great way to try a mixture of seafood. Meat, olive oil, tomato and spices as well as hearty soups, homemade cheeses and breads are common. Seafood is popular, especially in Lisbon and along the coast. Bacalhau (dried cod) is cooked in over 100 different ways - bacalhau à Gomes (cod casserole with potatoes and onions) and bacalhau com natas (cod baked with cream) are two



popular incarnations. There are a few things to know about Portugal dining that can be helpful. Although Portugal dining etiquette is nothing to be feared, there are a few tips about things to do. Table manners are formal and continental. Dining in a formal atmosphere or being invited to join a Portuguese family dinner, there are a few things that are good to know. The couverts, or appetizers brought at the beginning of the meal are very much like the idea of Spanish tapas. Couverts include bread, cheese and an olive oil mixture for dipping the bread into and are a customary start to a meal. Tipping is common and is usually from 10 to 15 percent. It is common to leave a little bit of food on your plate as well as to put your napkin to the right of your plate which means you have finished eating. Portugal food and wine go together like peas in a pod. Wines in the country have changed quite a bit over the last decade and many of the newer wines are domestic varieties with distinct flavours. Pairing Portugal food and wine is common and many people enjoy a glass with, during, and/or after a meal. The Portuguese attitude toward food is simple, traditional and imaginative. Enjoying good food and the social aspects of dining out is a cherished way of life.

Travel and tourism will continue to be extremely important for Portugal, with the forecast of significant increase over the next five years. Portugal must keep its focus on its niche attractions such as health, nature and rural tourism to stay ahead of its competitors.

Contemporary Portugal will keep visitors busy with a number of World Heritage sites, natural wonders and cultural surprises. Portugal tourism includes incredible diversity and attractiveness with the added fringe of affable and friendly people.

**1. Read the text about Portugal and be ready to discuss the following questions.**

1. What is the main peculiarity of Portugal geographic location?
2. Does the climate of the country influence favourably its development as a tourist destination?
3. Why is the country considered to be one of the unspoilt gems in Europe?
4. What are the most popular outdoor tourists' activities in Portugal coastal areas?

5. What role does tourism play in the country's economy?
6. Does tourism bring some negative impact on the country's environment? What place belongs to responsible tourism in Portugal?
7. What are the country's most visited areas at the peak of the tourist season?
8. What European countries bring most inbound tourists?
9. How popular among tourists are the dynamic holiday packages?
10. What place belongs to health and wellness tourism?
11. What makes Portugal a well-known golfing destination?
12. What is the Peneda-Gerês National Park famous for?
13. What are the typical elements of Portuguese-style architecture?
14. What events have stimulated tourists' interest in the country?
15. What determines the peculiarities of Portuguese cuisine?
16. How predictable is the tourism development in Portugal?
17. What are the main types of tourism in Portugal which are evidently recommendable to keep the focus on?

**2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following.**

- 1) a particular part of the land near the coast \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) to make someone or something else seem less important \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) something that is very special or beautiful \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) containing a lot of something \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) working or travelling on ships and the sea \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) sunlit \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) a place that is often windy because there are not many trees or buildings to protect it \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) the conditions or situation in which something happens \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) to develop well and be successful \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) a large group of tourists \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) a package, when consumers can chose the flights, accommodation, and hire cars by themselves instead of a pre-defined package \_\_\_\_\_

- 12) according to what some people say \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) the most usual ideas or methods in architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) a kind of glazed coloured tile traditionally used  
in buildings \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) prepared in the way that cannot be criticized \_\_\_\_\_

**3) Fill in the gaps with the words from the box and read about the capital peculiarity, Lisbon funiculars.**

*get up, fitted, convenient, constructed, influence, elevator, engineering, essential, staircase, way, viewpoints*

Lisbon trams are not the only ..... to ..... its steep hills. Lisbon ‘elevadores’, or funiculars, are ..... to get around Lisbon. Three funicular railways and an elevator are ..... in convenient spots, taking you up to spectacular ..... over the city. The elevators are not only a ..... way of skipping the hill - these things are masterpieces of ..... . The giant steel ....., which is right in the city centre, was ..... in 1902. There are two wood-and-chrome elevators inside, taking 20 people from the Rua do Ouro up to the Convento do Carmo 45 metres up. Only 15 people can come down again. It was built by a student of Gustave Eiffel (who built the Eiffel Tower) and you can see the ..... in the classic steel frame. At the top is a café and some great views of the city – there is a rather wobbly winding ..... to get to it, but it is worth the short climb!

**LISBON**

Once the launch pad for many of the voyages of discovery (notably Vasco da Gama's epic journey to India), Lisbon was the first true world city, the capital of the empire spreading over all continents, from South America (Brazil) to Asia (Macao, China; Goa, India). It has been always known as the city of the explorers. Thanks to

its wonderful setting Lisbon is among the world's most beautiful cities. Even though the city has recently lost something of its former glory, nevertheless many treasures of art and architecture still testify to its glorious past and, together with the charm of the old town and its steep narrow streets, make a stay here a memorable experience for any visitor.

Lisbon, being built on the terraced sides of low, steep hills overlooking the harbour, with the combination of wide, tree-lined avenues, large public gardens and handsome squares, demonstrates a thoughtful desire to provide a relaxed and informal setting with an easygoing pace for business and pleasure. The capital city of Portugal is perhaps Europe most pleasant and affordable city. The fantastic architecture, diverse population, delicious seafood and non-stop night life bring together the best elements of Portuguese life. The hotels in Lisbon provide top-class facilities and services to their guests. The city has many attractions such as lovely monuments and buildings and other historical and cultural sites.

The city of Lisbon is rich in architecture; Romanesque, Gothic, Manueline, Baroque, Traditional Portuguese, Modern and Post-Modern constructions can be found all over the city. The city is also crossed by great boulevards and monuments along these main thoroughfares, particularly in the upper districts. Among the most popular tourist places of interest are the Jeronimos Monastery and Belem Tower, with their intricate carvings showcasing all the glory and excitement of the age, the world-class Calouste Gulbenkian Museum with its treasures from the East and the West inside, the acclaimed Design Museum, the fantastic Berardo Collection of contemporary art, the Lisbon Oceanarium (Oceanário de Lisboa, the second largest in the world), the National Museum of Costume and Fashion, the Berardo Collection Museum (Modern Art) at the Belém Cultural Center, the National Coach Museum, containing the largest collection of royal coaches in the world, and the Museum of the Orient.

Parque Eduardo VII is another attraction and the second largest park of the city after Parque Florestal de Monsanto, prolonging the main avenue (Avenida da Liberdade). Originally named Parque da Liberdade, it was later renamed as the

Park of Edward VII of England who visited Lisbon in 1903, it includes a large variety of plants in a winter garden.

Lisbon opera house, the Teatro Nacional de São Carlos, offers a great variety of performances mainly in autumn and winter. Other important theatres and musical houses are the Centro Cultural de Belém, the Teatro Nacional D. Maria II and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Tourists can experience a lot of fascinating events. Every June there are 5 days of popular street celebrations in memory of a saint born in Lisbon – Anthony of Lisbon (or Santo António). Saint Anthony, also known as Saint Anthony of Padua, was a wealthy Portuguese bohemian who was canonised and made Doctor of the Church after a life preaching to the poor people.

Lisbon is home every year to the Lisbon International Documentary Film Festival, the Contemporary Art Fair, the Festival of the Oceans, the International Organ Festival of Lisbon, the Lisbon International Horror Film Festival, the Lisbon Village Festival, the Lisbon Book Fair, the Lisbon Fish and Flavours, the Lisbon International Handicraft Exhibition, the Lisbon Photo Marathon, the International Independent Film Festival, and the Jazz in August festival. Lisbon has been home three times (in 2004, 2005, and 2008) to Rock in Rio, one of the world's largest pop-rock festivals.

Not too many other cities have such an intriguing mix of the old and the new, or so many contrasting faces, making this a city for unhurried exploration and a place to get lost in, discovering its many distinctive sights and characteristic images.

**1. Read the text about Lisbon and be ready to answer the following questions.**

1. What Lisbon historic contribution has made it famous among people all over the world?
2. What elements of Portuguese life make crowds of tourists chose this exciting destination?
3. How does the capital location contribute to the city charm?
4. What architectural styles predominate in Lisbon?

5. What are the most popular places to visit in Portugal capital?
6. What theatres and musical houses enrich Lisbon cultural life?
7. What fascinating events provide the spirit of Portuguese life and bring crowds of tourists?

**2. Match the words to make word partnerships. Use them in the sentences of your own.**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <i>glorious</i>     | a hills              |
| 2 <i>informal</i>     | b experience         |
| 3 <i>non-stop</i>     | c facilities         |
| 4 <i>fantastic</i>    | d population         |
| 5 <i>top-class</i>    | e events             |
| 6 <i>popular</i>      | f places of interest |
| 7 <i>delicious</i>    | g pace               |
| 8 <i>memorable</i>    | h past               |
| 9 <i>steep</i>        | i desire             |
| 10 <i>fascinating</i> | j celebrations       |
| 11 <i>diverse</i>     | k night life         |
| 12 <i>easygoing</i>   | l seafood            |
| 13 <i>thoughtful</i>  | m city               |
| 14 <i>street</i>      | n setting            |
| 15 <i>affordable</i>  | o architecture       |

**3. Match some well-known Lisbon attractions with the description of what tourists can find or learn there.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1 Belem Tower | a the most impressive symbol of Portugal power and wealth during the Age of Discovery; the place where Vasco da Gama and his crew spent their last night in Portugal in prayer before leaving for India; built to commemorate Vasco Da Gama's voyage and to give thanks to the Virgin Mary for its success; the place of Vasco da Gama's tomb as well as the tomb of poet Luis de Camxes, author of the epic The Lusiads in which he |
|---------------|--|

- glorifies the triumphs of Vasco da Gama and his compatriots
- 2** Lisbon Oceanarium **b** one of the world's leading museums of 20th century design; the design collection consists of works by some 230 designers representing trends in design from around the world
- 3** Jeronimos Monastery **c** contemporary and modern Portuguese art collection as well as an important collection of 20th century British art
- 4** The Modern Art Center **d** a fortress to guard the entrance to Lisbon harbor; starting point for many of the voyages of discovery; a monument to Portugal Age of Discovery, serving as a symbol of the country; a World Heritage monument
- 5** Design and Fashion Museum **e** a magnificent collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Islamic, Asian, and European art
- 6** Coaches Museum the largest oceanarium in Europe, inhabited by 16.000 animals and plants representing over 450 different species; offers a rather unusual opportunity to sleep at the oceanarium and observe how the rays and sharks behave at night
- 7** Calouste Gulbenkian Museum **f** the largest and most valuable collection of coaches in the world; one of the most outstanding has gilded figures on the tailgate showing Lisbon crowned by Fame and Abundance and a dragon trampling the Muslim crescent

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...; 6 - ...; 7 - ...

**4. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line and read about Lisbon esplanades and terraces.**

Lisbon superb natural setting, spread across seven hills ..... **FACE**

the Tagus River, offers a network of esplanades and terraces to  
contemplate the beauty of the city. .... "miradouros" or **CALL**

viewpoints, they are usually located at the ..... points of each **HIGH**  
hill, and all have spaces to sit and rest. Some even have cafes

..... snacks and light refreshments. **SERVE**

Throughout the day they attract the ..... locals, while at **OLD**

night they are popular with young couples. Everyone has their  
favourite, and you will also find your own. You will discover

many more by chance as you wander around the narrow streets and  
staircases that often frame ..... vistas. You will not be able **STAGGER**

to resist a stop to admire the city because, after all, ..... **TAKE**

time to relax and contemplate is one of Lisbon pleasures and  
what makes it such a ..... and romantic city. **SEDUCTION**



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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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