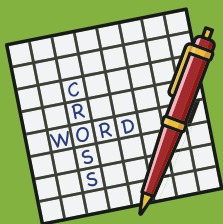




THE EXERCISE BOOK



ALLEGATO AL NUMERO DI OTTOBRE 2022 DI SPEAKUP, NON VENDIBILE SEPARATEMENTE

Work It Out!

October 2022

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Gli esercizi sono basati sugli articoli del numero del mese e corrispondono al loro livello linguistico.

LIVELLI LINGUISTICI

A1 BEGINNER

A2 PRE-INTERMEDIATE

B1 LOWER INTERMEDIATE

B2 UPPER INTERMEDIATE

C1 ADVANCED

C2 PROFICIENCY

SIMBOLI FONETICI

i: bee

ɪ it

ɛ bed

æ and

ɑ: car

ɒ box

ɔ: ball

ʊ book

u: blue

ʌ cup

ɜ: bird

ə mother

k car

j yes

θ thank

ð that

z zero

ʃ ship

ʒ leisure

tʃ chair

dʒ jewel

ŋ king

Il livello linguistico degli esercizi è indicato secondo i criteri del Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

KIDS AND MONEY



VOCABULARY

1.1

Match the vocabulary (1-8) with the correct definition (a-h).

1)	minimum wage	a)	small amount of money that children are given by their parents
2)	pocket money	b)	service from a bank where you can leave your money and take it out again when you need it
3)	part-time	c)	housework tasks
4)	bank account	d)	(about a job) for a short or limited time, not permanent
5)	chores	e)	situation which does not follow the general rule
6)	exception	f)	the lowest amount of money that a worker is allowed to earn, according to the law
7)	average	g)	use of a heated tool to remove wrinkles from fabric
8)	ironing	h)	standard that is considered to be usual or typical



TRUE OR FALSE?

1.2

Read and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

		T	F
1)	The average pocket money for eight- to fifteen-year-olds in the UK is £100 a month.		
2)	About 15 per cent of British teenagers work to earn money.		
3)	Children can work up to two hours during school time.		
4)	Children cannot work during school holidays.		
5)	Young people sometimes look after children to earn money.		
6)	There isn't a minimum wage for workers under eighteen.		
7)	Some parents pay money directly into their child's bank account.		
8)	In Britain there is no legal age limit at which you can open a bank account.		
9)	Most banks have a special bank card for young people.		



TACO DAY



VOCABULARY

2.1

Find in the article the nouns that mean:

- 1) martedì
- 2) delizia
- 3) sondaggio
- 4) carretto
- 5) furgone
- 6) farcitura
- 7) miniera
- 8) minerale (grezzo)
- 9) pasto
- 10) catena
- 11) mais
- 12) grano
- 13) gusto
- 14) immigrato
- 15) secolo



READING COMPREHENSION

2.2

Read and match questions (1-8) and answers (a-h).

1)	When is National Taco Day celebrated?	a)	In the 19th century.
2)	How many tacos do Americans eat every year?	b)	A giant tamale.
3)	What percentage of the American population consume between four and twelve tacos each month?	c)	Mexican immigrants.
4)	When did the name "taco" first appear?	d)	42 per cent.
5)	Who brought tacos to the United States around the 1880s?	e)	Corn or wheat.
6)	What are tacos made of?	f)	On October 4th.
7)	What are tacos typically filled with?	g)	Seasoned meat.
8)	What did the councillor of San Antonio, Texas, send to President John F. Kennedy?	h)	More than four billions.





RECIPE

Chili con carne is a spicy classic that belongs to the Tex-Mex cuisine, a blend of Texan and Mexican cuisine that originated along the southern border states of the US. Ready for this cheerful and low-cost recipe?

Chili con carne

Ingredients

- 500g lean ground beef
- 1 large onion, chopped
- 2 garlic cloves, peeled and finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon hot chili powder
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 teaspoon ground cumin
- 1 teaspoon dried coriander
- 1 red pepper, chopped
- 1 beef stock cube
- 1 can chopped tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 can red kidney beans



Method

- Place a large saucepan over a medium heat and cook beef, onion and garlic until the beef is brown, stirring occasionally.
- Add chili powder, paprika, cumin and coriander.
- Add the remaining ingredients except beans and bring to a boil. Reduce the heat, cover loosely with a lid and simmer gently for about 1 hour or until the sauce is thick.
- Stir in the beans, bring to the boil again, and gently bubble without the lid for about 15 minutes.
- Adjust the seasoning to taste and leave your chili to stand for 10 minutes before serving.



ADAM SMITH



VOCABULARY

3.1

For each of the following adjectives (taken from the article) find a **synonym** (similar meaning) and an **antonym** (opposite meaning) choosing from the adjectives below.

SYNONYM

ANTONYM

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1) exact | ..... | ..... |
| 2) brilliant | ..... | ..... |
| 3) influential | ..... | ..... |
| 4) strange | ..... | ..... |
| 5) absent-minded | ..... | ..... |
| 6) invisible | ..... | ..... |
| 7) well-known | ..... | ..... |

famous forgetful focused
important undetectable obscure
peculiar inaccurate insignificant
dumb precise eye-catching
conventional gifted



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

3.2

Listen and complete the following sentences.

- 1) Adam Smith is the author of one of the most famous books on economics, *The* of *Nations*.
- 2) He is often described as the "..... of Economics".
- 3) His exact birthdate is undocumented; however, he was on June 5, 1723 and died in 1790.
- 4) The was an intellectual movement that dominated Europe and lasted for almost a century, from around 1730.
- 5) Seventeen-year-old Adam Smith won a scholarship to study at University.
- 6) During his period at Oxford he probably suffered a breakdown.
- 7) He was appointed of logic at Glasgow University in 1751.
- 8) He used the expression "..... hand" to describe the tendency of free markets to regulate themselves using competition, supply and demand, and people's self-interest.
- 9) Smith argued that countries should be evaluated based on their levels of and commerce.
- 10) Before the publication of *The Wealth of Nations*, countries declared their wealth based on the value of their gold and deposits.
- 11) The only sure image of Adam Smith is a profile





TRIVIA TIME!

3.3

Are you familiar with economics terms? Find what the following definitions refer to choosing from the pool below.

1. the total monetary or market value of all goods and services produced domestically by a nation during a specific time period

2. an economic system in which some industries are publicly owned or nationalized and others are privately owned

3. a person, company or organization that holds one or more shares in a company

4. a situation in which a persistent high inflation is combined with stagnant or falling output and employment

5. an agent who buys and sells stocks and shares to customers who want to invest money, on a commission basis

6. a country or state having a very low rates of taxation for foreign investors

7. a consumption tax on goods and services assessed on the value added in each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate consumer

8. a person whose business is buying goods from the producer in large quantities and selling them in smaller quantities to the retailer

9. the average expenditure of a number of specific goods and services required by a person or family in a given period

10. the process of removing controls and restrictions in a particular area of business or trade

11. a person whose business is buying goods from the wholesaler and selling them in smaller quantities to the consumers

12. an authorization or license given by a company to other enterprises allowing them to trade using its brand name and company logo and sell its goods in a given area

13. a commercial document issued by the supplier that records a transaction between the buyer and the seller

FRANCHISE * COST OF LIVING * TAX HAVEN * SHAREHOLDER * INVOICE * GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) * STOCKBROKER * WHOLESALER * RETAILER * STAGFLATION * DEREGULATION * VALUE-ADDED TAX (VAT) * MIXED ECONOMY

THE ROSETTA STONE



VOCABULARY

4.1

Insert the vowels to complete the following nouns used in the article.

- 1) phrh _____
- 2) mgntn _____
- 3) rchtctr _____
- 4) ngrvng _____
- 5) cmplt n _____
- 6) Egyptn _____
- 7) nscrptn _____
- 8) dcrt n _____
- 9) rtfct _____
- 10) nnvrsry _____
- 11) crnt n _____
- 12) hrglyphc _____
- 13) tmpl _____
- 14) pyrmd _____
- 15) symb l _____
- 16) cl _____





READING COMPREHENSION

A FEW THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT ANCIENT EGYPT

▲ Osiris, the god of the dead, was believed to have married his sister Isis, so in royal families many pharaohs married their sisters to show their religious devotion. However, the rest of the population was encouraged to marry outside of their bloodlines.

▲ Priests were required to shave off their hair and eyebrows before they were allowed to enter the temples. They had to shave every third day because of concerns about lice and to be as pure as possible to conduct rituals. This is why priests are pictured bald-headed and with no eyebrows or lashes.

▲ Pharaohs held royal banquets to welcome guests or to celebrate religious events. Among favourite dishes were gazelle, heron and geese. Meat could be eaten fresh after being stewed, sliced thinly and air dried, or salted and served with spinach, leeks, chickpeas and lentils. Dessert was usually fruit such as figs or melons, juniper berries, almonds. Some of these were typical food in ancient Egypt, but others, such as the almonds, may have been foreign imports. The sweetener of choice was honey: there was no sugar in ancient Egypt.

▲ The most important crops were grains such as cereals and barley, that were used to make beer and bread, the main staples of the Egyptian diet. Other crops included grapes, cucumbers, leeks, beans, lentils, chickpeas, fava beans, onions, garlic, figs, pomegranates and melons. Cattle, sheep and pigs were kept for meat or milk.

▲ Every day the pharaoh had to show himself to the people by looking out of a so-called "window of appearance", a window through which he would interact with his royal court or subjects. These special windows, typically featured on the ground level of a palace, facing outwards to a royal court room, were normally overlooking North. The ritual allowed people to see that the king was alive and fit enough to rule.

▲ Wealthy Egyptians were buried with models of servants called "shabtis" meant to work for the dead person in the Afterlife. The tomb of Tutankhamun, for example, was provided with 413 shabtis, but ordinary people were usually buried with just a couple.

4.2

▲ In tombs very young children were depicted without clothing, sucking their index fingers, and with their heads shaved, “apart from a lock of hair that falls from the right-hand side”. This lock was considered as the “lock of youth” and was cut off when children reached puberty.

▲ Rich Egyptian women used different sorts of make-up. The servant would create eyeshadow by mixing powdered malachite with vegetable oils or animal fat. Black eye make-up, known as kohl, was used to draw thick black lines giving an almond shape to the eyes. Kohl was used by both sexes and all social classes not just for cosmetic purposes but also to protect the eyes from the intense glare of the desert sunshine and from insects.

▲ To make the paint for lipstick, red ochre was typically blended with vegetable oil or animal fat. Cleopatra was known to make her lipstick from crushed beetles to obtain the perfect shade of red.

▲ Common men in most cases kept their hair completely shaved or cut-off. Kings and people who had high status in society wore long and elaborate wigs. Also wealthy women shaved their head so they could wear wigs and adorned their hair with beautiful jewellery. Wigs were made from human hair and were cared for using combs, pins and hooks.

▲ Most clothing was made out of white or cream linen, as it kept the wearer cool. Women wore long dresses often with pleated shawls. Men wore either fine pleated robes or a piece of linen wrapped around the waist and tied in a decorative knot. Young children and slaves rarely wore any clothes. People sometimes wore shoes, usually in the form of open-toed sandals and made of woven reeds or leather, but usually they went barefoot.

▲ It was believed that a dead body should be preserved; however, mummification was expensive, so only rich people got the best treatment. It took about 70 days to get a mummy ready. The brains were pulled out of the nose using special hooked instruments; the other internal organs were taken out too and were treated with great care, wrapped, put inside jars and buried in the tomb close to the body of the deceased. The heart was not removed because at the end of the soul's journey it would be weighed on a golden scale to gain access to the Afterlife.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

4.3

Listen to the article and rewrite the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1) a / on / slab / message / a / Stone / was / hieroglyphics / different /
scripts / which / and / ancient / The / demotic / broken / carved / in /
Greek / three / piece / of / Rosetta / is / .
.....
.....
- 2) was / ancient / largely / possible / as / guide / hieroglyphics / using /
decipher / Greek / understood / was / to / it / translation / to / the / Since /
a / Greek / .
.....
.....
- 3) stone / called / ancient / was / soldiers / by / during / Egypt / invasion / in /
near / 1799 / now / town / found / French / the / Rashid / in / Nile /
Napoleon's / the / Rosetta / of / of / Delta / The / Egyptian / .
.....
.....
- 4) the / and / George / French / King / the / Stone / possession / into / of /
the / British / III / donated / came / the / it / to / 1802 / the / British /
Britain / Rosetta / Museum / in / After / defeated / .
.....
.....
- 5) used / nobody / Egyptian / was / to / decipher / the / able / by / priests /
in / the / and / afterwards / language / Hieroglyphics / secret / were / last /
4th / century / A.D. / .
.....
.....

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



WORDSEARCH

5.1

Find the verbs in the article that mean the following. The words can be written in any direction.

- ❖ RESPIRARE
- ❖ DICHIARARE, Affermare
- ❖ MIGLIORARE
- ❖ FIRMARE
- ❖ ATTENUARE, Alentare
- ❖ GIUNGERE A UN COMPROMESSO
- ❖ ACCOGLIERE, SALUTARE
- ❖ COSTRINGERE, OBBLIGARE
- ❖ TOGLIERE, RIMUOVERE
- ❖ RILEVARE, SCOPRIRE
- ❖ PRETENDERE, ESIGERE
- ❖ POSIZIONARE, PIAZZARE
- ❖ DEPORRE, DESTITUIRE
- ❖ FALLIRE, NON RIUSCIRE

K	S	K	Y	Q	G	X	E	W	M	N	B	I	Q
W	L	M	P	P	I	U	X	A	G	K	G	M	C
Y	M	V	H	L	S	Z	F	I	S	L	M	P	K
M	C	C	N	V	A	E	S	I	P	E	L	R	A
D	E	P	O	S	E	C	L	B	C	C	Q	O	E
A	Y	R	Q	W	T	V	E	R	Y	D	N	V	X
L	M	H	X	C	G	N	O	F	N	Z	T	E	R
W	S	T	A	T	E	F	T	A	Y	C	O	S	E
Z	F	I	F	I	O	C	M	F	E	J	F	R	M
Q	Z	A	B	G	L	E	X	T	U	V	V	H	O
J	T	W	I	J	D	O	E	X	G	S	A	O	V
A	K	E	C	L	U	D	N	L	A	E	O	X	E
C	O	M	P	R	O	M	I	S	E	J	W	Y	U
B	R	E	A	T	H	E	S	H	G	H	T	H	Z



VOCABULARY

5.2

Find in the article the words that correspond to the following definitions.

- 1) (noun) area of land completely surrounded by water but smaller than a continent
- 2) (adjective) involving atomic weapons
- 3) (noun) vessel, usually built for warfare, that can be submerged and moved below the surface of the sea
- 4) (noun) formal agreement between two or more countries in regard to peace, trade or alliance
- 5) (adjective) tending to provoke or to annoy and upset people
- 6) (noun) rocket-propelled weapon
- 7) (noun) crucial stage or turning point in a sequence of events; condition of instability





LISTENING COMPREHENSION

5.3

Listen to the article and answer the following questions.

- 1) What did an American spy plane discover in 1962?
.....
- 2) Where is Cuba located?
.....
- 3) Who was the US President at the time?
.....
- 4) Who was the Soviet leader at the time?
.....
- 5) What had an American-backed attempt tried to do in 1961?
.....
- 6) Was the attempt successful?
.....
- 7) What happened as a consequence?
.....
- 8) What did Kennedy do to “quarantine” Cuba?
.....
- 9) What was the aim of the blockade of Cuba?
.....
- 10) What happened on October 27 1962?
.....
- 11) What did the Soviets do when a peaceful resolution was achieved?
.....
- 12) And what did the Americans do?
.....
- 13) When was a “hotline” set up between the Kremlin and the White House?
.....

TOP ITALIAN-AMERICANS



VOCABULARY

6.1

What does it mean? Choose one of the options.

- 1) The word **meatball** means:
 - ☐ carne macinata
 - ☐ polpetta
 - ☐ polpettone
- 2) The word **trader** means
 - ☐ commercialista
 - ☐ operatore finanziario
 - ☐ traditore
- 3) The word **descent** means:
 - ☐ discente
 - ☐ discesa
 - ☐ discendenza
- 4) The word **mogul** means:
 - ☐ paroliere
 - ☐ pezzo grosso
 - ☐ aristocratico
- 5) The word **heartthrob** means:
 - ☐ tachicardia
 - ☐ rubacuori
 - ☐ persona compassionevole



READING COMPREHENSION

6.2

Who did what? Read the article and write next to the following sentences who they refer to choosing from:

Joe Bastianich * Madonna * Frank Sinatra * Robert De Niro * Rudolph Valentino

Who... ?

- 1) was condemned for his representation of Italian Americans
- 2) released his first album in 2019
- 3) wrote a book with high erotic content
- 4) was known in Hollywood as "The Latin Lover"
- 5) worked as a bond trader for some time
- 6) rose to fame in the Forties
- 7) is widely recognised as a generous philanthropist
- 8) was also famous for his bright blue eyes
- 9) has developed a very successful hospitality empire
- 10) changed his lifestyle after a frightening health scare
- 11) died suddenly at a young age
- 12) won two Oscars
- 13) was regularly visited at his grave for many years by a Lady in Black
- 14) has an estimated net worth of \$800 million
- 15) was saluted the night after his death by the Empire State Building that turned their lights blue





SONG

6.3

Released in early 1969, **My Way** became Frank Sinatra's signature song and spent 75 weeks in the UK Top 40. It has come to represent America's anthem of self-determination, it's one of the most played songs at funerals and a popular karaoke song around the world. Look for it on YouTube and fill in the missing words.



MY WAY

And now, the (1) is near
 And so I face the (2) curtain
 My (3), I'll say it clear
 I'll state my case, of (4) I'm certain
 I've lived a (5) that's full
 I traveled each and (6) highway
 And more, (7) more than this, I did it my way

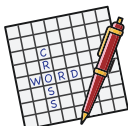
Regrets, I've had a (8)
 But then (9), too few to mention
 I did what I (10) to do
 And saw it through (11) exemption
 I planned (12) charted course
 Each careful step (13) the byway
 And (14), much more than this, I did it my way

Yes, there were (15), I'm sure you knew
 When I bit off more (16) I could chew
 But through it (17), when there was doubt
 I ate it (18) and spit it out
 I faced it all and I (19) tall and did it my way

I've (20), I've laughed and cried
 I've had my fill, my (21) of losing
 And (22), as tears subside
 I find it all (23) amusing
 To (24) I did all that
 And may I say, (25) in a shy way
 Oh, no, oh, no, not (26), I did it my way

For what is a (27), what has he got?
 If not (28), then he has naught
 To (29) the things he truly feels
 And not the (30) of one who kneels
 The (31) shows
 I (32) the blows
 And did it (33) way
 Yes, it (34) my way

DIGITAL MONEY



CROSSWORD

7.1

Complete the crossword by filling in a noun used in the article that means:

ACROSS 1 conto corrente

5 prestito

8 patrocinio, sostegno

10 ricerca

12 debito

14 contanti

15 governo

16 pagamento

DOWN 2 sfida

3 dipendenza, affidamento

4 fraintendimento, equivoco

6 investimento

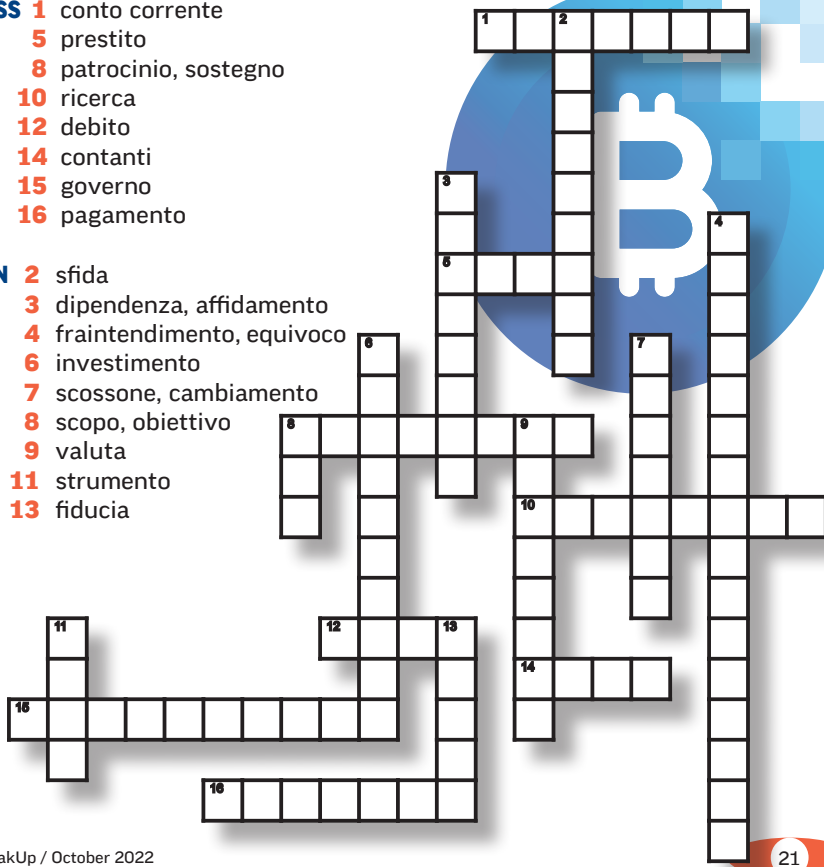
7 scossone, cambiamento

8 scopo, obiettivo

9 valuta

11 strumento

13 fiducia





LISTENING COMPREHENSION

7.2

Listen to the interview and complete the sentences choosing one of the options.

- 1) Lately Bitcoin has become
 - a more of a payment method.
 - b more of a speculative asset.
 - c less of an investment option.
- 2) Bitcoin has
 - a high transaction costs but protects your right to remain anonymous.
 - b high transaction fees and doesn't protect your right to remain anonymous.
 - c low transaction costs and also protects your right to remain anonymous.
- 3) The Diem project
 - a is just one of the names of China's cryptocurrency.
 - b first appeared after the 2008 financial crisis.
 - c is the Facebook-backed digital currency.
- 4) The economist J.M. Keynes suggested to introduce
 - a a new international reserve currency called the "Bancor".
 - b the dollar as the international reserve currency.
 - c the digital yuan as the international reserve currency.
- 5) "Quantitative easing"
 - a is usually considered an alternative to "helicopter money".
 - b is when central banks make payments directly to individuals.
 - c is the same as "helicopter money".



DRACULA



VOCABULARY

8.1

Unscramble the letters to obtain nouns used in the article. The first letter is given to help you.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1) PIVAREM | V |
| 2) ERCCTHARA | C |
| 3) SNCTORAE | A |
| 4) IVESTALF | F |
| 5) SERCRHEA | R |
| 6) UERELPQ | P |
| 7) SARNIYANVER | A |
| 8) EQLUES | S |
| 9) CEYLGGA | L |
| 10) OLUSDHOEH | H |
| 11) LITUSMSPIRIA | S |
| 12) INEAGMN | M |
| 13) ORHRR | H |
| 14) NOOVRGER | G |
| 15) NFDIE | F |



TRUE OR FALSE?

c1 8.2

Read and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

	T	F	NG
1) Bram Stoker's gothic horror novel <i>Dracula</i> was published in 1897.			
2) The novel is set in Cruden Bay, in Scotland.			
3) Dacre Stoker is Bram Stoker's descendant.			
4) It wasn't until Dacre was in his twenties that he realised that he was actually related to the author of <i>Dracula</i> .			
5) He has been a member of the Canadian men's pentathlete squad and coached the team at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.			
6) Dacre Stoker is now 64 and lives in South Carolina.			
7) He has dedicated many years to the legacy of his ancestor.			
8) He undertook a lot of research on the novel and his author, and is also organising many <i>Dracula</i> -related events.			
9) This year marks the 125th anniversary of Bram Stoker's <i>Dracula</i> .			
10) This month Dacre Stoker will be at the Bram Stoker Festival in Montreal.			
11) Dacre Stoker thinks that <i>Dracula</i> is an immensely popular novel because it addresses universal issues, such as the meaning of life and the meaning of death, and life after death.			
12) Bram Stoker was friends with, among others, Arthur Conan Doyle and Mark Twain.			



GRAMMAR

8.3

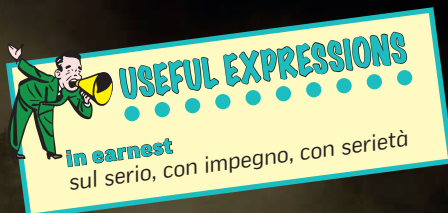
In the article we found the words **uncommonly**, **incredible**, **unveiled**. A prefix is a letter, or group of letters, that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Many prefixes can, for example, make new words that mean the opposite of the original meaning of the base word.

Make these adjectives negative in meaning by adding the correct prefix.

Choose from: **un-**, **in-**, **ir-**, **im-**, **il-**, **non-**, **di-**, **de-**.

PREFIXES

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) patient | 16) accessible. |
| 2) reversible | 17) loyal |
| 3) justifiable | 18) replaceable |
| 4) necessary | 19) equal |
| 5) capable | 20) perfect. |
| 6) possible | 21) sufficient |
| 7) usual | 22) competent |
| 8) significant | 23) happy |
| 9) comfortable | 24) efficient |
| 10) legal | 25) regular |
| 11) polite | 26) sense |
| 12) identified | 27) stable |
| 13) appropriate | 28) affordable |
| 14) motivating | 29) literate |
| 15) legitimate | 30) educated |



A FONDER HEART



ODD ONE OUT

9.1

Find the adjective that doesn't belong to the group.

- 1) exhausted ♦ aching ♦ over-tired ♦ worn out
- 2) immaculate ♦ spotless ♦ holy ♦ clean
- 3) exacerbated ♦ exasperated ♦ discharged ♦ enraged
- 4) disastrous ♦ catastrophic ♦ devastating ♦ risky
- 5) meek ♦ unconvinced ♦ doubtful ♦ dubious
- 6) exclusive ♦ tacky ♦ upscale ♦ high-class
- 7) relaxing ♦ soothing ♦ boring ♦ calming
- 8) uninspiring ♦ impractical ♦ unfeasible ♦ unsuitable
- 9) windy ♦ chilly ♦ drafty ♦ blowy





LISTENING COMPREHENSION

9.2

Listen and write the numbers (1-13) next to the sentences to provide the correct sequence of events.

- ☐ a) For the occasion she has cleaned and decorated her apartment.
- ☐ b) But probably by the time they visit her again next year, she will have forgotten all the unpleasantness.
- ☐ c) Once at Siobhan's apartment, her nephews begin to wrestle on her white sofa making a mess.
- 1** ☐ d) Siobhan is on a Zoom call with her family in Ireland.
- ☐ e) She has also reserved tickets for Disneyland and reserved a table at an exclusive restaurant.
- ☐ f) The day after the twins refuse to go out for brunch and prefer playing videogames.
- ☐ g) The trip to Disneyland only lasts one hour because the twins complain they are tired and hungry.
- ☐ h) She feels very emotional at the idea of meeting her mother, her sister and her six-year-old twin nephews.
- ☐ i) The last evening, the fancy restaurant Siobhan had reserved for the special occasion is not to her mother's liking.
- ☐ j) The next day she meets with her family at the airport.
- ☐ k) Her mother remarks that buying a white sofa is never a good idea.
- ☐ l) Finally, when the week is over and her relatives finally leave, Siobhan feels relieved.
- ☐ m) The next morning they'll be flying to Los Angeles to visit her after three years without seeing each other.



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

drive someone crazy

far impazzire qualcuno,

far uscire qualcuno di testa,

mandare qualcuno fuori di testa



I NEVER MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE TWICE. I MAKE IT FIVE OR SIX TIMES, JUST TO BE SURE.



TWO ANTENNAS DECIDED TO GET MARRIED, THE CEREMONY WAS PRETTY BORING, BUT THE RECEPTION WAS GREAT!



HELLO DOCTOR!
MY SON JUST SNATCHED
MY PEN WHEN I WAS
WRITING AND SWALLOWED IT!
WHAT SHOULD I DO?

UNTIL I CAN COME OVER,
WRITE WITH ANOTHER PEN.



KIDS AND MONEY

Page 3

1.1 VOCABULARY

1) f, 2) a, 3) d, 4) b, 5) c, 6) e, 7) h, 8) g

1.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

1) F, 2) T, 3) F, 4) F, 5) T, 6) F, 7) T, 8) T, 9) T

TACO DAY

Page 5

2.1 WORDSEARCH

1) Tuesday, 2) treat, 3) survey, 4) cart, 5) truck, 6) filling, 7) mine, 8) ore, 9) meal, 10) chain, 11) corn, 12) wheat, 13) taste, 14) immigrant, 15) century

2.2 READING COMPREHENSION

1) f, 2) h, 3) d, 4) a, 5) c, 6) e, 7) g, 8) b

ADAM SMITH

Page 8

3.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) exact: precise, inaccurate
- 2) brilliant: gifted, dumb
- 3) influential: important, insignificant
- 4) strange: peculiar, conventional
- 5) absent-minded: forgetful, focused
- 6) invisible: undetectable, eye-catching
- 7) well-known: famous, obscure

3.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) Wealth
- 2) Father
- 3) baptised
- 4) Enlightenment
- 5) Oxford
- 6) nervous
- 7) professor
- 8) invisible
- 9) production
- 10) silver
- 11) medallion

3.3 TRIVIA TIME!

- 1) Gross domestic product (GDP), 2) mixed economy, 3) shareholder, 4) stagflation, 5) stockbroker, 6) tax haven, 7) value-added tax (VAT), 8) wholesaler, 9) cost of living, 10) deregulation, 11) retailer, 12) franchise, 13) invoice

THE ROSETTA STONE

Page 11

4.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) pharaoh, 2) imagination, 3) architecture, 4) engraving, 5) compilation, 6) Egyptian, 7) inscription, 8) decoration, 9) artefact, 10) anniversary, 11) coronation, 12) hieroglyphic, 13) temple, 14) pyramid, 15) symbol, 16) clue

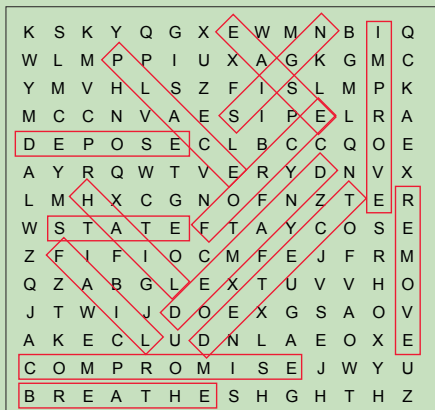
4.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) The Rosetta Stone is a broken piece of a larger slab on which a message was carved in three different scripts: hieroglyphics, demotic and ancient Greek.
- 2) Since ancient Greek was largely understood, it was possible to decipher the hieroglyphics using Greek as a guide to translation.
- 3) The ancient Egyptian stone was found by French soldiers during Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1799 near the town of Rosetta, now called Rashid, in the Nile Delta.
- 4) After Britain defeated the French, the Rosetta Stone came into the possession of the British and in 1802 King George III donated it to the British Museum.
- 5) Hieroglyphics were last used by Egyptian priests in the 4th century A.D. and afterwards nobody was able to decipher the secret language.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Page 15

5.1 WORDSEARCH



5.2 VOCABULARY

- 1) island
- 2) nuclear
- 3) submarine
- 4) treaty
- 5) provocative
- 6) missile
- 7) crisis

5.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) Soviet nuclear missile sites being built on the island of Cuba. 2) Just 90 miles off the US coast. 3) John F. Kennedy. 4) Nikita Khrushchev. 5) To depose revolutionary leader Fidel Castro. 6) No, it wasn't. 7) Cuba became more dependent on the USSR. 8) He placed a ring of US ships around the island. 9) To cut off military supplies. 10) A US plane was shot down over Cuba. 11) They removed their missiles from Cuba. 12) They secretly removed their missiles from Turkey. 13) In 1963.

TOP ITALIAN-AMERICANS

Page 18

6.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) polpetta, 2) operatore finanziario, 3) discendenza,
4) pezzo grosso, 5) rubacuori

6.2 READING COMPREHENSION

- 1) Robert De Niro, 2) Joe Bastianich, 3) Madonna, 4) Rudolph Valentino, 5) Joe Bastianich, 6) Frank Sinatra, 7) Madonna, 8) Frank Sinatra, 9) Robert De Niro, 10) Joe Bastianich, 11) Rudolph Valentino, 12) Robert De Niro, 13) Rudolph Valentino, 14) Madonna, 15) Frank Sinatra

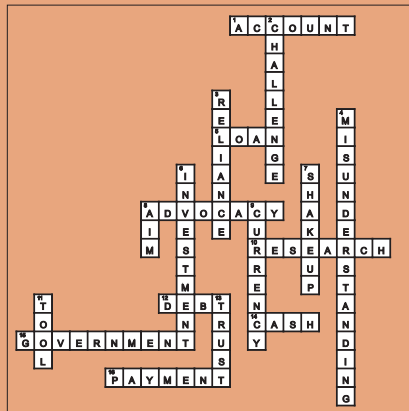
6.3 SONG

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (1) end | (13) along | (25) not |
| (2) final | (14) more | (26) me |
| (3) friend | (15) times | (27) man |
| (4) which | (16) than | (28) himself |
| (5) life | (17) all | (29) say |
| (6) every | (18) up | (30) words |
| (7) much | (19) stood | (31) record |
| (8) few | (20) loved | (32) took |
| (9) again | (21) share | (33) my |
| (10) had | (22) now | (34) was |
| (11) without | (23) so | |
| (12) each | (24) think | |

DIGITAL MONEY

Page 21

7.1 CROSSWORD



7.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) b, 2) b, 3) c, 4) a, 5) a

DRACULA

Page 23

8.1 VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) VAMPIRE | 9) LEGACY |
| 2) CHARACTER | 10) HOUSEHOLD |
| 3) ANCESTOR | 11) SPIRITUALISM |
| 4) FESTIVAL | 12) MEANING |
| 5) RESEARCH | 13) HORROR |
| 6) PREQUEL | 14) GOVERNOR |
| 7) ANNIVERSARY | 15) FIEND |
| 8) SEQUEL | |

8.2 READING COMPREHENSION

- 1) T, 2) F, 3) T, 4) F, 5) NG, 6) NG, 7) T, 8) T, 9) T, 10) F, 11) T, 12) T

8.3 GRAMMAR

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) im-patient | 16) in-accessible |
| 2) ir-reversible | 17) dis-loyal |
| 3) un-justifiable | 18) ir-replaceable |
| 4) un-necessary | 19) un-equal |
| 5) in-capable | 20) im-perfect |
| 6) im-possible | 21) in-sufficient |
| 7) un-usual | 22) in-competent |
| 8) in-significant | 23) un-happy |
| 9) un-comfortable | 24) in-efficient |
| 10) il-legal | 25) ir-regular |
| 11) un-polite | 26) non-sense |
| 12) un-identified | 27) un-stable |
| 13) in-appropriate | 28) un-affordable |
| 14) de-motivating | 29) il-literate |
| 15) il-legitimate | 30) un-educated |

A FONDER HEART

Page 26

9.1 ODD ONE OUT

- 1) aching, 2) holy, 3) discharged, 4) risky, 5) meek,
6) tacky, 7) boring, 8) uninspiring, 9) chilly

9.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) d, 2) m, 3) h, 4) a, 5) e, 6) j, 7) c, 8) k, 9) f, 10) g, 11) i,
12) l, 13) b

TEACHER!



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