

Work It Out!

SpeakUp 476

UNIT 1

Page 8

A2
LEVEL

Buy Nothing Day

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

1.1 VOCABULARY



► Read the article and match the words (1-6) with their meanings (a-f).

	WORD		MEANING
1)	activist	a)	idea or practice of buying and using a lot of products and services, usually as a way to improve one's quality of life
2)	magazine	b)	someone who takes action to support or fight for a cause, such as environmental protection or social justice
3)	consumerism	c)	advertisement that promotes a product or service and aims to encourage people to buy it
4)	commercial	d)	large building or area with many different stores and sometimes restaurants, where people can buy things
5)	waste	e)	unwanted or unused things that are discarded because they are no longer useful or needed
6)	mall	f)	publication that is released regularly, containing articles, images, and advertisements about various topics



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

it caught on
*ha preso piede,
ha avuto successo*

1.2 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read the article and complete the sentences choosing from the options.

1) The first Buy Nothing Day took place in 1992

- ☐ a in the US
- ☐ b in Canada
- ☐ c in Mexico.

2) Buy Nothing Day was created

- ☐ a by a non-profit organisation called Adbusters
- ☐ b by Ted Dave
- ☐ c by the populist movement Occupy Wall Street

3) It started to be celebrated on the day following Thanksgiving

- ☐ a in 1997
- ☐ b in 1992
- ☐ c in 2013

4) The last Friday in November is referred to as

- ☐ a Black Friday
- ☐ b Buy Nothing Day
- ☐ c Occupy Wall Street Day

5) Currently, Buy Nothing Day is observed

- ☐ a in North America, the UK, Finland and Sweden
- ☐ b In North America, Mexico, China and India
- ☐ c in around sixty-five countries

6) The Buy Nothing Project started in 2013

- ☐ a on a blog
- ☐ b on Facebook
- ☐ c on many TV networks

Floriade

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

2.1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

1)	In the southern hemisphere,	a)	are planted alongside Lake Burley Griffin.
2)	Floriade takes place in Canberra	b)	from September 14 to October 13.
3)	Initially planned as a one-time event,	c)	spring begins in September.
4)	A million bulbs and annuals	d)	Floriade has evolved into an annual celebration.
5)	The theme for this year's Floriade is	e)	in the southern hemisphere.
6)	It originates from the Latin word "floreare",	f)	to half a million visitors.
7)	The first Floriade, held in 1988,	g)	commemorated the capital's 75th anniversary.
8)	Floriade is the largest flower festival	h)	which means "let flourish".
9)	The festival attracts up	i)	"Art in Bloom".
10)	In the Netherlands, a Floriade event is held	j)	every ten years.

2.2 ODD ONE OUT

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

- below ♦ before ♦ above ♦ between
- colourful ♦ lively ♦ timely ♦ vivid
- harmonious ♦ unusual ♦ melodious ♦ balanced
- enchancing ♦ captivating ♦ mysterious ♦ alluring
- enormous ♦ gigantic ♦ deep ♦ massive
- annual ♦ occasional ♦ yearly ♦ once-a-year
- free ♦ low-cost ♦ complimentary ♦ gratis
- initial ♦ first ♦ opening ♦ subsequent
- special ♦ unique ♦ exceptional ♦ genuine
- previous ♦ ill-timed ♦ earlier ♦ former
- different ♦ diverse ♦ various ♦ alike



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

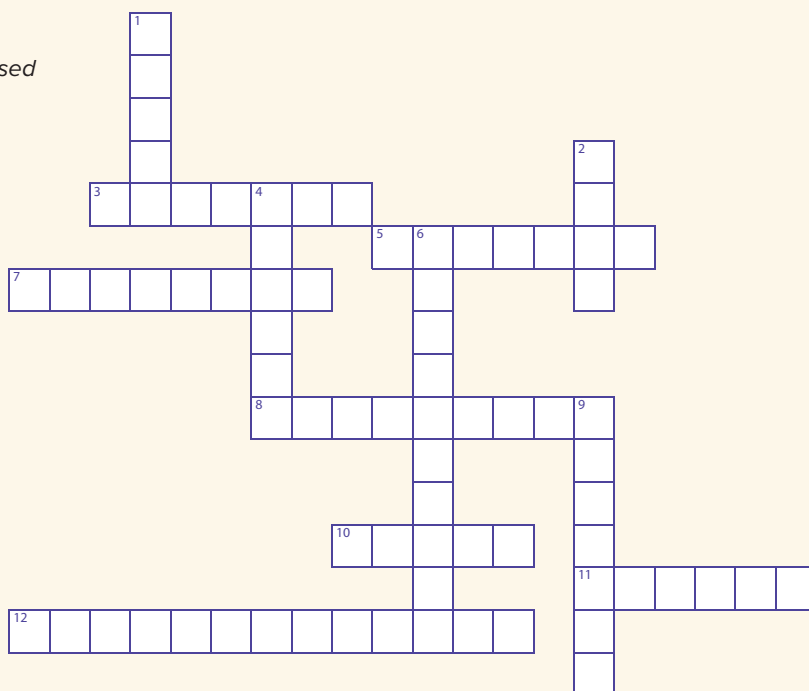
a one-off event
un evento unico,
isolato, una tantum

2.3 CROSSWORD

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

- ACROSS**
- 3 ettaro
 - 5 beneficenza
 - 7 pittura
 - 8 paesaggio
 - 10 miscela, mescolanza
 - 11 stagione
 - 12 svago, divertimento

- DOWN**
- 1 tema, argomento
 - 2 mito
 - 4 pianta annuale
 - 6 emisfero
 - 9 ambasciata



Guy
Fawkes

3.1 WORDSEARCH

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

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| ❖ MICCIA | ❖ FALLIMENTO | ❖ COMPLOTTO, CONGIURA |
| ❖ MASCHERA | ❖ PATIBOLO | ❖ FUOCHI D'ARTIFICIO |
| ❖ BARILE | ❖ FIRMA | ❖ POLVERE DA SPARO |
| ❖ CANTINA | ❖ FALÒ | ❖ COSPIRATORE |

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

3.2 VOCABULARY

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1) BAALAEVIL | A |
| 2) PMTYE | E |
| 3) NERONTPMI | P |
| 4) OEAUOSTRSN | T |
| 5) IOUSOTNR | N |
| 6) ONREIEALCM | C |
| 7) MOUONSANY | A |
| 8) OCINENTN | I |
| 9) IGIROUSEL | R |
| 10) NGOCSHKI | S |
| 11) HICGARP | G |
| 12) TIOPTALEN | P |
| 13) ESEREV | S |
| 14) ONRNTNALIEATI | I |
| 15) OESCL | C |
| 16) IBERERLT | T |

3.3 SPOT THE MISTAKE!

► Some of the following words contain a spelling mistake. Find them and rewrite them correctly.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) thought | 8) Catolicism |
| 2) Parlament | 9) government |
| 3) Netherland | 10) Protestantism |
| 4) firewood | 11) thankgiving |
| 5) reluctance | 12) conspirator |
| 6) attendence | 13) resistance |
| 7) participant | 14) injustice |

Irishness

4.1 JOKES

► Complete the jokes with one of the lines at the bottom.

1) What's the difference between an Irish wedding and an Irish funeral?

.....

2) Mick stops Paddy in Dublin and asks him the quickest way to Cork. Paddy says, "Are you on foot or in a car?" Mick replies, "In a car." Paddy says:

3) Finney opens the morning newspaper and reads in the obituary column that he has died. He phones his best friend Gallagher. "Did you see the paper? They say I died!" "Yes, I saw it!" replies Gallagher.

4) Paddy and Billy are going down the road, and Paddy has a bag of doughnuts in his hand. Paddy says to Billy:

- ◇ a) If you guess how many doughnuts are in my bag, you can have them both.
- ◇ b) So... where are you calling from?
- ◇ c) That's the quickest way.
- ◇ d) There's one less drunk.

4.2 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read the article and match numbers (1-13) and letters (a-m).

1)	Ireland has a population	a)	claim Irish ancestry.
2)	Ireland was divided	b)	in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York.
3)	Northern Ireland consists	c)	was first brewed in 1759.
4)	Southern Ireland is made up	d)	of approximately 3,000 years.
5)	Unionists were	e)	of more than 7 million.
6)	Republicans were	f)	into two political entities in 1921.
7)	About 80 million people worldwide	g)	of six counties.
8)	Over 30 million people of Irish descent	h)	live in the US.
9)	Around 150,000 people participate each year	i)	mainly Catholics.
10)	The Irish language is one	j)	of twenty-six counties.
11)	The Irish language is part	k)	of the official languages of Northern Ireland.
12)	Guinness, the famous Irish beer,	l)	of the school curriculum in Northern Ireland.
13)	Hurling has a history	m)	mainly Protestants.

4.3 VOCABULARY

► What does it mean? Choose from the given options. The words are all contained in the article.

1) LEPRECHAUN

- a) lepre
- b) folletto
- c) bagliore

3) TO WAVE

- a) inondare
- b) spazzolare
- c) sventolare

5) THRIVING

- a) fiorente, florido
- b) traballante
- c) convincente

7) HERITAGE

- a) retaggio
- b) fardello
- c) antiquariato

2) SHAMROCK

- a) trifoglio
- b) pietra preziosa
- c) formula magica

4) QUINTESSENTIALLY

- a) al quinto posto
- b) per eccellenza
- c) in pratica

6) TO DYE

- a) morire
- b) tingere
- c) mentire

8) BAGPIPE

- a) borsellino
- b) flauto traverso
- c) cornamusa

Francis Bacon

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

5.1 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read and complete the sentences choosing from the box.

Berlin ♦ rage ♦ died ♦ 1926 ♦ bars ♦ 1988 ♦ painted ♦ USSR ♦
Irish ♦ London ♦ while ♦ school ♦ company ♦
powerful ♦ horse ♦ Dublin

- 1) The [] -born English painter was born in [] in 1909.
- 2) His father was a [] trainer and his mother came from an affluent family that owned a steel [] .
- 3) Francis Bacon didn't go to a regular [] . Instead, he was educated at home, but was expelled in [] .
- 4) He moved to [] and Paris before finally settling in [] in 1928.
- 5) Bacon usually [] in the mornings and spent his afternoons and evenings in [] .
- 6) In [] he made history by being the first British artist to have an exhibition in the [] .
- 7) He [] in Madrid in 1992 from pneumonia [] visiting a friend.
- 8) Francis Bacon became well-known for his [] paintings, which often express brutality, [] and horror.

5.2 VOCABULARY

► Find in the article the words that mean:

- 1) esercito
[][][][]
- 2) pittore
[][][][][][]
- 3) bambinaia
[][][][]
- 4) autoritratto
[][][][][][][][][][]
- 5) traccia
[][][][]
- 6) suicidio
[][][][][][]
- 7) morte
[][][][]
- 8) polmonite
[][][][][][][][]
- 9) asma
[][][][]
- 10) mostra
[][][][][][][][][]
- 11) decennio
[][][][][]
- 12) rabbia
[][][]

5.3 VOCABULARY

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

- | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 1) [] | make someone feel sad or unhappy because something is not as good as expected | 5) [] | look at two or more things etc. to see how they are similar or different |
| 2) [] | change the place where one lives; relocate | 6) [] | produce a picture using paint |
| 3) [] | have something as one's own; possess | 7) [] | go to see someone or go at a place for a specific purpose |
| 4) [] | make a home in a new place | 8) [] | make someone feel motivated or full of ideas to do something |

6.1 VOCABULARY

► For each of the following adjectives (1-15) find a **synonym** (similar meaning) choosing from the words in the circle below.

- 1) precarious
- 2) sonorous
- 3) lingering
- 4) stringent
- 5) full-scale
- 6) inevitable
- 7) gleaming
- 8) long-time
- 9) expensive
- 10) silent
- 11) deceased
- 12) lucrative
- 13) potential
- 14) easy
- 15) notable

costly
simple
late
extensive
shining
unavoidable
persistent
longstanding
strict
profitable
remarkable
uncertain
resonant
prospective
noiseless



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

be desperate for something

volere qualcosa a tutti i costi, desiderare qualcosa disperatamente

6.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

► Listen to the article and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

		T	F	NG
1)	The transition to electric vehicles has been pressured by high investment costs and slowing global demand.			
2)	Ferrari plans to debut its first fully electric model in the fourth quarter of 2025.			
3)	Equita has been enlisted to hone the design of Ferrari's all-electric vehicle.			
4)	By 2030, electric and hybrid vehicles are expected to constitute up to 80 per cent of Ferrari's annual production.			
5)	Last year, Ferrari was one of Europe's top performers, with a market valuation of \$75 million, surpassing both Ford and General Motors.			
6)	Benedetto Vigna, Ferrari's CEO, has an academic background in physics; he holds a Master's degree in Subnuclear Physics from the University of Pisa.			
7)	Vigna revealed that Ferrari's new electric car will have a price tag of at least 500,000 euros.			
8)	Last year, Ferrari delivered fewer than 14,000 cars.			
9)	Under Enzo Ferrari's leadership, the base price of most models has increased by more than 25 per cent.			

6.3 VOCABULARY

► What do the following verbs mean?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1) to loom | 4) to field |
| a to impend | a to reorganise |
| b to redeem | b to answer |
| c to deny | c to boast |
| 2) to squeeze | 5) to shroud |
| a to destroy | a to wrap |
| b to trim | b to melt |
| c to compress | c to introduce |
| 3) to unveil | 6) to hone |
| a to predict | a to skip around |
| b to reveal | b to flourish |
| c to flaunt | c to refine |

Lolita

7.1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

► Listen to the article and answer the following questions.

- 1) What nationality was Vladimir Nabokov?
.....
- 2) What is the pseudonym of the protagonist in *Lolita*?
.....
- 3) After divorcing and leaving France, where does Humbert go?
.....
- 4) Who does he marry?
.....
- 5) What is the name of Charlotte Haze's daughter?
.....
- 6) How old is Lolita when Humbert meets her?
.....
- 7) Why does Humbert end up in prison?
.....
- 8) When was *Lolita* first published?
.....



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

he is anything but good
è tutt'altro che buono

7.2 VOCABULARY

► Match the two adjectives with an opposite meaning (**antonyms**) selecting one word from each group.



- 1) 7)
- 2) 8)
- 3) 9)
- 4) 10)
- 5) 11)
- 6) 12)

7.3 GRAMMAR

► In the article we found **teeth**, the irregular plural of **tooth**. Some nouns don't follow the rule of adding "-s" or "-es" to form the plural. Fill in the table.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
analysis
.....	bases
child
.....	crises
datum
.....	dice
foot
.....	geese
leaf
.....	people
medium
.....	mice
ox
.....	phenomena
thesis
.....	alumni

Crossword

B2
LEVEL

BY THE OLD FOX

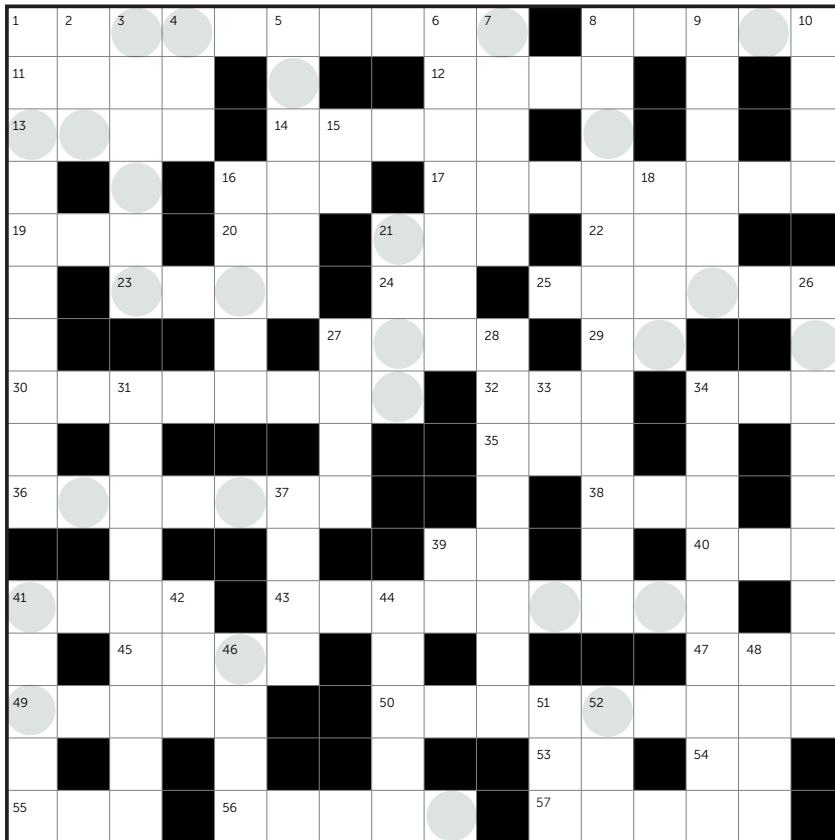
► *Have you had a little misfortune? Don't worry! The circled letters spell an idiom consisting of six words (5 letters, 5, 3, 1, 6 and 6.)*

➤ Across

- 1** Unavoidable.
- 8** Having a thin cutting edge or a fine point for cutting or piercing.
- 11** Square root of 81.
- 12** Numbers that are divisible by two.
- 13** Coagulated blood.
- 14** Wash with clean water to remove salt.
- 16** Have the ability to. Be permitted to.
- 17** Ball of snow.
- 19** Large cup.
- 20** Preposition of place.
- 21** The smallest character in every email address.
- 22** Male child.
- 23** Noun of 'hot'.
- 24** Preposition of place.
- 25** Plural of 18 Down.
- 27** The opposition of 'fail' (an exam).
- 29** Adverb used in comparisons.
- 30** Happening or existing at the end.
- 32** Organ of hearing.
- 34** Consume.
- 35** To free yourself of something. Get ____ of.
- 36** Clear to the sight or mind.
- 38** I Owe You (written acknowledgment of a debt).
- 39** Id Est.
- 40** Feline.
- 41** Surprise military attack.
- 43** Sentimental affection for the past.
- 45** Not any, not one, no part.
- 47** Even number.
- 49** Photo, picture, portrayal. General impression.
- 50** Observation, notice, awareness.
- 53** Negative reply.
- 54** Alternatively.
- 55** 'Evening' before an event, Christmas, for example.
- 56** Undefined object.
- 57** Pilotless flying object.

⬇ Down

- 1** Not complete.
- 2** 'Zero' in football.
- 3** Sufficient.
- 4** Abbreviation for veterinary surgeon.
- 5** Cruel, aggressive ruler; despot.
- 6** Classes. Events from which we learn something.
- 7** (An important) thing that happens.
- 8** Winter snow sport with a board.
- 9** At all times.
- 10** The opposite of 'push!'.
- 15** Preposition of place.
- 16** Where the land meets the sea.
- 18** The guy at the top.
- 21** Circular, moving part of an old telephone. 'Call' a number.
- 26** Circumstances, condition; state of affairs.
- 27** The time behind you.
- 28** Soldier with three stripes on the arm.
- 31** Remove, get rid of, abolish.
- 33** Artificial Intelligence.
- 34** Academic instruction, especially at school and university.
- 37** The same as 11 Across.
- 39** Information Technology. Pronoun.
- 41** Lift (something) up. Increase the amount of something.
- 42** Canine, hound.
- 44** Country of the Iberian Peninsula.
- 46** Home of a bird.
- 48** Simple past of 'wear'.
- 51** (The) finish.
- 52** Neither.



LAST ISSUE'S CROSSWORD SOLUTION

The circled letters spell the idiom:
"Don't rock the boat".



IDIOM

“Don’t rock the boat”

► This idiom is a warning not to do or say something that may upset people or cause problems. The idiom originated in ancient times. Ancient wooden boats were light and top-heavy. To stabilise them, rocks were used to weigh them down. To ‘rock’ the boat, therefore, once meant to steady it with rocks. However, in modern English, while the verb ‘to rock’ means something different: to move from side to side. The modern use of the term ‘rock the boat’ therefore implies it is unstable. This meaning of the idiom is attributed to the US politician William Jennings Bryan, who used the expression in a 1914 speech. His words were: “The man who rocks the boat ought to be stoned when he gets back on shore”. He was warning those who caused trouble that they would be punished later. ‘To stone’ is a verb: it is the action of pummelling someone with stones.



SOLUTIONS

BUY NOTHING DAY Page 65

1.1 VOCABULARY

1) b, 2) f, 3) a, 4) c, 5) e, 6) d

1.2 READING COMPREHENSION

1) b, 2) b, 3) a, 4) a, 5) c, 6) b

FLORIADE Page 66

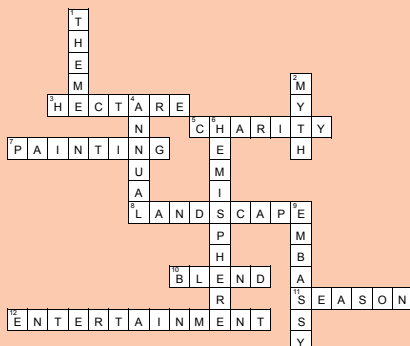
2.1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

2.2 ODD ONE OUT

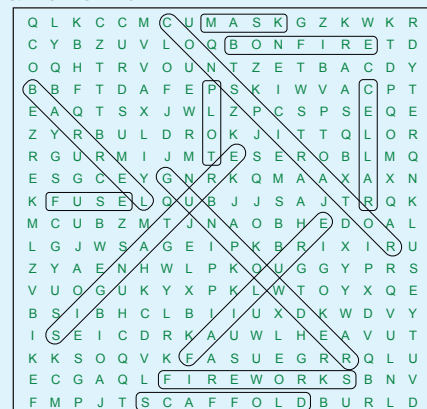
- 1) before
- 2) timely
- 3) unusual
- 4) mysterious
- 5) deep
- 6) occasional
- 7) low-cost
- 8) subsequent
- 9) genuine
- 10) ill-timed
- 11) alike

2.3. CROSSWORD



GUY FAWKES Page 67

3.1 WORDSEARCH



3.2 VOCABULARY

- 1) AVAILABLE
- 2) EMPTY
- 3) PROMINENT
- 4) TREASONOUS
- 5) NOTORIOUS
- 6) CEREMONIAL
- 7) ANONYMOUS
- 8) INNOCENT
- 9) RELIGIOUS
- 10) SHOCKING
- 11) GRAPHIC
- 12) POTENTIAL
- 13) SEVERE
- 14) INTERNATIONAL
- 15) CLOSE
- 16) TERRIBLE

3.3 SPOT THE MISTAKE!

- 1) thought
- 2) Parliament
- 3) Netherlands
- 5) reluctance
- 6) attendance
- 8) Catholicism
- 11) thanksgiving
- 13) resistance

IRISHNESS Page 68

4.1 JOKES

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

4.2 READING COMPREHENSION

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

4.3 VOCABULARY

- 1) folletto
- 2) trifoglio
- 3) sventolare
- 4) per eccellenza
- 5) fiorente, florido
- 6) tingere
- 7) retaggio
- 8) cornamusa

E-FERRARI Page 70

6.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) precarious - uncertain
- 2) sonorous - resonant
- 3) lingering - persistent
- 4) stringent - strict
- 5) full-scale - extensive
- 6) inevitable - unavoidable
- 7) gleaming - shining
- 8) long-time - longstanding
- 9) expensive - costly
- 10) silent - noiseless
- 11) deceased - late
- 12) lucrative - profitable
- 13) potential - prospective
- 14) easy - simple
- 15) notable - remarkable

6.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

6.3 VOCABULARY

1) to impend, 2) to compress, 3) to reveal, 4) to answer, 5) to wrap, 6) to refine

FRANCIS BACON Page 69

5.1 READING COMPREHENSION

- 1) The Irish-born English painter was born in **Dublin** in 1909.
- 2) His father was a **horse** trainer and his mother came from an affluent family that owned a steel **company**.
- 3) Francis Bacon didn't go to a regular **school**. Instead, he was educated at home, but was expelled in **1926**.
- 4) He moved to **Berlin** and Paris before finally settling in **London** in 1928.
- 5) Bacon usually **Painted** in the mornings and spent his afternoons and evenings in **bars**.
- 6) In **1988** he made history by being the first British artist to have an exhibition in the **USSR**.
- 7) He **died** in Madrid in 1992 from pneumonia **while** visiting a friend.
- 8) Francis Bacon became well-known for his **powerful** paintings, which often express brutality, **rage** and horror.

5.2 VOCABULARY

1) army, 2) painter, 3) nanny, 4) self-portrait, 5) trace, 6) suicide, 7) death, 8) pneumonia, 9) asthma, 10) exposition, 11) decade, 12) rage

5.3 VOCABULARY

1) disappoint, 2) move, 3) own, 4) settle, 5) compare, 6) paint, 7) visit, 8) inspire

LOLITA Page 71

7.1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1) Russian-born, later became an American citizen.
- 2) Humbert Humbert.
- 3) To New England, US.
- 4) Charlotte Haze.
- 5) Dolores.
- 6) Twelve.
- 7) For murdering the man who helped Lolita escape.
- 8) In 1955.

7.2 VOCABULARY

- 1) sick - healthy
- 2) typical - unusual
- 3) funny - unamusing
- 4) ashamed - proud
- 5) frightened - fearless
- 6) civilised - barbaric
- 7) heartbroken - joyful
- 8) beloved - hated
- 9) difficult - simple
- 10) anonymous - known
- 11) indolent - energetic
- 12) crazy - sane

7.3 GRAMMAR

SINGULAR	PLURAL
analysis	analyses
basis	bases
child	children
crisis	crises
datum	data
die	dice
foot	feet
goose	geese
leaf	leaves
person	people
medium	media
mouse	mice
ox	oxen
phenomenon	phenomena
thesis	theses
alumnus	alumni

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

LIVELLI LINGUISTICI

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A1 BEGINNER | B2 UPPER INTERMEDIATE |
| A2 PRE-INTERMEDIATE | C1 ADVANCED |
| B1 LOWER INTERMEDIATE | C2 PROFICIENCY |

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