

People travel for many different reasons. Some people have to travel because of their jobs while others travel to have fun.

People usually travel for pleasure when they have a vacation. They go to different cities in order to:




- 1. visit their family and friends**
- 2. relax and freshen up**
- 3. visit the landmarks**

4. learn about different cultures

5. try new things for example to taste new cuisines

6. observe different lifestyles.

The tourism industry has different parts. Some of these are:

-  Transport; such as airlines, railways, boats, and road transport.
-  Places to stay; such as hotels, camping grounds or parks, youth hostels, and bed and breakfasts.
-  Food and drink; such as restaurants, cafes and bars.

Si-o-se-pol Bridge

There are 11 bridges over the Zayanderud. The largest one is the **Allahverdi Brdige**, also known as Si-o-se-pol.

Si-o-se-pol was built between 1599 and 1602, during the reign of Shah Abbas. It

It is located right in the center of Isfahan.

it only took 3 years to complete this structure.

Si-o-se-pol was built to connect the norther section of the city to the southern section. It was also used as a dam.

One of the most famous historical sites of Iran is definitely Persepolis.

Persepolis was constructed by the Persian king of kings Darius I Achaemenid. It was a center for a lot of celebrations and festivals.

✎ They are both listed in UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

They date back to 2,500 years ago.

✎ Persepolis is a Greek name. It means “the city of the Persians.”

✎ The largest and most magnificent building in Persepolis is the Apadana. Darius started building it and Xerxes finished it. It took 30 years to complete.

Azadi Tower

Azadi is one of the most important symbols of Tehran.

If you take the stairs or elevator to the top, you can see several hexagonal windows set around the upper level which give an amazing view of Tehran.


The tower was originally named Darvazeh Kurosh (the Gate of Cyrus), then it was called Shahyad Tower. Later, it was changed to Azadi Tower, which means the Tower of Freedom.

There is a museum and a concert hall underneath the tower at the basement level.

Nasir al-Mulk mosque

In 1878, Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, also known as Nasir al Mulk decided to build a mosque.

designers of the mosque were Mohammad Hasan-e-Memar, an Iranian architect, and Mohammad Reza Kashi-Saz-e-Širazi. It was completed after 12 years in 1888. But it didn't have any colored glasses at that time. They were added years later by Haj Mirza Ayat.

 When sunlight passes through mosaic windows, it creates hundreds of colors on the walls and floor carpets.