

Tourism in Britain

Tourism is already Britain's fifth most important industry and it is also the fifth largest tourist industry in the world. It's growing **___RAPID___**: the number of people employed in the industry increased by more than 50,000 a year.

Britain has a rich and varied cultural heritage. **___COLOUR___** royal ceremonies attract millions of visitors each year. London has an international reputation for its historic sites, museums and famous institutions. A city of infinite colour and **___VARY___**, London is both historic and unceasingly modern, at the forefront of fashion, music and art. Historic cities such as Oxford, Cambridge and Bath are visited by large numbers of **___FOREIGN___**.

People who travel to Scotland, the Lake District and other areas of upland Britain find unique **___EXCITE___** places and scenery which can vary over short distances. Some of the most popular **___ATTRACT___** outside London are the Jorvik Viking Centre in York, the Tudor ship in Portsmouth and National museum of Photography in Bradford.

Wild Animal Park

The wide, wild world of animals interests many people. But, as civilizations crowd animals out of their natural habitats, **___SCIENCE___** and concerned citizens ask, "What is going to happen to animals?"

One place that has pioneered research in the **___CONSERVE___** of rare animals is the Wild Animal Park of San Diego, California. Its special concern is endangered species. Although people can visit the Park, it is a 720-hectar preserve where animals walk **___FREE___**. Many people have a unique opportunity to take photos of rare wild animals in their natural environment. People all over the world have helped with the **___DEVELOP___** of the Park. It was planned in 1959; it was opened in 1972. So it took 13 years to build it.

Divided into **___GEOGRAPHY___** sections, the Park has areas similar to the animals' natural habitats in Africa and Asia. Since the Wild Animal Park opened, it has become famous for its captive breeding work. More than 86 per cent of animals born in the park survive. Many **___FOREIGN___** travel to California to watch wildlife and enjoy beautiful nature.

Chemistry or no chemistry

I was planning a career in biology but was not looking forward to taking chemistry in my first year at Carleton University in Ottawa. However, the professor of chemistry was a famous **___SCIENCE___**. He made the course interesting with his many small **___CHEMISTRY___** explosions and crazy quizzes.

Once, he posed the question: "What in the world isn't chemistry?" and offered a prize to the student who answered **___CORRECT___**. A couple of weeks passed. **___FINAL___**, he announced in class that the contest was over. A student had gone to his office to ask if she could try her hand at the question. "What in the world isn't chemistry?" she asked. "My **___RELATION___** with my last boyfriend – that wasn't chemistry." By default, she became the **___WIN___**.

Morse Code

Before phones, computers, and telegraphs were invented, messages would take months or even years to reach their destination. Samuel Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in April 1791, not knowing that he would be a famous **___INVENT___**.

Since the age of four, Morse had been interested in DRAW and he wanted to become a painter. Mr. and Mrs. Morse were afraid that he couldn't make a living as a painter, so they made him a bookseller. He worked as a bookseller but at night he would paint. FINAL, his parents realized how he loved art, so they found the money for Morse to study art in London.

After a SUCCESS artistic career (first painting historical scenes and then portraits), Morse built the first American telegraph around 1835. Morse patented a working telegraph machine in 1837, with help from his BUSY partners, Leonard Gale and Alfred Vail. Morse used a dots-and-spaces code for the letters of the alphabet and for numbers. It was later improved to use dashes with dots and spaces. Since then, it has proved its EFFECTIVE many times.

Great Britain at the 2012 London Olympics

This is certainly the greatest Games for Britain in more than a century, and realistically the greatest ever. The British were more SUCCESS only once in 1908, in London, when a third of all the competitors were from the UK. Gold medals came from 13 different sports as several made IMPRESS breakthroughs, including in canoe slalom, road cycling, triathlon and taekwondo. SWIM, however, brought no gold medals in the Aquatics Centre. They won just one silver and two bronze medals and a review was launched into their TRAIN.

Optimists may also conclude from London 2012 that the British team came within a whisker of at least five or six more Olympic titles. However, nobody can SERIOUS suggest second place for the UK at the next Olympics. If funding levels are maintained and progress continues for the next four years, the defense of third place could be a realistic EXPECT.

Famous inventions stories

Have you ever wondered how the most famous inventions were created? From the BEGIN of time, humans everywhere have been inventing. By looking into our past and bringing invention stories to life, we are all reminded that regular people, like you and me, were able to come up with SUCCESS ideas that ended up having a great impact. Knowing the past can help you create the future. If you are looking for invention inspiration, background for an EDUCATION project, or just have a curious mind – read about famous inventions. The stories of great inventions are fascinating.

Some great inventions were created SIMPLE by mistake, others by trial and error. Some INVENT of the most well-known products have incredible stories of innovation to tell. Some of them were not aware at the time of their inventions that their CREATE would have a great impact on the world, while others realised immediately that they had a winner.

When was the parachute invented?

Have you ever felt like jumping out of a plane? Plenty of people have, but THANKFUL most of them did it after parachutes had been invented. Leonardo da Vinci made the first real studies of flight in the 1480s. He had over 100 DRAW that illustrated his theories on flight. He designed a parachute in the 1480s, though he didn't try it out. Another INVENT, Faust Vrande, jumped using a similar design in 1617.

In 1783, around the same time as the first hot-air balloon, Sebastien Lenormand invented a parachute, which he demonstrated by jumping from a tree, but it was only four meters high. A few years later, having refined his design, he made a SUCCESS jump from a taller tower.

In 1785, Jean Pierre Blanchard used a dog to test his parachute design. The dog was fine, and so was Blanchard when he used the parachute in 1793 to escape a balloon accident. These early parachutes didn't catch on because there weren't any flying machines around to make them REAL useful.

The invention of airplanes has made parachutes important. Since then, their EFFECTIVE has been proved many times.

2012 London Olympics

How has London 2012 changed the sporting map of the world? The United States won the highest number of gold medals and the most medals in total, with China dropping to second place on the medals table after unprecedented DOMINATE at their home Olympics in Beijing four years ago. The third place for Great Britain exceeded all EXPECT. Previously, 2008 Beijing Olympics were considered the most SUCCESS for the British with only the fourth place.

In 2008, Russia took the third place. This year, Russia fell out of the top three WIN for the first time since the end of the Soviet era. South Korea improved to the fifth, their best finish since hosting the Games in Seoul 24 years ago. For Australia it was a COMPARATIVE miserable Olympics, where it took the tenth place. It was their worst PERFORM in two decades.