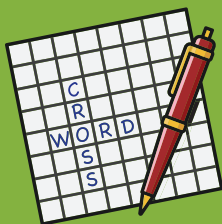




THE EXERCISE BOOK



ALLEGATO AL NUMERO DI MAGGIO 2024 DI SPEAKUP, NON VENDIBILE SEPARATEMENTE

Work It Out!

May 2024

**Responsabile editoriale:**

Ruben Pujol

Coordinamento editoriale:

Tiare Gatti Mora
redazione@speakup.it

Esercizi e grafica a cura di:

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Via Gustavo Fara, 35
20124 Milano
☎ 02.00696352

Direttore generale:

Andrea Ferdeghini

PUBBLICITÀ

Rita Cusani
☎ 3358437534
cusanimedia@gmail.com

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

i 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.

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www.speakup.it/speakup-in-class



QUAKERS

► Read and complete the sentences choosing one of the options.

- 1) The members of this religious movement refer to others in the group with the term

a "Inner Light".
b "Sleeper".
c "Friend".

- 2) The Quakers' history dates back to

a the 18th century.
b the 17th century.
c the 19th century.

- 3) The movement originated

a in England.
b in the American colonies.
c in Los Alamos.

- 4) Today there are an estimated

a 370,000 society members worldwide.
b 37,000 society members worldwide.
c 550,000 society members worldwide.

- 5) The largest community of Quakers is

a in the United States.
b in Kenya.
c in the Middle East.



SHAKESPEARE AND COMPANY

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1) AMJ-KPEDAC | J |
| 2) MDP A | D |
| 3) MEFORR | F |
| 4) CALLO | L |
| 5) NEOSCB E | O |
| 6) EEVRALS | S |
| 7) SESHBLEDTAI | E |
| 8) EDTESPNODN | D |
| 9) BIMNAOHE | B |
| 10) GINGROW | G |
| 11) ISTPIUALR | S |
| 12) RYERLITA | L |
| 13) INSPGAIR | A |
| 14) AHGONENOLP | A |
| 15) YEALR | E |
| 16) LARREGU | R |





LISTENING COMPREHENSION

2.2

► Listen and answer the questions choosing from the options.

- 1) What was the name of the library founded in 1951 by George Whitman?
 - a Shakespeare and Company.
 - b Le Mistral.
 - c Ulysses.
- 2) Where in Paris is the bookshop *Shakespeare and Company* located?
 - a On the left bank of the River Seine.
 - b On 37 rue de la Bûcherie.
 - c On 12 rue de l'Odéon in the Saint-Germain-des-Prés quarter.
- 3) Why was Sylvia Beach in Paris during World War One?
 - a She run an English bookshop.
 - b She run a grocery store.
 - c She did volunteer work for the Red Cross.
- 4) When did the bookshop *Shakespeare and Company* shut down?
 - a In the 1920s.
 - b In 1940.
 - c In 1959.
- 5) Who first published James Joyce's *Ulysses* in 1922?
 - a Sylvia Beach.
 - b George Whitman.
 - c Allen Ginsberg.

THORPENESS

SOLUTIONS PAGE 29

VOCABULARY

3.1

► Match two adjectives with a similar meaning. Careful, there is an extra adjective!



1)

8)

2)

9)

3)

10)

4)

11)

5)

12)

6)

13)

7)

14)

Extra adjective:



VOCABULARY

3.2

► Match numbers (1-16) and letters (a-p) to obtain expressions or words used in the article.

1) golf	a) lake
2) tennis	b) green
3) bowling	c) building
4) country	d) club
5) boating	e) tea
6) family	f) tale
7) ice	g) friend
8) fire	h) works
9) rowing	i) course
10) cream	j) Tudor
11) wind	k) cream
12) seaside	l) boat
13) fairy	m) village
14) brick	n) court
15) mock-	o) spotting
16) wild-life	p) mill

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON

► Read the article and fill in the following sentences.

- 1) Horatio Nelson was the child of a Norfolk clergyman.
- 2) He suffered from every time he sailed.
- 3) In 1787, he married Fanny Nisbet, a’s daughter.
- 4) French Revolutionary Wars were a series of conflicts between
..... , allied with Spain, and other European countries.
- 5) Nelson lost the of his right eye at the Battle of Calvi.
- 6) At the Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, he was badly hit in the
right
- 7) Surgeons had to amputate Nelson’s arm without
- 8) While in Naples, Nelson fell in love with Lady Emma
Hamilton, an’s wife.
- 9) Horatio Nelson and Emma Hamilton had a too.
- 10) The Battle of took place off Cadiz, in the south
of Spain.
- 11) A monument was built in Trafalgar Square, Central London,
to commemorate Admiral Horatio Nelson’s decisive
..... at the Battle of Trafalgar.
- 12) Nelson’s Column is metres tall.





LISTENING COMPREHENSION

4.2

► Listen to the article and complete the table with the correct dates.

BORN (DATE)	.....
JOINED THE NAVY	.....
WAS MADE CAPTAIN	.....
MARRIED FANNY NISBET	.....
ENTERED FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS	.....
FOUGHT BATTLE OF CALVI	.....
WAS KNIGHTED (AFTER BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT)	.....
WON BATTLE OF THE NILE	.....
MOVED TO ENGLAND WITH LADY EMMA HAMILTON	.....
WAS MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DURING NAPOLEONIC WARS	.....
WON BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR (DATE)	.....
DIED	.....

THE NATIONAL GALLERY



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

all walks of life
tutti i ceti sociali,
qualsiasi estrazione sociale

► Find in the article the nouns that mean:

- 1) piazza
- 2) casa di città
- 3) dipinto
- 4) notorietà, rinomanza
- 5) carrozza
- 6) politica, norma
- 7) collezione
- 8) gusto
- 9) pittore
- 10) custode, guardiano
- 11) portiere, usciere
- 12) restauratore
- 13) assicuratore
- 14) facchino
- 15) domestica, cameriera
- 16) visitatore
- 17) architetto
- 18) membro del consiglio
di amministrazione,
amministratore fiduciario



TRUE OR FALSE?

5.2

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

	T	F	NG
1) The National Gallery is in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster, Central London.			
2) On 10 May 2024 the Gallery will be 200 years old.			
3) It will mark its anniversary with a week-long programme of special exhibitions and events.			
4) The building at Trafalgar Square was designed by the architect William Wilkins and opened as the new home of the National Gallery in 1838.			
5) The National Gallery found its beginnings in J. J. Angerstein's London townhouse at 100 Pall Mall.			
6) It was possible to view the paintings, including works by Turner and Botticelli, only by appointment.			
7) When Angerstein died in 1823, Parliament agreed to pay £570,000 for his picture collection.			
8) In 1824 the gallery opened five hours a day and to a maximum of two thousand visitors at a time.			
9) In 1831, Parliament chose Trafalgar Square, the site of the former King's Mews (royal stables and falconry grounds), as the ideal place to house the collection.			
10) The National Gallery welcomes millions of visitors each year to view its collection of over 2,300 works.			
11) As part of the NG200 programme, ten of the most iconic paintings from the collection will travel to ten different venues in cities located across the world.			



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

more than once
più volte, più di una volta

► Listen to the interview and match numbers (1-10) and letters (a-j).

1)	Thomas Agnew and Son is a leading	a)	the painting was stolen.
2)	<i>The Portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire,</i>	b)	was Adam Worth.
3)	In 1876 Agnew bought the painting	c)	from America to London.
4)	Three weeks after being purchased,	d)	was painted in 1785 by Thomas Gainsboroug.
5)	The portrait disappeared	e)	bought the painting and took it back to the States.
6)	The man responsible for the theft	f)	for 25 years.
7)	Adam Worth probably inspired Arthur Conan Doyle's	g)	character of Professor Moriarty.
8)	The detective agency Pinkerton's negotiated a return of the portrait	h)	for 25,000 dollars.
9)	The painting was then transported	i)	fine arts dealer in London.
10)	The American financier J. P. Morgan	j)	for the astronomical sum of 10,000 guineas.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

nothing came of it
non se ne fece niente

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

over the years
nel corso del tempo, negli anni

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

at any one time
per volta, ogni volta

► Welcome to this quiz about some of the many great art museums around the world and test your knowledge.



- 1) What is the largest art museum in the world?
☐ a Uffizi Gallery. ☐ b Louvre. ☐ c Museum of Modern Art.
- 2) Designed by Zaha Hadid, the Heydar Aliyev Centre is located in which city?
☐ a Istanbul. ☐ b Baku. ☐ c Yerevan.
- 3) Which city hosts the Hermitage Museum?
☐ a Warsaw. ☐ b Stockholm. ☐ c St. Petersburg.
- 4) What is considered to be the oldest public collection of art in the world?
☐ a Louvre. ☐ b National Gallery. ☐ c Capitoline Museums.
- 5) The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum is located in which city?
☐ a New York. ☐ b Washington D.C. ☐ c Berlin.
- 6) In which European city would you find the Pergamon Museum?
☐ a Berlin. ☐ b Bonn. ☐ c Brussels.
- 7) For which museum did the architect I.M. Pei install a glass pyramid?
☐ a Musée d'Orsay. ☐ b National Gallery. ☐ c Louvre.
- 8) The Van Gogh Museum is located in which city?
☐ a Stockholm. ☐ b Helsinki. ☐ c Amsterdam.
- 9) Which museum hosts Michelangelo's *David*?
☐ a Uffizi Gallery. ☐ b Louvre. ☐ c Gallery of the Academy.
- 10) Auguste Rodin's *The Thinker* is found in the garden of a museum in which city?
☐ a Paris. ☐ b Florence. ☐ c Oslo.

SAVE THE APOSTROPHE!

► **It's** (with an apostrophe) is the shortened form of **it is** or **it has**.
Choose between **it is** and **it has**.

- 1) I found it: it's here.
- 2) It's been ten years since I last saw you.
- 3) His house is very old and it's almost falling down.
- 4) It's so hot today!
- 5) I'm so tired! It's been a long day.
- 6) It's been nice seeing you.
- 7) Here's my new apartment: it's got three bedrooms.
- 8) Don't miss it. It's the best sale of the year.
- 9) Look! It's snowed for the first time in two years.
- 10) It's been fun chatting with you.
- 11) Thank you! It's been a wonderful evening.
- 12) Remember: it's only my point of view.
- 13) I know it's the right thing to do.
- 14) It's been a long time since he rode a bicycle.
- 15) Let's stay home tonight: it's too late to go out now.
- 16) It's come to my attention that you have often been late to work.
- 17) It's been a strange week, but all in all it's been good.



GRAMMAR

6.2

► Fill in the sentences choosing between **its** (possessive adjective) and **it's** (it is / it has).



- 1) been raining the whole day.
- 2) A leopard never changes spots.
- 3) been over a month since I started my own business.
- 4) I'm very interested in the Middle East and people.
- 5) I'm not buying this dress because fabric lacks quality.
- 6) I think never too late to learn something new.
- 7) Don't judge a book by cover.
- 8) I'm sorry but not my fault.
- 9) The company has seen profits increase by 30%.
- 10) Who cares? none of my business.
- 11) The kitten has eaten all food.
- 12) I promise: not going to happen again.
- 13) so hot today!
- 14) The little bird, all of a sudden, ruffled feathers.
- 15) almost time you find a new job!
- 16) As I told you, been a tough period for me.
- 17) This dish needs some added flavour: on own
 rather bland.

► Fill in the sentences choosing between **your** (possessive adjective) and **you're** (you are).

- 1) We're glad now part of the team!
- 2) Please stop. really stressing me out.
- 3) That meal making smells delicious.
- 4) I really love the sound of voice.
- 5) Let's go when ready.
- 6) Where did you put suitcase?
- 7) How come leaving now?
- 8) Have you already brushed teeth?
- 9) What's name?
- 10) parked in the wrong spot again!
- 11) Which one is colleague?
- 12) really getting on my nerves.
- 13) paper is really impressive. Congratulations.
- 14) Is mom any better today?
- 15) I hope coming over for lunch.
- 16) Can you show me favourite painting?
- 17) Put all money in wallet.



1) What question can you never answer "yes" to?

2) What do the numbers 11, 69, and 88 all have in common?

3) If an electric train is traveling south, which way is the smoke going?

4) It belongs to you, but your friends use it more. What is it?

6) What two things can you never eat for breakfast?

5) What's the capital of France?

7) Imagine you are in a room with no windows or doors. How will you get out?

8) I am the beginning of everything, the end of everywhere. I'm the beginning of eternity, the end of time and space. What am I?

9) I'm light as a feather, but even the world's strongest man couldn't hold me for much longer than a minute. What am I?

10) What kind of coat can be put on only when wet?

BRIDGERTON 3

SOLUTIONS PAGE 30

VOCABULARY

7.1

► In the interview to Jess Brownell, Penelope is described as **“the perennial wallflower”**, to mean a person who, because of shyness, remains off to the side at a party rather than engaging with a larger group. This expression, that is the exact opposite of calling someone “the life of the party”, describes an introverted personality type and definitely doesn’t sound like a compliment.

Find in the circle below the alternative adjective to describe a person’s character or temperament without sounding rude or disrespectful. Being aware of the nuances is sometimes very important!

- 1) lazy
- 2) stubborn
- 3) nosy
- 4) bossy
- 5) shy
- 6) hyper
- 7) picky
- 8) slow
- 9) arrogant
- 10) sheepish



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

in spadesin abbondanza, a bizzeffe,
a palate, da vendere

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

from the likes of...

(persone, artisti) del calibro di...





WORDSEARCH

7.2

► Read the first part of the article and locate the words hidden in the grid that mean the following. The words can be written in any direction.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| ❖ SCHERMO | ❖ PERSONAGGIO | ❖ SCENOGRAFIA, AMBIENTAZIONE |
| ❖ PETTEGOLEZZO | ❖ MISCELA, MISCUGLIO | ❖ AMBIENTE, CONTESTO, SFONDO |
| ❖ FIGLIA | ❖ RUBRICA, COLONNA | ❖ CARATTERISTICA, PECULIARITÀ |
| ❖ DIAMANTE | ❖ TEMA, ARGOMENTO | ❖ COMPORTAMENTI, MANIERE |
| ❖ SOLLIEVO | ❖ VERSIONE MUSICALE | ❖ FACCIATA, APPARENZA |

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

► Listen to the interviews and complete the sentences choosing from the options.

- 1) The term “Polin” (Penelope + Colin) has been coined by
 - a author Julia Quinn.
 - b *Bridgerton* fans.
 - c Lady Whistledown.
- 2) Season Three focuses on
 - a Will and Alice Mondrich and their newly titled family.
 - b the elder son of the Bridgerton family.
 - c the budding relationship between Penelope Featherington and Colin Bridgerton.
- 3) Season Two ended with
 - a Colin confessing to Penelope that he’s in love with her.
 - b Colin overhearing Penelope who is making unkind comments about him.
 - c Penelope overhearing Colin who is making unkind comments about her.
- 4) Jess Brownell, the new showrunner succeeding Chris Van Dusen, says that she
 - a intends to bring about substantial changes to the series.
 - b will not change anything drastically.
 - c has introduced the friends-to-lovers theme in the series.
- 5) Season Three begins with
 - a Penelope who has decided it’s time to take a husband.
 - b Penelope who will stop writing as Lady Whistledown.
 - c Colin who discovers that Penelope is hiding a deep secret.



► There are a number of recognisable pop songs covered in **Bridgerton**. For example, a beautiful string arrangement of the song **Sign of the Times** by Harry Styles, released in 2017, appears in the **Bridgerton** Season Two soundtrack, during a wedding scene. Look for the original song on YouTube and fill in the missing words.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Just (1) your crying
 It's a sign of the (2)
 (3) to the final show
 Hope you're wearing your (4) clothes
 You can't bribe the (5) on your way to the sky
 You look pretty good down (6)
 But you ain't (7) good

If we (8) learn, we been here before
 Why are we (9) stuck and running from
 The bullets? The (10)?

Just stop your (11)
 It's a sign of (12) times
 We gotta get away (13) here
 We gotta get away from (14)
 (15) stop your crying
 It'll (16) alright
 They told me that the (17) is near
 We gotta get (18) from here

Just stop (19) crying
 Have the (20) of your life
 Breaking through the (21)
 And things are pretty (22) from here
 (23) everything will be alright
 We can meet (24) somewhere
 Somewhere (25) away from here

We never learn, we been here before...

Just stop your crying...

We never learn, we been here before...

We don't (26) enough
 We (27) open up
 Before it's all too (28)
 Will we (29) learn?
 We've been (30) before
 It's just (31) we know



DYLAN
THOMAS

*This traditional Welsh tea bread loaf with mixed spice is a moist, dense, sticky fruit cake studded with plump raisins and currants soaked in tea. The name comes from the Welsh terms **bara**, that means "bread", and **brith**, that means "speckled". This cake is surprisingly easy to make: the only difficult thing is having to wait a couple of days before enjoying it at its best!*

Ingredients

- 300 g dried mixed fruit (raisins, sultanas, black currants)
- 200 g dark brown sugar
- 1 orange zest
- 250 ml very strong hot black tea
- 350 g flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 ½ tablespoons mixed spice
- 1 large egg, lightly beaten
- 50 g softened butter (optional)

Bara Brith**Method**

- ✦ In a large bowl, place the dried fruit, sugar and orange zest. Pour over the tea, stir, cover and leave the fruit to soak overnight.
- ✦ The next day, preheat the oven to 160 °C. Grease and line a loaf tin with baking parchment.
- ✦ Put the flour, salt and mixed spice into the bowl of mixed fruit and soaking liquid. Add the egg and mix together until well combined.
- ✦ Tip the mixture into the prepared loaf tin. Bake for about 1 hour, covering with foil or parchment if the top starts to get too dark. A skewer inserted in the centre should come out clean.
- ✦ Leave to cool in the tin for 10 mins, remove from the tin to cool completely on a wire rack.
- ✦ To serve cut into slices and spread with butter. Bara Brith tastes better after a couple of days and is traditionally enjoyed with a nice cup of tea.

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
Because their words had forked no lightning they
Do not go gentle into that good night.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

c1 8.2

► Listen to the interview and complete the sentences choosing from the options.

- 1) Dylan Thomas left school at the age of
a twenty-five. **b** sixteen.
- 2) His father was a
a poet as well. **b** teacher.
- 3) Dylan Thomas started writing poems at the age of
a seventeen. **b** seven.
- 4) He showed his first poems to his
a father. **b** grammar school teacher.
- 5) He wrote all his poems in
a Welsh. **b** English.
- 6) His collected amount to 900 pages.
a poems. **b** letters.
- 7) Dylan Thomas died at the age of
a thirty-nine. **b** fifty-three.
- 8) His body is buried in
a the US. **b** Wales.
- 9) At the Dylan Thomas Centre you can see, among other things,
a the doors to his writing shed in Laugharne.
b his writing desk in Laugharne.



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS
a thousand-odd people
all'incirca un migliaio di persone

HUCKLEBERRY FINN

► Find in the article the nouns that correspond to the following definitions.

- 1) light that comes from the moon at night
- 2) difficulty, distress or annoyance
- 3) practice of owing slaves; state of being a slave
- 4) power of fascinating and attracting people
- 5) behaviour that causes physical or mental pain to others
- 6) excessive desire for possessions
- 7) absence of dishonesty; lack of guilt or sin

ODD ONE OUT

9.2

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

- 1) unflinching ♦ resolute ♦ rigid ♦ determined
- 2) volatile ♦ temperamental ♦ moody ♦ flying
- 3) idyllic ♦ worthy ♦ ideal ♦ perfect
- 4) lazy ♦ loose ♦ indolent ♦ idle
- 5) remote ♦ secluded ♦ isolated ♦ misplaced
- 6) murderous ♦ ferocious ♦ rascal ♦ homicidal





CROSSWORD

9.3

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

ACROSS 3 debolezza

4 descrizione,
rappresentazione

10 rapinatore

12 vestiti

13 cielo

14 zattera

DOWN 1 inferno

2 sudiciume, sporcizia

5 razzismo

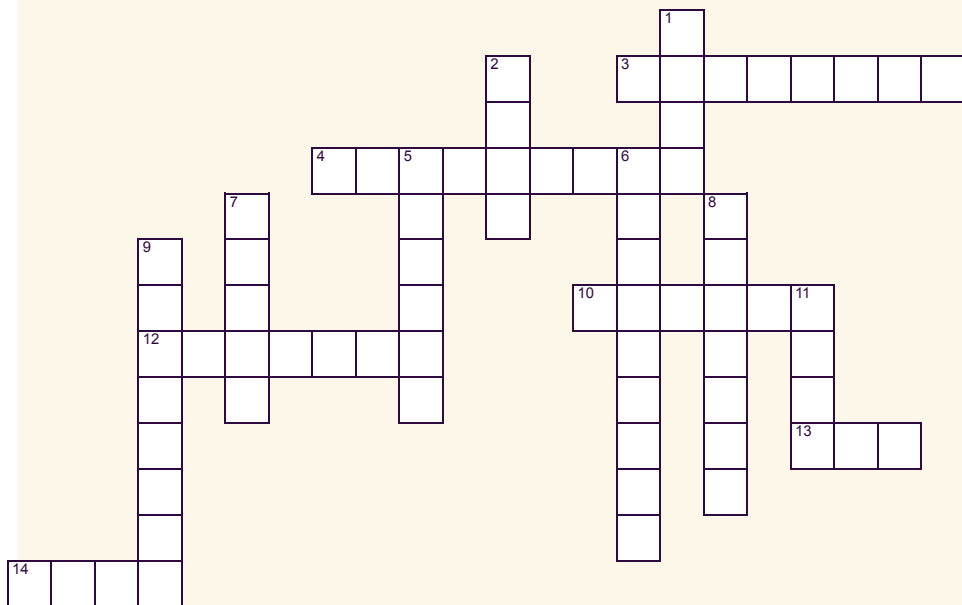
6 alcolista

7 vedova

8 biblioteca

9 incidente

11 stracci, brandelli



► These expressions are in the article. Match the verbs (1-17) and the words / phrases (a-q).

1)	bring	a)	by the routine
2)	be bored	b)	for reward money
3)	head	c)	international fame
4)	set off	d)	on a plate
5)	eat	e)	westward
6)	fake	f)	an accident
7)	betray	g)	criticism
8)	lay	h)	one's death
9)	say	i)	to the river
10)	hold	j)	one's breath
11)	face	k)	on one's back
12)	experience	l)	at the stars
13)	write	m)	in regional dialect
14)	narrate	n)	to oneself
15)	look up	o)	on a raft
16)	succeed	p)	in freeing somebody
17)	expand	q)	a note



In **Huckleberry Finn** the word “nigger” (N-word) occurs more than 200 times. Should **Huckleberry Finn** be taught in schools? The debate is heated: here are some opinions. Decide which are PROs and which are CONS.

No black student, especially a descendant of the Atlantic Slave trade should be MADE to read Huck Finn and when taught, care should be given to anyone traumatized by the use of the N-word! 1

Huck Finn teaches important lessons of interracial friendship. In the time the book was written there was a lot of segregation. Huck Finn shows that things don't have to be that way. 2

In my opinion, being a middle-aged, middle-class, white teacher, I have no right. No matter how much I get why Twain included it, the historical accuracy of it, the necessity of the word to make his well-deserved point about how racism in post-Civil War America reigned alive and well in the South, how can I begin to explain to my students of color why the novel needs to include so much of this racially charged language? 3

The principal of a Philadelphia school guided by Quaker philosophy wrote a letter to parents saying that “we have all come to the conclusion that the community costs of reading this book in 11th grade outweigh the literary benefits”, that some students had found the “use of the N-word” to be “challenging”, and that the school “was not being inclusive”. “I do not believe that we're censoring. I do believe that this is an opportunity for the school to step forward and listen to the students.” 4

It's one of the first books that truly represented how America talks. Students need to be prepared to deal with a wide range of points of view in this world. Only by awareness can they make educated decisions about their lives. 5

This novel uses many racial terms that shouldn't be repeated when not in the right context, however, high school students should be mature enough to understand that these slang terms are inappropriate when not read in the novel. 6

Because slavery no longer exists, students need to understand how life once was for many citizens long ago. Back then, African Americans were called the N-word on a daily basis. Times have changed, and we no longer use this word because of how disrespectful it is. Mark Twain only uses it to show the times he lived in. 7

Huck is dangerously racist and fits well into his society, not in ours. He uses the N-word freely and his interpretations of Jim's thoughts and actions are often based on racist stereotypes. 8

I think it's ok to be taught. It shows the importance of a good education. It also teaches lessons of interracial friendship. It does say the N-word a lot, but that was just the slang back then. 9



YOU'RE THE MAN
I WANT OUR CHILDREN
TO SPEND THEIR
WEEKENDS WITH.

THE LAST
THING I WANT TO DO
IS HURT YOU.
BUT IT'S STILL
ON THE LIST.

MOST PEOPLE ARE
SHOCKED WHEN THEY
FIND OUT HOW BAD I AM
AS AN ELECTRICIAN.



SOLUTIONS

QUAKERS

Page 3

1.1 READING COMPREHENSION

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

SHAKESPEARE AND COMPANY

Page 4

2.1 VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) JAM-PACKED | 9) BOHEMIAN |
| 2) DAMP | 10) GROWING |
| 3) FORMER | 11) SPIRITUAL |
| 4) LOCAL | 12) LITERARY |
| 5) OBSCENE | 13) ASPIRING |
| 6) SEVERAL | 14) ANGLOPHONE |
| 7) ESTABLISHED | 15) EARLY |
| 8) DESPONDENT | 16) REGULAR |

2.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

THORPENESS

Page 6

3.1 VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) whimsical - fanciful | 8) fond (of) - passionate (about) |
| 2) wealthy - affluent | 9) energetic - dynamic |
| 3) tiny - minuscule | 10) pleased - delighted |
| 4) skilled - experienced | 11) large - vast |
| 5) urban - metropolitan | 12) unspoiled - pristine |
| 6) generous - unselfish | 13) exclusive - fashionable |
| 7) polite - well-mannered | 14) famous - renowned |

Extra adjective: intellectual

3.2 VOCABULARY

- 1) i, 2) n, 3) b, 4) d, 5) a, 6) g, 7) k, 8) h, 9) l, 10) e, 11) p, 12) m, 13) f, 14) c, 15) j, 16) o

ADMIRAL NELSON

Page 8

4.1 READING COMPREHENSION

- Horatio Nelson was the **sixth** child of a Norfolk clergyman.
- He suffered from **seasickness** every time he sailed.
- In 1787, he married Fanny Nisbet, a **judge's** daughter.
- French Revolutionary Wars were a series of conflicts between **France**, allied with Spain, and other European countries.
- Nelson lost the **sight** of his right eye at the Battle of Calvi.
- At the Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, he was badly hit in the right **arm**.
- Surgeons had to amputate Nelson's arm without **anaesthetics**.
- While in Naples, Nelson fell in love with Lady Emma Hamilton, an **ambassador's** wife.
- Horatio Nelson and Emma Hamilton had a **daughter** too.

- The Battle of **Trafalgar** took place off Cadiz, in the south of Spain.
- A monument was built in Trafalgar Square, Central London, to commemorate Admiral Horatio Nelson's decisive **victory** at the Battle of Trafalgar.
- Nelson's Column is **52** metres tall.

4.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

BORN (DATE)	29 SEPT 1758
JOINED THE NAVY	1770
WAS MADE CAPTAIN	1778
MARRIED FANNY NISBET	1787
ENTERED FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS	1793
FOUGHT BATTLE OF CALVI	1794
WAS KNIGHTED (AFTER BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT)	1797
WON BATTLE OF THE NILE	1798
MOVED TO ENGLAND WITH LADY EMMA HAMILTON	1803
MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DURING NAPOLEONIC WARS	1803
WON BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR (DATE)	21 OCT 1805
DIED	1805

THE NATIONAL GALLERY

Page 10

5.1 VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1) square | 10) keeper |
| 2) townhouse | 11) doorman |
| 3) painting | 12) restorer |
| 4) renown | 13) insurance broker |
| 5) carriage | 14) porter |
| 6) policy | 15) housemaid |
| 7) collection | 16) visitor |
| 8) taste | 17) architect |
| 9) painter | 18) trustee |

5.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

5.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) i, 2) d, 3) j, 4) a, 5) f, 6) b, 7) g, 8) h, 9) c, 10) e

5.4 TRIVIA TIME!

- Louvre.
- Baku.
- St. Petersburg.
- Capitoline Museums.
- New York.
- Berlin.
- Louvre.
- Amsterdam.
- Gallery of the Academy.
- Paris.

SAVE THE APOSTROPHE

Page 14

6.1 GRAMMAR

1) is, 2) has, 3) is, 4) is, 5) has, 6) has, 7) has, 8) is, 9) has, 10) has, 11) has, 12) is, 13) is, 14) has, 15) is, 16) has, 17) has; has

6.2 GRAMMAR

1) It's, 2) its, 3) It's, 4) its, 5) its, 6) it's, 7) its, 8) it's, 9) its, 10) It's, 11) its, 12) it's, 13) It's, 14) its, 15) It's, 16) it's, 17) its; it's

6.3 GRAMMAR

1) you're 10) You're
2) You're 11) your
3) you're 12) You're
4) your 13) Your
5) you're 14) your
6) your 15) you're
7) you're 16) your
8) your 17) your; your
9) your

6.4 RIDDLES

1) "Are you asleep yet?" 2) They all read the same way when placed upside down. 3) There's no smoke as it's an electric train. 4) Your name. 5) The letter "F." It's the only capital letter in the word "France". 6) Lunch and dinner. 7) Stop imagining. 8) The letter "E". 9) Breath. 10) A coat of paint.

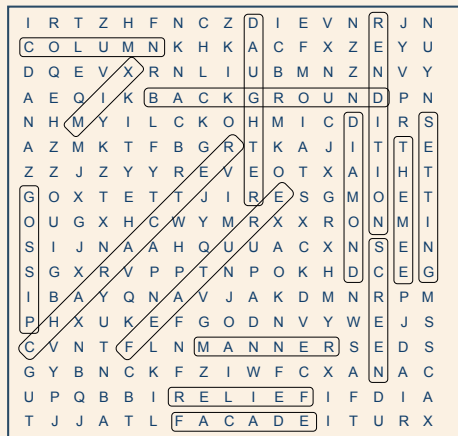
BRIDGERTON 3

Page 18

7.1 VOCABULARY

1) lazy - laid-back, 2) stubborn - resolute, 3) nosy - inquisitive, 4) bossy - leadership-driven, 5) shy - reflective, 6) hyper - enthusiastic, 7) picky - selective, 8) slow - methodical, 9) arrogant - confident, 10) sheepish - obedient

7.2 WORDSEARCH



7.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

7.4 SONG

(1) stop	(12) the	(23) Remember
(2) times	(13) from	(24) again
(3) Welcome	(14) here	(25) far
(4) best	(15) Just	(26) talk
(5) door	(16) be	(27) should
(6) here	(17) end	(28) much
(7) really	(18) away	(29) ever
(8) never	(19) your	(30) here
(9) always	(20) time	(31) what
(10) bullets	(21) atmosphere	
(11) crying	(22) good	

DYLAN THOMAS

Page 22

8.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1) sixteen, 2) teacher, 3) seven, 4) father, 5) English, 6) letters, 7) thirty-nine, 8) Wales, 9) the doors to his writing shed in Laugharne

HUCKLEBERRY FINN

Page 24

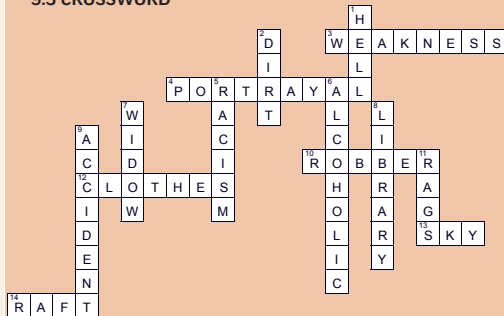
9.1 VOCABULARY

1) moonlight, 2) trouble, 3) slavery, 4) charm, 5) cruelty, 6) greed, 7) innocence

9.2 ODD ONE OUT

1) rigid, 2) flying, 3) worthy, 4) loose, 5) misplaced, 6) rascal

9.3 CROSSWORD



9.4 VOCABULARY

1) c, 2) a, 3) i, 4) o, 5) d, 6) h, 7) b, 8) k, 9) n, 10) j, 11) g, 12) f, 13) q, 14) m, 15) l, 16) p, 17) e

9.5 READING COMPREHENSION

CONS: 1, 3, 4, 8

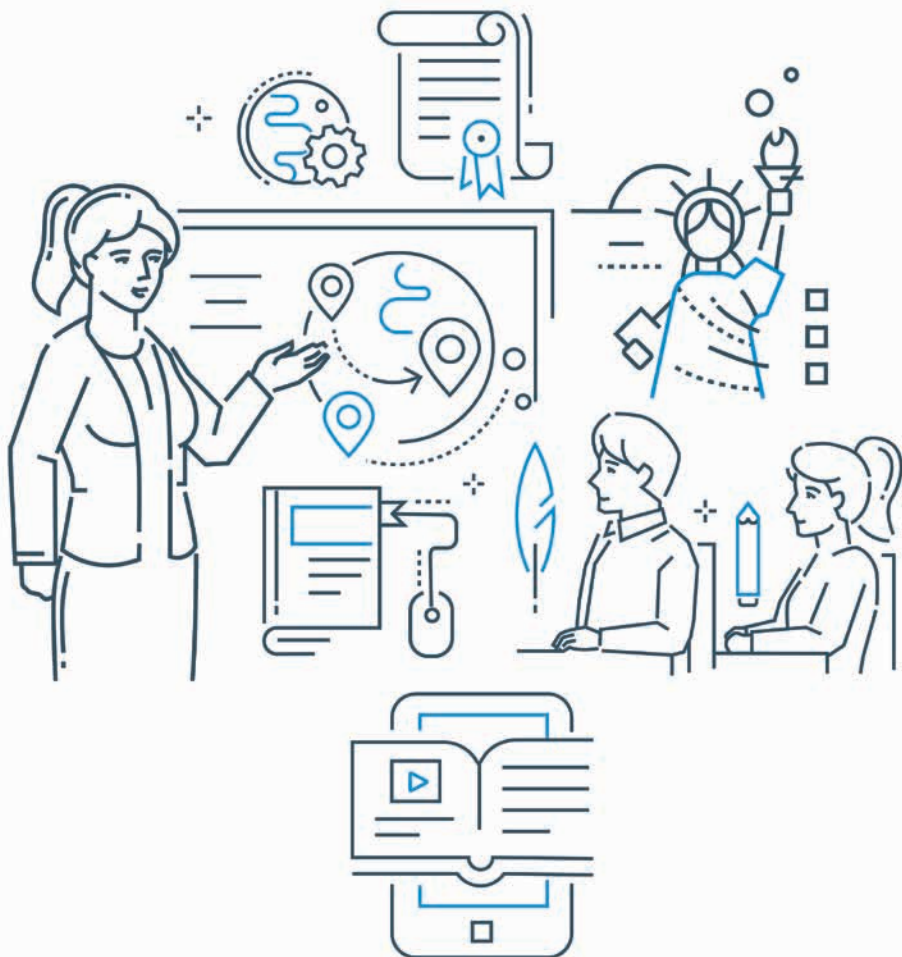
PROS: 2, 5, 6, 7, 9

TEACHER!



Scarica gli esercizi **Speak Up in Class** da usare in classe con i tuoi studenti, sia in modo individuale sia in gruppo. Li trovi a questo link:

www.speakup.it/speakup-in-class



SpeakUp