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<td>2 Buying a ticket</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3 Asking for and giving directions</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4 Asking for information</td>
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<td>Chinese New Year</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine's Day</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notting Hill Carnival</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Wordlist</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1 Ascolta il dialogo e completa la tabella. Metti un segno di spunta (√) per like e una crocetta (x) per don’t like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lauren</th>
<th>Daniel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classical music</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country music</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanye West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Riascolta il dialogo e completalo.

Lauren: Hi Daniel. What are you doing here?
Daniel: Oh, hi Lauren. I’m buying a CD for my dad’s birthday.
Lauren: What type of music do you like?
Daniel: He likes classical and soul music.
Lauren: That’s difficult!
Daniel: I know. I go for classical music!
Lauren: But I don’t like country music.
Lauren: What type of music do you like?
Daniel: I like Kanye West.
Lauren: I do, too. And I like the new CD by Joss Stone.
Daniel: At the moment, I don’t like jazz.
Lauren: Yes, she’s good. I like her, too.

3 Completa il dialogo con le espressioni del riquadro You say / You hear. (I simboli indicano: √ = accordo e x = disaccordo.)

Kim: What sort of music do you like, Ian?
Ian: I like rock.
Kim: √ So do I.
Ian: And I like blues, too.
Kim: x
Ian: What do you like?
Kim: Oh, lots of stuff … hip hop, reggae, rock… But I really don’t like heavy metal.
Ian: x
Kim: √ And I don’t like jazz.
Ian: √

4 A coppie. A turno, dite se vi piacciono o non vi piacciono le seguenti cose o persone. Esprimete accordo o disaccordo con l’opinione del vostro compagno.

Er Piotta  folk music  heavy metal
Madonna  opera  Tiziano Ferro
1. Studia le informazioni nel riquadro. Poi ascolta i dialoghi e completa gli orari a destra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times on timetables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.12 a.m. = 6.12 = six twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 a.m. = 10.30 = ten thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.45 p.m. = 15.45 = fifteen forty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00 p.m. = 16.00 = sixteen hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.08 p.m. = 19.08 = nineteen-oh-eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.11 p.m. = 22.11 = twenty-two eleven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Leggi le informazioni e completa il dialogo. Poi ascolta e controlla.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timetable: London King’s Cross ➞ Cambridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London King’s Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time now: 9.32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistant</th>
<th>Can I help you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>What time is the next train to 1__________ please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>It leaves at 2__________ please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>OK, thanks. I’d like 3_____________ tickets, please – one adult and one 4__________ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Single or return?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>5__________ please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>That’s 6__________ please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>Here you are. How long does it take?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>It takes 7__________ minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>Thanks. Which platform does it leave from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Platform 8__________ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>Thanks very much.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

4. Studia le espressioni utili nel riquadro. Poi, in coppie, scrivete due dialoghi come quelli dell’Es.2.

At the train station

You say:

- What time is the next train to (London)?
- I’d like a ticket to (Brighton), please.
- How long does it take?
- Which platform does it leave from?

You hear:

- It leaves at (14.27).
- Single or return?
- It takes (35 minutes).
- Platform (6).

1 Abbina le indicazioni stradali nel riquadro alle figure (1–6). Poi ascolta e controlla.

**Giving directions**

- Take the (second) turning on the (left).
- Turn (left) at the (traffic lights).
- It’s on the (right).
- It’s on the (left), next to the (cinema).
- Go straight on.
- It’s (opposite) the (hotel).

2 Ascolta e ripeti le indicazioni stradali.

3 Immagina di essere la persona sulla cartina. Ascolta ogni dialogo e segui le indicazioni a partire dalla banca. Dove arrivi?

4 Ascolta il dialogo e scegli l’alternativa giusta per completarlo. Quale degli edifici (a–e) è la biblioteca?

Erin: Excuse me, is there a library near here?

Man: Yes, turn 1 left / right at the 2 traffic lights / leisure centre and take the 3 first / second turning on the 4 left / right. Go past the 5 museum / school and it’s on the 6 left / right, 7 opposite / next to the 8 school / museum.

Erin: Thanks very much.

Man: You’re welcome.


A: Excuse me, is there a / an ... near here?
B: Yes, turn left at the traffic lights. Then...
B: Excuse me. Where’s the ...?
A: Go straight on and...
1 Osserva la pubblicità di tre posti a Brighton.
   Dove puoi ...
   1 ...buy something?
   2 ...see an English king’s palace?
   3 ...learn about some interesting animals?

2 Ascolta i dialoghi. A quale posto è interessato ogni turista?
   1 __________________________
   2 __________________________
   3 __________________________

3 Completa il dialogo con le domande nel riquadro. Poi ascolta e controlla.

   Asking for information
   How much does it cost to get in?
   How do I get there?
   What are the opening times?
   Have you got any information about ... ?

   Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?
   Carl: Hello. 1 ______________ the Royal Pavilion?
   Assistant: Yes, of course. Here’s a leaflet about it.
   Carl: Thanks. 2 ______________
   Assistant: It’s open every day from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
   Carl: Great. 3 ______________
   Assistant: It’s £5.95 for adults and £3.50 for students and children under 16.
   Carl: Thanks. 4 ______________
   Assistant: There’s a map on the leaflet.
   Carl: Thank you very much. Goodbye.
   Assistant: You’re welcome. Enjoy your visit!

4 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

5 In coppie, completate la scheda su due attrazioni turistiche nella vostra zona.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attraction</th>
<th>Opening times</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Pavilion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit the most exotic building in Britain – the amazing holiday home of George IV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sea-Life Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octopuses, sharks and much more!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lanes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come shopping in the Lanes! These beautiful streets are the oldest and most historic part of Brighton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 In coppie, scrivete due dialoghi con domande e risposte sui due posti che avete scelto nell’Es. 5. Studente A: tu lavori nell’ufficio del turismo. Studente B: tu sei un turista. Poi scambiatevi i ruoli.
1 In coppia, scrivete un elenco di diversi generi di musica.

*pop music, rap...*

2 Leggi e ascolta l’articolo. Quanti dei generi di musica che hai scritto sono menzionati?

In the 1940s, popular music was usually slow and traditional. In the 1950s in the USA, black musicians developed an exciting new type of music called ‘rhythm and blues’ or ‘R&B’. This music had a strong rhythm. It developed into ‘rock ’n’ roll’ with electric guitars and a strong beat. ‘The King’ of rock ‘n’ roll was Elvis Presley. Elvis had eighteen number-one records in America and made over 30 films!

In the USA in the late 1950s and early 1960s, musicians mixed R&B and church music called ‘gospel’. This became ‘soul music’. The amazing voice of Aretha Franklin made her ‘The Queen of Soul’.

In the 1950s in the UK, musicians mixed rock ‘n’ roll with R&B. In 1960, The Beatles and pop music were born. Four years later, The Beatles had records in all of the top five positions in the American music chart!

In the 1970s, disco music and disco dancing became incredibly popular. The film *Saturday Night Fever* was a big influence. The star of this film was a young Italian American actor called John Travolta. At the same time, musicians in Jamaica developed a style called ‘reggae’. Bob Marley made reggae popular all over the world.

The 1980s was a decade of superstars. The music of singers like Madonna and the Irish group, U2 was popular all over the world, and they are still famous today. Then in New York, a DJ started playing records and speaking at the same time. This was called ‘rapping’ and it introduced rap music and rappers like Jay-Z. Now rap is one of the most popular types of music in the world.

In the 1990s, DJs and musicians used computers to mix many musical styles in order to make dance music. Dance, by artists like Fatboy Slim, is music with a strong rhythm and not many words.

Today, popular music is a mixture of many styles, mainly hip-hop, rock and dance music. But some old stars are still popular – in 2002 a dance remix of Elvis’s 1968 record, *A Little Less Conversation*, was number one in over 20 countries!
3 Rileggi l’articolo e completa la tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of music</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Artist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rock ‘n’ roll</td>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>Elvis Presley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop music</td>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>Aretha Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rap</td>
<td>1980s / 1990s</td>
<td>Bob Marley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance music</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Rispondi alle domande. 

1. Who was ‘the King’ of rock ‘n’ roll?
2. What types of music did soul music come from?
3. What types of music did pop music come from?
4. Where did rapping start?
5. How do musicians make dance music?

5 Completa l’articolo su Robbie Williams con le espressioni (a–g).

a. Robbie Williams was born
b. Robbie began
c. he also receives
d. he was
e. Robbie Williams sells
f. he also sings
g. he had his

6 Ascolta e controlla.

7 Prendi appunti su un cantante o un gruppo famoso che ti piace.

- **Name:**
- **Born:**
- **Type of music:**
- **Famous songs:**
- **Lives:**
- **Other:**

8 **Project** Usa gli appunti dell’Es.7 per scrivere un profilo del cantante o del gruppo che hai scelto. Includi delle foto.
The original sign, now famous across the world, was an advert for land for sale. It said ‘Hollywoodland’.

In these years, most films were in black and white, but a few were in colour. The first ‘talkies’ (films with sound) also appeared.

The big studios began to make blockbusters, with big stars, special effects and big soundtracks (music). They spent millions of dollars on these films. The most famous blockbuster of this period was *Jaws*. This was also the start of Stephen Spielberg’s amazing career. He was responsible for many famous films: *ET*, *Jurassic Park*, *Back to the Future* and many more. *Star Wars* was also a famous blockbuster of this period.
These years were the Golden Age of Hollywood. New film studios, such as Warner Bros and Paramount, controlled actors’ lives. Famous actors of this time were John Wayne, Humphrey Bogart and Clark Gable. These were the years of spectacular musicals. Walt Disney, one of the most famous directors of all time, started making films. He won 39 Oscars and was famous for his fantastic cartoons. He made his first cartoon film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1937.

Now most of the film studios are outside Hollywood. There is a new trend in film-making, CGI (computer-generated images). This produces films with incredible special effects, like *The Lord of the Rings*, *King Kong* and *Shrek*.

The story of Hollywood began when people in New York realised that California was a good place for making films. The weather was good, there was a lot of beautiful scenery and land was cheap.

Universal Studios and United Artists were the first studios. They made the first films. The first films were silent and were often comedies. Charlie Chaplin was a famous actor at this time and made many popular films, such as *The Kid* (1921).

The Golden Age came to an end when television became popular and the cinema lost its attraction. Other countries started to have film studios, but Hollywood was still the centre of the film industry.

2 Rispondi a queste domande.

1. What was Hollywood’s original name?
2. Where is Hollywood?
3. Why was Hollywood the ideal place to make films?
4. What are ‘talkies’?
5. Which years were the Golden Age of Hollywood?
6. How many Oscars did Walt Disney win?
7. Why did the cinema lose some of its attraction in the 1950s?
8. Which word describes films such as *Jaws* and *Star Wars*?

3 **PROJECT** Rispondi a queste domande.

- Che genere di film ti piace?
- Qual è il tuo film preferito in assoluto? Perché?
- Chi è il/la tuo/a attore/attrice preferito/a?

Pensa a un bel film che hai visto di recente. Prendi degli appunti sull’argomento del film. Di’ se ti è piaciuto o no e perché. Poi riferisci le tue informazioni alla classe.
1 Se pensi al personaggio inglese più famoso, chi ti viene in mente per primo? È uno di quelli descritti qui?

2 Leggi e ascolta i brani e completa la tabella nella pagina a fronte.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personaggio</th>
<th>Nato/Morì</th>
<th>Descrizione</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen Elizabeth I</td>
<td>1533 – 1603</td>
<td>Era la figlia di Henry VIII e Anne Boleyn (la sua seconda moglie). Molte persone desideravano di sposarla, ma non si è mai sposata o avuta figli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Fry</td>
<td>1780 – 1845</td>
<td>Era nata a Norwich e era una donna molto religiosa. Cercava sempre di aiutare gli altri perché credeva che Dio fosse in ogni persona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmeline Pankhurst</td>
<td>1858 – 1928</td>
<td>Era nata a Manchester e era una feminista che ha lottato per il diritto di voto per le donne. Gli politici di quei tempi non volevano donne che avessero il diritto di voto e Emmeline e le sue figlie, Christabel e Sylvia, si sono imprigionate più di una volta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnie Churchill</td>
<td>1874 – 1965</td>
<td>Era nato a Blenheim Palace e era di una famiglia aristocratica. Era il Primo Ministro del Regno Unito durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale (WWII). Le sue discorsi ispirarono il popolo britannico a essere coraggioso e positivo durante quegli anni difficili. Per molte persone, era il simbolo del Regno Unito, con il suo cappello, cravatta e sigaro. Churchill rimase in politica fino a quando non era diventato vecchio e nel 2004 il popolo britannico lo ha eletto il 'Greatest Briton'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Austen</td>
<td>1775 – 1817</td>
<td>Era nata in Hampshire e non aveva una formazione formale ma amava la lettura. Le sue sei grandi opere sono storie d'amore, anche se non si è mai sposata. Le sue storie sono divertenti, emozionanti e caute. Le sue opere sono state adattate in film – Pride and Prejudice con il suo eroe romantico, Mr Darcy, è il più famoso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Se pensi al personaggio inglese più famoso, chi ti viene in mente per primo? È uno di quelli descritti qui?

2 Leggi e ascolta i brani e completa la tabella nella pagina a fronte.
1 Mr Darcy is
2 Jane Austen’s husband.
3 the title of a Jane Austen novel.
4 In 1813, Elizabeth Fry visited a
5 prison ship.
6 women’s prison.
7 sisters.
8 WWI.
9 WWI.
10 an
11 1969.

3 Rileggi i brani e scegli l’alternativa giusta: a, b o c.
1 Elizabeth I never married because
   a she didn’t want to marry.
   b no one wanted to marry her.
   c Parliament didn’t want her to marry.
2 William Shakespeare wrote
   a 154 plays.
   b 154 poems.
   c 37 poems.
3 Newton made an important discovery about
   a apples.
   b gravity.
   c Einstein.
4 Mr Darcy is
   a a character in a Jane Austen novel.
   b Jane Austen’s husband.
   c the title of a Jane Austen novel.
5 In 1813, Elizabeth Fry visited a
   a prison ship.
   b men’s prison.
   c women’s prison.
6 Christabel and Sylvia were Emmeline Pankhurst’s
   a sisters.
   b daughters.
   c friends.
7 Churchill was Prime Minister during
   a WWI.
   b WWII.
   c the Gulf War.
8 John Lennon left The Beatles in
   a 1969.
   b 1964.
   c 1980.

4 Leggi e ascolta i brani. Le frasi sono True (T) o False (F)? Correggi le frasi false.
   F – Christopher Wren was born in the seventeenth century.
   1 The Great Fire of London was in 1723. ______
   2 Christopher Wren built 52 churches. ______
   3 Florence Nightingale was a nurse in the Crimean War. ______
   4 Before Florence Nightingale arrived, the hospital was clean. ______

Choose a Great Briton
I choose Christopher Wren as the Greatest Briton. He lived from 1632 to 1723. Wren was a brilliant architect who helped to rebuild London after the Great Fire in 1666, during the reign of Charles II. The fire destroyed almost all of the old city of London. Only a few stone churches didn’t burn. Wren built 52 new churches and lots of other buildings. His most famous building was St Paul’s Cathedral. Conor, 14

I suggest Florence Nightingale, 1820 to 1910. She went to the Crimean War as a nurse in 1864. She saw that the men in hospital were dying of infections because the hospital was dirty. She cleaned the hospital and saved lots of lives. The soldiers called her ‘The Lady with the Lamp’ because she walked around the hospital late at night with a lamp. Back in London she started training schools for nurses. Lauren, 13

5 PROJECT Scrivi un brano intitolato ‘Three Great Italians’ dando informazioni sulla loro vita. Includi una fotografia o un ritratto per ogni personaggio.
1 Che tipo di cose butti via più frequentemente?

2 Leggi e ascolta l’articolo. Scrivi le parole del riquadro sotto la foto giusta (1–4).

   glass   paper   plastic   cans

What do we throw away?

Around 20% of household rubbish in the UK is paper. Every year we throw away about four and a half million tonnes. Recycled paper uses 70% less energy than new paper and less water too, so recycling helps all areas of the environment.

Every family in the UK uses about 500 glass bottles and jars every year. In 2008, shops gave away about 10 billion plastic bags. That’s enough to fill 200 Olympic size swimming pools. But due to an environmental campaign they gave out half this amount by mid-2009.

Why is there a problem?

When we make paper, glass and plastic, we use natural resources like energy, water and materials such as wood, metal and water. For example, it takes about 30,000 litres of water to make one tonne of paper and 3–4,000 KWh of electricity. We use 10% of the world’s oil to make plastic. In a world with a growing population and a changing climate every bit we save helps.

Do you think about the things you throw away? Do you recycle anything? Every year, each person in the UK throws away about 480 kilos of rubbish. This means that the UK produces about 27 million tonnes of household rubbish every year - about the same weight as 3.6 million elephants!

We use over five billion drinks cans every year in the UK. About 42% of these are recycled. Aluminium is one of the easiest materials to recycle and recycling uses only 5% of the energy of producing a new can. It’s also very quick – it takes six weeks. They take 200–500 years to break down.

1 Do you think about the things you throw away? Do you recycle anything? Every year, each person in the UK throws away about 480 kilos of rubbish. This means that the UK produces about 27 million tonnes of household rubbish every year - about the same weight as 3.6 million elephants!

2 Every British family uses about ________ glass bottles and jars every year.

3 British people used ________ billion new plastic bags in 2008.

4 British people recycle about ________ percent of the cans they use every year.

5 To make ________ tonne of paper we need ________ thousand litres of water.

3 Rileggi l’articolo. Completa le frasi con i numeri nel riquadro.

   1 10 500 3.6 27 30 42

British people throw away ________ million tonnes of rubbish every year.

Every year, British people throw away the weight of ________ million elephants in rubbish.
Osserva il poster di Oliver intitolato ‘The 3 Rs’ Scegli la parola giusta per ogni spazio: a, b o c. Poi ascolta e controlla.

a work  b help  c recycle
1 a buy  b play  c make
2 a eat  b have  c try
3 a give  b sell  c buy
4 a read  b write  c use
5 a write  b collect  c use
6 a look  b see  c watch

What are we going to do about rubbish?

Reduce
Use less paper, plastic and glass so you throw away less.
We’re going to:
➔ 1 _______ rechargeable batteries for our games.
➔ 2 _______ not to buy take-away food, like burgers. It usually has a lot of packaging.

Reuse
This means using things again, like plastic bottles and bags.
We’re going to:
➔ 3 _______ our old clothes, books, CDs and videos to a charity shop.
➔ 4 _______ on both sides of a piece of paper.

Recycle
In our town there are special rubbish bins for recycling paper, glass and plastic. But the UK recycles only 13% of its rubbish.
We’re going to:
➔ 5 _______ old paper and bottles, etc. and put them in recycling bins every week.
➔ 6 _______ for the recycling symbol on packaging and labels. You can buy recycled paper, cans and bottles.

Che cosa può fare la tua classe riguardo ai rifiuti prodotti a scuola? Prendi appunti sotto queste intestazioni.

• Reduce
  Use less paper.

• Reuse
  Use old paper to prepare homework.

• Recycle
  Start a special bin to recycle drinks cans.

Project
In coppia, disegnate un poster intitolato ‘The 3 Rs’ usando gli appunti dell’Es.5. Aggiungete alcune illustrazioni.
Leggi l’opuscolo turistico. Trova i nomi di cinque personaggi famosi.

1 Emperor Hadrian
2 Dove si possono fare queste cose?
- learn about a queen and her father The Tower of London
  1. learn about a famous battle
  2. learn about events in Britain nearly 2,000 years ago
  3. see a very old toilet
  4. see where prisoners lived and died
  5. watch people fighting

3 Che cosa è successo negli anni indicati qui?
- 43AD The Romans invaded Britain.
  1. 122AD
  2. 1066
  3. 1509
  4. 1558

4 Ascolta tre persone che parlano dei luoghi menzionati nell’opuscolo. Quale vogliono visitare? Perché?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Project Leggi la scheda relativa al Colosseo. Scrivi un dépliant per i turisti inglesi che vogliono visitare questo monumento. Inizia così:
Visit the Colosseum, the most famous attraction in ... !
Bonfire Night is on 5th November. All over England, Scotland and Wales, there are bonfires and fireworks.

1 Guy Fawkes was born in 1570. He was a Catholic but the King of England, James I, was a Protestant. Fawkes and a group of Catholics wanted to kill the king. They decided to blow up the Houses of Parliament on 5th November, 1605. But on 4th November, the king's soldiers discovered their plan, and arrested and executed Guy Fawkes and his friends.

There's a famous rhyme about Guy Fawkes's plan:

Remember, remember, the fifth of November,
Gunpowder, treason and plot.

2 Every year we remember Guy Fawkes's Gunpowder Plot. A few weeks before 5th November some children make a guy – a doll that looks like Guy Fawkes. They use old clothes with newspapers inside and take it round the streets. It's traditional for people to give them some money – 'a penny for the guy'.

3 In the evening on Bonfire Night, many people go to big bonfire parties in parks and some people have parties in their gardens. People put the guys on top of the bonfires. Everyone stands round the bonfire and watches the fireworks. It's cold in November so people often have cups of soup and sometimes they cook potatoes in the bonfire.

2 Rileggi l'articolo e abbinai i titoli (a–c) ai paragrafi (1–3). Poi ascolta e controlla.
   a Children and Bonfire Night
   b Bonfire Night in the UK
   c Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot

3 Rispondi alle domande.
   1 When is Bonfire Night?
   2 Who do people remember on Bonfire Night?
   3 What do children make for Bonfire Night?
   4 Where do people go on the evening of 5th November?
   5 What do people do with the guy?
   6 What do people eat on Bonfire Night?

4 In coppie, fatevi le domande e rispondete.
   1 Is there a celebration in Italy with bonfires and fireworks?
   2 What does it celebrate?
   3 When is it?
   4 What do you do on this day?
   5 What food do you eat?

5 PROJECT Scrivi una descrizione del festival di cui hai parlato nell’Es.4. Includi alcune illustrazioni.
1 Leggi e ascolta il testo di questo sito web. Scrivi le risposte.

a Scottish song ____________ 
Auld Lang Syne

1 a Scottish article of clothing ____________
2 a Scottish dish ____________
3 a Scottish musical instrument ____________
4 the Scottish dialect word for have ____________

Robert, or 'Rabbie', Burns, 1759–1796, was a poor farm worker who became Scotland’s favourite poet and a national hero. He wrote in Scottish dialect with the rhythms of natural speech. Burns loved life, women and whisky, and he celebrated the common people above the rich and powerful.

All over the world, Scottish people celebrate Burns Night on January 25th, which was the poet's birthday. They wear traditional Scottish clothes such as kilts and they eat traditional 'poor man's food' with all the ceremony of a royal dinner.

The Burns Supper begins with the Selkirk Grace, a short poem by Burns:

Some hae meat and cannot eat. (hae = have)
Some cannot eat that want it:
But we hae meat and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit. (sae = so, thankit = thanked)

The most important food on the menu is haggis. This is similar to sausage. It is made from the heart and liver of a sheep, cooked in a sheep's stomach. When the haggis is served, musicians play the bagpipes and someone reads Burns’s poem ‘Address to a Haggis’. With the haggis, you eat potatoes ('tatties') and turnips ('neeps').

After dinner, people read Burns’ poems, they do Scottish dancing and they drink a lot of whisky.

The evening ends with one of Burns’ most famous songs, 'Auld Lang Syne'.

Rileggi il testo. Le frasi sono True (T) o False (F)? Correggi le frasi false.

1 Robert Burns was born in 1859. 
F – He was born in 1759.

2 In his poetry Robert Burns celebrated rich people. ______
3 The Burns Supper ends with the Selkirk Grace. ______
4 Haggis is made from the heart, liver and stomach of a sheep. ______
5 Tatties is the Scottish dialect word for tomatoes. ______

In coppia, pensate a un poeta o artista italiano famoso. Progettate una serata per celebrare la sua vita e le sue opere, come nella Burns Night. Scegliete cose da mangiare, abiti, discorsi, musica ecc.

Project: Scrivi a un amico per invitarlo alla serata del tuo poeta o artista, che hai pianificato nell’Es.3. Usa queste espressioni:

I am having a _______ Night on _______.
Can you come?
Everyone will wear… (clothes)
There will be… (food)
After dinner, we will… (music, dancing, special events)
1 Leggi e ascolta l’articolo. Abbina i paragrafi (1–5) alle descrizioni (a–e).

- a Chinese New Year traditions ___
- b The Chinese Zodiac ___
- c The Chinese New Year in the UK ___
- d The date of the Chinese New Year ___
- e Chinese fortune sticks ___

Many of the UK’s cities have big Chinese communities and these communities celebrate the Chinese New Year with colourful parades in the streets. The most spectacular celebrations are in London’s Chinatown area in Soho. Children in British primary schools also learn about the Chinese New Year as part of their Multicultural Studies.

The date of the Chinese New Year is different every year but it is always between 21st January and 21st February.

The Chinese have lots of New Year traditions. In the days before the New Year, people clean their houses and decorate them with the colour red. This is a lucky colour which brings money and success. On New Year’s Eve families eat a big meal together. They don’t go to bed but stay up late playing games or watching special TV programmes. They don’t turn the lights off in the house all night. At midnight, thousands of fireworks explode. Early on New Year’s Day parents give children red packets with money.

At New Year, Chinese people often go to the temple and choose a ‘fortune stick’ with predictions about the year. This usually includes information about love, work, health and family.

Each year in the Chinese calendar has the name of an animal. There are twelve animals. The animals are the Rat, the Ox, the Tiger, the Rabbit, the Dragon, the Snake, the Horse, the Ram, the Monkey, the Rooster, the Dog and the Boar. Each animal has a different personality. In the Chinese Zodiac your sign depends on the year, not the month, you are born.

2 Rileggi l’articolo e completa le frasi.

London’s Chinatown area is in ___.
1 Chinese New Year is between 21st January and 21st January.
2 The Chinese think ___ is a lucky colour.
3 On New Year’s Eve families play games or watch ___.
4 At midnight on New Year’s Eve there are lots of ___.
5 Parents give children red packets with ___ inside.

3 In coppia, le date oracolo cinese dei bastoncini della fortuna. Pensate a tre bastoncini della fortuna per fare predizioni per l’anno prossimo su: Love, Money and Work, Health, Family.

4 Project Scrivete le vostre predizioni dell’Es. 3. Decoratele con disegni e illustrazioni.
1 Leggi e ascolta l’articolo. Quale paragrafo tratta di...
   a ...things we send on Valentine’s Day? ________
   b ...Valentine’s Day superstitions? ________
   c ...the history of Valentine’s Day? ________

On 14th February all over the UK, people send cards, flowers and presents to the person they love.

1 People have celebrated Valentine’s Day for hundreds of years. The oldest Valentine message was from Charles, Duke of Orleans, to his wife in 1415. Charles wrote to her as ‘my gentle Valentine’ in a poem. Although Valentine’s day dates back to the 15th Century, it became more popular in the UK and the USA in the 18th and 19th centuries. This was because printing and postage became cheaper. In 1797, a British publisher printed *A Young man’s Valentine writer*. It contained lots of romantic verses. People used the verses in their cards.

2 In the UK and the USA we send about 1,000,000,000 cards on Valentine’s Day every year. Women write about 85% of the cards! Most people don’t write their name on the cards they send – it’s a tradition for it to be a mystery. Some people also give presents or red roses – the favourite flower of Venus, the Roman goddess of love.

3 How to find your true love
   💖 Hold an apple by the stalk. Think of six possible people. Turn the apple and repeat the names of the people. When the stalk breaks, that person is your true love.
   💖 Now cut the apple in half. Count the number of seeds. This is the number of children you’re going to have.

2 Completa le frasi con le parole nel riquadro.
   15%  15th  Venus  red roses  Duke of Orleans  a billion  men

   The **Duke of Orleans** sent the first Valentine message.
   1 Valentine’s day started in the __________ century.
   2 People send about __________ Valentine cards in Britain and America every year.
   3 __________ send about __________ of Valentine cards.
   4 __________ are the favourite flowers of the Roman goddess of love, __________.

3 In coppia, fatevi le domande sul giorno di San Valentino e rispondete.  
   1 Is Valentine’s Day important in Italy?
   2 When did the tradition start?
   3 What are the best Valentine’s presents to give and receive?

4 **Project** Disegna un biglietto di San Valentino per una persona speciale e scrivi un messaggio.
1 Osserva le foto e rispondi alle domande.
1 Where is this?    2 What is happening in the photos?    3 What time of year is it?

2 Ora ascolta e leggi le informazioni su Notting Hill Carnival e decidi se le frasi sono True (T) o False (F).

The Notting Hill Carnival, in West London, is the largest street festival in Europe and the biggest Caribbean festival outside of the Caribbean. It is held on the last weekend of August every year and hundreds of thousands of people visit it.

The Carnival starts on Saturday with a competition between steelpan bands. Sunday is Children’s Day, with a short parade and the longer adults’ parade is on Monday. The parades are around the area of Notting Hill. Decorated trucks, called floats, drive along a special route. On the trucks are people dressed in amazing colourful costumes. Each truck plays loud music – some using live bands, some playing recorded music. The people on the floats sing and dance to the music. The music includes reggae, from Jamaica, steelpan bands and calypso from Trinidad, South American salsa music from Cuba and Puerto Rico, and soca – a fusion of calypso and Indian music. There are stalls selling traditional Caribbean food and drink: jerk chicken, goat curry and coconut milk but you can also buy food from many other countries of the world, including Thailand, India and Africa.

In the past there were sometimes problems at the Carnival, such as fights, but nowadays the Carnival normally passes peacefully and everyone has a really good time.

1 The Notting Hill Carnival is the biggest carnival in the world. 2 Notting Hill is in London. 3 The Children’s Day parade is at the beginning of the Carnival. 4 Soca is a mixture of steelpan bands and reggae. 5 A float is a kind of colourful Carnival costume. 6 You can try food from many different countries at the Notting Hill Carnival.

3 Project In coppie, disegnate un carro allegorico per un carnevale.
1 What is the theme? 2 What kind of costumes will the dancers wear? 3 What sort of music will they dance to?
Hi, my name’s Sam. I live in a detached house in the country with my mum and my brother and sister, Oliver and Isobel. The house is about three years old. It’s got four bedrooms and two bathrooms. There are three floors. On the ground floor, there’s a big living room, a small dining room (where the computer is) and a big kitchen. We usually have our meals in the kitchen and not in the dining room. Three of the bedrooms and both bathrooms are on the first floor.

My bedroom’s on the second floor. It’s great! I’ve got the usual things like a bed, a wardrobe and a chest of drawers. There’s also a big desk because I do my homework here. On the walls are lots of posters of Arsenal, my favourite football team!

Outside, we’ve got a garage and an enormous garden. Mum loves gardening and I sometimes have to help her water the flowers and other plants, which is a bit boring. I prefer playing football in the garden!
Multiple choice

Risposte a scelta multipla

Prima leggi attentamente tutto il brano.

Poi leggi tutte le domande o gli inizi delle frasi da completare e i gruppi di tre opzioni tra cui scegliere.
Rileggi il brano, sottolineandone le parti che si riferiscono alle domande.

Rileggi le domande una alla volta. Rileggi ciò che hai sottolineato per decidere qual è la risposta giusta.

Quando hai risposto a tutte le domande, rileggi sia il brano sia le tue risposte.

1 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Leggi il brano e scegli la risposta giusta per ogni frase: A, B o C.

Reykjavik is the capital of
A Greenland.
B Iceland.
C Norway.

1 The population of Reykjavik is
A the same size as Rome.
B smaller than most capital cities.
C bigger than most capital cities.

2 The weather in winter
A is colder than people think.
B is warmer than people think.
C is as cold as New York.

3 Reykjavik has many
A swimming pools.
B offices.
C hot springs.

4 You can swim outside
A when you want to.
B only in the summer.
C if it’s warm.

5 Tourists mainly come to Iceland
A for the fantastic scenery.
B to see the amazing art.
C to swim in the sea.
Multiple choice

Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Ascolta Liz e Steve che parlano del fine settimana scorso. Scegli la risposta giusta per ogni frase: A, B o C.

1. On Friday evening, Liz
   A watched TV.
   B watched a video.
   C went to the cinema.

2. On Saturday morning, Steve
   A tidied his bedroom.
   B did the washing-up.
   C washed the car.

3. On Saturday evening, they
   A had a pizza.
   B met friends.
   C went to a party.

4. On Sunday,
   A it was sunny.
   B it rained all day.
   C it snowed.

5. On Sunday afternoon, they
   A studied for an exam.
   B visited their grandparents.
   C went to a football match.

Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Ascolta Chris e Debbie che parlano dei loro progetti per il prossimo fine settimana. Scegli la risposta giusta per ogni frase: A, B o C.

1. On Friday evening, they’re going to
   A go to the cinema.
   B watch a DVD.
   C go to a concert.

2. For dinner, they’re going to have
   A a pizza and chocolate cake.
   B a pizza and chocolate ice cream.
   C a pizza and vanilla ice cream.

3. On Saturday morning, they’re going to
   A go shopping.
   B go swimming.
   C buy a mobile phone.

4. On Sunday, they want to
   A ride their bikes.
   B meet their friends.
   C study.
Completing notes 📋

Osserva gli appunti. In coppie, decidi che tipo di informazioni mancano.


2. 🔄 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Ascolta la conversazione tra Alex e Jack e completa gli appunti.

3. Helen vuole andare a un corso di chitarra del doposcuola. Osserva il poster e decidi che tipo di informazioni mancano.

4. 🔄 Ascolta la telefonata e completa il poster.

---

**Alex and Jack are going to see a new**

1. ___________ group. They’re from ___________.

2. **The concert is starting at** ___________ and finishing at about ___________.

3. They are going by ___________ because the traffic is always bad on ___________.

4. Their friend Tom is going to meet them ___________. His mobile number is ___________.

---

**Guitar class**

**CLASSICAL GUITAR CLASS**

Name of teacher: Mr Jones

Day: 1 ___________

Time: 2 ___________

Start date: 3 ___________

Number of students in class: 4 ___________

Cost of 10 lessons: 5 ___________
**Giving opinions**

*Esprimere un’opinione*

- Preparati a motivare le tue opinioni. Spiega perché la pensi così. Usa degli aggettivi!
- Se sei d’accordo con qualcuno, ricordati di dire *So do I, So am I*, ecc. per le frasi affermative, o *Neither do I, Neither am I*, ecc. per le frasi negative.

---

### Film Questionnaire

**What is the name of your favourite film?**


**What kind of film is it?**


**Why do you like it?**


**Who are the actors, and who are they in the film?**


**What are the best parts of the film?**


**Why?**


**What was the worst film you saw last year?**


**What kind of film was it?**


**Who were the actors?**


**Why didn’t you like it?**


---

1. Ascolta la telefonata tra Becky e Claire e rispondi alle domande.
   1. What kind of film did they both see?
   2. Did Becky like the film?
   3. Did Claire agree with her?
   4. Why? / Why not?

2. Completa il questionario su un film ed esprimi le tue opinioni.

3. Segui le istruzioni nel Help. In coppia, fate le domande del questionario al vostro compagno. Non mancate di esprimere il vostro accordo o disaccordo sulle sue opinioni!
Preparing and giving a talk

Preparare e presentare un argomento oralmente

► Scegli un argomento.
► Trova due o tre foto o oggetti per illustrarlo.
► Annota brevemente i punti principali del tuo discorso.
► Prepara un’introduzione, per esempio: Today, I’m going to talk about...
   Pensa anche a una conclusione.
   Presenta le foto o gli oggetti dicendo Here is... / This is... / I’ve got... here, e spiega perché sono rilevanti.
► Esercitati a presentare il tuo discorso a casa.

1 Ascolta Ben che presenta un discorso sulla sua vacanza in Sardegna. Segna le tre foto che ha usato nella sua presentazione.

2 Riascolta il discorso di Ben e completa i suoi appunti.

   Topic of talk ► My holiday in Sardinia
   ► Introduction
   ► Explain:
      when I went – 1__________________;
      who I went with – 2__________________;
      how long we stayed – 3__________________;
   ► Show three places on the map and say what we did there:
      4__________________;
      5__________________;
      6__________________;
   ► Describe 7__________________.
   ► Talk about 8__________________.
   ► Conclusion

3 Immagina di presentare un discorso su una vacanza. Prepara il discorso seguendo le istruzioni nel Help. Completa gli appunti.

   Topic of talk ► My holiday in
   __________________________________________________________
   ► Introduction
   ► Explain:
      when I went – 1__________________;
      who I went with – 2__________________;
      how long we stayed – 3__________________;
   Show three places on the map and say what we did there:
      4__________________;
      5__________________;
      6__________________;
   ► Describe 7__________________.
   ► Talk about 8__________________.
   ► Conclusion
Hi Lucy and Tom,

Dad and I are **at** your grandma’s house. We’re painting **1** ______ living room (bright pink! Help!). Can you **2** ______ a few jobs before we get back? Do **3** ______ washing-up, and lay the table for dinner. **4** ______ you also prepare dinner, please? There’s **5** ______ ham and there are some tomatoes and a lettuce **6** ______ the fridge. Don’t forget to **7** ______ your homework!

We’re back **8** ______ 7.30 p.m.

Love,

Mum
Letters

Scrivere una lettera

L'impostazione di una lettera inglese segue queste regole:
- in alto a destra si mette il proprio indirizzo (address);
- sotto il proprio indirizzo si mette la data (date);
- la lettera inizia con Dear + il nome della persona a cui si scrive (o Dear Sir / Madam se non si conosce il nome) seguito da una virgola (greeting);
- la prima riga della lettera inizia sempre con la lettera maiuscola;
- la lettera, se informale, termina con Best wishes o Love e il tuo nome (close);
- la lettera, se più formale, termina con Yours sincerely (se la lettera inizia con il nome della persona a cui si scrive), o Yours faithfully (se inizia con Dear Sir / Madam).

1 Leggi la lettera di Vicky al suo corrispondente italiano. Completa gli spazi (A–D) con le parole nel riquadro.

2 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Scrivi una lettera a un tuo nuovo corrispondente usando la lettera di Vicky come modello e lo schema tracciato qui.

Dear Gianni,

Thanks for your letter. It was really interesting to find out about you and your family – they sound great! I’ve also got two sisters but they’re twins, and they’re identical!

It was also good to hear about your school. You said you’re good at Maths and I.T. – I’m terrible at Maths but I’m much better at I.T. My best subjects are Chemistry and Biology. I want to be a doctor when I’m older. What about you? What job do you want to do?

You said you’re going to Florida this summer. I went there with my family last year. First we stayed near the Everglades – we saw a lot of alligators! Then we went to Orlando and had a great time at Universal Studios. It was fantastic! There wasn’t much time to go to the beach but that was OK. I think beach holidays are a bit boring. This summer, we’re going to France to visit my parents’ friends in Brittany.

Do you like music? I really like Avril Lavigne. Who’s your favourite singer? Please write and tell me!

Best wishes,

Vicky
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