



6 strangest natural landscapes

Reading & Vocabulary Worksheet



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6



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1. Look at the photos above. What do they have in common? In which countries might they be located? Think of 2-4 words or phrases to describe each photo (use a dictionary if needed).
2. Read the text on the next page and complete the table:

Landscape	Picture #	Location
A. <i>Eisriesenwelt</i>		
B. <i>Rio Tinto</i>		
C. <i>Moeraki Boulders</i>		
D. <i>Salar de Uyuni</i>		
E. <i>Antelope Canyon</i>		
F. <i>Giant's Causeway</i>		

3. Read the text again. Guess the meaning of the words and phrases **in bold**, use a dictionary if needed. Put them in appropriate column:

Verb*	Noun	Adjective	Collocation
*(write bold infinitive form)			

4. Read the text once again and answer the questions:
 - A. Why might you feel as in other world inside Eisreisenwelt?
 - B. How do the waters of Rio Tinto get their reddish color?
 - C. Why are the boulders on the Koekohe Beach unusual?
 - D. What causes so beautiful view of Salar de Uyuni?
 - E. How did the Antelope Canyon get its smooth shape?
 - F. Which shape do columns in Giant's Causeway have?

5. Discuss:

- Which place/places would you most like to visit and why?
- Which of the landscapes do you find the weirdest? Why?
- Are there any strange or unusual naturel landscapes in your country? What are they?



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<p>A. Eisriesenwelt</p> <p>From the outside, Eisriesenwelt looks like a normal hole, located on the mountain, but once step inside, the ice covered stalagmites, stalactites, domes, icicles and frozen waterfalls give the impression of being in another world. Known as the “World of the Ice Giants”, Eisriesenwelt is the largest known ice cave in the World. During winter, the thawing snow of the surrounding mountains melt into the cave and the chilly wind from the entrance freeze it. During summer, this frozen scenery of Eisriesenwelt is practically unchanged as the cold wind from inside the cave prevents the ice from melting.</p>	<p>B. Rio Tinto</p> <p>From the Sierra Morena mountains of the region of Andalucia flows a very bizarre and reddish river: Rio Tinto. The area along the river has been mined for copper, silver and gold for a very long time. As a result of the mining activities, the water of Rio Tinto became very acidic. The dissolution of iron into the water is the reason for the reddish color of Rio Tinto. The high acidity usually repels visitors, but the unique environment is like a jewel for the scientists.</p>
<p>C. Moeraki Boulders</p> <p>A strange natural scenery that took over 4 million years to form is the Moeraki Boulders nested on the Koekohe Beach of New Zealand. Besides sand, the beach has a collection of more than 50 very large spherical boulders, ranging from 50 centimeters to a little more than 2 meters in diameter! During the low tide, as the water retreats, the Moeraki Boulders slowly resurface. The sight of this weird landscape is quite odd and impressive.</p>	<p>D. Salar de Uyuni</p> <p>What seems like a beautiful reflection of the sky in an undisturbed lake is actually 10,582 square kilometers layers of salts. Located on the southwest side of Bolivia is the world’s largest salt flats: the Salar de Uyuni. This impressive landscape results from the drying out of several prehistoric lakes of the area. The Salar de Uyuni is covered by approximately 120 meters thick salt, divided into eleven layers. The best moment to photograph the reflection on the Salar de Uyuni is between March and April.</p>
<p>E. Antelope Canyon</p> <p>Canyons are already well-known in Arizona, but one of the most photogenic and impressive slot canyons is the Antelope Canyon in Navajo. The amazingly beautiful and strange smooth shape of the landscape is due to the erosion of the sandstone caused by the flash flooding of the area. Antelope Canyon is divided into two parts: the upper and the lower. Visiting the Upper Antelope Canyon is an easy walk through the even ground while the Lower Antelope Canyon requires a bit of climbing. Great photos can be taken in the Antelope Canyon!</p>	<p>F. Giant’s Causeway</p> <p>On the coast of Northern Ireland are gathered approximately 40,000 impressive basalt columns: the Giant’s Causeway. This weird landscape of the United Kingdom is the natural result of volcanic eruptions that occurred 60 million years ago. The tops of the columns are like steeping-stones that go from the coastline and slowly disappear into the ocean. Most of the columns are shaped hexagonal, but some have four, five or seven sides. The Giant’s Causeway is a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1986.</p>