Detroit, Michigan, in the north-east of the USA, was once famous because of its car factories. Its nickname was Motor City. A lot of migrants, mostly black, came to the factories to get jobs. In 1959, a songwriter called Berry Gordy left his job at one of the factories and started a record label called Motown Records. He created the first girl group and boy bands, and described the music as ‘the sound of young America’. The music was fun, easy-to-remember pop songs. All the singers were black, smart and good-looking, and some were very young. Michael Jackson was originally a Motown artist with his brothers in the band, The Jackson Five. Other great Motown stars included Stevie Wonder and Marvin Gaye.

Detroit, Nashville, New York, Seattle

Country and western

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, is also the capital of country and western music. In the 1920s, a national radio programme called The Grand Ole Opry began there. It became a very popular live show. Many country and western singers, including Elvis Presley, started their careers on this show.

Country and western music developed from the folk music of immigrants to the USA during the nineteenth century. The immigrants came from Eastern Europe and made their homes in the south of the USA, in the state of Tennessee. The immigrants sang sad songs about their lives in a new country – songs about love, hard work and suffering.

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, is also the capital of country and western music. In the 1920s, a national radio programme called The Grand Ole Opry began there. It became a very popular live show. Many country and western singers, including Elvis Presley, started their careers on this show.

The USA – a music city tour

1 Leggi il brano e scrivi sulla cartina i nomi delle città e i tipi di musica del riquadro.

Detroit  Nashville  New York  Seattle
country and western  grunge rock  hip hop  Motown
Hip hop describes the music, dance and graffiti that began in the 1970s in the Bronx area of New York, on the northeast coast of the USA. Black DJs began to talk over the records that they played. They called this ‘MC-ing’, or ‘rapping’. The words of rap songs were often about racial or social problems. In the past, the many gangs in New York had a culture of fighting. Rapping, break-dancing and graffiti competitions began to replace this fighting culture. Later, rap records became popular with white people in the city’s night clubs. In the 1980s, music videos and the MTV television channel made hip hop popular all over the world.

Around 1990 grunge rock began in Seattle, in Washington State on the north-west coast of the USA. Grunge rock developed from punk rock and heavy metal. The bands dressed in ‘anti-fashion’ clothes and played loud guitars. Their songs were often very negative. Grunge became popular all over the world for a few years. Nirvana, the most successful grunge rock band, became even more popular after its singer, Kurt Cobain, died in 1994.

**Glossary**
- develop: svilupparsi
- suffering: sofferenza
- live (adv): dal vivo
- career: carriera
- factory: fabbrica
- nickname: soprannome
- record label: casa discografica
- gang: banda
- competition: gara

**Presentazione orale**

Prepara una presentazione orale sui tuoi gusti musicali. Prendi degli appunti usando le seguenti domande per aiutarti. Parla per circa 2 minuti.
- What are your favourite types of music?
- Why do you like them?
- Which particular singers and bands do you like?
- Are there any types of music that you don’t like?
- Why don’t you like them?

Assicurati di saper fare degli esempi durante una presentazione orale.
- for example: per esempio
  - I really like relaxing classical music, for example, music by Mozart or Chopin.
- like: come/quale
  - My favourite singers are American hip hop artists like De La Soul.
Hollywood legends
1 Leggi i brani. Chi tra gli attori dei brani ha fatto questi lavori prima di diventare una star del cinema?
1 comedian Stan Laurel
2 lorry driver
3 factory worker
4 cinema manager

Laurel and Hardy
Stan Laurel’s real name was Stanley Jefferson. He was born in 1890 in the north of England and he became a comedian in the theatre. In 1912 he emigrated to the USA and changed his name to Stan Laurel. In 1927 he made his first film with Oliver Hardy. The name of the film was The Second Hundred Years.

Oliver Hardy was born in 1892. He was an American, from the south. At first, he was a singer, and then he had his own cinema. In 1913 he became a film actor. He met Stan Laurel when they both worked for the Hal Roach Studios in California in the 1920s. Laurel and Hardy made 106 films together. Their speciality was slapstick comedy and they were very popular. When Hollywood started to make films with sound, most silent film stars lost their jobs, but Laurel and Hardy continued to have successful careers. Hardy died in 1957 and Laurel died in 1965.

Marilyn Monroe
Marilyn Monroe was born in 1926 in Los Angeles. Her real name was Norma Jeane Baker. In the Second World War she worked in a factory. In 1945 a photographer came to the factory and took photos of the girls there. Marilyn’s pictures were very popular and she began to work as a model. In 1946 she got her first film contract. Marilyn appeared in 29 films. Comedy and musicals were her speciality. Some of her famous songs are ‘Diamonds are a Girl’s Best Friend’ and ‘My Heart Belongs to Daddy’. Marilyn married three times. Two of her husbands were famous: Joe DiMaggio, a baseball star, and Arthur Miller, a writer. Marilyn died in 1962. She was only 36.

Sean Connery
Sean Connery was born in 1930 in Edinburgh, Scotland. When he was young, he did lots of different jobs. He was a milkman and a lorry driver. He also worked as a model. A friend told him to try acting. He soon got lots of work in the theatre and in action films and he was the first James Bond. His most famous films are seven Bond films: Dr. No, From Russia With Love, Goldfinger, Thunderball, You Only Live Twice, Diamonds Are Forever and Never Say Never Again. After the Bond films he had many other successes, including The Name of the Rose, Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade and The Untouchables. He won an Oscar for The Untouchables in 1987. When he was 75, Sean Connery announced his retirement from acting.

Glossary
comedian comico
slapstick comedy commedia farseca
sound sonoro
contract contratto
milkman lattaio
retirement ritiro
2 Completa la tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Year of birth</th>
<th>Type of films</th>
<th>Year of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stan Laurel</td>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Hardy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn Monroe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Connery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Scrivi le domande alle risposte. ES

What was Stan Laurel’s real name?
It was Stanley Jefferson.

1 ___________________________?
   106.
2 ___________________________?
   She had three husbands.
3 ___________________________?
   She was 36.
4 ___________________________?
   In Edinburgh.
5 ___________________________?
   Seven.

4 Project Scegli uno dei seguenti attori famosi negli Stati Uniti e raccogli le informazioni necessarie per completare la tabella.

Name: ___________________________
Family's home town in Italy: ___________________________
Date of birth: ___________________________
Place of birth: ___________________________
First film: ___________________________
Famous films: ___________________________
Other information: ___________________________

5 Prepara una presentazione orale sull’attore scelto. Usa le informazioni della tabella per aiutarti. Parla per circa 2 minuti. ES T

Look!
Quando parli della vita di una persona in inglese, assicurati di saper dire correttamente anche le date:
1900 nineteen hundred
1904 nineteen hundred and four / nineteen ‘o’ four
1917 nineteen seventeen
1983 nineteen eighty-three
2000 two thousand
2004 two thousand and four
e 1940–49 the nineteen forties gli anni Quaranta
1990–1999 the nineteen nineties gli anni Novanta

DVD 2 Puoi trovare ulteriori informazioni su una star di Hollywood leggendaria nel Culture 2 del DVD e a pag. 42.
Lucy

I’m fourteen and I live in Hull, in the north of England. I love Sunday lunchtimes because my Grandma always comes to our house. We usually have lunch in the kitchen, but on Sundays we all have lunch in the dining room together. Mum cooks a traditional roast meal. We have beef, chicken or lamb with roast potatoes and about three different vegetables, like carrots, peas and beans. If we have beef, we have Yorkshire pudding with it. Yorkshire pudding isn’t a dessert. You eat it with the beef and vegetables. You make it with flour, eggs and milk – similar to a pancake. The adults usually have wine with Sunday lunch and we always have a dessert. My favourite dessert is hot apple pie with custard.

Abdullah

I live in Croydon, near London. I’m thirteen. My family originally came from Pakistan and we are Muslims. Every year, we celebrate the holy month of Ramadan. During the festival of Ramadan, Muslims do not eat or drink from sunrise to sunset. It isn’t easy! My sister can eat during the day because she is only ten, but if you are twelve or older, you have to fast. We eat a meal early in the morning, before sunrise. It’s called suhoor. Then, we have to wait for sunset. After sunset it’s traditional to have something to drink and to eat dates. Sometimes we drink lassi. This is a drink with yoghurt, sugar and ice. Then we have a big traditional evening meal, called iftar, with our family. We eat Pakistani food like pakora – little parcels of meat or vegetables. For dessert we have fruit.

Traditional meals

1 Leggi i brani e rispondi alle domande.

Who eats a special meal every Friday evening?

Ruth

1 Who eats a special meal every Sunday?

2 Who has special rules about eating during a month?

3 Who eats pakora?

4 Who likes apple pie?

5 Who eats a baked potato dish with chicken?

2 Correggi queste frasi false.

Lucy’s family usually have fish for Sunday lunch.

Lucy’s family usually have beef, chicken or lamb for Sunday lunch.

1 Yorkshire pudding is a dessert.

2 Ramadan lasts a week.

3 During Ramadan, Muslims can only eat during the day.

4 After sunset during Ramadan it is traditional to eat bread.

5 Lassi is a type of soup.

6 Sunday is the Jewish Sabbath.

7 The traditional Sabbath meal is at lunchtime.

8 Challah is a type of wine.
Ruth

I’m fourteen and I live in London. My family is Jewish. Our holy day is called the Sabbath. It starts on Friday evening and finishes on Saturday evening. We have to get home early on Friday evening, before sunset. In winter, this is quite hard, especially for my mum and dad with their jobs. We have a special meal on Friday evening. In the afternoon, my mum prepares our dining room table with a tablecloth, flowers, candles and a special cup for the wine, called the Kiddush Cup. Then she puts a special type of bread, called a *challah*, on the table. Just before sunset we all go to the dining room and Mum lights the candles. We say blessings and prayers, and then Mum and Dad drink special sweet Sabbath wine from the Kiddush Cup. Then we eat our meal. We usually have soup for a starter. We eat *matzo balls*, made of flour and egg, with the soup. Then we usually have chicken. I like it with *kugel*. This is a dish of baked potato.

**Glossary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire pudding</td>
<td>tortino di pasta sfoglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custard</td>
<td>crema pasticciera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holy</td>
<td>santo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunrise</td>
<td>alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunset</td>
<td>tramonto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast (v)</td>
<td>digiunare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>dattero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parcel</td>
<td>involtino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>ebrea / di origine ebraica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tablecloth</td>
<td>tovaglia (di stoffa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candle</td>
<td>candela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blessing</td>
<td>benedizione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prayer</td>
<td>preghiera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ennable</td>
<td>nobilitare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain</td>
<td>cervello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enrich</td>
<td>arricchire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtier</td>
<td>cortigiano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ascolta e leggi la canzone su un cibo tradizionale inglese.**

*Mighty roast beef*

When mighty roast beef was the Englishman’s food
It ennobl’d our brains and enriched our blood:
Our soldiers were brave and our courtiers were good.
Oh! The roast beef of old England,
And old English roast beef!

**Presentazione orale**

4 **Project** Scegli un cibo tipico della tradizione italiana che si mangia in un giorno di festa o in occasioni speciali e prepara una presentazione orale. Prendi degli appunti. Descrivi un cibo di una delle seguenti feste. Parla per circa 2 minuti.

- Christmas Eve
- Carnival
- New Year and New Year’s Eve
- Easter
- weddings

**Look!**

Usa il dizionario per tradurre in inglese i nomi dei cibi italiani più complessi. Ricorda, però, che non tutti i cibi famosi in Italia sono conosciuti in Gran Bretagna, e che quindi potresti anche non trovarli nel dizionario! In questo caso, devi aggiungere una descrizione che spieghi la traduzione.

‘At Carnival in Italy we eat frappe. These are made with…’

**DVD 2** Puoi trovare ulteriori informazioni su un mercato tipico inglese nel Culture 3 del DVD e a pag. 43.
Hi! My name’s Beth. I’m from Washington. Welcome to my website! Here’s some information on my city. Washington is the most famous city in the USA and it is the capital city. Let me tell you something about its history.

**My City Washington**

**History** The city of Washington takes its name from George Washington, the first president of the USA. George Washington became President in 1789. Before 1790, there were other capital cities. In 1790, President Washington decided to make the new, final capital in the area near the River Potomac in Maryland. He called the new area the District of Columbia. This gives the letters DC to the city’s name. Washington DC is not a state. The State of Washington is in the Pacific Northwest of the USA.

Washington DC is famous because the President of the USA lives here. This official residence is called the White House.

**The White House** This is the White House – the home of the President and the most famous building in Washington. Its address is 1600, Pennsylvania Avenue, and it was one of the first buildings in the new city. There was a competition for the design of the new president’s house. Nine architects prepared designs, and the winner was Irish-born James Hoban. The building took eight years (1792–1800) to build, but President Washington never lived there. In 1800, the first president moved in – President John Adams.

Every day, about 6,000 people visit the White House. The building has 6 floors, 132 rooms and 32 bathrooms!

**The Capitol** The Capitol is the symbol of the city. The United States Congress – the American Senate and the House of Representatives – meets here to discuss new bills and to make laws. The first meeting of Congress in the new Capitol was in 1800. Congress now meets here once a year, but it sometimes meets more often.

Every four years, on the steps of the Capitol, there is a speech to welcome the next US President.

**Beth’s home page**

Hi! My name’s Beth. I’m from Washington. Welcome to my website! Here’s some information on my city. Washington is the most famous city in the USA and it is the capital city. Let me tell you something about its history.
The Lincoln Memorial
Abraham Lincoln is one of the most famous American presidents. He was President during the American Civil War (1861–1865) between the 11 Southern (Confederate) states that were for slavery, and the Northern (Union) states that were against it. During this war Lincoln made a law giving freedom to all the slaves in the states of the north. In 1865, only six days after the new law was passed, John Booth, a Confederate spy, assassinated Lincoln while he was watching a play at the theatre. The memorial is a symbol of freedom for all people. It is an enormous building, with a statue of Lincoln inside.

Every year on 4th July, Independence Day, there is a big fireworks display at the Lincoln Memorial.

The National Mall
The National Mall is 3 km long, with the Lincoln Memorial at one end and the Capitol at the other end. There are many other monuments and museums all around the National Mall. One of these is the Washington Monument. It is 169m high and is a memorial to President Washington. All around the monument are flagpoles, with one flag for each state. In front of the monument there is a large lake.

2 Rispondi alle domande. ES
1 Which river is Washington DC on?
2 What do the letters DC mean?
3 What is the address of the White House?
4 Can you go inside the White House as a tourist?
5 Where does every US president stand to hear a welcome speech?
6 When did Abraham Lincoln die?
7 What happens at the Lincoln Memorial every 4th July?
8 Why are there fifty flagpoles around the Washington Monument?

3 Project Scegli un monumento storico italiano e prepara una presentazione orale. Prendi degli appunti usando le seguenti domande per aiutarti. Parla per circa 2 minuti. ES T
- Where is the monument?
- Why is it famous?
- What do you know about its history?
- What does it look like?

Look!
In inglese, le date di solito si scrivono così:
4 July / July 4th / 4th July
Ma quando parliamo di una data, diciamo:
‘the fourth of July / July the fourth’

DVD 2 Puoi trovare ulteriori informazioni su un’altra città americana nel Culture 4 del DVD e a pag. 44.
1 Geography

Hawaii is a group of hundreds of islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The total population of Hawaii is 1.2 million. Most people live on the large island of Oahu. Its capital city is Honolulu. There are lots of mountains and volcanoes in Hawaii and it has a tropical climate. It is hot and wet all year, and the temperature stays the same, day and night.

2 Completa il factfile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Pacific Ocean</th>
<th>Population:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most populated island:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital city of this island:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of climate:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year first Europeans arrived:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year it became a US state:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official languages:</td>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions of … lei = 9</td>
<td>luau = 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hula = 11</td>
<td>ukelele = 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of dialect:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Ascolta e leggi una canzone hawaiana.

A song to Hawaii

The winds from over the sea
Sing sweetly Aloha to me.
The waves as they fall on the sand
Say Aloha and bid me to land.
The myriad flowers in bloom
Waft Aloha in every perfume.
I read in each love-lit eye
Aloha, aloha, nui ‘oe.
Hawaiians are very proud of their traditions. Two famous customs are the lei and the luau. The lei is a garland that people wear around the neck. You give a lei to someone when you welcome or congratulate them. People use flowers to make leis, but you can also use sweets or money to make them. It is bad luck to throw a lei away. You must throw it into the sea or hang it somewhere and wait for the flowers to die.

A luau is a traditional Hawaiian feast. Hawaiians have luaus for special occasions, such as a wedding. They eat seafood and coconut, and they enjoy traditional music and hula. The hula is a Hawaiian dance. When dancers perform the hula, they chant or sing and they play the guitar or a similar instrument, the ukelele.

Hawaii is also the original home of surfing. Captain Cook’s diary in the 1700s described how native Hawaiians rode the waves on long wooden boards. In the 20th century, young Hawaiians started to form surfing clubs, and the sport spread to California. Now it is popular all around the world.