higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

N1430(E)(J4)H
**JUNE EXAMINATION**

# NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

# TOURIST DESTINATIONS N6

(22030126)

**04 June 2014 (X-Paper)**
**09:00–12:00**

**OPEN-BOOK EXAMINATION**

**Candidates are allowed to take student portfolios, notes and assignments/projects, prescribed textbook(s), an atlas, dictionary, maps, travel guides, brochures and a GSA (February 2014) into the examination venue.**

**Candidates are entitled to 15 minutes of reading time.**

**This question paper consists of 20 pages and 6 addenda consisting of 21 pages.**

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# DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
# REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
TOURIST DESTINATIONS N6
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. Read ALL the questions carefully before you begin to answer the questions of your choice.

2. The question paper consists of FIVE (5) sections:

   2.2.1 SECTION A is compulsory and consists of a total of 50 marks.

   2.2.2 Select TWO countries in SECTION B for a total of 50 marks.

   2.2.3 Select ONE country in SECTION C for 30 marks.

   2.2.4 Select ONE country in SECTION D for 30 marks.

   2.2.5 SECTION E is compulsory and consists of a total of 40 marks.

3. Start each question on a NEW page.

4. Number the questions according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

5. Write neatly and legibly.

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## SECTION A: UNITED KINGDOM

**This section is compulsory. Answer ALL questions.**

## QUESTION 1

### 1.1 LONDON

Refer to ADDENDUM 1 (attached) as well as prescribed references to answer the following question.

**London** as a city receives the second highest number of international arrivals in the world, (15.3 million in 2011) and is second only to Paris. London contains 6 of the world's top 50 most visited attractions, and remains ever popular amongst both British and international tourists.

Match an attraction in COLUMN B with a description in COLUMN A. The attractions in COLUMN B may be used more than once. Write only a letter (A-F) next to each question number (1.1.1-1.1.15) in your ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1.1 | Its name commemorates a British naval victory during the Napoleonic Wars against France, which took place on 21 October 1805 | A | Trafalgar Square |
| 1.1.2 | Dominated by a 50-metre-high column in honour of Admiral Nelson | B | Tate Modern |
| 1.1.3 | An enormous Ferris wheel located on the south bank of the Thames River | C | British Museum |
| 1.1.4 | Houses the legendary Rosetta Stone | D | National Gallery |
| 1.1.5 | An impressive art gallery housed in a building that used to be a power station | E | Natural History Museum |
| 1.1.6 | Original sponsor was sugar magnate, Sir Henry Tate | F | The London Eye |
| 1.1.7 | Statues of 4 large lions are famous | | |
| 1.1.8 | Contains the most important collection in the world of 20th century art | | |
| 1.1.9 | A 30-minute ride gives passengers great views of the city | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1.10 | London's leading art museum is known for Dutch and Italian Renaissance paintings | |
| 1.1.11 | King George IV started the gallery's art collection in 1824 | |
| 1.1.12 | The design of this museum resembles a grand church or a cathedral | |
| 1.1.13 | A popular square in London known for its fountains, monuments and pigeons | |
| 1.1.14 | Its dinosaur display is one of the best in the world | |
| 1.1.15 | Dedicated to human history and culture, this museum contains 8 million permanent works | |

(15 x 2) (30)

## 1.2 ENGLISH PUB FOOD

Much of the joy of traveling to other countries comes from sampling different types of food and experiencing traditional food dishes. The United Kingdom is no exception and a visit to a traditional pub is considered to be a highlight on any tourist's itinerary.

Refer to ADDENDUM 2 (attached) as well as prescribed references to answer the following questions.

1.2.1 Why were salty snacks served in the traditional English pub? (2)

1.2.2 How did pubs adapt to changes in their customers' needs in the 1950s? (2)

1.2.3 How did the introduction of 'chicken in a basket' change the traditional pub menu? (2)

1.2.4 Which TWO introductions since the 1970s have made it possible for English pubs to offer an expanded menu? (2)

1.2.5 Why do some pubs offer elaborate free snacks on Sundays? (1)

1.2.6 The classic English pub meals are quick and easy to make.

Why do you think this is important in a traditional pub? (3)

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1.2.7 Any tourism and hospitality industry has to compete with other sectors and against other countries (especially cultural influences from America).

Why do you think it has become increasingly important since the 1990s to offer better food in English pubs? (4)

1.2.8 Give TWO examples from the article in ADDENDUM 2 which shows that English pubs have consistently tried to re-invent themselves and find new ways to attract customers. (4)
**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

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## SECTION B: WESTERN EUROPE
**(France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands)**

**Choose only TWO of the countries you have studied in this section.**

## QUESTION 2

Answer the questions that follow based on TWO countries of your choice. Write the country of your choice in CAPITALS at the TOP of each set of answers, and take care to number the answers correctly.

You may answer this section in table or paragraph format, but be sure to allow yourself sufficient space to write down the answers. Refer to your GSA and other prescribed works.

### 2.1 FRANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital** | **Time zone** | **Visa requirements for SA passport holders** | **Description of key tourist attractions** |
| (1) | (1) | | Eiffel Tower (3) |
| **IATA code of capital** | **Currency** | | Arc-de-Triomphe (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Louvre (3) |
| **Health requirements** | **Best time to visit the country** | | Loire Valley (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | Marseille (3) |

(25)

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## 2.2 GERMANY

| Capital | Time zone | Visa requirements for SA passport holders | Description of key tourist attractions |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | | German Reichstag, Berlin (3) |
| IATA code of capital | Currency | | Brandenburg Gate, Berlin (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Cologne (3) |
| Health requirements | Best time to visit the country | | Dresden (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | Bavarian Alps (3) |

(25)

## 2.3 SWITZERLAND

| Capital | Time zone | Visa requirements for SA passport holders | Description of key tourist attractions |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | | Zurich (3) |
| IATA code of capital | Currency | | Lake Geneva (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Little Matterhorn (3) |
| Health requirements | Best time to visit the country | | Lausanne (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | Zermatt (3) |

(25)

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## 2.4 AUSTRIA

| **Capital** | **Time zone** | **Visa requirements for SA passport holders** | **Description of key tourist attractions** |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | | Vienna (3) |
| **IATA code of capital** | **Currency** | | Schloss Schönbrunn (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Grossglockner (3) |
| **Health requirements** | **Best time to visit the country** | | St Johann (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | Salzburg (3) |

(25)

## 2.5 BELGIUM

| **Capital** | **Time zone** | **Visa requirements for SA passport holders** | **Description of key tourist attractions** |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | | Brussels (3) |
| **IATA code of capital** | **Currency** | | Antwerp (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Bruges (3) |
| **Health requirements** | **Best time to visit the country** | | Ghent (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | Liége (3) |

(25)

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## 2.6 NETHERLANDS

| Capital | Time zone | Visa requirements for SA passport holders | Description of key tourist attractions |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | | Amsterdam (3) |
| **IATA code of capital** | **Currency** | | Rijksmuseum (3) |
| (1) | (1) | | Rotterdam (3) |
| **Health requirements** | **Best time to visit the country** | | Delft (3) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | The Hague (3) |

(25)
**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 50**

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## SECTION C: SOUTHERN EUROPE (Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal)

**Choose only ONE of the countries that you studied in this section.**

## QUESTION 3

Write the country of your choice in CAPITALS at the TOP of a clean page. Copy the table below in your ANSWER BOOK and complete it. Be sure to give yourself sufficient space to complete the question. Refer to your GSA and other prescribed works to answer the question:

### 3.1 GREECE or ITALY or SPAIN or PORTUGAL

| Capital | Time zone | Visa required for SA passport holders? (Yes/No) | Cities in SA where visa issuing authorities are located |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (1) | (1) | (3) |
| Currency | IATA code of capital | Cost of visa | Processing time |
| (1) | (1) | (1) | (3) |

(12)

Choose ONE of the following countries. Refer to ADDENDUMS 3 A–D (attached) as well as your own prescribed references to answer the following questions:

### 3.2 GREECE (ADDENDUM 3A)

3.2.1 Name TWO characteristic elements of Greek cuisine. (2)

3.2.2 From your knowledge of Greek geography, explain why olive trees and wheat are dominant agricultural products. (2)

3.2.3 Refer to a sentence in the article which summarises the 'hearty spirit of Greek cuisine'. (2)

3.2.4 Why are beef dishes not so common in Greece? (2)

3.2.5 Dining out is a very popular tourist activity in Greece.

Why would the *Taverna* and *Estiatorio* have particular appeal for tourists? (2)

3.2.6 What evidence is there from the article that Greek people resist changes to their culture, such as the introduction of fast-food brands from the USA? (2)

3.2.7 Feta cheese is a popular ingredient in Greek cuisine.

From the milk of which domestic animal is feta cheese made? (1)

BUSINESS STUDIES

3.2.8 Why do some Greek restaurants offer a platter with a smorgasbord of various *mezedes*? (2)

3.2.9 *Gyros* have become a popular dish in many other countries.

Describe the ingredients of the traditional Greek *gyros.* (3)

OR

**3.3 ITALY (ADDENDUM 3B)**

3.3.1 How can the main characteristics of Italian cuisine be summarised? (2)

3.3.2 What is ONE of the main reasons for the increasing popularity of Italian cuisine throughout the world? (3)

3.3.3 Italy is a large country covering 301,230 km² and measuring 1,300 km from north to south.

How has the geography of the country influenced Italian cuisine in Northern Italy, Central Italy and Southern Italy? (3 x 2) (6)

3.3.4 What is the single most important ingredient in the majority of Italian dishes? (1)

3.3.5 From the article in ADDENDUM 3B, what evidence is there that the Italian government takes a keen interest in Italian cuisine? (2)

3.3.6 How does the traditional cooking method for pasta suit both the poor and the rich? (1)

3.3.7 Why should a good Italian cook produce *al dente* pasta? (2)

3.3.8 In recent years, why is whole wheat pasta becoming more popular in Italy? (1)

OR

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## 3.4 SPAIN (ADDENDUM 3C)

3.4.1 The potato originated in South America and was taken to Europe by Spanish colonisers.

Which common Spanish potato dish has become widespread? (1)

3.4.2 Spain has 5 climatic zones including an arid zone in the SE bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

Briefly describe FOUR regional dishes that support the fact that there are different climatic regions producing different crops and food products. (4)

3.4.3 The tortilla is commonly associated with Mexico.

Give ONE example from the article that suggests that this dish is a part of Spanish cuisine. (1)

3.4.4 The Spanish word *calamares* refers to which local seafood dish in South Africa of a similar name? (1)

3.4.5 How does Spanish *sidra* differ from English and French versions? (2)

3.4.6 Spain covers 505,992 km² and measures 870 km from north to south.

What evidence is there from the article that the country supports a wide variety of domestic livestock? (2)

3.4.7 The province of Asturias borders the Bay of Biscay in northern Spain and receives a higher rainfall than many other provinces in Spain.

What evidence is there from the article to suggest that agriculture is an important activity in this province? (3)

3.4.8 The province of Asturias is well known for its cheeses.

Why would the Cabrales cheese not be everyone's ideal choice? (2)

3.4.9 Seville Province is located in the drier south of Spain. A tree, which produces a fruit that is common in all Mediterranean cooking, is grown here in groves.

Which tree is it? (2)

OR

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## 3.5 PORTUGAL (ADDENDUM 3D)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3.5.1 | What influence can we see in Portuguese cuisine that can be traced back to her former colonies in Africa and Asia? | (3) |
| 3.5.2 | Briefly describe the importance of seafood in Portuguese cuisine. | (2) |
| 3.5.3 | What is the single most important fish used in Portuguese dishes? | (1) |
| 3.5.4 | What is the chief limitation on the standard of the popular Portuguese dish *Cozido à portuguesa*? | (2) |
| 3.5.5 | How does the article destroy the popular belief that there is 'nothing more English than tea?' | (2) |
| 3.5.6 | What major influence did the Portuguese voyagers in the 16th century have on Japanese cuisine? | (2) |
| 3.5.7 | Briefly describe TWO examples of Portuguese dishes that have become widespread in faraway destinations such as Hawaii. | (2) |
| 3.5.8 | How has association with Portuguese cuisine been used successfully to market fast-food, even when there is only a loose connection to Portuguese cuisine? | (3) |
| 3.5.9 | How did the Portuguese have a major and long-lasting influence on African cuisine? | (1) |
| | **TOTAL SECTION C:** | **30** |

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## SECTION D: MIDDLE EAST (Turkey, Israel, Egypt)

**Choose only ONE of the countries that you studied in this section.**

## QUESTION 4

Write the country of your choice in CAPITALS at the TOP of a clean page. Refer to ADDENDUMS 4 A–C and prescribed works to answer the question.

### 4.1 TURKEY (ADDENDUM 4A)

Refer to ADDENDUM 4A and prescribed works to answer this question.

Match the name of an ancient attraction in COLUMN B with a description in COLUMN A. The attractions in COLUMN B may be used more than once. Write only a letter (A–H) next to each question number (4.1.1-4.1.15) in your ANSWER BOOK.

| | COLUMN A | | COLUMN B |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | The site is best viewed from small boats chugging up the river | A | Cagaloglu hammam |
| 4.1.2 | Site of a temple to Aphrodite, the ancient Greek goddess of love, beauty, pleasure, and procreation | B | Dalyan rock Tombs |
| 4.1.3 | The people who built this monument believed that winged sirens would carry away the souls of their kings | C | Erythrae, Ildir |
| 4.1.4 | This ancient ruin is dominated by an amphitheatre and offers lovely views over the Turkish countryside | D | Blue Mosque |
| 4.1.5 | The ruins of this Greek city (located in Turkey) would appeal to a client who dislikes large crowds | E | Sagalassos |
| 4.1.6 | Many Roman statues were unearthed at this ancient site. | F | Aphrodisias |
| 4.1.7 | One of Istanbul's most photographed buildings | G | Patara |
| 4.1.8 | Snow enhances the views of this Lycian city | H | Tlos |
| 4.1.9 | Visiting a beautiful beach, and enjoying a meal, makes a trip to this ruin a 'must do' for any client | | |
| 4.1.10 | Evidence on site suggests that the city was later inhabited by Romans and Turks. | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1.11 | An important ancient city that can be visited from the major city of Antalya | |
| 4.1.12 | A very good stop for a tourist to experience a genuine Turkish bath | |
| 4.1.13 | A visit should be combined with a splendid drive on the coastal road to Cesme | |
| 4.1.14 | The tombs were carved by the Lycians 2,500 years ago in solid rock | |
| 4.1.15 | Completed by Sultan Mahmud I in 1741, the building has domed ceilings typical of Middle Eastern architecture | |

(15 x 2) (30)

OR

**4.2 ISRAEL (ADDENDUM 4B)**

Refer to ADDENDUM 4B and prescribed works to answer this question.

Match the name of an ancient attraction in COLUMN B with a description in COLUMN A. The attractions in COLUMN B may be used more than once. Write only a letter (A–E) next to each question number (4.2.1-4.2.15) in your ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Visitors should take special precautions as this area is extremely hot and arid | A | Old Jerusalem |
| 4.2.2 | This building occupies the site of a rock, known as the Foundation Stone, which has great significance for Jews, Christians and Muslims | B | Dome of the Rock |
| 4.2.3 | During the Six-Day War in 1967, Israeli soldiers captured this old city | C | Church of the Holy Sepulchre |
| 4.2.4 | Arguably the most important archaeological site in Christianity | D | The Dead Sea |
| 4.2.5 | As the water is ten times saltier than the ocean, visitors will float easily on the surface | E | Caesarea National Park |
| 4.2.6 | The building's golden dome is a famous landmark in Jerusalem | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4.2.7 | A port built by the Romans on the Mediterranean Sea more than 2,000 years ago | |
| 4.2.8 | This impressive mosque was built on the ruins of the Second Temple, destroyed in 70 AD | |
| 4.2.9 | This lake is fed by the Jordan River, but has no outlet to the sea | |
| 4.2.10 | The current imposing building is more than 1300 years old | |
| 4.2.11 | The northern extension of the Rift Valley that runs the length of Africa | |
| 4.2.12 | The church has been a major (and for many Christians the most important) pilgrimage destination since at least the 4th century | |
| 4.2.13 | Contains the remnant of the ancient Western Wall that surrounded the Second Temple's courtyard, and is arguably the most sacred site for the Jewish faith | |
| 4.2.14 | Contains the remains of the Second Temple, destroyed by Roman troops under Titus during the Siege of Jerusalem in 70 AD | |
| 4.2.15 | The town was built by Herod the Great about 25 - 13 BC as the port city, Caesarea Maritima | |

(15 x 2) (30)

OR

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## 4.3 EGYPT (ADDENDUM 4C)

Refer to ADDENDUM 4C and prescribed works to answer this question.

Match the name of an ancient attraction in COLUMN B with a description in COLUMN A. The attractions in COLUMN B may be used more than once. Write only a letter (A–F) next to each question number (4.3.1-4.3.15) in your ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B |
|---|---|---|
| 4.3.1 | The Pharaohs of the 5th dynasty built 14 pyramids at this site | A Abu Simbel |
| 4.3.2 | The enormous stone sphinx dominates the site and was carved from a single slab of rock | B Abusir Pyramids |
| 4.3.3 | The most visited area of ancient monuments in Egypt | C Museum of Egyptian Antiquities |
| 4.3.4 | Known by UNESCO as the Nubian Monuments | D Giza |
| 4.3.5 | Once the site of the ancient city of Thebes | E Karnak Temple |
| 4.3.6 | Considered by archaeologists to be one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World | F Luxor Temple |
| 4.3.7 | This world famous museum is located in the capital city | |
| 4.3.8 | Pharaoh Tutankhamun's golden mask and other treasures of the boy-king can be seen here | |
| 4.3.9 | One of two major temples found at Luxor, the other being the Luxor Temple | |
| 4.3.10 | Site of the temple of Ramesses II | |
| 4.3.11 | This museum houses some of the world's most important and ancient treasures | |
| 4.3.12 | The Temple of Amun-Ra is one of the most important in Egypt | |
| 4.3.13 | Mummies, statues, artwork and sarcophagi are on display in this museum in Cairo | |
| 4.3.14 | With a lion's body and human head, the sphinx towers 22 metres in height | |
| 4.3.15 | This area is dominated by the pyramids of Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure, of the 4th Dynasty | |

(15 x 2) (30)

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## SECTION E: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**This section is compulsory. Answer ALL questions.**

### 5.1 NATIONAL PARKS

Refer to ADDENDUM 5 (attached) as well as prescribed references to answer this question. Match the name of a national park in COLUMN B with a description in COLUMN A. The national parks in COLUMN B may be used more than once. Write only a letter (A–I) next to each question number (5.1.1-5.1.22) in your ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1.1 | Situated on the border between Tennessee and North Carolina, this park receives 9.6 million visitors p.a. | A | Yellowstone |
| 5.1.2 | Home to 400,000 Mexican free-tailed bats | B | Yosemite |
| 5.1.3 | Located in SW Colorado and proclaimed in 1906 | C | Grand Canyon |
| 5.1.4 | The state of Arizona's prime tourist attraction | D | Everglades |
| 5.1.5 | The tallest mountain in North America, Mount McKinley, dominates this park | E | Great Smoky Mountains |
| 5.1.6 | Half dome and el Capitan are famous glacier-formed natural features in the Yosemite Valley | F | Denali |
| 5.1.7 | This park protects cliff dwellings built by native Americans as long as 900 years ago | G | Mesa Verde |
| 5.1.8 | One of few parks in the lower 48 states where the grizzly bear still occurs | H | Carlsbad Caverns |
| 5.1.9 | The longest cave discovered is 190 km in length | I | Death Valley |
| 5.1.10 | Old Faithful is the main tourist focus point in America's first and most famous national park | | |
| 5.1.11 | An enormous canyon carved over millions of years by the Colorado River | | |
| 5.1.12 | California's most famous park and famous for glacier-formed valleys and giant Sequoia trees | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5.1.13 | The largest national park in the lower 48 states, it protects the hottest, driest and lowest corner of America | |
| 5.1.14 | The first national park in the world, proclaimed in 1872 in the remote NW corner of Wyoming | |
| 5.1.15 | Protects much of Alaska's unique wildlife such as Dall sheep, Arctic fox, wolverine and caribou | |
| 5.1.16 | A vast swamp in southern Florida that supports alligators and many water bird species | |
| 5.1.17 | The close proximity of a large city, Miami, has many negative impacts on this park | |
| 5.1.18 | The presence of a geothermal basin containing hot springs and geysers, was used as motivation to set this park aside in 1872 | |
| 5.1.19 | Because of its mountainous terrain, this park has 1300 km of hiking trails and hiking is the main attraction | |
| 5.1.20 | The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River is one of the most beautiful in America | |
| 5.1.21 | The park was set aside to protect a treasure house of archaeological ruins | |
| 5.1.22 | This park is so hot, with a record temperature of 54°C, that it is closed to visitors during summer months | |

(22 x 1) (22)

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## 5.2 NEW YORK CITY

Refer to ADDENDUM 6 (attached) as well as prescribed references to answer this question.

5.2.1 New York City receives the 3rd highest number of tourists for any city in the world. You have a client who is particularly interested in art and history.

Suggest THREE 'must sees' that the client should visit during a week in New York City. (3)

5.2.2 Central Park covers 341 hectare and is the most visited urban park in the USA.

Suggest FOUR reasons to a client who is interested in nature why a visit to the park should be part of his/her NYC schedule. (4)

5.2.3 What allowance has the management of Central Park made for people who enjoy sports such as jogging or cycling? (1)

5.2.4 Why do many New Yorkers visit the American Museum of Natural History more than once a year? (2)

5.2.5 For a bird's eye view of NYC, why would you recommend that a client should go to the viewing deck atop the Empire State Building? (2)

5.2.6 What evidence is there to suggest that this is a very popular site in NYC? (1)

5.2.7 Grand Central Station is a major landmark in New York City.

What do you suggest a client should do to fully appreciate this historic landmark? (1)

5.2.8 The Metropolitan Museum of Art is NYC's most popular single attraction.

By what nickname is the museum commonly known? (1)

5.2.9 The Radio City Music Hall opened in 1932 and is associated with the history of which form of entertainment? (1)

5.2.10 The Statue of Liberty marks the entrance to New York harbour and was a gift from France.

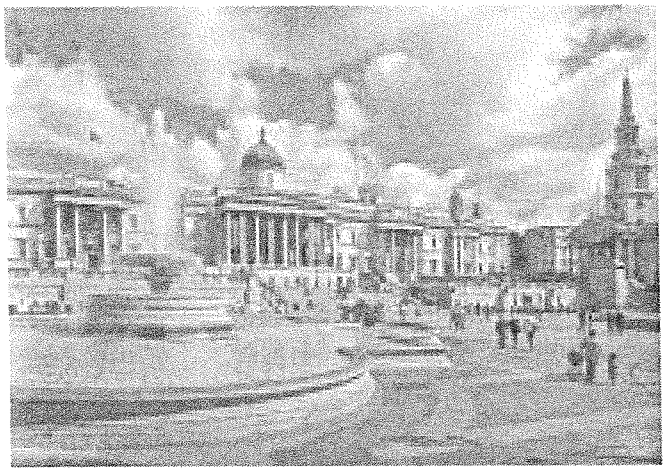
How has the statue become an American icon and far more than just a mere statue? (2)

**TOTAL SECTION E: 40**
**GRAND TOTAL: 200**

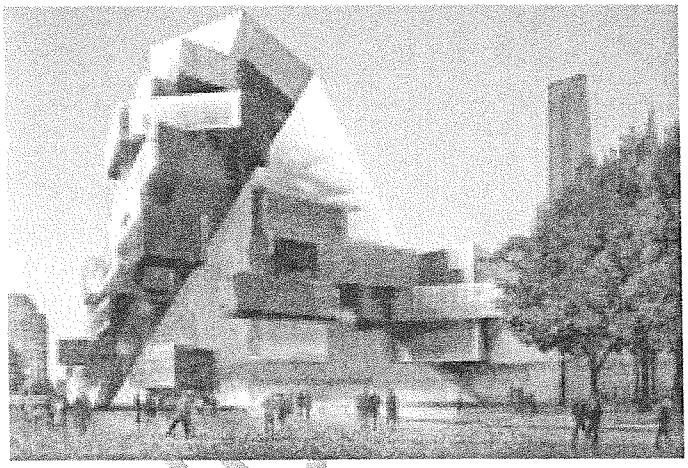
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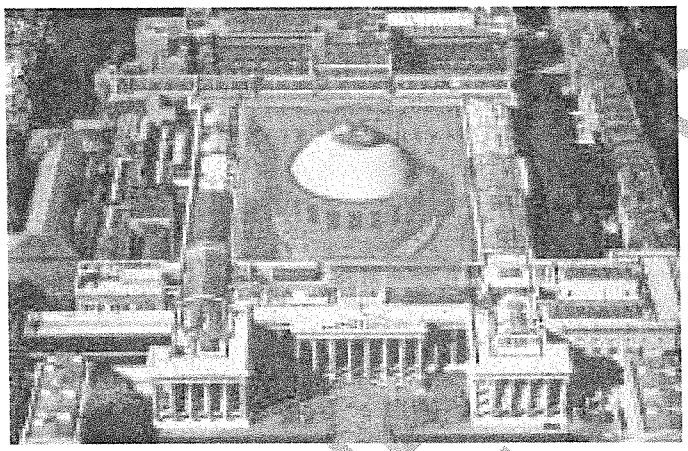
# ADDENDUM 1: London's share of the world's 50 most visited attractions



Trafalgar Square, London, England – 15 million



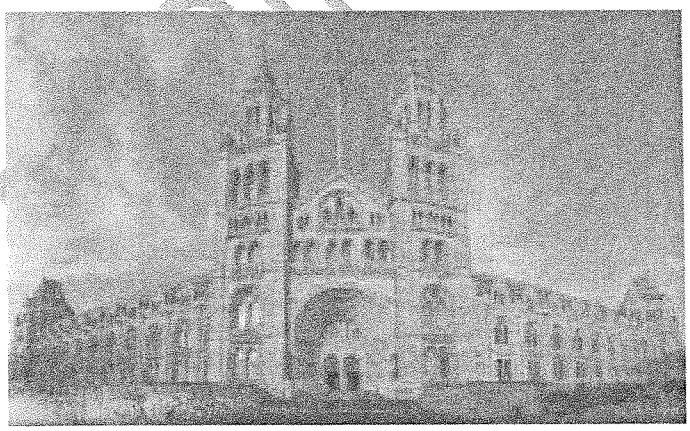
Tate Modern, London, England – 4.9 million



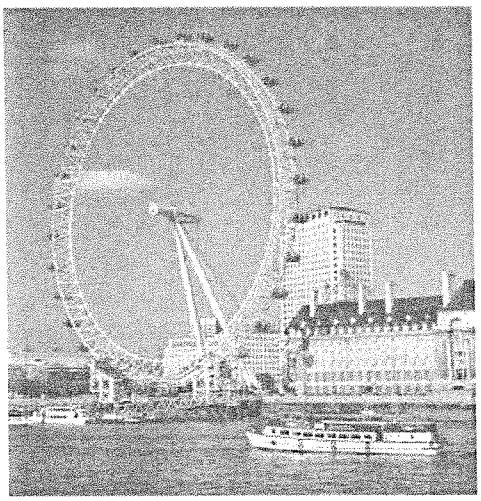
British Museum, London, England – 4.8 million



National Gallery, London, England – 4.6 million



Natural History Museum, London, England – 3.7 million



The London Eye, London, England – 3.5 million

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## ADDENDUM 2: English Pub Food



Traditional pub food - a pie, chips and mushy peas, along with a pint of beer



The Listers Arms in Malham, North Yorkshire

Traditionally pubs in England were drinking establishments and little emphasis was placed on the serving of food, other than 'bar snacks', such as pork scratching, and pickled eggs, along with salted crisps and peanuts which helped to increase beer sales. If a pub served meals they were usually basic cold dishes such as a ploughman's lunch.

In the 1950s some British pubs would offer 'a pie and a pint', with hot individual steak and ale pies made easily on the premises by the proprietor's wife. In the 1960s and 1970s this developed into the then-fashionable 'chicken in a basket', a portion of roast chicken with chips, served on a napkin, in a wicker basket.

Quality dropped but variety increased with the introduction of microwave ovens and freezer food. 'Pub grub' expanded to include British food items such as steak and ale pie, shepherd's pie, fish and chips, bangers and mash, Sunday roast, ploughman's lunch, and pasties.

In addition, dishes such as burgers, lasagne and chilli con carne are often served. Some pubs offer elaborate hot and cold snacks free to customers on Sunday lunchtimes to prevent them getting hungry and leaving for their lunch at home.

Since the 1990s food has become more important as part of a pub's trade, and today most pubs serve lunches and dinners at the table in addition to (or instead of) snacks consumed at the bar. They may have a separate dining room and some pubs serve meals to a higher standard, to match good restaurant standards.

Classic pubs meals:

- Welsh Rarebit
- Ploughman's Lunch
- Shepherd's Pie
- Fish and Chips
- Steak Pie

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## ADDENDUM 3A: Greek Cuisine

Contemporary Greek cookery makes wide use of olive oil, vegetables and herbs, grains and bread, wine, fish, and various meats, including poultry, rabbit and pork. Also important are olives, cheese, eggplant and yogurt. Greek desserts are characterized by the dominant use of nuts and honey.

The most characteristic and ancient element of Greek cuisine is olive oil, which is frequently used in most dishes. It is produced from the olive trees prominent throughout the region, and adds to the distinctive taste of Greek food. The basic grain in Greece is wheat, though barley is also grown. Important vegetables include tomato, eggplant, potato, green beans, okra, green peppers, and onions.

Many Greek recipes, especially in the northern parts of the country, use 'sweet' spices in combination with meat, for example cinnamon and cloves in stews.

The climate and terrain has tended to favour the breeding of goats and sheep over cattle, and thus beef dishes are uncommon. Fish dishes are common in coastal regions and on the islands. A great variety of cheese types are used in Greek cuisine, including *Feta*, *Kasseri*, *Kefalotyri*, *Graviera*, *Anthotyros*, *Manouri*, *Metsovone* and *Mizithra*.

Too much refinement is generally considered to be against the hearty spirit of the Greek cuisine.

Dining out is common in Greece, and has been for quite some time. The Taverna and Estiatorio are widespread, serving traditional Greek home cooking at affordable prices to both locals and tourists. Recently, fast-food has also become more popular in Greece and Europe, with local chains such as Goody's springing up. Although fast food is gaining popularity and many major fast-food chains have opened all over Greece, the Greek people still rely primarily on the rich and extensive Greek cuisine. In addition, some traditional Greek foods, especially souvlaki, gyros, pita such as tyropita and spanakopita (respectively, cheese and spinach pie) are often served in fast food style.

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## Typical Greek dishes

Greek cuisine is very diverse and although there are many common characteristics amongst the culinary traditions of different regions within the country, there are also many differences.

- *Meze* (appetizer; plural *mezedes*) is served in restaurants called *mezedopoleía*, served to complement drinks, and in similar establishments known as *tsipourádika* or *ouzerí* (a type of café that serves drinks such as ouzo or tsipouro). A *tavérna* (tavern) or *estiatório* (restaurant) also offers a *meze* as an *orektikó* (appetiser). Many restaurants offer their house *pikilía* (variety) a platter with a smorgasbord of various *mezedes* that can be served immediately to customers looking for a quick or light meal.

- *Gyros: meat roasted on a vertically turning spit and served with sauce (often tzatziki) and garnishes (tomato, onions) on pita bread; a popular fast food.*

- *Kleftiko*: is lamb slow-baked on the bone, first marinated in garlic and lemon juice, originally cooked in a pit oven.

- *Moussaka*: an oven-baked layer dish: ground meat and eggplant casserole, topped with savoury custard which is then browned in the oven.

- Oven-baked lamb with potatoes (*Αρνί στο φούρνο με πατάτες*). One of the most common 'Sunday' dishes. There are many variations with additional ingredients.



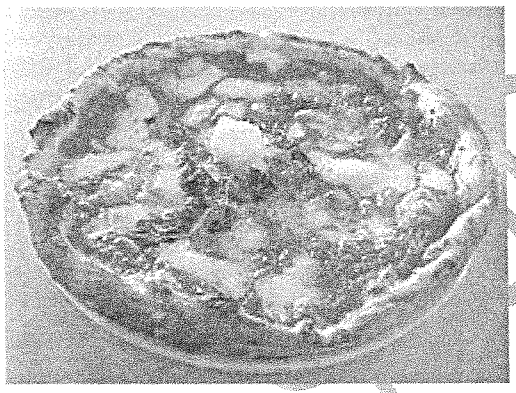
- Greek Salad: the so-called Greek salad is known in Greece as village/country salad (horiatiki) and is a tomato salad with cucumber, red onion, feta cheese, and kalamata olives, dressed with olive oil.

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## ADDENDUM 3B: Italian Cuisine

The main characteristic of Italian cuisine is its extreme simplicity, with many dishes having only 4 to 8 ingredients. Italian cooks rely chiefly on the quality of the ingredients rather than on elaborate preparation. Dishes and recipes are often the creation of grandmothers rather than of chefs, and this makes many recipes ideally suited for home cooking. This is one of the main reasons behind the ever increasing popularity of this cuisine, as cooking magazines in foreign countries popularise Italian recipes targeted at the home cook.

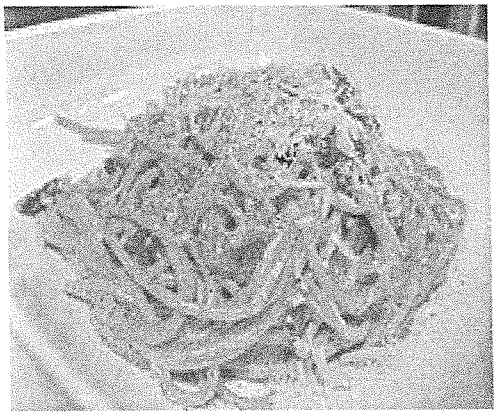


**Neapolitan pizza**

Cheese and wine are a major part of the cuisine. Coffee, specifically espresso, has become important in Italian cuisine. Italian cuisine has a great variety of different ingredients which are commonly used, ranging from fruits, vegetables, sauces, meats, etc. In the North of Italy, fish (such as cod, or baccalà), potatoes, rice, maize, corn, sausages, pork, and different types of cheeses are the most common ingredients.

Northern Italian cooking uses less tomato sauce and a white sauce is more common. However Italian cuisine is best identified by individual regions. In Northern Italy there are many kinds of stuffed pasta, polenta and risotto are equally popular if not more so. Ligurian ingredients include several types of fish and seafood dishes; basil (found in pesto), nuts and olive oil are very common. In Emilia-Romagna, common ingredients include ham (*prosciutto*), sausage (*cotechino*), different sorts of salami, truffles, grana, Parmigiano-Reggiano, and tomatoes (Bolognese sauce or *ragù*). Traditional Central Italian cuisine uses ingredients such as tomatoes, all kinds of meat (except for horse meat), fish, and pecorino cheese. Finally, in Southern Italy, tomatoes – fresh or cooked into tomato sauce – peppers, olives and olive oil, garlic, artichokes, oranges, ricotta cheese, eggplants, zucchini, certain types of fish (anchovies, sardines and tuna), and capers are important components to the local cuisine.

PRELIMINARY GUIDES



**Italian *spaghetti alla carbonara***

Italian cuisine is also well known (and well regarded) for its use of a diverse variety of pasta. Pasta includes noodles in various lengths, widths and shapes. Distinguished on shapes they are named — *penne, maccheroni, spaghetti, linguine, fusilli, lasagne* and many more varieties that are filled with other ingredients like *ravioli* and *tortellini.* The word *pasta* is also used to refer to dishes in which pasta products are a primary ingredient. It is usually served with sauce. There are hundreds of different shapes of pasta with at least locally recognized names. Examples include *spaghetti* (thin rods), *rigatoni* (tubes or cylinders), *fusilli* (swirls), and l*asagne* (sheets).

Pasta is categorized in two basic styles: dried and fresh. Pasta is generally cooked by boiling. Under Italian law, dry pasta (*pasta secca*) can only be made from durum wheat flour or durum wheat semolina, and is more commonly used in Southern Italy compared to Northern Italy which traditionally uses the fresh egg variety. Italian pasta is traditionally cooked *al dente* (Italian: 'firm to the bite', meaning not too soft).

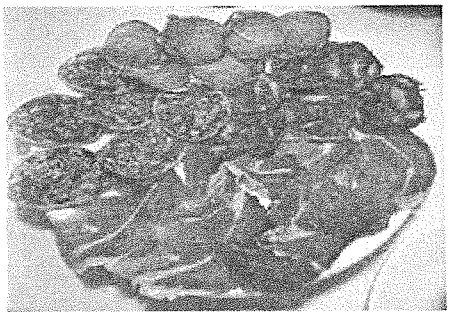
Particular varieties of pasta may also use other grains and milling methods to make the flour, as specified by law. Whole wheat pasta has become increasingly popular because of its health benefits over pasta made from refined flour.

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## ADDENDUM 3C: Spanish Cuisine

Among the multitude of recipes that make up the varied cuisines of Spain, a few can be considered common to all or almost all of Spain's regions, even though some of them have an origin known and associated with specific places. Examples include most importantly potato omelette ('*tortilla de patata*', '*tortilla española*' or just '*tortilla*'), *paella*, various stews, *migas*, sausages (such as *embutidos, chorizo,* and *morcilla*), *jamón serrano*, and cheeses.



**Iberian pork *embutidos***

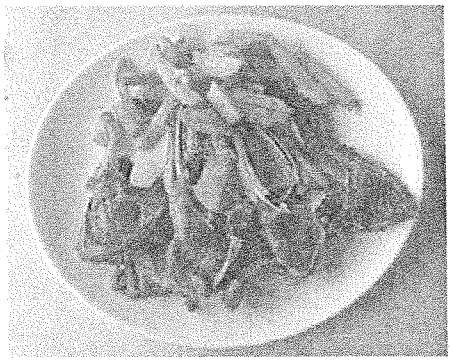
There are also many dishes based on beans (chickpeas, lentils, green beans); soups, with many regional variations; and bread, that has numerous forms, with distinct varieties in each region. The regional variations are less pronounced in Spanish desserts and cakes: flan, custard, rice pudding (*arroz con leche*), *torrijas, churros*, and *madeleines* are some of the most representative examples.

Other foods include:

- *Calamares a la romana* (Fried squid)
- *Chorizo* (spicy sausage)
- *Gazpacho* a chilled tomato soup from Andalusia (light and refreshing)
- *Jamón serrano* (cured ham)
- *Butifarra* a kind of sausage from Catalonia
- *Peladillas*, Sugared almonds, typical from Valencian Community (especially, Casinos).
- *Tortilla de patatas or tortilla española (potato omelette)*
- *Turrón, a type of nougat with almonds and honey, typical at Christmas*
- *Tortas de aceite, from Seville, a sweet olive oil pastry*
- *Meat is also very popular in Spanish cuisine; sheep, lamb, pork, and beef are staples*



**Spanish *tapas***



***Asturian chuletillas***

RUNESS STUDIES

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The most famous regional dish is *Fabada Asturiana*, a rich stew made with large white beans (*fabes*), pork shoulder (*lacón*), *morcilla, chorizo*, and saffron (*azafrán*).

Apple groves foster the production of the traditional alcoholic drink, a natural cider (*sidra*). It is a very dry cider, and unlike French or English natural ciders, uses predominantly acidic apples.

Asturian cheeses, especially *Cabrales*, are also famous throughout Spain and beyond; *Cabrales* is known for its pungent odour and strong flavour. Asturias is often called 'the land of cheeses' (*el pais de los quesos*) due to the product's diversity and quality in this region.

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## ADDENDUM 3D: Portuguese cuisine

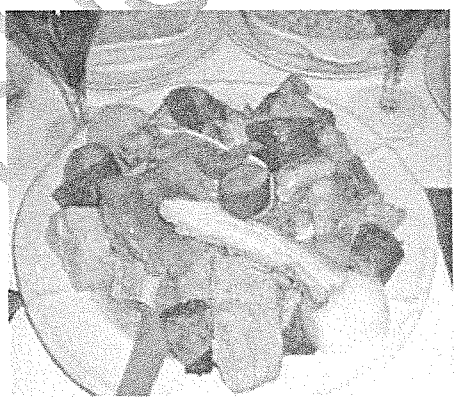
Despite being relatively restricted to an Atlantic sustenance, Portuguese cuisine has a lot of Mediterranean influences. The influence of Portugal's former colonies is also notable, especially in the wide variety of spices used. These spices include *piri piri* (small, fiery chilli peppers) and black pepper, as well as cinnamon, vanilla and saffron. Olive oil is one of the bases of Portuguese cuisine both for cooking and flavouring meals. Garlic is widely used, as are herbs such as coriander and parsley.

Lunch, often lasting over an hour is served between noon and 2 o'clock or between 1 and 3 o'clock, and dinner is generally served late, around or after 8 o'clock. There are three main courses, with lunch and dinner usually including soup. A common soup is *caldo verde* with potato, shredded kale, and chunks of *chouriço* sausage. Among fish recipes, salt cod (*bacalhau*) dishes are pervasive. There is also a wide variety of cheeses made from cow, sheep or goat's milk.

### Fish and seafood

Portugal is a seafaring nation with a well-developed fishing industry and this is reflected in the amount of fish and seafood eaten. The country has Europe's highest fish consumption per capita and is among the top four in the world for this indicator. Fish is served grilled, boiled (including poached and simmered), fried or deep-fried, stewed (often in clay pot cooking) or even roasted. Foremost amongst these is *bacalhau* (cod), which is the type of fish most consumed in Portugal. It is said that there are more than 365 ways to cook cod, one for every day of the year. Cod is almost always used dried and salted because the Portuguese fishing tradition in the North Atlantic developed before the invention of refrigeration - therefore it needs to be soaked in water or sometimes milk before cooking.

Portugal has been fishing and trading cod since the 15th century and this cod trade accounts for its ubiquity in the cuisine. Also popular are fresh sardines (especially when grilled as *sardinhas assadas*), octopus, squid, cuttlefish, crabs, shrimp and prawns, lobster, spiny lobster, and many other crustaceans such as barnacles. Canned tuna is widely available in Continental Portugal. Fresh tuna, however, is usually eaten in Madeira and the Algarve, where tuna steaks are an important item in local cuisine.



***Cozido à portuguesa*' (Portuguese stew)**

PUBLIC STUDIES

A common Portuguese dish, mainly eaten in winter, is *cozido à portuguesa*. Its composition depends on the cook's imagination and budget. A really lavish *cozido* may take beef, pork, salt pork, several types of *enchidos*, pig's feet, cured ham, potatoes, carrots, turnips, chickpeas, cabbage and rice. This would originally have been a favourite food of the affluent farmer, which later reached the tables of the urban bourgeoisie and typical restaurants.
Tea was made fashionable in Britain in the 1660s after the marriage of King Charles II to the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza, who brought her liking for tea, originally from the colony of Macau, to the court.

In 1543, Portuguese trade ships reached Japan and introduced refined sugar, valued there as a luxury good. Japanese lords enjoyed Portuguese confectionery so much it was remodelled in the now traditional Japanese *kompeito* candy.

All over the world, Portuguese immigrants influenced the cuisine of their new homelands. Portuguese sweet bread or *pão doce*, *malasadas*, bean soup (*sopa de feijão*), and sausages (*linguiça, chouriço*) are eaten regularly in the Hawaiian Islands by families of all ethnicities.

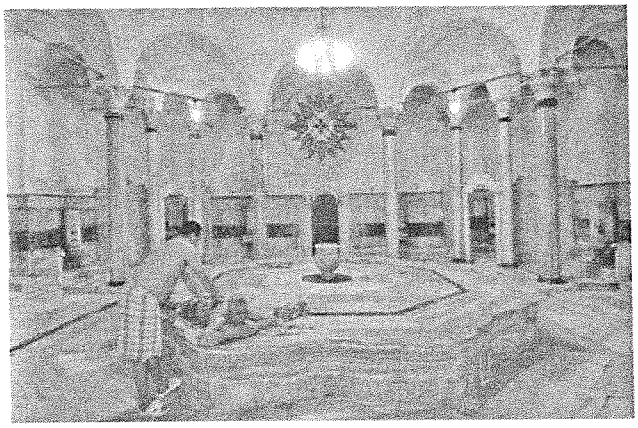
In Australia and South Africa, variants of 'Portuguese-style' chicken, sold principally in fast-food outlets, have become extremely popular in the last two decades. Offerings include conventional chicken dishes as well as a variety of burgers. In some cases, the dishes offered bear only a loose connection to Portuguese cuisine, usually only the use of piri-piri sauce and the connection is made simply as a marketing technique.

The Portuguese also had a major influence on African cuisine. They are responsible for introducing maize to the African Continent. Maize is now the base off all African subsistence.

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# ADDENDUM 4A: Highlights of Turkey



Cagaloglu hammam

### Cagaloglu hammam, Istanbul

Cagaloglu hammam in Istanbul is one of the oldest Turkish baths in the world and has been visited by figures as diverse and illustrious as Florence Nightingale, King Edward VIII and Tony Curtis. This place was built by Sultan Mahmud I in 1741 and still has its high-domed ceilings, marble fountains and interior garden. The bathing experience is as it was in the Ottoman days: you are given a brisk body exfoliation followed by a bubble massage as you lie on a smooth marble plinth.

### Dalyan rock tombs

Kingfishers overtake the little boats that chug past the mud baths and round a final bend of the Dalyan River to reveal the 2,500-year-old rock tombs carved by the Lycians high up on sheer cliff walls. Our guide explained this was so the souls of the ancient kings of nearby Caunus could be wafted away by winged sirens. There are restaurants opposite, good to enjoy at night while the striking and extremely photogenic site is floodlit.

### Greek theatre at Erythrae, Ildir

Ancient pomegranate trees shade the trail up to the Greek amphitheatre of Erythrae. Visitors here are few, even in summer. A sun-wizened old man was minding a hobbit-hole, inside which, on a dusty floor, lay fragments of mouldings and ceramics. Cafes on the coast road to Çesme have terraces with spectacular views over the Aegean Sea.



Sunset over the Blue Mosque

### Blue Mosque, Istanbul

Generally, crowds detract from an experience – more so in a beautiful, serene, spiritual place. Istanbul's Blue Mosque (Sultanahmet Camii) suffers due to its popularity - especially when cruise ships are in. To see and feel it as it should be seen and felt, go in the evening – no crowds and a bonus of gorgeous lighting effects. It closes for half an hour for prayers five times a day, so check times online first.

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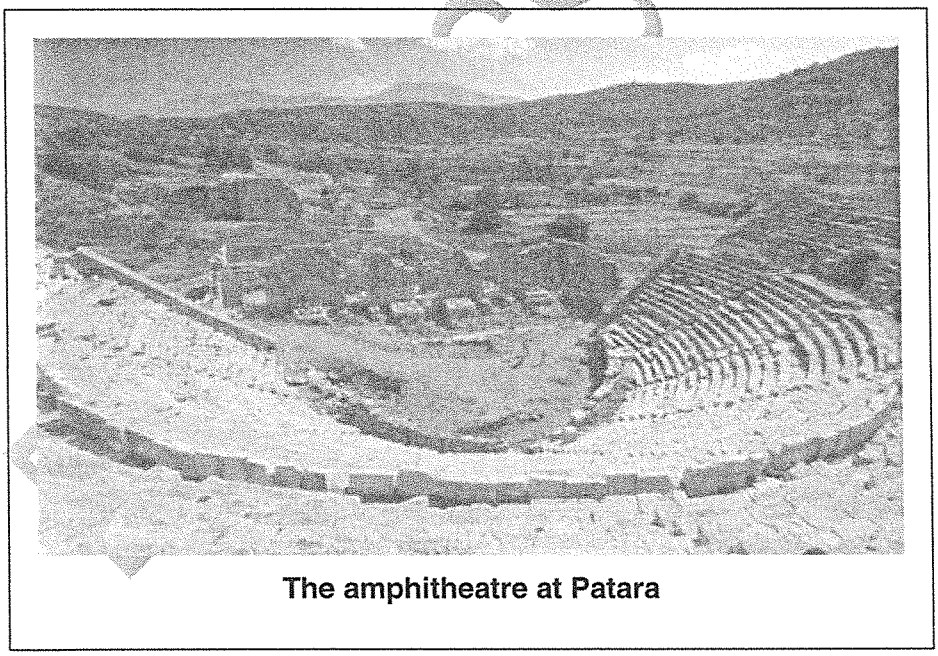
The ruins of Sagalassos

### Sagalassos, near Antalya

My favourite time to visit Sagalassos, a two-hour drive north of Antalya, is winter, when this ancient site is covered in snow. Climb up to the 9,000-seat theatre and savour the view over this remote but important Pisidian city. Then head down to the library, the rock-cut tombs, the agora with the decorative fountain, and the remains of the bathhouse. The site has ongoing excavations every summer, but for the rest of the year, you are likely to have it to yourself.

### Aphrodisias, near Geyre, Caria

Aphrodisias is a stunning ruin of an ancient Greek city, near the modern village of Geyre, about 230 km south-east of Izmir. It's almost on the same scale as Ephesus, but doesn't attract the same crowds. It is quite a trek, but it has a splendidly preserved theatre and stadium, and the remains of a temple of Aphrodite. The museum contains a great selection of marble Roman statues in very good condition and plans are in place to excavate and display even more, so go now before the crowds really begin to descend on the place.



The amphitheatre at Patara

### Patara

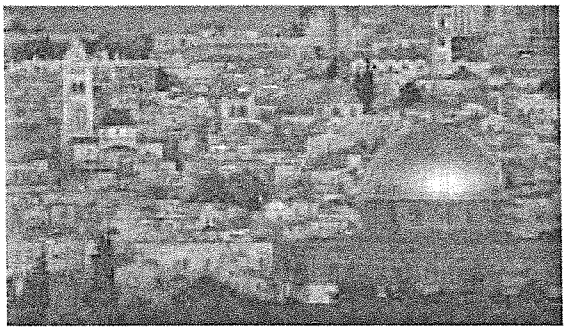
A small entrance fee gives you access to the extensive Lycian archaeological site complete with large amphitheatre. Work is still in progress and we found the guys working there really friendly and anxious to explain it all to us. When you have finished looking round the historical site, you can drive a little way further to the beach – 18 km of beautiful sand. There is a small cafe and a few recliners with umbrellas. Paradise!

### Tlos, near Fethiye

We visited Tlos in spring, when the snow on the mountains provided a magnificent backdrop to this ancient, ruined Lycian citadel subsequently inhabited by Romans, Byzantines and, eventually, Ottoman Turks. We wandered up to the citadel, passing wonderful examples of Lycian carved rock tombs, sarcophaguses and the remains of Turkish baths and a Roman stadium. Despite being surrounded by history it was the all-round view which provided the most lasting spectacle.

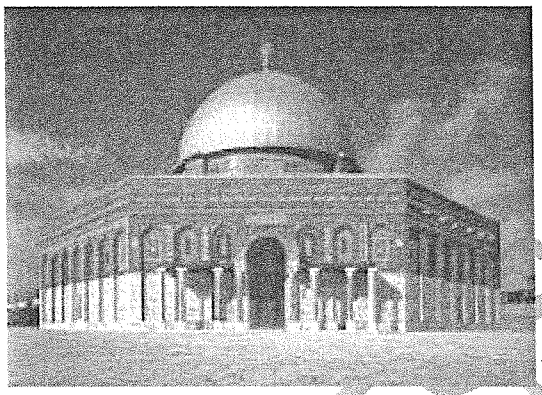
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## ADDENDUM 4B: Top attractions of Israel



### Old Jerusalem

Jerusalem is Israel's official capital city and is sacred to three major religions: Christianity, Judaism and Islam. The ancient Old City is encircled by imposing stone walls that date to the Ottoman period and contain within it such holy sites as the Western Wall - the most visited site in Israel and one holy to Jews - Dome of the Rock and Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



### Dome of the Rock

The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem is one of the world's most famous holy sites. The domed central plan structure was patterned after the Christian Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It was initially completed in 691 AD at the order of Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik during the Second Fitna, becoming the first work of Islamic architecture.

The site's significance stems from religious traditions regarding the rock, known as the Foundation Stone, at its heart, which bears great significance for Jews, Christians and Muslims.



### Church of the Holy Sepulchre

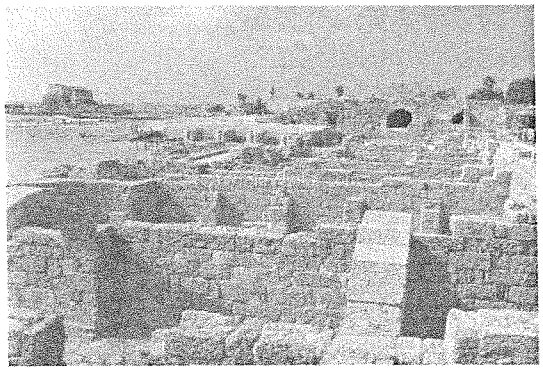
Built on the believed site of the crucifixion, tomb and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is possibly the holiest site in Christianity.



### The Dead Sea

At 418 metres below sea level, the Dead Sea is the lowest point on earth. Its water is about ten times saltier than the ocean's, giving it buoyancy that makes it possible to float on the surface. The mineral-rich waters can be very beneficial for those with skin problems.

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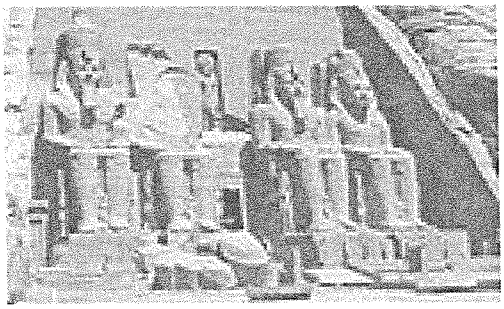
**Caesarea National Park**

Halfway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, Caesarea is among Israel's brightest archaeological gems. It was built some 2,000 years ago by Herod the Great, who dedicated the port to Caesar Augustus. Ruins from the Roman and Crusader periods are framed by stunning sea views, and the restored ancient amphitheatre is now used for concerts in the summertime.

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## ADDENDUM 4C: Ancient Egyptian Sites



### Abu Simbel

Abu Simbel is home to the two grand temples of the iconic Ramesses II. Today, it is one of the Ancient Egyptian sites that make up the 'Nubian Monuments', as classified by UNESCO.



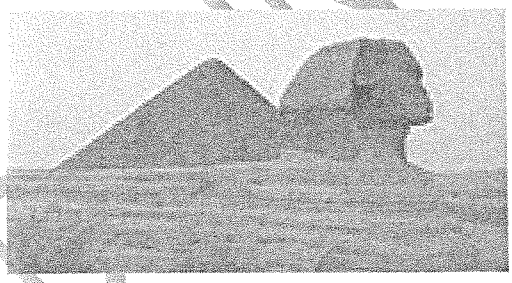
### Abusir Pyramids

Not far from Cairo are the remains of fourteen Egyptian pyramids built by the pharaohs of the Fifth Dynasty at the site of Abusir. Whilst not one of the best preserved of the Ancient Egypt sites, they offer a quieter pyramid viewing experience than others.



### Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities

This most famous museum contains some of the world's most impressive Ancient Egyptian artefacts, not to mention it's most comprehensive.



### Giza

Of all the Ancient Egypt sites, Giza's pyramids are definitely the most renowned and include the world's largest pyramid. This World Heritage site is also home to the Sphinx.



### Karnak Temple

A sprawling complex with a wealth of Ancient Egyptian ruins, ancient temples and sanctuaries, the UNESCO-listed Karnak Temple is amongst the most remarkable of Ancient Egypt sites. One of its main highlights is the Temple of Amun-Ra.

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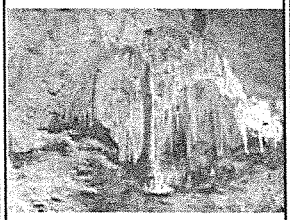
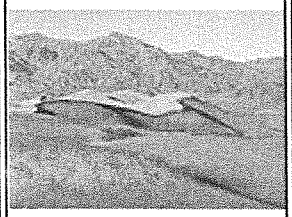
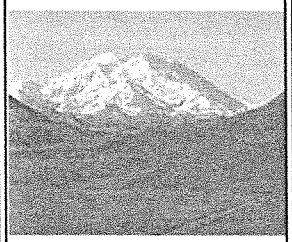
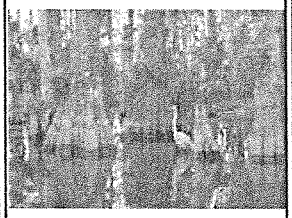
**Luxor Temple**

Now a vast open air museum, the Luxor Temple was once part of Ancient Egypt's city of Thebes. Built in the 14th century BC, this sacred site is still brimming with ancient treasures.

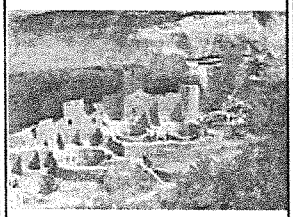
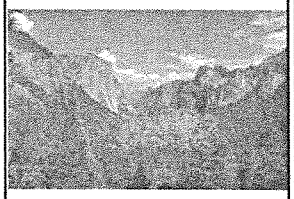
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# ADDENDUM 5: Major American National Parks

| Name | | Location | Date established | Area | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carlsbad Caverns** |  | New Mexico<br>32°10′N 104°26′W32.17°N 104.44°W | 14 May 1930 | (189.3 km$^2$) | Carlsbad Caverns has 117 caves, the longest of which is over 190 km long. The Big Room is almost 1,200 m long, and the caves are home to over 400,000 Mexican Free-tailed Bats and sixteen other species. Above ground are the Chihuahuan Desert and Rattlesnake Springs. |
| **Death Valley** |  | California, Nevada<br>36°14′N 116°49′W36.24°N 116.82°W | 31 October 1994 | (13,647.6km$^2$) | Death Valley is the hottest, lowest, and driest place in the United States. Daytime temperatures have topped 54°C and it is home to Badwater Basin, the lowest point in North America. There are canyons, colourful badlands, sand dunes, mountains, and over 1000 species of plants in this graben on a fault line. Further geologic points of interest are salt flats, springs, and buttes. |
| **Denali** |  | Alaska<br>63°20′N 150°30′W63.33°N 150.50°W | 26 February 1917 | (19,185.8km$^2$) | Centred around the Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America, Denali is serviced by a single road leading to Wonder Lake. McKinley and other peaks of the Alaska Range are covered with long glaciers and boreal forest. Wildlife includes grizzly bears, Dall sheep, caribou, and gray wolves. |
| **Ever-glades** |  | Florida<br>25°19′N 80°56′W25.32°N 80.93°W | 30 May 1934 | (6,104.8 km$^2$) | The Everglades are the largest subtropical wilderness in the United States. This mangrove ecosystem and marine estuary is home to 36 protected species, including the Florida panther, American crocodile, and West Indian manatee. |
| **Grand Canyon** |  | Arizona<br>36°04′N 112°08′W36.06°N 112.14°W | 26 February 1919 | (4,926.7 km$^2$) | The Grand Canyon, carved out by the Colorado River, is 446 km long, up to 1.6 km deep, and up to 24 km wide. Millions of years of exposure have formed colourful layers of the Colorado Plateau in mesas and canyon walls. |

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| **Great Smoky Mountains** |  | North Carolina, Tennessee<br><br>35°41′N 83°32′W35.68° N 83.53°W | 15 June 1934 | (2,110.4 $km^2$) | The Great Smoky Mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountains, have a wide range of elevations, making them home to over 400 vertebrate species, 100 tree species, and 5000 plant species. Hiking is the park's main attraction, with over 1,300 km of trails, including 110 km of the Appalachian Trail. Other activities are fishing, horseback riding, and visiting some of nearly 80 historic structures. |
| **Mesa Verde** |  | Colorado<br><br>37°11′N 108°29′W37.1 8°N 108.49°W | 29 June 1906 | (210.9 $km^2$) | This area has over 4,000 archaeological sites of the Ancestral Pueblo, who lived here for 700 years. Cliff dwellings built in the 12th and 13th centuries include Cliff Palace, which has 150 rooms and 23 kivas, and the Balcony House, with passages and tunnels. |
| **Yellow-stone** |  | Wyoming, Montana, Idaho<br><br>44°36′N 110°30′W44.6 0°N 110.50°W | 01 March 1872 | (8,983.2 $km^2$) | Situated on the Yellowstone Caldera, the first national park in the world has vast geothermal areas such as hot springs and geysers, the best-known being Old Faithful and Grand Prismatic Spring. The yellow-hued Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River has numerous waterfalls, and four mountain ranges run through the park. There are almost 60 mammal species, including the gray wolf, grizzly bear, lynx, bison, and elk. |
| **Yosemite** |  | California<br><br>37°50′N 119°30′W37.8 3°N 119.50°W | 01 October 1890 | (3,080.7 $km^2$) | Yosemite has towering cliffs, waterfalls, and sequoias in a diverse area of geology and hydrology. Half Dome and El Capitan rise from the central glacier-formed Yosemite Valley, as does Yosemite Falls, North America's tallest waterfall. Three Giant Sequoia groves and vast wilderness are home to diverse wildlife. |

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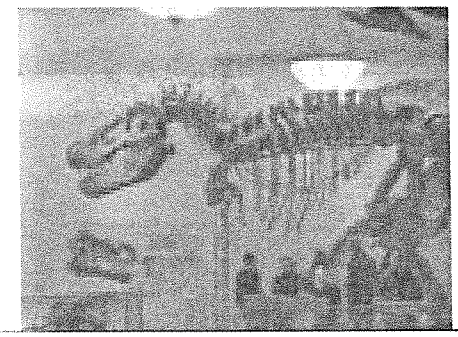
## ADDENDUM 6: Top 10 New York City Tourist Attractions and Landmarks

These are the most popular things for visitors to see and do in NYC

By Heather Cross

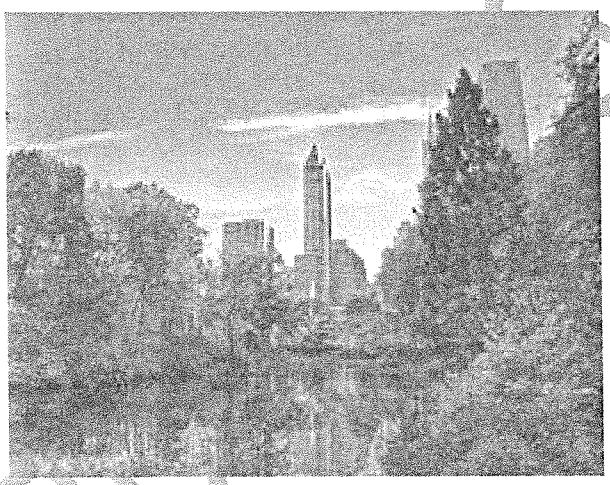
Can't decide how to spend your time in New York City? Start with this lists of New York City's most popular attractions to get started planning your trip to the Big Apple.

### 1. American Museum of Natural History



Since opening to the public in 1869, the American Museum of Natural History has evolved and grown. In addition to the Rose Center planetarium and permanent exhibits, the American Museum of Natural History hosts a revolving series of temporary exhibits, so there is always something new to see.

### 2. Central Park



Central Park has offered a welcome escape from the concrete jungle of New York City for over 150 years. Take a walk, a boat ride or just enjoy a picnic in Central Park and discover for yourself why Central Park is so popular.

The park contains several natural-looking lakes and ponds that have been created artificially, extensive walking tracks, bridle paths, two ice-skating rinks (one of which is a swimming pool in July and August), the Central Park Zoo, the Central Park Conservatory Garden, a wildlife sanctuary, a large area of natural woods, a 43 ha lake with an encircling running track, and an outdoor amphitheatre.

The 10 km of drives within the park are used by joggers, bicyclists, skateboarders, and skaters, especially when automobile traffic is prohibited, on weekends and in the evenings after 7:00 pm.

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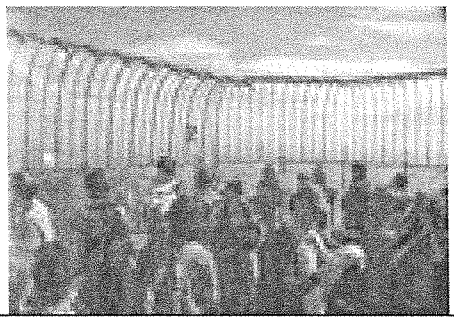
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### 3. Ellis Island Immigration Museum



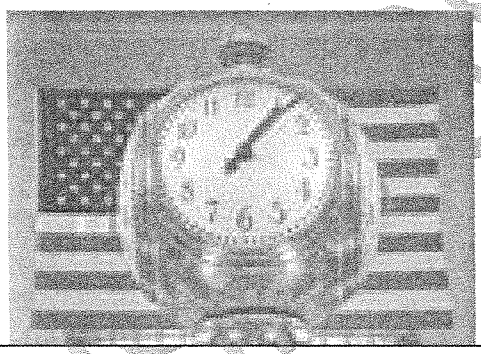
The Ellis Island Immigration Museum offers visitors a fascinating look into the immigrant experience. Interactive exhibits, walking tours and movies reveal the hardships and challenges faced by immigrants passing through Ellis Island. Visitors today will enjoy learning about the history, as well as enjoying the voyage to get there by ferry through the harbour.

### 4. Empire State Building



Tired of staring up at New York City skyscrapers? Check out the view of New York City from atop the Empire State Building. A classic New York City attraction, it offers visitors wonderful views of New York City and the surrounding area. Our advice: cut your waiting time by purchasing your tickets in advance.

### 5. Grand Central Terminal

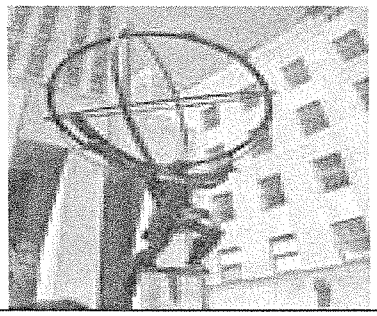


Renovations since its opening in 1913 have turned Grand Central into more than just a hub for transportation -- there are shops, dining and more available to visitors. Grand Central is both an essential transit hub and a beautiful example of Beaux-Arts architecture. For visitors looking for guidance, there are free tours available.

### 6. Metropolitan Museum of Art

Over 2 million works of art from around the world and throughout history are housed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. An iconic art museum, the Met is well worth a visit and offers such a vast and diverse collection that there's sure to be something that appeal to you.

### 7. Rockefeller Center



Rockefeller Center is a great destination for visitors any time of year. Located in midtown Manhattan, Rock Center is probably most famous for its Christmas tree and ice skating rink, but it also offers visitors the wonderful Top of the Rock Observation Deck, and it's home to Radio City Music Hall, as well as numerous shopping and dining destinations.

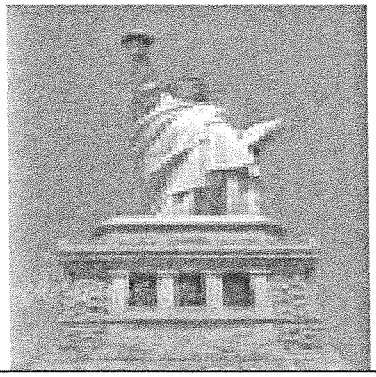
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## 8. Staten Island Ferry

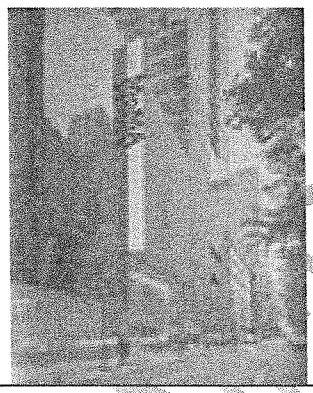
The Staten Island Ferry is a free ferry from lower Manhattan to Staten Island, used by commuters and tourists wanting a view of the harbour and the Statue of Liberty.

## 9. Statue of Liberty



The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States in honour of the friendship established during the French Revolution. It has become an American symbol of freedom and welcome to the immigrants who come to the USA looking for a better life.

## 10. The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)



Founded in 1929 as the first museum dedicated entirely to contemporary art, the MoMA is host to an impressive collection of modern artistic efforts. From painting and sculpture to film and architecture, the Museum of Modern Art's diverse collection has something

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