

# Descriptive names



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THE PEARL OF THE ORIENT SEAS During the early ages, many Filipinos use pearls for accessories. The Philippines as we all know is really surrounded by different bodies of water because of these, many sea divers dive in seas just to get big and beautiful pearls. The Philippines is also rich in natural resources containing beautiful places because to these, they export different sizes of pearls in the different parts of the country. With all its grandeur and magnificence, the Pearl of the Orient Seas lays claim to its naturally abundant environment with beautiful beaches and enthralling panoramic sights.

In the past few decades the Philippines have been frequented by tourists for countless reasons. The Philippine sunset is one of the most breathtaking views one could ever see. You would love to feel that fleeting bliss when you see the sky tinted with scarlet, the scarcely diffused light of the setting sun as twilight unfolds. VOCABULARY: GRANDUER - the quality or condition of being grand magnificent ENTHRALLING - something you enjoy and give your complete attention and interest

FLEETING - used to describe something which only last for a very short time REFLECTION: Philippines is a beautiful place which is abundant with natural resources especially different kind of pearls. The Philippine sunset is the most beautiful creation that God has given. With these abundance tourist love to come in the Philippines. The Philippines was named the The Pearl of the Orient Seas because of its abundance of pearls which is located in the Philippine Sea Jean Aerial Marie A. Manansala Gr. 4 - Courtesy

THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN The Japanese called their country, Nihon, which means " the source of the sun" or " the land of the rising sun",

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because it is so far east. It is a land of mountains and lakes, of great cities and skyscrapers. And it is one of the wealthiest and most technologically advanced countries of the world. The Japanese built their national and cultural heritage on a chain of volcanic islands. The transition from a closed society to one that opened to the outside world had a profound effect on Japan.

Even today, when Japan is super-modern and technological, it retains a stark conservativeness and guards its unique tradition very closely. Our tour provides a wonderful opportunity to visit this amazing country where the ancient and the innovative are wonderfully interwoven; contemporary and traditional architecture embrace one another; amazing scenery and bustling cities; and polite, welcoming people everywhere. VOCABULARY: SKYCRAPERS - a very tall buildings INTERWOVEN - very closely connected or are combined with each other

BUSTLING - a place with people with very busy or lively activities REFLECTION: Japan is one of the most polite country in the world. The Japanese are so hospitable with tourist. Japan is one of the most advance country. Japan is a place where people will be amazed because of its ancient and heritage living. Jean Aerial Marie A. Manansala Gr. 4 - Courtesy THE LAND OF GOLDEN PAGODAS Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, is recognized by the world as the Golden Land. It is one of the earliest homes of mankind, where one can have exclusive experiences of a life-time.

You have to find out why. Myanmar, officially Union Of Myanmar, also called Burma, Burmese Myanmar, or Pyidaungzu Myanmar Naingngandaw, is a country lying along the eastern coasts of the Bay of Bengal and the

Andaman Sea in southeast Asia. It is a land of hills and valleys and is rimmed in the north, east and west by mountain ranges forming a giant horseshoe. Enclosed within the mountain barriers are the flat lands of Ayeyarwaddy, Chindwin and Sittaung River valleys where most of the country's agricultural land and population are concentrated.

Myanmar is endowed with a rich diversity of habitat types arising largely from its unusual ecological diversity. It is home to nearly 300 known mammal species, 300 reptiles and about 100 birds species, and a haven for about 7, 000 species of plant life. Since Myanmar considers such a rich pool of bio diversity as an important national asset, the Government has drawn up strict regulations to protect its biological resources. As some folktales have said, the map of the country itself resembles the figure of a dancing lady. VOCABULARY:

RIMMED - has color or substance around its border BARRIERS - something that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved.

ENDOWED - desirable ability, characteristic, or possession that ones have which they have by birth or by chance. REFLECTION: Myanmar is a place of mankind where we can experience in a life time. Myanmar is a beautiful place where we can find different kinds of animals. It is a place where one should go and experience the beauty of nature. Jean Aerial Marie A. Manansala Gr. 4 - Courtesy THE TINY DRAGON OF ASIA

Lying on the eastern part of the Indochinese peninsula, Vietnam is a strip of land shaped like the letter " S". China borders it to the north, Laos and Cambodia to the west, the East Sea to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the east and south. Vietnam is considered one of the most popular destinations

in the south-east of Asia. Hanoi, the capital of the country, is an ancient city, the political, economic and cultural center. The city began its rapid development in the 11th century, when the Emperor Wan Li Kong, moved his capital to the citadel of Thang-Long.

Today it is one of the most interesting cities in Asia, with its wide avenues and European-style skyscrapers, numerous lakes, parks and fountains interspersed with hundreds of colonial houses and pagodas. VOCABULARY: RAPID - fast or quick CITADEL - a strong building where people could shelter for safety INTERSPERSED - the second thing happen or occur between or among the first thing REFLECTION: Vietnam is a land which is shaped like a letter " S". Vietnam has a lot of ancient cities where tourist are fun of. With Vietnam's development it is now one of the most exciting place in Asia because of its wide avenues and tall buildings.

Jean Aerial Marie A. Manansala Gr. 4 - Courtesy RICHEST NATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA From the 14th to the 16th century, Brunei was the center of a powerful native sultanate occupying what are now Sabah and Sarawak and extending northward through the Philippines almost to Manila. By the 19th century, much of this empire had been whittled away by war, piracy, and the colonial expansion of European nations. During the 1970s, Brunei emerged as the richest state in Southeast Asia, profiting from its oil wealth and the steep increases in international oil prices.

Much of this vast oil income has been expended by the state on modernization and social services. VOCABULARY: WHITTLED - having wits or understanding, intelligence as specified COLONIAL - controlled by powerful countries VAST - extremely large REFLECTION: Brunei is one of the most

richest country in the world. Brunei is lead by a sultan. Brunei uses its own natural resource to develop their country most especially their oil wealth. This is why Brunei was named as the richest nation in Southeast Asia. Jean Aerielle Marie A. Manansala Gr. 4 - Courtesy THE LAND OF JEWELS

Sri Lanka - the teardrop shaped nation, said to be the jewel of the Orient has always attracted travelers to its shores because of its white beaches, beautiful historic ruins and fascinating culture. The land of spices, nature and history. Floating like an emerald jewel in the dreamy Indian Ocean, the captivating isle of Sri Lanka stands as testament to the beauty of Mother Nature's handiwork. One of Asia's most biologically diverse countries, Sri Lanka is home to elephants, leopards, buffalo, deer, monkeys, squirrels, snakes, chameleons as well as hundreds of bird species.

The island of Sri Lanka, also known as "Ceylon" has a long heritage for gem-mining and trading that dates back some 2,000 years. Sri Lanka is a tropical island situated in the Indian Ocean, off the southeastern tip of India. Sri Lanka has earned its namesake as the "Island of Gems," or "Gem Island" (Ratna Dweepa), with its abundance of corundum gems, chrysoberyl and alexandrite, garnet, moonstone, peridot, spinel, topaz, tourmaline, and zircon. Sri Lanka has been known by many different names. Due to the rich gem stone deposits, the Arabs named it 'Serendip' meaning "Island of Jewels".

VOCABULARY: RUINS - a part or remains after it has been damaged or destroyed HERITAGE - qualities, traditions or features of life that have been continued over many years and have been passed on from one generation to another CORUNDUM - an extremely hard mineral REFLECTION: Sri Lanka

attracts its tourist because of the beauty of its white beaches, historic places and fascinating cultures. Sri Lanka proves the beauty of Mother Nature's handworks. Sri Lanka is abundant with gems this is why it was called the land of jewels.