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1 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo, poi scegli l’alternativa corretta.

Miss Lee  Hello, Melanie. How are you?
Melanie  Fine, thanks, Miss Lee.
Miss Lee  What kind of birthday celebration are you going to have this year, Mel?
Melanie  I’m going to have a party / have a disco in the garden with my friends.
Miss Lee  Ah! Who are you going to invite?
Melanie  I’m going to invite all my friends from school and from swimming club, and I might invite my cousins from London.
Miss Lee  That sounds great / brilliant!
Miss Lee  Are you going to have music and dancing?
Melanie  Probably. / Definitely. I love dancing.

2 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

3 Ascolta il dialogo e leggi l’elenco delle attività (1-6). Scrivi D accanto alle cose che decisamente vogliono fare e M accanto a quelle che potrebbero voler fare.

- go shopping on Saturday? __
- buy some clothes? __
- buy some CDs? ___
- go to the new shop in the High Street? ___
- go to the market? ___
- go with James? ___
- go with his sister? ___

4 Impara le frasi utili nel riquadro. Poi, a coppie, fatevi domande su una festa di compleanno che state programmando e rispondete.

Talking about intentions
A What are you going to do (on your birthday / next weekend)?
B I’m going to (have a party / go for a pizza / go to the cinema).
A Who are you going to (invite / go with)?
B I’m going to (invite / go with)…
A What (kind of food / film) are you going to (have / see)?
B We’re going to (have / see)…
A Are you going to (have music / go on Saturday evening)?
1 Leggi i messaggi telefonici e ascolta i dialoghi. Poi completa i dialoghi con le parole corrette.

**Hi, Kelly. It's John here. When Mum comes home, please tell her that I'm at Tim's house and I'm having dinner here. Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Mum. Hi, Mum. I've got a message for you from 1 ____________. He phoned half an hour ago.**

**Mum**

**Hi, Kelly. What did he say?**

**Kelly**

**He said he 2 ____________ at Tim's house and he was having dinner 3 ____________.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

2 Completa le frasi con i nomi corretti.

1 ____________ said, ‘I’m at Tim’s house.’

2 ____________ said she was at home this afternoon.

3 ____________ told Nick that he had a message from Hannah.

4 ____________ said, ‘Thanks, darling. That’s fine.’

3 Riascolta e ripeti i dialoghi.

4 Leggi il messaggio telefonico e ascolta il dialogo. Poi completa il dialogo con le parole corrette.

**Hi, Karen. This is Amy. I've got a message for Martha. Please can you tell her that the film starts at five o'clock and I will meet her in town at quarter to five? And can you tell her that the boys can't come? They're playing basketball tonight. Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Mum. Hi, Mum. I've got a message for you from 1 ____________. He phoned half an hour ago.**

**Mum**

**Hi, Kelly. What did he say?**

**Kelly**

**He said he 2 ____________ at Tim’s house and he was having dinner 3 ____________.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

**Hi, Alan. It's Hannah here. Can you give Nick a message when you see him? Can you tell him that I'm at home this afternoon and I can meet him at eight o'clock? Thanks. Bye.**

5 Impara le frasi utili nel riquadro. Poi, a coppie, scrivete due dialoghi come nell’es. 4. Esercitatevi con i dialoghi.

**Giving messages**

Who's it from?
What did he / she say?
Did he / she say anything about...?
I've got a (phone / text / e-mail) message for you.
He / She said (that) he / she...
He / She said to tell you that...

Karen Hi, Martha. I’ve got a phone message for you.

Martha Hi, Karen. Who’s it from?

Karen 1 ____________.

Martha What did she say?

Karen She said the film 2 ____________ and she 3 ____________.

Martha What did she say about the boys?

Karen She said the boys 4 ____________ because 5 ____________.

Martha OK. Thanks, Karen.
1 Ascolta e abbina i dialoghi (1-3) alle figure (a-c).


2 Riascolta e rispondi alle domande.
1 When does Jack’s leg hurt?
2 How did Jessica hurt her arm?
3 Has Conor got a temperature?

3 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo, poi scegli l’alternativa corretta.

**Situation 1**
**Medico**
Fai domande sui sintomi del paziente. La tua diagnosi sarà: il paziente soffre di tonsillite e deve stare a letto per qualche giorno.

**Paziente**
Descrivi i sintomi che hai: mal di testa, nausea e febbre.

**Situation 2**
**Medico**
Fai domande sui sintomi del paziente. La tua diagnosi sarà: il paziente deve andare in ospedale per controllare se si è roto la gamba.

**Paziente**
Descrivi i sintomi che hai: male alla gamba dopo un incidente in bicicletta. Non riesci a camminare.

4 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

5 Impara le frasi utili nel riquadro. Poi, a coppie, fate i dialoghi seguendo la traccia.

**Talking about health**

**Doctor**
How can I help you? What’s the matter? Where does it hurt? I’ll give you a prescription for some medicine. You can take some painkillers.

**Patient**
My (leg / arm) hurts. I (feel sick / don’t feel well). I’ve got a (temperature / headache / stomach ache / sore throat). It hurts when I…

**Situation 1**
**Medico**
Fai domande sui sintomi del paziente. La tua diagnosi sarà: il paziente soffre di tonsillite e deve stare a letto per qualche giorno.

**Paziente**
Descrivi i sintomi che hai: mal di testa, nausea e febbre.

**Situation 2**
**Medico**
Fai domande sui sintomi del paziente. La tua diagnosi sarà: il paziente deve andare in ospedale per controllare se si è rotto la gamba.

**Paziente**
Descrivi i sintomi che hai: male alla gamba dopo un incidente in bicicletta. Non riesci a camminare.

6 A coppie, scrivete due dialoghi tra un medico e un paziente. Esercitatevi con i dialoghi.
1 Completa il dialogo con le frasi nel riquadro. Poi ascolta e controlla.

Giving advice
If I were you,...
You should...
Don’t get upset.

Asking about problems
What’s the matter?

Don 1 ____________ , Emma?
Emma Tom’s angry with me because I didn’t meet him in town yesterday and he waited all afternoon for me.
Don Why didn’t you meet him?
Emma Because my grandparents came to my house and they stayed all day.
Don Well, I think 2 ____________
apologise to Tom and explain.
Emma I tried to apologise but he didn’t listen. He never listens to me.
Don 3 ____________ . I’m sure he isn’t angry now. 4 ____________ , I’d write him a note. You can leave it at his house.
Emma That’s a good idea. I’ll write him the note now.

2 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

3 Ascolta i dialoghi. Scegli la risposta corretta: a o b.

Dialogue 1
1 Jane has a problem with
   a her Geography teacher.
   b her Geography homework.
2 Miss Seaton suggests
   a the school library first and then the Internet.
   b the Internet first and then the school library.

Dialogue 2
3 How much money did Daniel get for his birthday?
   a £25 b £50
4 His friend gives him advice about
   a money. b CDs.

4 Riascolta i dialoghi e abbina l’inizio di ogni frase (1-4) alla sua conclusione (a-d).
1 You should ___
2 If I were you, I’d look ___
3 You shouldn’t ___
4 If I were you, I’d spend ___
   a spend all your birthday money.
   b look in the school library.
   c £25 and I’d save £25.
   d on the Internet.

5 A coppia, fate i dialoghi seguendo la traccia. Usate le frasi nel riquadro dell’es. 1.

Situation 1
Chiedi al tuo amico che cosa c’è che non va.
Di’ che non puoi andare al parco dei divertimenti domenica perché hai un esame lunedì.

Situation 2
Chiedi al tuo amico che cosa c’è che non va.
Di’ che vuoi andare in centro oggi pomeriggio ma che tuo papà vuole che lavi l’auto.

Suggerisci al tuo amico di fare il ripasso per l’esame il sabato e di andare al parco dei divertimenti la domenica.
Suggerisci al tuo amico di lavare l’auto. Di’ che può andare in centro sabato prossimo.
Culture The people of America

Famous people from immigrant families

⭐ Irish American
President John F. Kennedy

⭐ Italian American
Leonardo DiCaprio – actor
Gwen Stefani – singer
Madonna – singer

⭐ German American
Kirsten Dunst – actress

⭐ African American
Beyoncé – singer
Serena Williams – tennis player
President Barack H. Obama

The first immigrants
European explorers first arrived in America in the late 15th century. At that time there were about 10 million Native Americans in the country. By the early 17th century, Europeans, especially British and German people, began to move to America. They brought horses and more advanced tools to the country, but they also brought diseases and soon they started to take land from the Native Americans. For 300 years the two sides fought violently and millions of Native Americans died.

It took over two months to get to America. There wasn’t enough food on the ships and there was a lot of disease, so thousands of people died before they arrived. By the 1850s, steamships were common and the journey was much shorter. Between 1820 and 1930 over 30 million people travelled to the USA from the UK, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Poland, Russia and China.
3. a. My great-grandfather left Palermo in Sicily on 15th January, 1920. He was a carpenter and he didn’t speak English but he found a job quite quickly. He rented a small house there and two years later my great-grandmother and my grandfather arrived from Italy. In 1930 my great-grandfather opened a shop. We have a lot of the furniture he made in our house now.

b. My parents are both Italian Americans and we speak both Italian and English at home.

c. It’s useful, too – we have a lot of relatives in Italy and we often visit them.

d. Many immigrants left their homes in Europe because they wanted a better life. People in Europe heard that the USA was ‘The Land of Opportunity’. There were lots of jobs and land was cheap.

4. a. For many immigrants, their first sight of America was Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. From 1892, every new immigrant stopped at Ellis Island. Immigration officers and doctors examined everyone. They decided if each person could stay or had to return home.

b. Many immigrants left their homes in Europe because they wanted a better life. People in Europe heard that the USA was ‘The Land of Opportunity’. There were lots of jobs and land was cheap.

c. In the 20th century two World Wars stopped many people from moving to the USA. But from 1965 to 2000 over four million Mexicans emigrated there, and new laws allowed many more Asians to come to the country. Today immigrants arrive from over 200 countries all over the world, and every year about 700,000 people find a new home in the USA.

5. a. Which of his / her relatives emigrated to the USA?

b. Where did he / she first live?

c. What was his / her first job?

d. Does he / she speak Italian?
1 Osserva le foto di questi australiani famosi. Abbina le foto (a-f) ai nomi (1-6).

1 Nicole Kidman  
2 Lleyton Hewitt  
3 Russell Crowe  
4 Kylie Minogue  
5 Cate Blanchett  
6 Hugh Jackman  

2 Leggi e ascolta i brani. Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

1 In the 18th and 19th centuries thousands of British people came to Australia as tourists / prisoners.
2 Mirella’s family came to Australia after the First World War / Second World War.
3 The Aboriginals have been in Australia for 5,000 / 50,000 years.
4 1% / 10% of the Australian population is Aboriginal.

Modern Australia is a vibrant mixture of cultures and communities. These young Australians told us about their backgrounds.

Hi! I’m James. My great-great-great-great-grandfather, Donald Cameron, came here from Scotland on a prison ship in 1790. From the 1780s to the 1850s the British sent thousands of prisoners to Australia. Donald was only sixteen then. He was from a very poor family and he stole some food. After his prison sentence he stayed here and became a sheep farmer. My parents are still farmers but I’m not interested in farming. I’m studying architecture at Canberra University. I’m going to be an architect. I want to design fantastic modern buildings like the famous Sydney Opera House.
Hi! I’m Mirella. My family’s Italian and we live in Melbourne. My grandfather came here from Naples in the 1950s with all his family. A lot of Italians came to Australia after the Second World War because they changed the immigration policy here. I was born here so I feel completely Australian but you can be Australian and keep your original identity. There’s a strong Italian community in our area. There are lots of Italian restaurants and there are festivals of Italian culture.

Hi! I’m Akala and I’m an Aboriginal from Arnhem Land in the north of Australia. My community has been there for 50,000 years. The Aboriginals were the first people in Australia although we are only 1% of the population now. I’m in a dance group. We travel around the country performing dances based on the Aboriginal creation stories. Our dances are a mixture of traditional and modern styles. At the moment we’re performing in a theatre in Perth but next week we’re going to dance at Uluru – that’s Ayers Rock – at a traditional festival. There is a lot of interest in Aboriginal culture and art today and I love my job.

Hi! I’m Holly. I’m English and I’m spending a year in Australia between school and university – a ‘gap year’. Lots of British people come to Australia for their gap year because it’s easy to find a temporary job here, and people speak two languages. I came to Sydney with a friend and we found work in a café. In my free time I travel as much as I can. Last month I went diving on the Great Barrier Reef and I’ve also been to Ayers Rock.

What do I think of Australia? The climate and the lifestyle are all fantastic. At Christmas we had a barbecue on the beach!
1 A che cosa associ la California? Scrivi tre cose e poi controlla se sono state menzionate nel brano.

2 Leggi e ascolta il brano. Poi completa il factfile nella pagina accanto.

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Why is California called America's 'Golden State'? Some of the reasons are because gold was discovered here back in the 1840s, many rich and famous people live here and it has a sunny climate and golden, sandy beaches!

California has a long coastline with excellent surf as well as beautiful national parks and forests. The snowy mountains of the Sierra Nevada in the east, and the mysterious Mojave Desert in the south add to its beauty. California also has cosmopolitan cities, a relaxed, fun-loving lifestyle and more theme parks than any other state! And it's rich: California is the fifth largest economy in the world. Its population is 38 million and its biggest industry is manufacturing, especially electronics.

Although Sacramento is the state capital, the two great cities of California are San Francisco in the north and Los Angeles in the south.

San Francisco became important during the gold rush of the 1850s. It has older-style houses and steep hills with cable cars. Famous sights include the Golden Gate Bridge, the prison island of Alcatraz and the exotic Chinatown area.

Los Angeles is a huge city of 10.4 million people. It is most famous for its association with Hollywood and the film industry. The most popular tourist attraction is Hollywood Boulevard where the names and hand prints of film stars are set in the pavements. Millionaire film stars live in the Beverley Hills, Bel Air, Palm Beach and Malibu areas.

Silicon Valley, south of San Francisco, is the birthplace of the computer and electronics revolution. Many businesses were started here in garages and became multimillion-dollar companies, such as Hewlett Packard and Apple. California is also a leader in environmental technology. There are big projects to develop solar energy in the Mojave Desert and wind energy in northern California.
3 Rileggi il brano e rispondi alle domande.  
Why did San Francisco become important in the 1840s?
It became important because gold was discovered in the area.
1 What unusual form of transport do you find in San Francisco?
2 What is the population of Los Angeles?
3 Where do many film stars live?
4 Where did the computer revolution start?
5 Where is there a big project to develop solar energy?

4 Leggi e completa l’e-mail con i verbi corretti.

Hi Max,
What are you 1 doing for your Geography project? I’m doing a project about earthquakes in California. Did you 2 ________ that California has lots of earthquakes?
There was a terrible earthquake in San Francisco in 1906, and there was a bad one in 1989, too. There’s a line 3 ________ the San Andreas Fault which runs through the state and it 4 ________ a major earthquake on it approximately every 130 years. The last really big earthquake on it 5 ________ the Fort Tejon Earthquake in 1857 – that’s more than 150 years ago! People in California have got a name for the next earthquake – they 6 ________ it ‘the Big One’. It 7 ________ be tomorrow! That’s scary, 8 ________ it?

Rob
The Republic of Ireland has a population of 4.2 million – more than one million of whom live in the capital city, Dublin. The central part of Ireland is flat, but there are mountains around the coast. The weather is mild and wet – there are no extremes of temperature, and most of the island has rain all year, creating the famous greenness of ‘the Emerald Isle’.

The English ruled Ireland for over 700 years. The result was a conflict between the native Irish, poor and mainly Catholic, and the English, rich landowners and mainly Protestant. In 1922 Ireland was divided in two: the south became an independent republic, and six counties in the north stayed part of the UK. Politicians are still trying to solve the conflict in Northern Ireland between the Republicans and the Unionists. In the mid-19th century the potato crop, the main Irish agricultural produce, failed. The farmers did not have enough money to pay the rent to the English landowners and also eat, so over one million people starved to death and about one million emigrated, mostly to the United States. Emigration continued until the 1960s.

Pubs are the centre of Irish social life. Try a pint of Guinness (a dark Irish beer) or listen to some Irish folk music there. If you’re in Ireland in the summer, you can watch some traditional sports, such as Gaelic football (something between football and rugby) or hurling, which is like hockey.

Ireland’s capital has a population of 1.6 million. Famous tourist sites include the Castle, Trinity College, the River Liffey and O’Connell Street. And while you’re in the city, why not visit some places associated with famous Irish writers – the novelist James Joyce, the playwright Oscar Wilde or George Bernard Shaw?

Ireland is famous around the world for its music. Irish pop groups (U2, Simple Minds, The Corrs, Westlife) and Irish dancing are very popular. Ireland has a very strong computer industry and exports many goods to the UK. Dublin is an exciting European city with a reputation for culture, fashion, shopping and nightlife.
1 Leggi la pagina del sito web. Abbina i titoli (a-e) ai paragrafi (1-5). Poi ascolta e controlla le tue risposte.
   a  Things to do  
   b  Dublin  
   c  Geography and climate  
   d  Ireland’s history  
   e  Modern Ireland

2 Rispondi alle domande sulla Repubblica d’Irlanda. Usa le tue risposte per scrivere un riassunto del sito web. Inizia così:

   The Republic of Ireland became a separate country from the United Kingdom in 1922.
1 When did the Republic of Ireland become a separate country from the United Kingdom?  
2 What is the population of the republic?  
3 What is the countryside like?  
4 What is the weather like?  
5 Why did people leave Ireland in the mid 1800s?  
6 How do the people enjoy themselves?  
7 What is the capital of Ireland?  
8 What is the population of this city?  
9 What can you see and do there?  
10 What is Ireland famous for around the world?  
11 What is Dublin famous for?

3 Ascolta Melanie e Pete che parlano di una gita scolastica in Irlanda. Che cosa hanno fatto?

   Friday     arrived in Dublin
   Saturday am  
   Saturday pm  
   Sunday am  
   Sunday pm  
   Monday     returned home

4 Leggi le informazioni su un gruppo pop irlandese e completa il factfile.

Westlife is one of the most successful Irish pop groups of all times. All seven of their first singles reached number one in the UK charts. They have sold over 40 million records worldwide. Their latest album Where we are reached number 2 in the charts.

They formed in 1998. Three members of the group, Kian Egan, Mark Feehily and Shane Filan were already in a group. The fourth member of the group is Nicky Byrne.

The group sing a mixture of their own songs and those written by other people. They have also recorded songs with many other artists and performed with artists such as Sinead O’Connor, Mariah Carey, and JLS.

Name of band: Westlife
Number in band: 
Members: 
Type of music: 
Name of latest album: 
Number of records sold: 

1 Osserva le foto. Completa le didascalie con le parole nel riquadro.

bungee-jumping  skydiving  jet-boating  
cycling  diving  surfing  swimming  
skiing  black-water rafting

Go 1 _______ **cycling** along the spectacular Ninety Mile Beach.

Go 2 _______ in underground rivers.

Go 3 _______ over Lake Taupo.

Go 4 _______ with dolphins.

Go 5 _______ with the world’s top surfers on Raglan Beach.

Go 6 _______ on the rivers.

Go 7 _______ in a marine national park.

Go 8 _______ in the Southern Alps.

Go 9 _______ – the sport was invented by a New Zealander!
Culture

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is a great place for an adventure holiday. It became famous as the location for the Lord of the Rings films. The country has two islands: North Island and South Island.

Northland, the region above Auckland, has a very small population and is a paradise of beaches and islands with every type of water sport.

Central North Island, from Auckland to the capital, Wellington, is an area of volcanoes, lakes, rivers and rainforests. Most of New Zealand’s population of about three and a half million people live here. A supervolcano erupted 26,500 years ago and created Lake Taupo, in the centre of this region. The Waikato River is 436kms long and flows from Lake Taupo to the Tasman Sea. It is the longest river in the country.

South Island has a cooler climate than North Island and fewer people live there. It has many rivers, lakes and forests, and it is also famous for its mountains, glaciers and fiords. The Southern Alps are fantastic for skiing because they have good snow and very few trees. Fiordland, in the south-west, has beautiful scenery and is a superb place for diving.

1 What kind of tour has Sam just been on?
He’s just been on a ‘Lord of the Rings’ tour of New Zealand.

2 What was Matamata in the Lord of the Rings films?
Matamata, a sheep farming area near Auckland.

3 What did they film on the Volcanic Plateau?
The battles with the orc armies.

4 What did Sam do in Ohakune?
He slept in the same bed as the star, Orlando Bloom.

5 What is a hangi?
They dug a hole, made a fire in the hole, then cooked fish over the fire.

6 What is the Maori name for New Zealand?
Aotearoa.

2 A coppia, osservate le foto a pag. 14 e parlate delle diverse attività. Usate le parole nel riquadro.

interesting frightening great
boring fantastic exciting

Black-water rafting looks interesting.
Skydiving looks frightening.

3 Leggi e ascolta il brano, poi completa la tabella.

Northland the region north of Auckland
1 _________ New Zealand’s capital city
2 _________ the population of New Zealand
3 _________ a large volcanic lake
4 _________ New Zealand’s longest river
5 _________ mountains in South Island
6 _________ a good place to dive in South Island

4 Leggi e ascolta il brano, poi rispondi alle domande.

I’ve just been on a Lord of the Rings tour of New Zealand. The tour visits all the important locations in the films which were popular in the 2000s. The first place we went to was Matamata, a sheep farming area near Auckland. That was Hobbiton, the hobbits’ village, in the films.

My favourite place was the Volcanic Plateau, near Lake Taupo, where they filmed the battles with the orc armies. We met lots of people connected with the film. In Ohakune in South Island, I slept in the same bed as the star, Orlando Bloom!

The Maoris were the first inhabitants of New Zealand and we visited a Maori village in Rotorua. We had a traditional Maori meal, called a hangi. They dug a hole, made a fire in the hole, then cooked fish over the fire. It was delicious. Did you know that the Maori name for New Zealand is Aotearoa? It means ‘the land of the long white cloud’.

What kind of tour has Sam just been on?
He’s just been on a ‘Lord of the Rings’ tour of New Zealand.

1 What was Matamata in the Lord of the Rings films?
Matamata, a sheep farming area near Auckland.

2 What did they film on the Volcanic Plateau?
The battles with the orc armies.

3 What did Sam do in Ohakune?
He slept in the same bed as the star, Orlando Bloom.

4 Who were the first inhabitants of New Zealand?
The Maoris.

5 What is a hangi?
They dug a hole, made a fire in the hole, then cooked fish over the fire.

6 What is the Maori name for New Zealand?
Aotearoa.

5 Scegli un tipo di vacanza che i turisti potrebbero provare nella tua regione, per es. una vacanza avventura, una visita turistica, ecc. Prendi appunti sui luoghi da visitare e le attività da fare.

6 PROJECT Presenta le informazioni dell’es. 5 in una pagina di un dépliant. Includi una mappa e alcune foto. Usa l’es. 1 come modello.
1 Usa le didascalie per completare il progetto di Kelly. Poi ascolta e controlla.

Welcome to my project on Thanksgiving — a very special day for Americans.

In 1620, a ship called The Mayflower left England. On the ship there were 52 men, 18 women and 32 children. They wanted to find a new place to live, to follow their strict religious rules. People called them the Pilgrims.

After two months at sea, arrived in America. Their first winter was very cold and over 40 people died. In the spring of 1621, with the help of the Native Americans, they planted corn and wheat. Their work was a success! In October the Pilgrims and the Native Americans celebrated the harvest together for three days. They ate venison, chicken, fish, vegetables and lots of fruit.

Now we celebrate Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday in November. It’s a national holiday so lots of people don’t work and I don’t have to go to school! I live in New York so we all go to watch the in the morning. It’s fantastic — there are huge balloons and lots of famous people.

At lunchtime we go to my grandparents’ house. We all help my grandparents cook . We always have roast turkey with cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes. My grandmother makes pumpkin pie — a traditional Thanksgiving dessert.

In the afternoon we watch American football on TV. On Friday some people take a holiday and enjoy a long weekend with their family. In my family we always go shopping for Christmas presents!

2 Rileggi il progetto di Kelly e rispondi alle domande.

1 How many people were on The Mayflower?
2 How long was the journey to America?
3 Why did a lot of people die in the first winter?
4 Can you work out the date of Thanksgiving this year?

5 What do Kelly and her family do at Thanksgiving?
6 What does Kelly do on the day after Thanksgiving?

3 PROJECT Descrivi un menu con piatti tradizionali per una festa speciale italiana. Includi delle foto.
1 Leggi velocemente la pagina web e abbina i titoli (a-d) ai paragrafi (1-4).
Poi ascolta e controlla.

   a Mardi Gras day   c What is Mardi Gras?
   b Carnival season  d Who started Mardi Gras in New Orleans?

1 Mardi Gras is a very old celebration and it probably started in Rome. The name, Mardi Gras, however, is French and it means ‘Fat Tuesday’. It celebrates the last day before the Christian season of Lent. Many countries have Mardi Gras celebrations. The city of New Orleans, in America, is famous for its Mardi Gras festival.

2 The New Orleans celebrations started in 1827. A group of students returned home to New Orleans after studying in France. They copied what they saw in Paris, and put on special clothes and danced through the streets.

3 In New Orleans the carnival season starts on 6th January and goes on till Mardi Gras day in February or March. All through the festival there are private parties and small parades. Bakers sell King Cakes. These are large round cakes with a small plastic baby somewhere inside them and people take the cakes to parties to share. If you find a baby in your piece of cake, you’re the king or queen of the party!

4 Mardi Gras day starts early and there are big parades in every part of the city. Thousands of tourists visit New Orleans to enjoy the celebrations. Groups of people called Krewes wear costumes and masks and throw beads and toys to the people in the streets. The parades, dancing, eating and drinking continue all day. The celebrations have to stop at midnight and that’s the end of the carnival season.

2 Rileggi la pagina web e correggi l’errore sottolineato in ciascuna frase.
Mardi Gras probably started in New Orleans, Rome.

1 Mardi Gras means ‘Fat Wednesday’.
2 Some French students first danced through the streets in New Orleans.
3 The carnival season starts in February.
4 There are beads inside King Cakes.
5 The Krewes sell beads and toys to people.
6 Carnival season in New Orleans finishes in the afternoon on Tuesday.

3 A coppia, fatevi domande sul carnevale in Italia e rispondete. Che similitudini o differenze ci sono con il carnevale a New Orleans?

Talk about

- the time of year
- the most famous places for Carnival
- things people wear
- special food
- parades and other celebrations

4 PROJECT Prepara una pagina web sul carnevale in Italia usando le informazioni dell’es. 3.
Festivals  St Patrick’s Day

1 Leggi e ascolta l’articolo di Michael. In quali due paesi si festeggia St Patrick’s Day?

Tomorrow is 17th March – St Patrick’s Day. It’s the anniversary of the death of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. Patrick wasn’t Irish – he was from Wales – but he went to Ireland in 432 AD and converted many people to Christianity.

Irish people all over the world celebrate St Patrick’s Day. In the USA, there are over 40 million Irish Americans. In Ireland it’s a national holiday and in Dublin there’s a festival for a week with music, street theatre, fireworks and a parade.

Many Irish people wear green clothes on St Patrick’s Day because green is the national colour of Ireland. We also often wear a leaf with three parts called a shamrock, because St Patrick used the shamrock to explain the three parts of the Holy Trinity.

In New York, over 150,000 people walk in the St Patrick’s Day parades. I live in Chicago and we’re going to watch the parade here. There’s going to be lots of Irish music and dancing, and they’re going to dye the Chicago River green! The tradition started in 1962 and now they do it every year. Now they only dye the river for one day, but the first time it was green for a week!

2 Rileggi l’articolo di Michael e rispondi alle domande.

1. Why is St Patrick’s Day on 17th March?
2. How many Irish Americans are there in the USA?
3. How do they celebrate St Patrick’s Day in Dublin?
4. What colour do many people wear on 17th March? Why?
5. What is Michael going to do on St Patrick’s Day?
6. What happens to the Chicago River every St Patrick’s Day?

3 A coppia, completate gli appunti su una festa che si festeggia nella vostra città o regione.

| Name of celebration – |
| Why is the day famous? |
| When do you celebrate this day? |
| What do you do on that day? |

4 PROJECT Prepara un poster sulla festa scelta nell’es. 3. Scrivi un paragrafo per ciascun titolo e includi alcune foto.
1 Leggi velocemente la chat. Scrivi le domande di Joel (a-d) negli spazi corretti (1-4). Poi ascolta e controlla.
   a) What do you do after that?
   b) Why do Americans celebrate this day?
   c) Do you do anything special with your family?
   d) How do Americans celebrate the day?

   **Joel says** Hi, I'm from Bath in England. I'm doing a school project on 4th July in the USA. Please help me!

   **Adam says** Hi Joel! I'm in Philadelphia in the USA. I can help you! The Fourth of July is Independence Day in the USA. It commemorates 4th July, 1776, when America's thirteen colonies voted to become independent from Britain. There are thirteen stripes on the American flag to commemorate this! The first celebration was here in Philadelphia a year later.

   **Joel says**

   **Adam says** 4th July is a national holiday in the USA. We don't go to school and adults don't work. Everyone celebrates the country's birthday! In the morning there are parades in lots of towns and cities, with marching bands and famous people. Lots of people carry an American flag or put one outside their house.

   **Joel says**

   **Adam says** Yes, the weather's usually good so a lot of families go for a picnic. In my family we have a big barbecue with everyone from our street and my dad helps cook hamburgers, steaks and chicken. It's a great day because everyone's so happy.

   **Joel says**

   **Adam says** I almost forgot! The best part of Independence Day is in the evening. Lots of towns and cities have big firework displays. We all go together and watch the fireworks. They're amazing!

   **Joel says** That's great! I've got all the information I need for my project! Thanks, Adam.

2 Rileggi la chat e rispondi alle domande.
   1. What's the date of Independence Day?
   2. What happened on 4th July, 1776?
   3. Why are there thirteen stripes on the American flag?
   4. What happens in the morning on 4th July?
   5. Who does Adam’s family eat with on Independence Day?
   6. What’s Adam’s favourite part of Independence Day?

3 A coppia, fatevi domande e rispondete.
   1. What's 2nd June in Italy?
   2. What does it commemorate?
   3. What do people do on that day?

4 **PROJECT** Scrivi un’e-mail ad un amico di penna inglese in cui spieghi la Festa della Repubblica. Includi delle foto.
1 Leggi e ascolta il brano su Australia Day. Scrivi i nomi dei luoghi.

1 Celebrate! Australia Day Live, Parliament House, Canberra
2 Woggan-ma-gule ceremony
3 Australia Day Cup races
4 Lotterywest Skyworks firework display

Australia Day, on January 26th, is a public holiday and it is the country’s biggest event. On Australia Day Australians celebrate everything that is great about Australia – the land, the people, and the way of life. Concerts, school fêtes, huge public firework displays and other community activities are organized all over the country. For many people, the best way to celebrate Australia Day is a family barbecue!

Many Australians watch TV on January 25th, Australia Day Eve, to see the ‘Australian of the Year’ awards. These awards are for people who have done important work, represented Australia or have helped their community.

After that, there is Celebrate! Australia Day Live on TV from Parliament House in Canberra, with Australian actors, musicians and comedians.

In Sydney, Australia Day begins with an early morning ceremony of traditional Aboriginal singing and dancing called Woggan-ma-gule. The performers are the Gadigan People, the first inhabitants of Sydney. Other events include a public surfing competition and the Tall Ships Race in Sydney Harbour.

At Hanging Rock, there are the famous Australia Day Cup horse races, with lots of family entertainment including a kids’ carnival.

The biggest Australia Day event is the Perth Lotterywest Skyworks. Thousands of people go to the shores of the Swan River and the city parks in the evening to watch this fantastic firework display over the city of Perth.

2 Rileggi il brano e rispondi alle domande.  

When is Australia Day?  
\textit{It’s on January 26th.}

1 What do people celebrate on Australia Day?  
2 What are the ‘Australian of the Year’ awards?  
3 Who were the first inhabitants of Sydney?  
4 What happens in Sydney Harbour on Australia Day?  
5 What is the name of the river in Perth?

3 A coppie, pensate a quattro o cinque persone che potrebbero ricevere il premio \textit{Italian of the Year}. Scrivete come si chiamano, che lavoro fanno e che cosa hanno fatto. Parlatene con la classe.

4 \textbf{PROJECT} Prepara un poster sul premio \textit{Italian of the Year} con le informazioni dell’es. 3.
Comprehension

1. Leggi il brano e scegli la risposta corretta.

   The text is...
   a. a description of British pop music.
   b. an article about an English pop singer.
   c. a story about a beautiful young English girl.

2. Rispondi in modo completo alle domande.

   1. What colour eyes has Joss got?
   2. What is Joss Stone’s real name?
   3. Where is Devon?
   4. What is Joss’s favourite kind of music?
   5. Why did Joss go to New York when she was fourteen?
   6. What is the name of Steve Greenberg’s record company?
   7. How many albums has Joss recorded?
   8. How many BRIT awards has Joss won?
   9. Who is Patti LaBelle?
   10. What does Patti say about Joss Stone?

3. Conosci qualche canzone di Joss Stone? Che tipo di musica ti piace?

Joss Stone is really young but she’s already one of Britain’s biggest pop stars. Joss is a beautiful young girl with long blonde hair and blue eyes, and she’s also a fantastic singer with a very deep, powerful voice. Joss’s real name is Joscelyn Eve Stoker. She was born in 1987 and she comes from Devon, in the south-west of England. Joss listened to a lot of music at home. Her favourite kind of music is soul music and R&B. At the age of 14, she went to New York for an audition with Steve Greenberg, the head of S-Curve Records. Steve was amazed when he heard Joss’s voice and he immediately asked her to join his record company. Joss recorded her first CD in 2003 when she was only 16. It was called ‘The Soul Sessions EP’ and Joss sang famous songs from the 1970s. It was very successful and sold over 2 million copies. In 2004 Joss recorded her second CD, ‘Mind, Body and Soul’. The 14 songs on this CD were all new and Joss wrote many of them. This album reached number 1 in the UK charts. Joss became the youngest female to top the UK charts. Since then she has made another two albums and continued to sell lots of records, winning two BRIT awards and a Grammy. She has also started acting and has appeared both in films and in TV dramas. Young people love her and older people think she’s brilliant, too. It’s incredible that she had such a strong voice at such a young age, but black soul singer Patti LaBelle explains simply: ‘She was born like that. She didn’t have to practise it. The girl can sing.’
Information transfer

Trasferire informazioni
Prima di tutto leggi con attenzione tutto il brano / i brani e il modulo.
Rileggi il brano / i brani e sottolinea le informazioni pertinenti.
In alcuni casi le informazioni devono essere riscritte in maniera diversa per adattarle al nuovo tipo di documento. Ad esempio, *Thirty thousand people live in the area* potrebbe essere riscritto in un modulo nella seguente maniera: *Population: 30,000.*
Oppure, *She’s meeting her mother for lunch at two o’clock* potrebbe essere riscritto in un appunto per un’agenda nella seguente maniera: *2.00 meet Mum for lunch.*

1 Leggi l’e-mail e completa il factfile.

Hi Sarah,
I’m very happy you’re coming to see us in Tasmania! Here’s the information you asked for: Tasmania is Australia’s smallest state, with only 483,000 people. The island is in the Southern Ocean, south-east of Australia. It’s a beautiful place with fantastic scenery. You can do lots of adventure sports, such as bungee-jumping, surfing, white-water rafting and hot air ballooning. The warmest months here are from December to February (your winter!).

We live in the capital, Hobart. It’s a great city. If you come in December for four weeks, you can enjoy the Hobart Summer Festival, the Taste of Tasmania Festival and the Sydney to Hobart Boat Race. While you are here, you should visit Cradle Mountain in the north-west of the island, and the ‘Land of a Thousand Lakes’ in the centre of the island. Let’s go on a trip together!

Anna
Leggi il brano e scegli la risposta corretta per ciascuna domanda: A, B o C.

1 Jamie Oliver is a famous

2 Jamie Oliver
   A isn’t married.
   B has a wife and children.
   C is married with one child.

3 What is Jamie Oliver like?
   A friendly  B simple healthy food  C angry

4 When did Jamie Oliver become famous?
   A in the 1990s  B in 2002  C 50 years ago

5 What is Fifteen?
   A a TV programme  B a restaurant  C a TV channel

6 British school dinners
   A got worse in the 1990s.
   B have always been bad.
   C were good in the 1990s.

7 Where is Durham?
   A in the south of England
   B in the north of England
   C in the west of England

8 Where do ‘dinner ladies’ work?
   A in schools  B in restaurants  C at home

9 Jamie’s School Dinners showed that it is
   _________ to change children’s eating habits.
   A impossible  B easy  C difficult

10 As a result of Jamie’s School Dinners, there
    _________ in British schools.
    A was more fast food
    B were more packed lunches
    C was healthier food
1 Leggi l’intervista con Kelly Hunter e rispondi alle domande.

Kelly, when did you start horse riding, and do you do any other sports?
I started horse riding when I was ten and I won my first competition when I was fourteen. I also go swimming and running as part of my training.

You stopped horse riding for six months in 2002 because of an accident. What happened?
I fell off my horse and broke my arm.

Is horse riding a dangerous sport?
There are more accidents in some other sports, like skiing, than in horse riding. But horse riding accidents are more often serious because people fall on their heads. I was lucky! It’s very important to use the right equipment and to wear a good riding hat.

1 What competition did Kelly win?
2 How old was Kelly when she started horse riding?
3 When did Kelly break her arm?
4 How long did she stop horse riding for after her accident?
5 Which sport has more accidents than horse riding?
6 Why does Kelly say she was lucky?

2 Ti è mai successo un incidente mentre facevi sport? Che cosa è successo?
**Completing a form**

**Completere un modulo**
Ricava delle informazioni da un dialogo o da un brano per completare un modulo. Le informazioni da ricavare sono pratiche, ad esempio orari di apertura, date, prezzi, ecc.
Prima dell’ascolto, leggi tutto il modulo. Osserva gli spazi vuoti e decidi che tipo di informazioni ti servono per completare ciascuno degli spazi vuoti. Poi ascolta il dialogo o il brano.

1 **Che tipo di informazioni servono per completare gli spazi vuoti? Scegli l’alternativa corretta.**

   - a telephone number / a date
   - a musical instrument / a price
   - a place / a day of the week
   - a time / an address
   - a name / an activity
   - a school subject / a sport

2 **Osserva il modulo. A coppia, discutete di che tipo di informazioni servono e date esempi di risposte possibili.**

   **Royal Lancaster Hotel**
   - Guest name: George Adams
   - Date of booking: 
   - Type of room: 
   - Price of room: £50 per adult
   - Price of room: per child (3+)
   - No. of people: 2 adults and 1 child
   - Age of child: 
   - Check-in time: 

3 **Ascolta e completa il modulo.**
   **It tipo di informazioni mancanti era corretto?**

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Matching K

Abbinare liste di parole
Prima di tutto osserva le due liste e vedi quali parole devi abbinare. Ad esempio, ti potrebbe essere chiesto di abbinare una lista di nomi di persone ai loro cibi preferiti, oppure i giorni della settimana a un gruppo di attività.
La seconda lista di opzioni è di solito più lunga della prima, perciò non tutte le parole della seconda lista verranno abbinate a quelle della prima.

1 Prima dell’ascolto, abbina le figure (1-8) alle parole (a-h).

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>school bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>snowboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>webcam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>jeans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>joystick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>rollerblades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>T-shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Ascolta Ann mentre parla di compere ad un’amica. Che cosa ha comprato ciascuna persona? Ci sono due cose che non ti servono.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Shopping items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>a football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise</td>
<td>b school bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob</td>
<td>c snowboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>d webcam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>e joystick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>f joystick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g rollerblades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h T-shirt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 A coppie, leggete il dialogo. Osservate l’elenco di cose nell’es. 1 e scrivete che cosa ha comprato ciascuna persona.

Friend Did you go to the new shopping centre on Saturday, Ann?
Ann Yes, we had a great day. We went to all the shops. I bought some new jeans.
Friend Really! What did the others buy?
Ann Well, Louise had a lot of birthday money and she bought a ___ for her computer. There’s a great computer shop. It’s got everything.
Ann Really? Did Rob buy anything there? He usually spends all his money on computer games.
Ann Yes, he did! He got a new ___ for one of his games. It’s really great.
Friend Did you go to that big, new sports shop on the corner? It looks fantastic.
Ann Yes, we did. We were in there for about an hour. Everything is on sale and really cheap. Kate bought some ___ for £15 and Paul got a ___ for £2.50!
Friend Wow, that is cheap. Did anyone buy anything for school?
Ann Yes, Sarah bought a new ___.
Friend What’s it like?
Ann It’s great. It’s blue and white and it’s got the designer’s name on it.
Friend Cool! Oh well. I hope I can go next time.

4 Ora ascolta, controlla e ripeti.
Identifying pictures

1. Ascolta le conversazioni. Leggi le domande e scegli l’alternativa corretta: A, B o C.

   What time does the shop close?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □

2. What has James done?

   A □  B □  C □

   1. What has James done?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □

3. What do they decide to do?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □

4. Where does Anna live?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □

5. Which photograph is the girl’s brother?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □

6. Which T-shirt does he buy?

   A □  B □  C □

   A □  B □  C □
Exam Practice Listening

Matching K

1 Ascolta Tom mentre parla ad un amico delle sue vacanze. Che attività ha fatto per ciascun giorno? Ci sono due attività che non ti servono.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sunday</td>
<td>g white-water rafting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Monday</td>
<td>b waterskiing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tuesday</td>
<td>c sailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wednesday</td>
<td>d cycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Thursday</td>
<td>e sightseeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Friday</td>
<td>f swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g horse riding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h surfing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple choice K

2 Ascolta Jack e Amy che parlano di un programma alla TV. Leggi le domande e scegli l’alternativa corretta: A, B o C.

Jack is watching a programme called
A ☐ West Street.
B ☑ West Hill.
C ☐ West End.

1 The programme is a
A ☐ documentary.
B ☑ reality TV show.
C ☐ soap opera.

2 The programme started
A ☐ three weeks ago.
B ☑ three months ago.
C ☐ three years ago.

3 In the programme, Adam is
A ☐ at school.
B ☐ in the town centre.
C ☐ at home.

4 Mr Evans is a
A ☐ policeman.
B ☐ doctor.
C ☑ head teacher.

5 The programme finishes at
A ☐ 7.30 p.m.
B ☐ 7.00 p.m.
C ☑ 7.15 p.m.

Completing a form K

Ascolta le informazioni registrate su White Towers Theme Park e completa il modulo.

White Towers Theme Park

Location: near Coventry
Number of rides: 1 _________
Top attraction: Surfcrasher rollercoaster
Places to eat: 2 _________ and _________
Covered area: amusement arcades and with: 3 _________
Opening times: every day except 4 _________
Ticket prices: 5 _________ per person
6 _________ family ticket
Preparare e presentare un argomento oralmente

Esercitati a fare il tuo discorso prima dell’esame, ma non impararlo a memoria. Ricordati che hai un limite di tempo. Durante l’esame guardi i tuoi appunti se sei agitato/a o se non ricordi il punto seguente. Parla nel modo più naturale possibile. Probabilmente ti faranno delle domande sull’argomento che hai esposto. Prepara informazioni in più che potranno servirti per rispondere.

1 Ascolta la presentazione di Jenny. Quante foto mostra? A che cosa si riferiscono?

2 Jenny ha scritto degli appunti in preparazione alla sua presentazione. Riascoltala e metti gli appunti (a-e) nell’ordine corretto (1-5).

NOTES FOR TALK
Introduction – ‘Today I’m going to talk about…’
General topic – hobbies
My subject – ice skating

Transport? – how we get there and back

Conclusion – ‘brilliant start to the weekend’

When? – Friday evenings, details of session

Who with? – Alice / meet a group of friends (Photo 1)

Information about the ice rink (Photo 2)

3 L’esaminatore pone alcune domande a Jenny dopo la sua presentazione. Leggi le risposte di Jenny e scrivi le domande complete.

Examiner (where / ice rink?)

Jenny It’s in Bridge Street, near the bus station.

Examiner (you / wear / special clothes when you ice-skate?)

Jenny I wear gloves because the ice is cold when you fall over.

Examiner (when / you / start ice skating?)

Jenny I started five years ago, when I was nine years old.

Examiner (you / ever / have lessons?)

Jenny Yes, I had some lessons when I started.

4 Devi fare una presentazione orale sugli hobby. Scegli un hobby e pensa a foto o ad oggetti che potresti usare per illustrare la tua presentazione. Completa gli appunti per la tua presentazione. Scrivi:

▶ How often?
▶ When?
▶ Where?
▶ Who with?
▶ Why do you like it?

General topic | Hobbies
--- | ---

My subject
Introduction

Conclusion

5 A coppie, discutete i vostri appunti.

6 Prepara la tua presentazione orale ed esponila ai tuoi compagni. Rispondi alle loro domande.
Acting out a role-play with cards

Gioco di ruolo con le carte.

Uno di voi ha una scheda per formulare le domande, l'altro ha una scheda con le informazioni per rispondere.
Se non capisci ricordati di usare una di queste frasi:
I'm sorry, I don't understand.
Could you speak more slowly, please?
Can you repeat that, please?

1 A coppia, osservate le carte per il gioco di ruolo. Completate il dialogo.

Student A Christmas holiday
1 where / holiday?
2 how many nights / stay?
3 where / stay?
4 any tours?
5 how much / student ticket?
6 food / Christmas Day?

Student B Christmas in Paris
£275 (or £250 for students)
4 nights, departing 23rd December
Staying in hotel near Eiffel Tower
Tours of the Louvre Museum and Montmartre
A turkey dinner on Christmas Day

2 Ora ascolta il dialogo e confronta le tue risposte.

3 Riascolta il dialogo. Dopo quale domanda lo studente B dice:
   1 Can you repeat that, please?
   2 Could you speak more slowly, please?

4 A coppia, esercitatevi a recitare il dialogo.
   Lo studente A pone le domande e lo studente B risponde. Poi scambiatevi i ruoli.
   Usate le frasi nel riquadro Help nei vostri dialoghi.
Acting out a role-play with cards

1. A coppie, lo studente A pone domande e lo studente B risponde. Poi scambiatevi i ruoli.

**Student A**

**Film**
1. name / film?
2. which / cinema?
3. on all week?
4. time / start?
5. how much / tickets?

**Student B**

**Café**
1. name of café?
2. address?
3. what / sell?
4. hot food?
5. time / close?

**Student A**

**Monster Parade**
The Odeon Cinema, Birmingham
One night only
Friday 21st October, 8 p.m.
All seats £5.50

**Student B**

**THE CORNER CAFÉ**
14 Edward Street, Bath
Snacks, meals and drinks all day!
Hot and cold food
Open 8 a.m.-10 p.m.
The best coffee in town!
Prepared and giving a talk

1 Prepara una presentazione orale su uno di questi argomenti: My Weekend, A Great Day, My Hero. Ricordati di:
   - includere un’introduzione e una conclusione;
   - preparare degli appunti su quello che dirai;
   - illustrare la tua presentazione con foto o oggetti.
Esponi la tua presentazione ai tuoi compagni. Rispondi alle loro domande.

Describing a picture

2 A coppie, fate domande sulla figura e rispondete.
Guided dialogues

Dialoghi guidati

Spesso le istruzioni si concentrano su cose come saluti, dare un suggerimento o fare un’offerta, accettare o rifiutare qualcosa, fare domande e rispondere, esprimere opinioni ecc.

Usa l’espressione inglese adatta alle situazioni, ad esempio:

Offri una bibita al tuo amico
Would you like a drink?

Leggi attentamente le istruzioni prima di iniziare a scrivere.
Quando hai finito, rileggi bene tutto il dialogo.

1 Abbina le istruzioni in italiano (1-10) alle espressioni inglese corrette (a-j).

Dialogue instructions

1 Saluta un amico.
2 Di’ arrivederci.
3 Chiedi come sta.
4 Di’ che stai bene.
5 Fai un invito.
6 Rifiuta un invito.
7 Accetta un invito.
8 Proponi qualcosa.
9 Dai un consiglio.
10 Esprimi accordo.

English expressions

a You should...
b Fine, thanks.
c I’m sorry, I can’t.
d Let’s… / Why don’t we…?
e How are you?
f Yes, that’s a good idea.
g Hi. / Hello.
h OK. / Yes, thanks.
i Goodbye. / Bye.
j Would you like to…?

2 Segui la traccia e scrivi la parte di Lauren nel dialogo.

Dan Hi, Lauren!
Lauren Risposta al saluto. Chiedi come sta.
Dan Fine, thanks. Would you like to play tennis?
Lauren Rifiuta l’invito. Di’ che stai facendo i compiti di matematica.
Dan Why don’t you do your homework tomorrow? I’ll help you.
Lauren Accetta. Ringrazia.

3 Scrivi il dialogo.

Maria Saluti Rob.
Rob Ricambia il saluto. Chiedi come sta.
Maria Di’ che stai bene. Chiedi a Rob che cosa sta facendo.
Rob Di’ che non stai facendo niente.
Maria Suggerisci di andare in piscina.
Rob Rifiuta l’invito. Di’ che non sai nuotare.
Maria Consiglia a Rob di imparare a nuotare.
Rob Concorda, ma di’ che devi trovare un istruttore di nuoto.
Maria Offerti di insegnare a Rob. Di’ che sei brava in nuoto.
Rob Accetta l’offerta. Ringrazia Maria.
Summary writing

Scrivere un riassunto

Prima di tutto leggi il brano fino alla fine una o due volte.
Poi leggi ogni singolo paragrafo attentamente.
Evidenzia i punti che pensi siano importanti e cancella dettagli di importanza secondaria.
Scrivi un riassunto basato sui punti che hai evidenziato, usando parole tue.
Controlla il numero di parole. Se il riassunto è troppo lungo, accorcia.
Se è troppo corto, riguarda il brano e scegli le informazioni più pertinenti da aggiungere.

1 Leggi il brano. Quale paragrafo (1 o 2) tratta dei seguenti argomenti?
   a safaris
   b seaside holidays

2 Leggi il riassunto di Tim del paragrafo 1.
Poi scrivi il riassunto del paragrafo 2 in 30-40 parole.

About one million tourists visit Kenya each year. Kenya is very beautiful and has an excellent climate. It’s hot all year but it isn’t too hot. The temperature doesn’t usually go above 30°C. Kenya is ideal for a seaside holiday as it has hundreds of miles of beautiful beaches, with white sand and warm water. Resorts such as Mombasa have lots of hotels with swimming pools and private beaches.

One million tourists visit Kenya each year because it’s very beautiful and has an excellent climate. It’s ideal for a seaside holiday.
(24 words)

Tourism in Kenya

1 About one million tourists visit Kenya each year. Kenya is very beautiful and has an excellent climate. It’s hot all year but it isn’t too hot. The temperature doesn’t usually go above 30°C. Kenya is ideal for a seaside holiday as it has hundreds of miles of beautiful beaches, with white sand and warm water. Resorts such as Mombasa have lots of hotels with swimming pools and private beaches.

2 Kenya is also a favourite place for safaris. It has 50 national parks, including the most famous parks, Tsavo, Amboseli and the Masai Mara on the Tanzanian border. These parks have a large variety of animals. You can see elephants, lions, rhinos, hippos and many other species of animals. Many people have a ‘safari-and-beach’ holiday, with a week on safari followed by a week on the beach. More adventurous tourists visit the beautiful scenery away from the coast, such as the spectacular Lake Naivasha, or they climb Mount Kenya.
Open dialogues

1
Usa le informazioni tra parentesi per completare i dialoghi. Scrivi frasi complete.

1
Marco Hello! I'm Marco.
Chelsea (hi / name / Chelsea)

Marco Nice to meet you, Chelsea.
Chelsea (you / Spanish?)

Marco No, I'm not. I'm Italian. Are you English?
Chelsea (no / I / Australian)

Marco Australia's great. I went there last year.
Chelsea (where / you / go?)

Marco I went to Darwin, in the north. Have you ever been to Italy?
Chelsea (yes / I / go / Rome and Florence)

Marco When did you go?
Chelsea (I / go / 2005)

Guided dialogues

2
Scrivi i dialoghi in inglese usando le tracce.

2
Lisa Saluta Alan e invitalo a cena a casa tua stasera.

Alan Rifiuta l'invito. Di' che non ti senti bene.

Lisa Chiedi che cosa c'è che non va.

Alan Di' che hai mal di stomaco.

Lisa Consigliagli di andare dal medico.

Alan Di' che il tuo medico è in ferie.

Lisa Consigliagli di comprare delle medicine in farmacia.

Alan Concorda.

Lisa Offriti di andare tu in farmacia.

Alan Accetta l’offerta. Ringrazia.

2
Matt Saluta Helen e suggerisci di andare a fare una passeggiata.

Helen Rifiuta l’invito. Di’ che è venuto a trovarti tuo cugino.

Matt Invitala ad andare al cinema questa sera.

Helen Accetta e chiedi a che ora inizia il film.

Matt Dille che inizia alle otto.

Helen Suggerisci di incontrarvi davanti al cinema alle otto meno dieci.

Matt Accetta e di’ ‘a più tardi’.
Postcards

1 Leggi la nota della tua amica Sarah. Completa la cartolina e rispondi alle sue domande.

Send me a postcard and tell me if you’re enjoying your holiday! I want to know where you are, what you’re doing and what the weather’s like.

2nd August
Hi Sarah!

---

Bye,

---

Notes

2 Leggi la conversazione telefonica e scrivi un bigliettino a Jake.

Dan: Hi, Emma. It’s Dan. Do you want to come to the cinema? There’s a good film on at six.

Emma: Oh, I don’t know. My brother, Jake, isn’t home yet. I usually cook a pizza for our dinner on Tuesdays because my mum works late.

Dan: Jake can cook his pizza. Leave it on the table and he can put it in the oven!

Emma: Maybe. But he’ll be worried when he comes home and I’m not here.

Dan: Write him a note. Tell him where you are and tell him about the pizza.

Emma: What time does the film finish?

Dan: Eight o’clock. You can be home at 8.30.

Emma: OK. See you in ten minutes.

Letters

3 Leggi le istruzioni e scrivi le lettere. Ricordati di includere l’indirizzo e la data.

1 Imagine you have received a letter from a new English-speaking penfriend. Write a reply to him / her. Include these points: thank your penfriend for his / her letter, tell him / her about yourself, your family, your school and your hobbies, ask your penfriend some questions about himself / herself.

2 Write a letter to your grandparents. Thank them for their birthday present of €25. Tell them about your birthday (Where did you go? What did you do?).

Summary writing

4 Leggi il brano sui turisti cinesi nel Regno Unito. Scrivi un riassunto di 25 parole.

The Chinese have arrived!

Before 2005, Chinese visitors could only come to the UK as students or business people. But in 2005 the Chinese government changed the law and in July the first group of Chinese tourists arrived in Britain for a week. They each paid £1,200 for their holiday. During their week in Britain, the tourists visited the tourist sights of London and had a special dinner with Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, at the Tower of London. They visited Stratford-upon-Avon because it’s Shakespeare’s birthplace. After that they went to Manchester because English football teams are very popular in China, and the most popular team is Manchester United. Then they visited Edinburgh because it’s the home of J.K. Rowling, author of the Harry Potter novels. The Chinese tourists had a fantastic time. They liked British people and British food, and they loved shopping! The visit was a great success. As a result more and more Chinese tourists come to the UK. By 2008, there were more than 200,000 a year.
A
Aboriginal /æbəˈridʒən/ aborigen
adventurous /əˈventʃərəs/ avventuroso
album /ˈælbəm/ album
allow /əˈlau/ consentire
amazed /əˈmezd/ sbalordito
apartment building /əˈpærtmənt bɪldɪŋ/ condominio
approximately /əˈprɒksmətli/ all’incirca
architect /ˈɑːktɪkɪtʃər/ architetto
architecture /ˈɑːktɪkətrē/ architettura
aristocratic /əˈristəkrətik/ aristocratico
article of clothing /ˈɑːrtɪkl əvˈkləʊðŋ/ articolo di abbigliamento
Asian /ˈæzɪən/ asiatico
association /əˈsəʊʃiən/ legame
atmosphere /ˈætməsfoər/ atmosfera
audition /ˈɔːdʒʊnt/ provino
authentic /ɔːˈθen(t)ɪk/ genuino, autentico
autumn /ɔːtəm/ autunno
award /əˈwɔːrd/ premio
background /bækgraʊnd/ retroterra, ambiente
baker /ˈbeɪkə/ fornaio
be on /bi ˈɒn/ essere in programma al cinema
beauty /ˈbjuːti/ bellezza
black /blæk/ di colore, nero
black water rafting /blæk wɔtəˈræftɪŋ/ ‘rafting/ faire rafting in fiumi sotterranei al buio
boar /ˈboʊə(r)/ cinghiale
brave /ˈbreɪv/ coraggioso
business people /ˈbiznəs pɪˈpɪ/ gente d’affari
cable car /ˈkeɪbl ˈkeɪ(ə)r/ funivia, funicolare
cake /keɪk/ torta
Calypso /ˈkæljʊspəʊ/ calipso
campaign /ˈkæmpəni/ perni fare campana
carpeter /ˈkærpətə/ falegname
centred on /ˈsentərd ɔn/ concentrato su
ceremony /ˈsɜːrəməni/ cerimonia
colour /ˈkʌlər/ beneficenza
test /tɛst/ classifica
chef /tʃef/ cuoco
cinnamon /ˈsɪnəməʊn/ cibo
creamy /ˈkriːmi/ creme
creativity /ˈkriːtəvətɪ/ creatività
criminal /ˈkrɪmən(ə)l/ criminale
correct /ˈkɔrɛkt/ corretto
crystal /ˈkrɪstəl/ cristallo
culture /ˈkʌltʃər/ cultura
cure /kjuːr/ cura
D
dance /dɑːns/ danza
darkness /ˈdɑːrknəs/ oscurità
decorate /ˈdekrət/ addobbare
depart /dɪˈpɑːrt/ partire
disposable /dɪˈspɑːzəbl/ progettare
design /dɪˈzaɪn/ stilista
dialect /ˈdaɪəlekt/ dialettico
discovery /ˌdɪs.kərəˈvəri/ scoperta
disease /ˈdɪzɪs/ malattia
dish /dɪʃ/ specialità
dog /dɔɡ/ cane
dragon /ˈdrɔːɡn/ drago
dyke /dai/ tinger
dyked /dai(ə)d/ tingere
early (17th century) /ˈeəli (17t h ˈsentʃərni)/ primo ( XVII secolo)
daylight /ˈdeɪlɪt/ tardo
dearth /ˈdiθɔːθ/ terremoto
defective electronics /ˈdɪfɪktɪv ɪnˈtərnoʊkstɪkəl/ elettronica
Emerald Isle /ˈɛmərəld ɪsəl/ Isola di Smeraldo
environmental /ɪnˈvɜːrntməntl/ ambientale
erosion /ɪˈroʊʃn/ eruzione
event /ɪˈvent/ avvenimento
evil /ˈevl/ male
exotic /ˈɛksətɪk/ esotico
explode /ɪkˈspləʊd/ esplodere, scoppiare
fail /fɔːl/ andare a male (di raccolto)
fault /fɔːlt/ folaga
feminine /fɪˈmɪn(ə)n/ femminista
flori /ˈflɔːri/ fiore
fight /fɪtʃ/ combattere
firework display /ˈfaɪərwɜːk ˈdɪʃpəl/ spettacolo pirotecnico
flow from /flaʊ frɔːm/ sgorgare da
flowing /ˈflɔʊɪŋ/ ‘fəʊɪŋ/ amante del divertimento
funny /ˈfʌnnɪ/ buffo, strano
furniture /ˈfɜːntʃər/ mobili
G
gap year /gæp jɔː(r)/ anno di attesa
prima di entrare all’università
geographer /dʒiˈɡriːfər/ geografo
ghirlanda /ɡɪrˌlændə/ ‘ɡɪrˌlændə/ giardino
glades /ɡlædəz/ guanti
gold rush /ˈɡɔːld rʌʃ/ corsa all’oro
golden /ˈɡɔldən/ d’oro
good /ɡʊd/ bene
grace /ɡreɪs/ preghiera
gravity /ˈɡrævətɪ/ gravità
great-grandfather /ɡreɪtˈɡreɪnɡrændfɑːðər/ grande nonno
harmonium /ˈhæmərənjuːm/ cimbalino
harvest /ˈhɑːvəst/ raccolto
have a disco /hæv əˈdɪskə/ fare una festa tipo discoteca
heart /hɑːrt/ cuore
hero /ˈhɪərəʊ/ eroe
holiday apartment /ˈhɒlɪdeɪ əˈpɑːrtmənt/ appartamento per le vacanze
horse /hɔːs/ cavallo
horsing /hɔːs ˈraʊndɪŋ/ ‘equitazione
I
ideal /aɪˈdɪəl/ ideale
identity /aɪˈdentəti/ identità
immigration policy /ɪmˈmɪgrəʃn ˈpoləsi/ politica dell’immigrazione
infect /ɪnˈfɛkt/ infezione
inhabit /ɪnˈhɪbɪt/ abitante
inspire /ɪnˈspایr/ incoraggiare
interest /ɪnˈtɜːst/ interesse
jet-boating /dʒɪtˈbəʊtɪŋ/ jet-boating
juxtaposition /dʒɪkˈstrɒpsɪʃ(ə)n/ andare in acquascooter
junk food /dʒʌŋk fʊd/ cibo a scarso valore nutrizivo
K
kayaking /ˈkeɪkɪŋ/ ‘keɪkɪŋ/ fare canoa
kingdom /ˈkɪŋdəm/ reame
known as /ˈknoʊn əz/ conosciuto come
lamp /læmp/ lume (a olio)
lazy (15th century) /ˈleɪzi/ tardo ( XV secolo)
landowner /ˈlændˌəʊnə/ proprietario
law /laʊ/ legge
L
Le fretta /ˈle frɛtə/ Quaresima
lifestyle /ˈlaɪflaɪst/ stile di vita
light /laɪt/ luce
liver /ˈlaɪvə(r)/ fegato
major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/ grave
manufacturing /mənˈfæktʃuərɪŋ/ manifatturiero
Mardi Gras /ˈmɑːrdi ˈɡrɔːz/ Martedì
Grasso
marine /ˈmərəni/ marino
marriage /ˈmærɪdʒ/ matrimonio
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ scimmia
moon /mɔʊn/ luna
mysterious /ˈmiːzərəstɪs/ misterioso
N
natural /ˈnætʃrəl/ naturale
natural world /ˈnætʃrəl ˈwɜːld/ mondo naturale
noisy /ˈnɔɪzɪ/ rumoroso
nose /nɔz/ naso
novelist /ˈnɒvəlɪst/ romanziere
office /ˈɒfɪs/ ufficio
oil /aɪl/ olio (aromatico)
oil candle /ˈaɪl ˈkiːnəld/ lampada a olio
packed lunch /ˈpækt ˈlaʊntʃ/ pranzo al sacco
packet /ˈpækt/ pacchetto
parade /ˈpærəd/ sfilata
paradise /ˈpeərədɪs/ paradiso
get smart