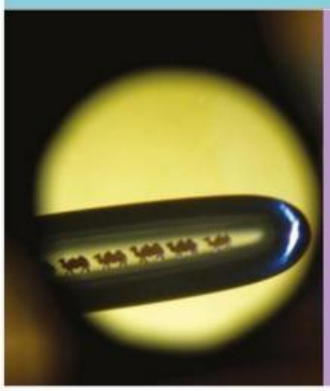
INSTRUCTIONS: Scan the article. **How many types of toilets can you see at the museum? When were the underwater sculptures designed? How big is the world's smallest book?**

A SULABH INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF TOILETS, NEW DELHI, INDIA

Ever wondered about the history of toilets? Probably not! But visit the fascinating Sulabh Museum and see just how interesting they can be. Admire nearly 300 different toilets dating back to 2500 B.C.E. Some are beautifully decorated, one is made of solid gold, and there is an electric toilet that works without water. The star of the collection is a copy of a 16th century toilet. It was used by King Louis XIV of France – sometimes while speaking to his government. See drawings, photographs, and poems about toilets, too. One photo shows a toilet that was used by an elephant!

B UNDERWATER MUSEUM, CANCUN, MEXICO

Join one of our unique tours and discover an amazing underwater world 27 feet below the sea. Designed by Jason deCaires Taylor in 2009, it has over 450 sculptures. They are made from natural materials and show art and nature existing side by side. The *Silent Evolution* shows men, women, and children standing together on the seabed. They look so real that you'll want to talk to them. There are also sculptures of a house and a life-size Beetle car. The sculptures are covered in beautiful corals, and their appearances are constantly changing. Watch as an incredible variety of fish swim in and out of them.



C MICROMINIATURE MUSEUM, KIEV, UKRAINE

Small really is beautiful in this museum of art with a difference. The exhibits, created by artist Nikolai Syadristy, are so tiny they can only be seen clearly with a microscope. Read the world's smallest book – it is only 0.6 millimeters in size, but contains twelve pages of poems and drawings. There is a chess set on the head of a pin and the world's smallest electric motor. It is 20 times smaller than a piece of sand. Look closely at the eye of a needle and discover the seven camels inside. Read the words "Long Live Peace" not on paper, but written on a human hair!

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the advertisements. Find the words in *italics*. The select the meaning of each word.

1. Something *fascinating* makes you feel very **interested / angry**.
2. The *star* of a collection is the **worst / best** part.
3. A *unique* thing is **different from / the same as** all others.
4. If something is changing *constantly*, it's changing **very little / all the time**.
5. An *exhibit* is an object that is **on show / for sale**.
6. A *needle* is a metal object that is used for **cutting / sewing**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the comments of three visitors to the museums. Write the letter A, B, or C of the museum you think they visited.

_____ **1.** "I just don't know how he made such little things."
_____ **2.** "I can't believe that an animal would use something like that."
_____ **3.** "I felt a little afraid about going down, but it was a great experience in the end."

Which museum would you like to visit most? Why?

INSTRUCTIONS: Read about these cities. Write the names in the box next to the correct descriptions.

☐ **Cusco, Peru**	☐ **Bogotá, Columbia**	☐ **Valparaíso, Chile**
☐ **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**	☐ **Montevideo, Uruguay**	☐ **Ottawa, Canada**

_____ This capital city's name is taken from the word *adawa* in the Algonquin language, which probably means "to trade."

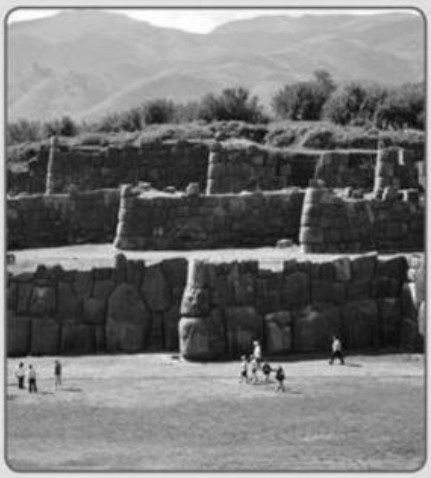
_____ The Spanish explorer Juan de Saavedra named this city after his village in Spain. The name means "Valley of Paradise."

_____ The name of this city, which means "River of January" in English, comes from the fact that it was discovered by the Portuguese on January 1, 1502. However, there's no river in the city, just the bay!

_____ The name of this city comes from the expression *Qusqu Wanka* (Owl of the Rock) in Quechua, the language of the Incas. The myth was that a hero who grew wings discovered the place and then became a rock to mark the spot.

_____ The most popular belief about the name of this city is that it comes from the Portuguese expression *monte vid eu* (I saw a hill), spoken by a sailor who first saw this spot in January of 1520.

_____ The name of this city comes from the indigenous Muisca language, but the original word was *bacatá* (planted fields).



LIVEWORKSHEETS

INSTRUCTIONS: Check true or false. For information that is false, write the correct one on your notebook.

	True	False
1. Both Bogotá and Ottawa were named after a person. _____	☐	☐
2. Montevideo and Valparaíso were named by explorers. _____	☐	☐
3. Cusco was named after the mythological story of a bird. _____	☐	☐
4. Rio de Janeiro was named because of the month of the year it was discovered. _____	☐	☐

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete this paragraph with is or are and the past participle of the verbs in the box. Some words may be used more than once.

border	**divide**	**find**	**locate**
call	**fill**	**know**	**visit**

Every year, millions of tourists visit California. California _____ for its beautiful scenery, warm climate, and excellent food. There are many national parks in California. They _____ by over 30 million people every year. Many world-famous museums _____ there, including the Getty Center in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.

The state _____ into two parts, called Northern California and Southern California. San Francisco and Yosemite National Park _____ in Northern California.

San Francisco _____ by water on three sides. It is a city with a beautiful bay and two famous bridges. San Francisco's streets _____ always _____ with tourists. On the north end of the bay is the world-famous Napa Valley. South of San Francisco, there is an area that is famous for its computer industries; it _____ Silicon Valley. Many computer industries _____ there. Los Angeles, Hollywood, and Disneyland _____ in Southern California. Southern California _____ for its desert areas, which are sometimes next to snowcapped mountains.

LIVEWORKSHEETS