

# **Focus Question**

Why is the Eiffel Tower a famous structure?



# **Table of Contents**

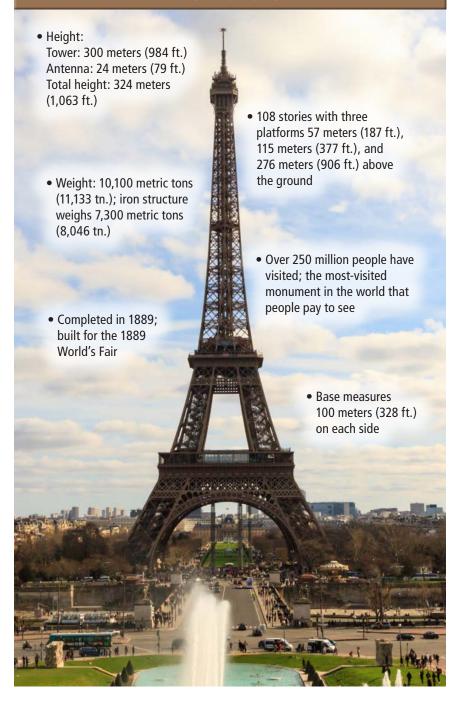
A Famous Structure 4
High and Mighty 6
City on the Seine
A Tower of Strength 8
Here to Stay 11
Visiting the Tower
Lighting Up the Sky 15
Glossary 16



#### **A Famous Structure**

The Eiffel **Tower** is a **structure** that reaches up to the sky! The tower is famous. People around the world know about it. Almost seven million people visit the tower each year.

#### **The Eiffel Tower**



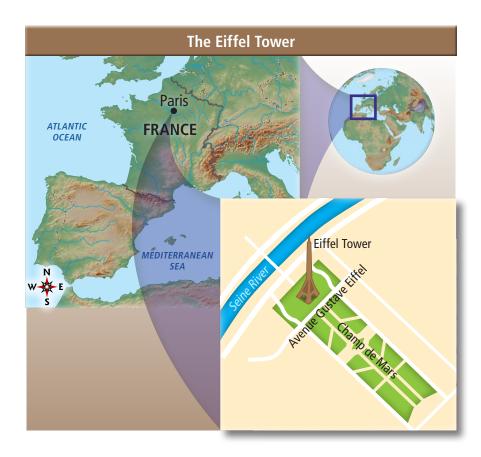
### **High and Mighty**

The Eiffel Tower is made of four long **beams** of metal. At the bottom, the beams are the four legs of the tower. The beams curve up and meet at the top. When the Eiffel Tower was built, it was the tallest structure in the world.



With its big antenna, the Eiffel Tower is about twice as tall as the Washington Monument.





## City on the Seine

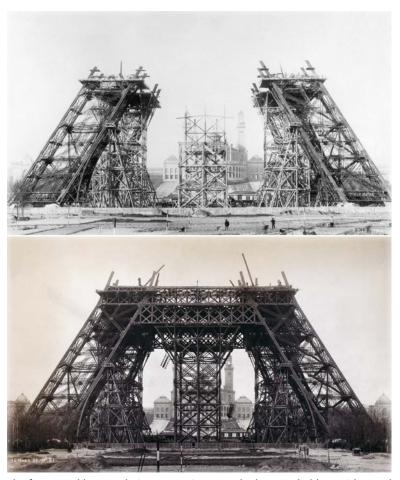
The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, which is the **capital** of France. The tower is much taller than other structures in Paris. It is at one end of a large park. The Seine (SEN) River flows next to the tower. Many museums, gardens, and ponds are nearby.

# A Tower of Strength

Gustave Eiffel and three other men worked together on the idea for the Eiffel Tower. A contest was held to get ideas for a special structure for the 1889 World's Fair. The men won the contest. It took many workers about two years to build the tower.



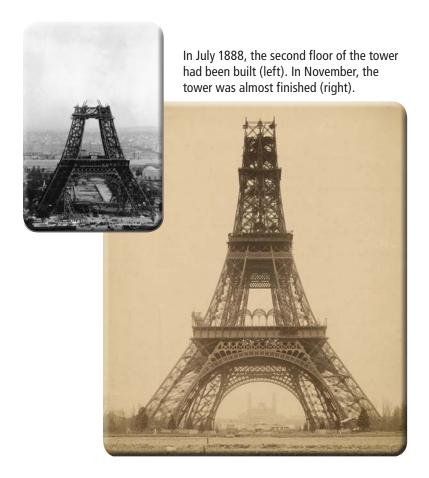
The Eiffel Tower was named for Gustave Eiffel. He built hundreds of metal structures before he built the tower.



The four metal legs are being put up in 1887. The legs are held up with wood (top). Four metal beams connect the legs in 1888 (bottom).

The Eiffel Tower was built out of more than eighteen thousand pieces of iron. Iron is a type of metal. Mr. Eiffel wanted to prove that metal is as strong as stone.

First, stone and **cement** were placed in the ground. Next, the small pieces of iron were put together to make the large beams. Then, workers put the beams on top of the stone and cement. The tower grew taller and taller.





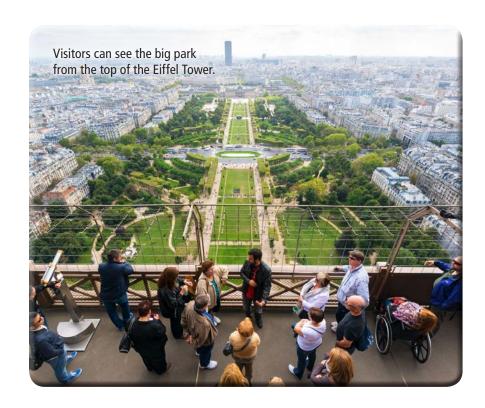
#### Here to Stay

Long ago, structures were not as tall as they are today. Many people thought Mr. Eiffel could not build such a tall tower. Other people thought the tower would be ugly. When the Eiffel Tower was finished, it was beautiful!

Mr. Eiffel wanted to make the tower useful to people so it would stay standing for many years. He put a science lab in the tower. Many people came to use the lab. Later, people used the tower to send radio and TV **signals**. The first French radio station with news and music began in 1921. It sent signals from the tower.



The Eiffel Tower now has more than one hundred radio and TV antennas.



#### Visiting the Tower

Take a ride in a glass elevator to the top of the Eiffel Tower. The city of Paris looks amazing from that high! The second floor has shops, restaurants, and displays about how the tower was built. The first floor has a see-through floor. There is also ice-skating every winter.

The Eiffel Tower doesn't always look the same. Workers paint it every seven years, and sometimes the color changes. The tower has been dark red, dark yellow, and brown at different times. It's always huge and amazing!



It takes twenty-five painters more than a year to paint the Eiffel Tower.



### Lighting Up the Sky

In 2004, the Eiffel Tower's lights were red for the Chinese New Year. In 2006, the lights were blue for another holiday. They were green and gold for a big sports contest in 2007. The tower had a special show of lights and fireworks to welcome the year 2000. Something fun is always happening at the tower!

### Glossary

beams (n.) long, sturdy pieces of wood or metal that are used in building (p. 6)

capital (n.) the city where a government's main offices are located (p. 7)

cement (n.) a powder of limestone and clay that can be mixed with water and

signals (*n*.) electrical messages that are sent or received (p. 12)

(p. 10)

gravel to make concrete

structure (n.) something built from a collection of parts, such as a building or bridge (p. 4)

tower (n.) a tall, narrow building (p. 4)

#### **Words to Know**

beams signals

capital structure

cement tower

Front cover: The Eiffel Tower is in the city of Paris, France.

Title page: A beautiful park with gardens is beside the tower.

Page 3: From high above, visitors get a great view of the city.

#### Photo Credits:

Front cover, back cover: © Michal Bednarek/123RF; title page: © Isantilli/123RF; pages 3, 4 (inset), 13: © Viacheslav Lopatin/123RF; page 4 (main): © Iakov Kalinin/123RF; page 5: © Witsanu Deetuam/Dreamstime.com; page 6 (left): © wajan/123RF; page 6 (right): © Meinzahn/iStock/Thinkstock; pages 8, 9 (both): © Bettmann/Corbis; page 10 (main): © adoc-photos/Corbis; page 10 (inset): © Hulton-Deutsch Collection/Corbis; page 11: © Mohamed Badawi/Dreamstime. com; page 12: © scaliger/iStock/Thinkstock; page 14: © haritza/iStock/Thinkstock; page 15: © REUTERS

Eiffel Tower World Landmarks Level L Leveled Book © Learning A–Z Written by Curtis Thomas

All rights reserved.

www.readinga-z.com

#### Correlation

LEVEL L				
Fountas & Pinnell	K			
Reading Recovery	18			
DRA	20			

# **Eiffel Tower**

A Reading A-Z Level L Leveled Book
Word Count: 491

#### **Connections**

### Writing

Imagine you have just visited the Eiffel Tower. Write a postcard home to your family describing your experience.

#### **Social Studies**

Create a model or diagram of the Eiffel Tower. Use the information in the book to help you.

