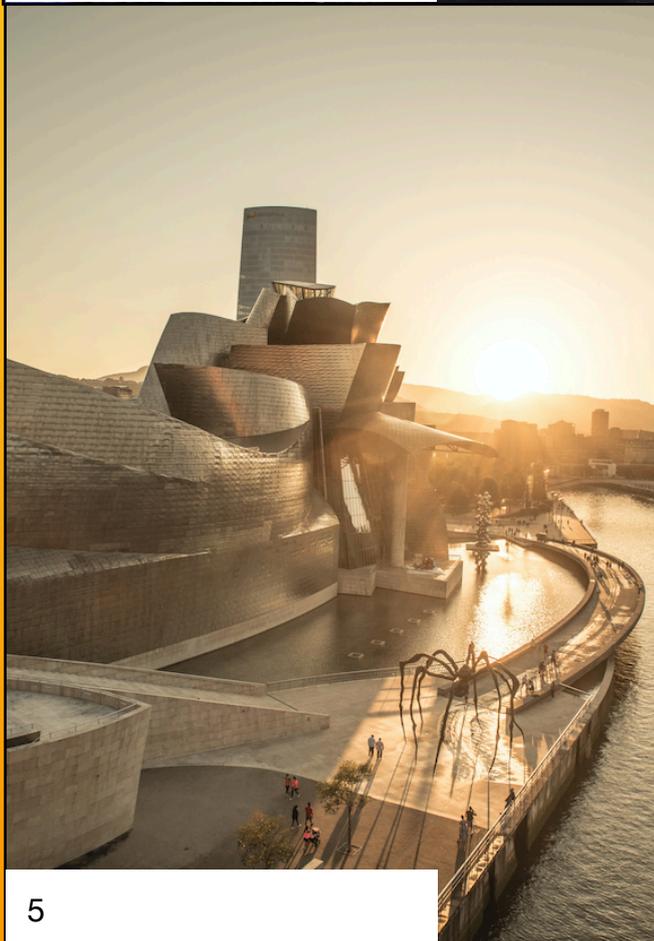
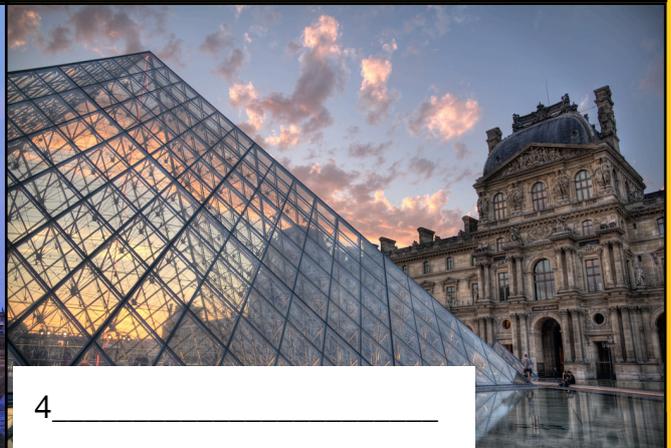
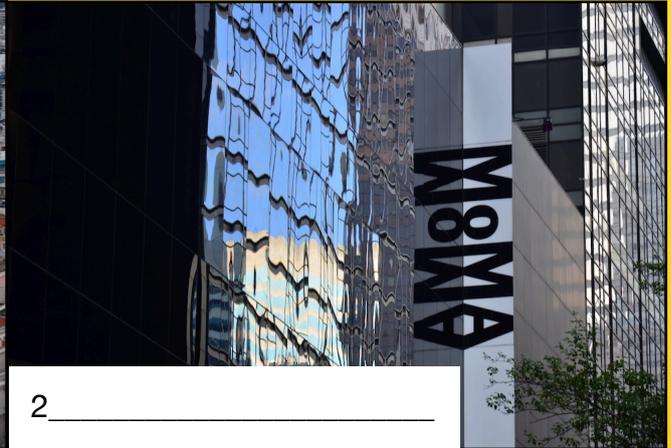
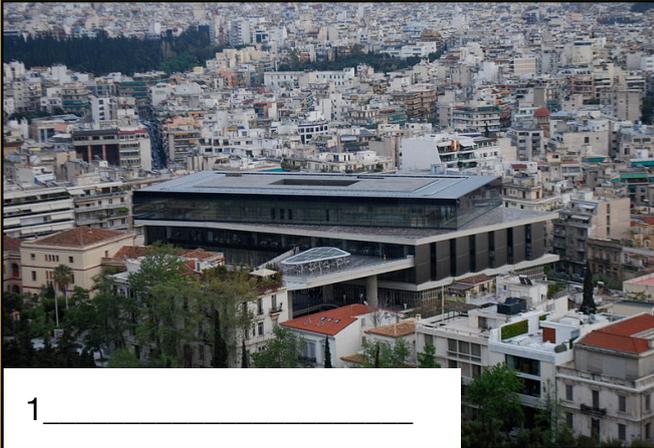


**Exercise 1:** How many of these museums can you name? Compare with your partner



## The Most Famous Museums in the World

### Exercise 2: Match the following descriptive text with the correct museum below

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sitting in a converted power station on the south bank of the Thames, this modern art gallery opened in 2000 and unveiled a ten-story expansion in June 2016. Aside from a huge collection of 20th-century modern art, the museum's vast Turbine Hall houses large-scale sculptural projects and installation art—works have included a huge light meant to mimic the sun, a network of shiny metal slides, and a living city of weeds.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ These Museums serve to share works and objects that the popes have collected over the centuries, from Renaissance artwork the Roman tombs excavated under the Vatican Gardens. Highlights include the Sistine Chapel, Gallery of Maps, papal throne, and Raphael Rooms. Even the double spiral staircase, designed by Giuseppe Momo, is a masterpiece.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The building is home to more than 2,000 paintings from the 13th to 19th centuries, which you can appreciate free of charge. The works range in style and time period, and include Van Gogh's Sunflowers in Room 43.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Opened in 2001 it has 14 exhibition halls and IMAX theatres with more than 10,000 screenings every year. Permanent exhibits include World of Robots, Spider Exhibition, World of Animals, and Space Navigation.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ You can't possibly see all of masterpieces in one day: the reconstructed Temple of Dendur, an impressive selection of Greek and Roman statuary, and artwork spanning spanning five millennia (Rembrandt, Raphael, El Greco, Degas, Renoir, and Cézanne are all represented). So pick two or three small sections to see, then come back day after day for more—it's still pay what you want, after all.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Whether it's dinosaur fossils, a living coral reef, or the 45.52-carat Hope diamond, this institution is dedicated to teaching you about the natural world. The galleries are open until every day except for Christmas, and have extended hours until 7:30 p.m. during many summer nights.

<b>National Gallery,</b> London 2016 attendance: 6,263,000	<b>Metropolitan Museum of Art,</b> New York City 2016 attendance: 6,700,000	<b>Tate Modern,</b> London 2016 attendance: 5,839,000
<b>National Museum of Natural History,</b> Washington, D.C. 2016 attendance: 7,100,000	<b>Science &amp; Technology Museum,</b> Shanghai 2016 attendance: 6,316,000	<b>Vatican Museums,</b> Vatican City 2016 attendance: 6,067,000

### Exercise 3

### Reading

Neil MacGregor, is a British art historian and former director of the British Museum from 2002 to 2015. He was born in Glasgow and at the age of nine, he first saw Salvador Dalí's *Christ of Saint John of the Cross* which had a **profound** effect on him and sparked his lifelong interest in art. MacGregor was educated at Glasgow Academy. The period that followed was spent studying philosophy at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris (*coinciding with the events of May 1968*), and as a law student at Edinburgh University



Neil MacGregor . Born 16 June, 1946

MacGregor was made director of the British Museum in August 2002, at a time when that institution was £5 million in debt. He has been lauded for his "diplomatic" approach to the post, though MacGregor rejects this description, stating that "diplomat is conventionally taken to mean the promotion of the interests of a particular state and that is not what we are about at all"

On 8 April 2015, MacGregor announced his resignation as Director of the British Museum. In a statement issued by the British Museum, MacGregor reported that in retirement he will be chairing an Advisory Board to make recommendations to the German Minister of Culture, Monika Grütters, on how the Berlin Palace–Humboldtforum Foundation, drawing on the Berlin collections, can become a place where world cultures can be explored and debated © Wikipedia

### Exercise 4

### Comprehension

1. Where was Neil Mc Gregor born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old is he? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is /was his job ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How long did he work there? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was a significant problem at the British Museum in 2002? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How does he know Monika Grütters? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5 :** Match these key words from the text with their meaning.

*profound*      *to spark*      *an institution*      *debt*      *to laud*      *conventionally*  
*diplomatic (2)*      *a post (4)*      *to resign*      *advisory*      *a recommendation*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is having or showing skill in dealing with people in difficult situations
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a large important organisation that has a particular purpose, for example, a university or bank
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is to officially tell somebody that you are leaving your job, an organisation, etc.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is to start an interest in or curiosity for something
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an official suggestion about the best thing to do
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the situation of owing money, especially when you cannot pay
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a job, especially an important one in a large organisation
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is very great; felt or experienced very strongly
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is having the role of giving professional advice
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is to praise somebody / something (*formal*)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the accepted and traditional way of doing or understanding something; usual or normal

**Exercise 6 :** Find and highlight keywords in the text (see example: **profound**)

**Exercise 7:**

**Listening**

[Germany: memories of a nation by Neil MacGregor](#) 26 minutes

Click on the link and \* listen for answers to the questions.

\* If necessary, switch on the closed captions (CC)

1. What does “Wir sind ein Volk” mean in English?
2. What does the map showing Great Britain and Germany highlight? (1:33 min)
3. Who was King of Great Britain in 1714?
4. According to Neil Mc Gregor, how does power in Germany differ from power in Britain?
5. What object is used in the exhibition to symbolise the Holy Roman Empire?
6. What year was that object made ?
7. In which century were all Jews expelled from Britain?
8. What handwritten text is contained on the inside cover of Luther’s Bible?
9. What two sides of the German personality are displayed in Dürer’s engravings?
10. How old was Goethe in the painting on display?
11. Who created the bronze figure, Der Schwebende?
12. Which cathedral was it made for?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 8:**

**Talking**

**Write down three questions on any aspect\* of this lesson to ask your partner**  
(\*Germany, Public Museums, Education, History, Religion, Diversity, Art, Flipped learning, etc.)

1 \_\_\_\_\_?

2 \_\_\_\_\_?

3 \_\_\_\_\_?

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**Exercise 9:**

**Talking**

**Prepare to discuss some of the following questions with your partner?**

- Do you miss going to museums during the current Covid-19 crisis?
- Do you think museums should be free to enter?
- What is the first museum you can remember going to?
- Do you prefer going to museums alone or with others?
- What is the purpose of museums?
- If you could have one exhibit (thing) from any museum in the world, what would it be, and why?
- Would you like to work in a museum?
- Are museums good for children?
- If you had lots of money to start your own museum, what would you exhibit in it and what would you call it?
- Do you prefer museums with interactive exhibits or those you just look at?