

1.1 Use the words in the boxes to fill in the blanks. There is an extra word in each box.

A.

**support
pillars**

**dome
distinctive**

**soil
marble**

(1) are used to (2) the roof or the (3) of a building. They are often made of (4) or stone and they give ancient Greek and Roman buildings their (5) look.

B.

**foundation
monuments**

**installed
construction**

**worked
storeys**

The (1) of the Colosseum was completed in AD 80 and it is one of Rome's most amazing (2) It had four (3) and it could hold 50,000 spectators. Its floor has now fallen away and we can see the (4) and the underground passages where cages had been (5) to keep the animals until it was time for the Games.

C.

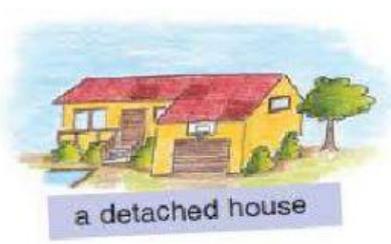
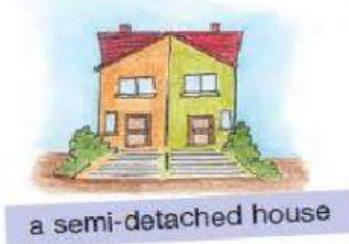
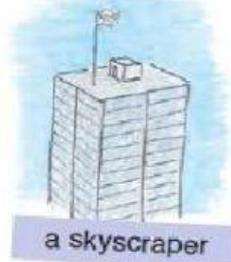
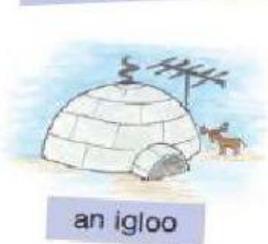
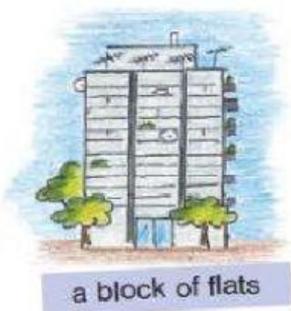
**stable
attempts**

**lean
shallow**

**columns
awe-inspiring**

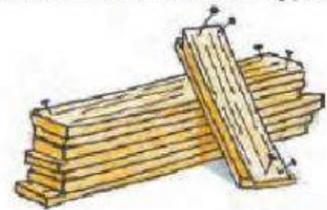
Another (1) structure is Stonehenge, in England, which is constructed of many heavy stone (2) Although some stones have tumbled and fallen to the ground and others (3) against each other, the monument is very (4) Scientists have made many (5) to understand how the stone pillars came to be vertical.

1.2 Some of the very first dwellings were caves. In time, people learnt to build better houses to meet their needs. Match the types of accommodation with a suitable definition.



1. a row of houses that are joined together. →
2. a large building containing many apartments. →
3. a large strong building with towers and high walls built in the past.
→
4. a wooden house often on a snowy, mountain side. →
5. a small simple house often made of wood, mud and grass. →
6. a very tall building. →
7. a house joined to another house by a common wall. →
8. a house usually found in the countryside. →
9. a structure made of poles and cloth used as a cover or to sleep under.
→
10. a house made of blocks of ice. →
11. a house that is not joined to another building. →

1.4 We can use a variety of materials to make buildings. Match the materials below with the types of houses in 1.2.



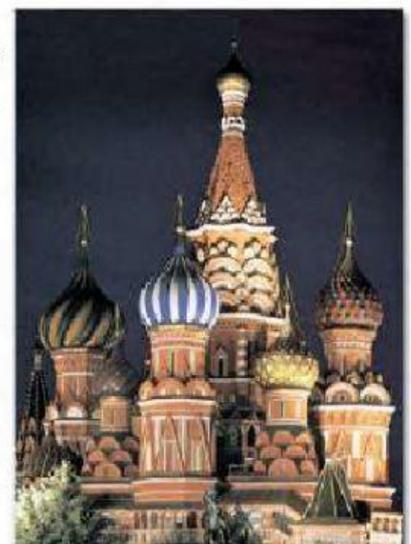
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. wood: | 6. grass: |
| 2. stone: | 7. ice blocks: |
| 3. bricks: | 8. cloth: |
| 4. concrete: | 9. glass: |
| 5. mud: | 10. steel: |

1.5 What part or type of building does each definition below refer to? Find the words in the puzzle.

- the top part of a window or door that is curved.
- the top of a building.
- something built in memory of a person or event.
- a tall, narrow building.
- a religious building of worship.
- one of the floors in a building.
- a stone or wooden pillar that supports a building.

2.1 Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the adjectives.

- Mexico City is bigger (big) and (noisy) than Los Angeles.
- The traffic in Bangkok is even (bad) than that of Athens!
- The 'bullet train' in Japan is (fast) train in the world.
- In some countries, Chinese food is much (popular) than Mexican food.
- The Maracanã stadium in Brazil can seat (many) spectators than any other stadium.
- Oxford is not (old) as London and Cambridge.
- You can get the (good) view of Paris from the Eiffel Tower.
- The world's (high) restaurant is in the CN Tower in Toronto.
- St. Basil's cathedral in Moscow is one of (colourful) buildings in the world.
- Sometimes it costs (much) money to restore a damaged building than to build it from the beginning.



St. Basil's Cathedral, Moscow

2.3 Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Great Sphinx is (old) and (short) than the Statue of Liberty.
2. The world's (large) and (famous) statue of Jesus is in Rio de Janeiro and is called 'The Corcovado Christ'.
3. The Colossi of Memnon are not (tall) as the Bamian Buddah.
4. Although 'Motherland Calls' is (tall) statue in the world today, it is not (famous) as others.

5. Which of these statues is (impressive) in your opinion?
6. Can you guess which of these statues was almost completely buried in the sand for (many) than 4,000 years? *

