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**Burj Khalifa, World’s Tallest Building (Model Essay)**

Living in the 21st century means living in the age of technological wonders—considering, at least that you are living in a first-world or second-world country. Technological progress manifests itself in the surroundings of a modern individual, starting from coffee machines and ending up with larger-than-usual skyscrapers. Speaking of the latter, they have evolved greatly from the times of the Home Insurance Building (HIB) in Chicago—the first skyscraper ever built. Today, one of the most technologically advanced and exquisitely designed skyscrapers, in all over the world, is the Famous Burj Khalifa in Dubai

Burj Khalifa (or how it was called until 2010, Burj Dubai) is a realized ambition to beat all of the height records. It opened on January 14th, 2010. Even before the building construction was finished, starting from 2007, it had become the highest skyscraper in the world. Its exact height is 2.722 feet, or around 830 meters, and it obviously can be seen from any point in Dubai. The number of floors is, however, a bit fewer than some might expect—Burj Khalifa totals 163 floors, which is 16’2 (about five meters) for each floor.

Burj Khalifa is a fascinating architectural masterpiece inspired from a complex shape. The building looks like a stalagmite, which means it resembles vertical minerals growing from cave floors. Stalagmites usually have a shape of a cone, and so does Burj Khalifa; if you look at it from a distance, it will remind you of a gigantic sharp cone made of glass and steel. The strange shape of the building is utterly an icon of modern architecture.

The most impressive aspect about burj khalifa is that it had been planned to be so-cold *“city within the city”*. This means that inside the tower you can find parks, alleys, districts, fountains, and even hotels! The glass always shines because it is washed every single day, and make of concrete of which the tower was built from was invented specifically for Burj Khalifa. There are three principal entrances to the tower because it was so huge that one or two would not be enough. At the foot of the skyscraper, there is a big artificial lake that measures up to 12 hectares.

Inside, the building is as magnificent as it is from the outside. The interiors were projected by famous designers; for example, the interior of the Armani Hotel, located on the floors from first to 39th, was designed by Giorgio ARMANI himself. The air inside Burj Khalifa is conditioned and sublimely flavoured; it is said that the flavor is also designed exclusively for the tower. The building also counts 57 elevators at disposal that work 24/7 to transport visitors between floors.

Writing about Burj Khalifa is a thankless job. The existence of such a building is a miracle itself—considering how it stands against the winds, gravity and other natural forces. With a truly oriental luxurious scope, Burj Khalifa was designed and built to embody the impossible, and one can bravely state that nothing like this giant skyscraper has ever been built on earth before.