

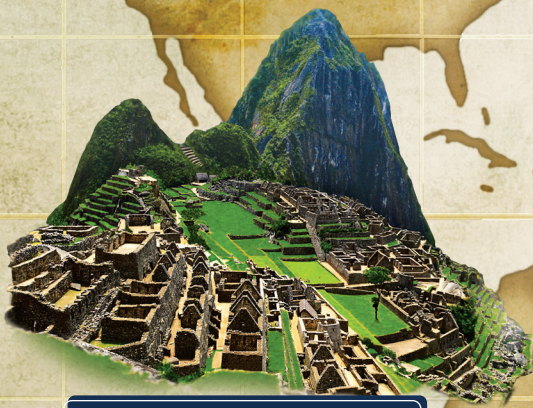
THE **7** PRESERVED WONDERS OF THE WORLD

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Express Publishing

Preserving History



The Inca city of Machu Picchu



The Roman Colosseum

Empires rise and fall. Cultures and traditions grow, become established, and are lost. When we consider the broad sweep of human history, a single life seems very brief in comparison. Even the most powerful rulers know this. The knowledge of mortality has given some a strong desire to make a mark on the world that will outlast them. The man-made wonders that still stand today display the desire by national leaders to be remembered and admired.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has added many of these wonders to a list of important locations known as World Heritage Sites. These sites are valuable not only to the countries in which

they are located, but to humanity as a whole. UNESCO has established this list in order to protect and preserve these important places.

World Heritage Sites are found all over the globe. Buildings, statues, and sculptures such as China's Terracotta Army, the Parthenon of Greece, the Roman Colosseum, and the Taj Mahal of India showcase the remarkable architectural and artistic skills of the societies that produced them. Even larger structures, like the Great Wall of China, the Inca city of Machu Picchu, and the Cambodian temple complex of Angkor Wat are some of mankind's largest and most outstanding achievements. Each of these wonders is a testament to the vision and determination of which humans are capable.



The Parthenon of Greece

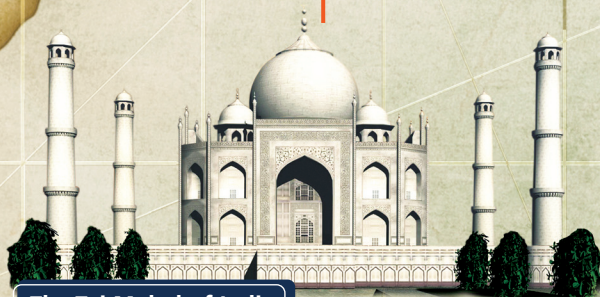


The Great Wall of China

China's Terracotta Army,



Cambodian temple complex of Angkor Wat



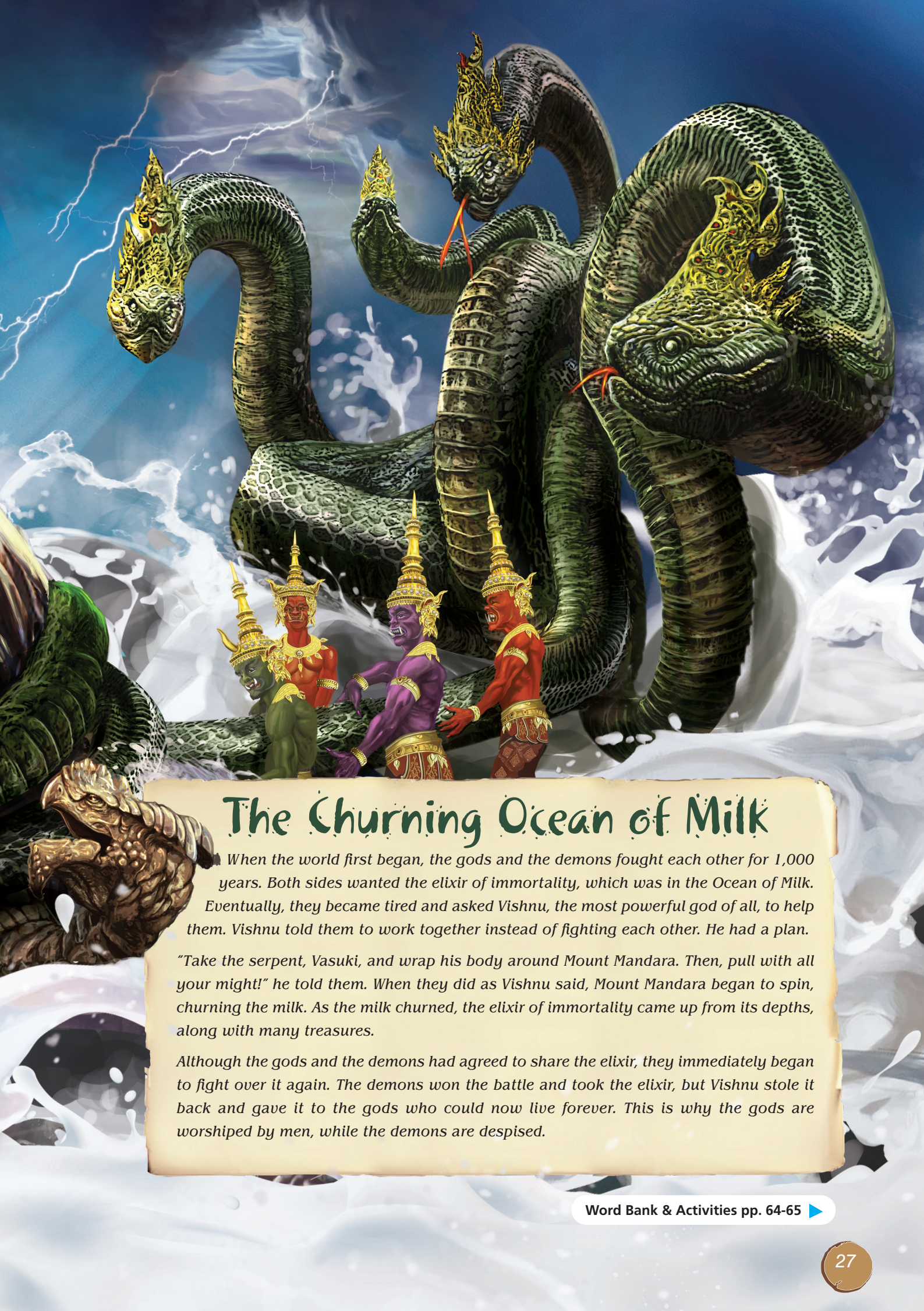
The Taj Mahal of India

Myth

The entire complex of Angkor Wat is covered in thousands of detailed carvings. There are 1,300 inscriptions on the doors and statues. These carvings decorate the friezes showing famous stories from Hindu mythology. The carvings may have been done before or after the stones were fixed into place, but we cannot be certain. One of the myths carved in the southeastern part of the temple is the Hindu creation myth.

An artistic illustration depicting the Hindu creation myth. In the foreground, three figures in traditional Southeast Asian attire, including ornate golden crowns and jewelry, are shown. The figure on the left is a large, muscular man with a golden crown and a large, ornate golden headdress. The figure in the center is a man with a golden crown and a golden necklace. The figure on the right is a woman with a golden crown and a golden necklace. They are standing in a pool of water, with white splashes around their feet. In the background, a large, dark, jagged mountain rises against a blue sky with white clouds. The mountain is covered in green foliage and has a golden crown on top. The overall scene is a dramatic and colorful representation of the Hindu creation myth.

Today, over 100,000 people live in and around Angkor, and Angkor Wat is still used by Buddhists.



The Churning Ocean of Milk

When the world first began, the gods and the demons fought each other for 1,000 years. Both sides wanted the elixir of immortality, which was in the Ocean of Milk. Eventually, they became tired and asked Vishnu, the most powerful god of all, to help them. Vishnu told them to work together instead of fighting each other. He had a plan.

"Take the serpent, Vasuki, and wrap his body around Mount Mandara. Then, pull with all your might!" he told them. When they did as Vishnu said, Mount Mandara began to spin, churning the milk. As the milk churned, the elixir of immortality came up from its depths, along with many treasures.

Although the gods and the demons had agreed to share the elixir, they immediately began to fight over it again. The demons won the battle and took the elixir, but Vishnu stole it back and gave it to the gods who could now live forever. This is why the gods are worshiped by men, while the demons are despised.

The Parthenon

Word Bank

(pp. 6-7)

capital city (n) = the most important city in a country

marble (n) = a white stone, often used for building

column (n) = 

honor (v) = to show respect for sth/sb

goddess (n) = a supernatural female being

survive (v) = to continue to exist

explosion (n) = the act of sth violently blowing up and causing destruction

earthquake (n) = movements in the Earth's surface that make the ground shake

architecture (n) = the art of designing and constructing buildings

symbol (n) = sth/sb that represents sth/sb else

civilization (n) = a high level of human development

virgin (n) = a young woman without a husband and children

unique (adj) = one of a kind

extraordinary (adj) = amazing

emphasize (v) = to give special importance to sth/sb

simplicity (n) = the state of being simple

feature (v) = to have as a characteristic

capital (n) = the piece at the top of a column

perimeter (n) = the outer edge of sth

inner (adj) = the inside part of sth

chamber (n) = a room

enormous (adj) = very big

ivory (n) = a hard white material made from the teeth of elephants

(pp. 8-9)

ancient (adj) = very old

feature (n) = a characteristic

set sth apart (phr v) = to distinguish sth from sth else

absolutely (adv) = completely

straight (adj) = without waves or curves; perfectly horizontal or vertical

archeologist (n) = sb who studies ancient places

curve (n) = a slight bend

construct (v) = to build

equipment (n) = tools

historian (n) = a person who studies the past

unsure (adj) = not certain

accuracy (n) = precision

extend (v) = to reach

battle (n) = a fight with soldiers

lead (v) = to be the head of

sack (v) = to invade a place

burn sth to the ground (phr) = to destroy completely with fire

restore (v) = to bring sth back to its original state

former (adj) = past; previous

glory (n) = great honor

please (v) = to make happy

god (n) = a supernatural male being

worship (v) = to show honor and praise

priest (n) = a person responsible for religious ceremonies

(pp. 10-11)

architect (n) = the person who designs buildings

estimate (v) = to guess using available information

talent (n) = an ancient currency

construction site (n) = an area where sth is built

myth (n) = a story that is part of a group's beliefs which explains how or why sth happened

hero (n) = a very brave person

preserve (v) = to keep in good condition

depiction (n) = a physical representation of sth

emotion (n) = a feeling

religion (n) = a set of beliefs about a god or gods

Christian (adj) = sb who believes in Jesus Christ

convert (v) = to change

church (n) = a place where Christians pray

mosque (n) = a place where Muslims pray

suffer (v) = to experience a bad situation

severe (adj) = very bad

fight over sth (phr v) = to claim sth for oneself

process (n) = a series of events resulting in sth

remind sb of sth (phr v) = to cause to remember sth

carve (v) = to cut into marble, stone, wood etc.

illustrate (v) = to show

split (v) = to divide into smaller pieces

pediment (n) = 

contest (n) = a competition

patron (n) = sb who supports a group of people

(pp. 12-13)

wisdom (n) = the state of having experience and good judgment

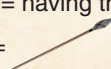
prove (v) = to show a particular result

benefit (v) = to help sb/sth

protector (n) = sb who keeps sb/sth safe

trident (n) = 

salty (adj) = having the taste of salt

spear (n) = 

prosperity (n) = the state of being rich and successful

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Decide if the following sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 The Parthenon is on a Greek island.
- 2 The Parthenon was once colorful and not just white.
- 3 The Parthenon has many straight lines.
- 4 The first Parthenon was destroyed by fire.
- 5 The Parthenon is a Christian church now.
- 6 Two gods once had a contest to see who would become the protector of Athens.

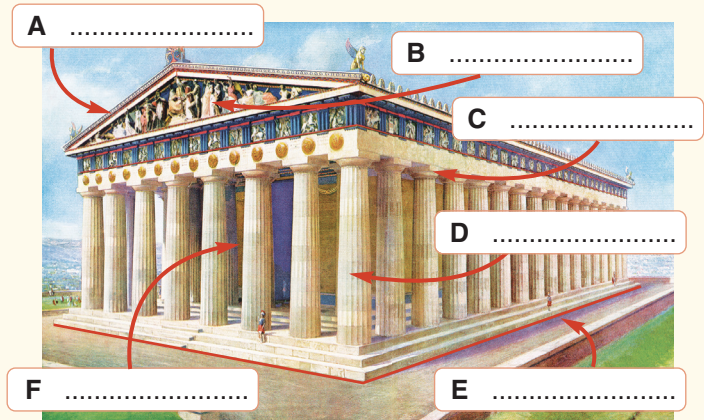
b)  Listen, read, and check.

While-Reading activities

2 Read the text and choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- 1 The Parthenon was built to honor
 - A Greece.
 - B goddess Athena.
 - C the Acropolis.
 - D the city of Athens.
- 2 Who was the main architect to work on the Parthenon?
 - A Phidias
 - B Pericles
 - C Ictinus
 - D Callicrates
- 3 Why did Pericles move the priests and temples from Delos to Athens?
 - A to honor the gods
 - B to protect them
 - C to worship the gods more
 - D to make Athens rich and powerful
- 4 How many tons of marble were used to build the Parthenon?
 - A 447
 - B 400
 - C 100,000
 - D 800

3 SUBJECT-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY: Label the diagram below using *capital*, *pediment*, *column*, *chamber*, *statue*, and *perimeter*.



4 Use the correct form of the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

- 1 An in the seventeenth century destroyed most of the Parthenon's roof. (**EXPLODE**)
- 2 The Greek was one of the most advanced in the ancient world. (**CIVIL**)
- 3 Ancient Greek architecture is famous for its and beauty. (**SIMPLE**)
- 4 Archeologists have found many sculptures around the Parthenon. (**PRESERVE**)
- 5 The Parthenon sculptures are some of the best of characters from Greek mythology in the world. (**DEPICT**)
- 6 The sculptures on the Parthenon were perfect when they were finished. (**ABSOLUTE**)

After-Reading activities

5 Use information from the chapter to complete the fact file below.

The Parthenon	
Fact File	
Located in:	
Completed in the year:	
Ordered to be constructed by:	
Tons of marble used:	
Designed by:	
Estimated cost:	
Number of perimeter columns:	
Number of <i>cella</i> columns:	
Number of years it took to build:	

Review

Listening Activities

- 1  Listen to the teacher and the student talking. For questions 1-4 choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- 1 What are the teacher and the student mainly talking about?
A why the Greeks believe in good and evil
B where a group of mythological creatures came from
C an important story carved onto the side of the Parthenon
D how the Greeks defeated a group of centaurs
- 2 Who did the Greeks think the Lapiths had descended from?
A the children of a god
B the children of the Lapiths
C the children of the centaurs
D the children of a centaur and a woman
- 3 Why did the centaurs attack the Lapiths?
A They did not like them.
B The Lapiths kept taking things from them.
C They were not invited to the feast.
D They drank too much at the feast.
- 4 What does the battle between the centaurs and Lapiths tell us?
A that we must try to make order out of chaos
B that it is easier to do what is right than what is wrong
C why good will always win over evil
D why the Greeks built the Parthenon

- 2  Listening to the introduction to the TV documentary. For questions 1-4 choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- 1 What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A why the Romans built amphitheaters
B the people who fought in the amphitheaters
C how the Roman built their amphitheaters
D what effect the Games had on Roman people
- 2 Which of the following did a lot of gladiators NOT eat?
A meat
B fruit
C oatmeal
D beans
- 3 The man who prepared the gladiators for the arena was called
A the *murillo*.
B the *retarius*.
C the *lanista*.
D the *thraex*.
- 4 How were female gladiators different from male ones?
A They had different training.
B They wore different armor.
C They were not slaves.
D They were not very common.



Amazing Facts

Did you know?

In Nashville, USA, there is a(n)
1) copy of
the Parthenon!



It was Pope Benedict XIV who forbade
the 2) of
stone and marbles from
the Colosseum in 1749.

The city of Angkor relied on a complex
3) system to water their fields.
Some researchers believe that the city was
abandoned because a time of 4)
made it impossible for the Khmer to survive there.

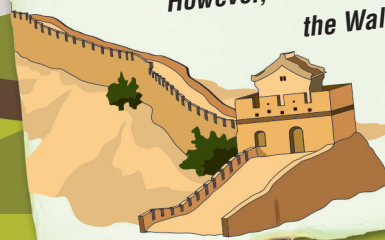
According to folklore, Shah
Jahan planned to build an exact
duplicate of the Taj Mahal in
black

5)
directly across
the Yamuna
River.



Every year, a marathon is held
along the Inca 6)
ending at Machu Picchu.
Some call it the most difficult
marathon in the world!

It is believed that the Great Wall of China can be
seen from the 7)
However, this is not possible because
the Wall would appear
thinner than a
human
8) from
that distance.



The horses of the Terracotta
Army are fitted with
9) , which shows
that they had been invented by
the time of the Qin Dynasty.



- 1 Fill in: hair, marble, trail, saddles, drought, moon, removal, irrigation, full-size.
- 2 **ICT** In groups, collect more facts about these seven preserved wonders of the world. Make a Yes/No quiz for your classmates.

7 THE PRESERVED WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Have you ever wondered why some ancient buildings are still standing, while others were lost forever? Read through the pages of the *7 Preserved Wonders of the World*, and discover the ingenuity of the masters who commissioned them. Learn about the sacrifices the craftsmen made centuries ago. Be mesmerized by the myths surrounding these structures. Understand why these *7 Preserved Wonders of the World* were greatly admired during the time they were built and why they still continue to amaze us all today!

Components

- Reader
- Multi-ROM

DIGI MATERIAL

cross-platform application
(iOS, Android, Windows, MacOSX)



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