

Work It Out!

SpeakUp 479

UNIT 1

Page 8

B1
LEVEL

Random Acts of Kindness

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

1.1 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

		T	F
1)	Random Acts of Kindness Day takes place on February 17.		
2)	It originated in the San Francisco area, in the United States.		
3)	The expression "random acts of kindness" was first coined in 1993 by Anne Herbert.		
4)	It all began when Anne Herbert published an illustrated book for children on the topic.		
5)	The first event related to Random Acts of Kindness Day was funded by Conari Press.		
6)	Conari Press is a nonprofit organization.		
7)	In the US, Random Acts of Kindness Day has now replaced Valentine's Day.		
8)	RAKtivists are activists dedicated to Random Acts of Kindness.		
9)	Last year, Krispy Kreme offered free doughnuts to RAKtivists on Random Acts of Kindness Day.		
10)	In New Zealand, Random Acts of Kindness Day is celebrated on September 1.		

1.2 VOCABULARY

► Match verbs (1-9) and phrases (a-i) to obtain expressions used in the article.

1)	jump	a)	bigger every day
2)	publish	b)	free doughnuts
3)	make	c)	the queue
4)	share	d)	the world a better place
5)	get	e)	a door
6)	hold open	f)	an illustrated book
7)	give out	g)	content
8)	turn	h)	a worldwide movement
9)	trigger	i)	ordinary days into something special

1.3 VOCABULARY

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

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1) flng | ..... | 6) clbrtn | ..... |
| 2) fndtn | ..... | 7) gstr | ..... |
| 3) jrnlst | ..... | 8) wrkplc | ..... |
| 4) rsrc | ..... | 9) ctvst | ..... |
| 5) cmmnty | ..... | 10) dghnt | ..... |



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

some forty years ago
circa quarant'anni fa



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

grew into an annual celebration
è diventato una celebrazione annuale, si è trasformato in una celebrazione annuale

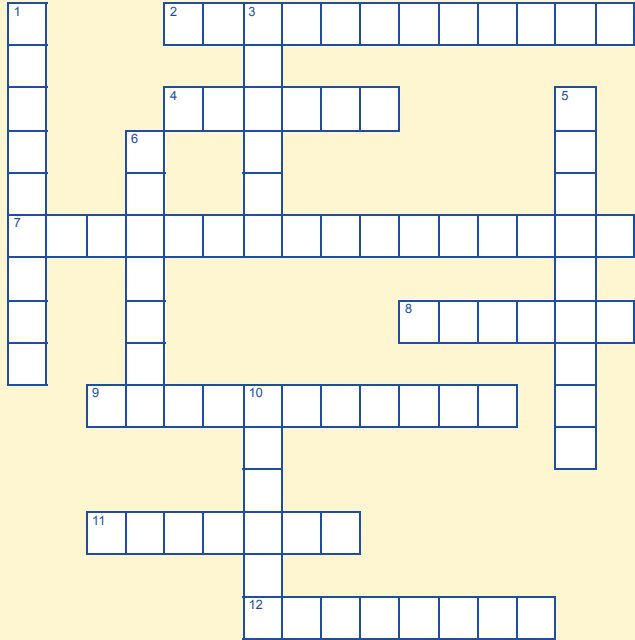
Waitangi Day

2.1 CROSSWORD

► Complete the crossword with a noun from the article that means:

- ACROSS** 2 disaccordo
4 cacciatore di balene
7 equivoco, incomprensione
8 trattato
9 traduzione
11 colono, colonizzatore
12 promemoria, monito

- DOWN** 1 accordo
3 presa di posizione
5 firma
6 saccheggio
10 cacciatore di foche



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

for generations to come
*per le generazioni future,
a venire*

2.2 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read the article and match questions (1-9) and answers (a-i).

1) When is Waitangi Day celebrated?	a) Differences in translation.
2) Who were the first Europeans to arrive in New Zealand?	b) In the 1950s.
3) Who signed the Treaty of Waitangi?	c) In 1934.
4) Where was the treaty signed?	d) In 1974.
5) When was the treaty signed?	e) On 6 February.
6) What caused the misunderstandings?	f) In 1840.
7) When did the first commemoration of Waitangi Day take place?	g) In the Bay of Islands.
8) When did Waitangi Day become a public holiday?	h) Māori chiefs and the British.
9) When did Māori begin to take a strong stance for their rights?	i) Sealers and whalers.

2.3 ODD ONE OUT

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

- 1) founding ♦ vibrant ♦ foundational ♦ establishing
- 2) natural ♦ organic ♦ innate ♦ decorative
- 3) local ♦ regional ♦ abstract ♦ nearby
- 4) multiple ♦ fragile ♦ many ♦ numerous
- 5) serious ♦ critical ♦ grave ♦ aware
- 6) firm ♦ playful ♦ solid ♦ steady
- 7) far ♦ square ♦ remote ♦ distant
- 8) official ♦ authorised ♦ formal ♦ conceited
- 9) ongoing ♦ continuous ♦ perpetual ♦ risky
- 10) diverse ♦ varied ♦ circular ♦ multifaced
- 11) inclusive ♦ metallic ♦ welcoming ♦ integrative

Ada Lovelace

3.1 GRAMMAR

► In the article we read about “an algorithm designed to be **carried out** by a machine”. The verb **carry** typically means to hold or transport something or someone. Phrasal verbs, consist of a verb combined with a particle, often a preposition. These combinations change the meaning of the verb. Here are some phrasal verbs with the verb **carry**:

carry out	perform or complete a task or instruction	He carried out the experiment to test his hypothesis.
carry on	continue doing something	Please carry on with your work.
carry away	overwhelm or excite someone emotionally	The audience was carried away by the performance.
carry off	succeed in doing something difficult or impressive	She carried off the presentation with confidence.
carry around	keep something with you wherever you go	He always carries around a notebook for jotting down ideas.

► Fill in the sentences using **out, on, away, off** or **around**.

- The crowd was so carried by the music that they danced for hours.
- The researchers carried a detailed study on climate change.
- I've been carrying this heavy bag all day, and my shoulders hurt.
- Ann carried the role with remarkable skill.
- Despite the distractions, he carried working late into the night.

3.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

- Ada Lovelace was born in 1815 with the name
 - Augusta Milbanke.
 - Augusta Ada Lovelace.
 - Augusta Ada Byron.
- When she was one month old, her father, Lord Byron,
 - separated from her mother.
 - died.
 - left England and settled in Italy.
- At the age of 12, Ada Lovelace designed plans for
 - the “Difference Engine”, one of the world’s first calculators.
 - the “Analytical Engine”, the forerunner of modern computers.
 - a flying machine powered by steam.
- In 1833, Ada was introduced to
 - the mechanical engineer Charles Babbage.
 - the computer scientist Alan Turing.
 - the Italian mathematician Luigi Menabrea.
- Ada married William King, who would soon become Earl of Lovelace, when she was
 - 19.
 - 29.
 - 25.
- Ada Lovelace died of cancer
 - in 1843.
 - in 1852.
 - in 1858.

3.3 VOCABULARY

► In the article, find the words meaning:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) figlia | 6) incantesimo | 11) calcolatrice |
| 2) incontro | 7) lungimiranza | 12) algoritmo |
| 3) valore | 8) antidolorifico | 13) ateo |
| 4) infanzia | 9) lunghezza | 13) conte |
| 5) biblioteca | 10) debutto | 15) ricerca |



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

be far ahead of one's time
essere molto avanti, molto
in anticipo rispetto alla
propria epoca

Bridget Jones

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

4.1 VOCABULARY

► For each of the following adjectives (1-15) find an **antonym** (opposite meaning) choosing from the adjectives in the circle below.

- 1) quirky
- 2) mature
- 3) inevitable
- 4) stable
- 5) final
- 6) essential
- 7) ambiguous
- 8) huge
- 9) similar
- 10) single
- 11) lovable
- 12) close
- 13) weak
- 14) real
- 15) sombre

straightforward
distant initial unimportant
tiny avoidable hateful
adolescent conventional
imaginary different married
cheerful rocky strong



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

**have a crack at
seduction**
provare a sedurre,
tentare di sedurre

4.2 READING COMPREHENSION

► The following sentences have been split in two. Read the article and put them back together.

1) Bridget Jones is back on the big screen

2) Renée Zellweger takes on the role

3) The movie is based

4) The novels introduced a unique lexicon

5) *About the Boy* is the fourth film

6) The films and books reference a) in the Bridget Jones' series.

7) Bridget is now a mother of two children, b) Jane Austen's works.

8) The film challenges stereotypes c) struggling with parenting.

9) Bridget Jones's motto is d) in *Mad About the Boy*.

e) to "keep buggering on".

g) of Bridget once again. f) of middle-aged women.

i) closely connected to 1990s culture. h) on one of Helen Fielding's books.

4.3 VOCABULARY

► Match numbers (1-12) and letters (a-l) to obtain expressions used in the article.

1) chick	a) movie
2) romantic	b) lit
3) stable	c) authored
4) blockbuster	d) speech
5) social	e) aged
6) movie	f) adaptation
7) self-	g) glasses
8) everyday	h) heroine
9) shopping	i) doubt
10) middle-	j) bag
11) co-	k) services
12) reading	l) relationship

Dark Skies

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

5.1 GRAMMAR

► In the opening part of the article, we encounter the poetic phrase “the **darker** the sky, the **more** you can see; the **blacker** the night, the **brighter** the Moon...”. This structure is known as the **double comparative**. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in parentheses. Then, match numbers (1-7) and letters (a-g) to create meaningful sentences.

1) The (early) we leave,	a) the (tired) he gets.
2) The (much) you practice,	b) the (easy) the test will seem.
3) The (fast) he runs,	c) the (soon) we will arrive.
4) The (high) the mountain,	d) the (cold) the air.
5) The (long) you wait,	e) the (hard) it is to start.
6) The (strong) the wind blows,	f) the (good) you become.
7) The (hard) you study,	g) the (difficult) it is to walk.

5.2 VOCABULARY

► What does it mean? Choose from the given options.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) shooting star
a polvere di stelle
b stella cadente
c astro nascente | 5) mesmerising
a stancante
b ipnotizzante
c insolito |
| 2) to host
a osteggiare
b osservare
c ospitare | 6) hue
a rotta
b tonalità
c scorciatoia |
| 3) shoulder season
a bella stagione
b stagione secca
c bassa stagione | 7) skyward
a cielo stellato
b firmamento
c verso il cielo |
| 4) Northern Lights
a aurora boreale
b Via Lattea
c stella polare | 8) stargazing
a luccichio
b stella fissa
c osservazione delle stelle |

5.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

► Listen to the article and answer the questions choosing from the options.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) When were the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Dales declared International Dark Sky Reserves?
a In the 19th century.
b In 2020.
c At the beginning of the 21st century. | 4) What constellations has Helen Dalton mentioned during the interview?
a Sagittarius.
b Virgo and Canis Major.
c Orion, Cassiopeia, The Plough, The Seven Sisters. |
| 2) During which period of the year is the Dark Skies Festival held?
a During the Christmas holidays.
b In the first two weeks of February.
c From mid-February to early March. | 5) During the Dark Skies Festival, who are the majority of the events intended for?
a Experienced astronomers.
b Beginners.
c Amateur photographers. |
| 3) According to Helen Dalton, why is the Dark Skies Festival held during this time?
a Because the sky is clearer during this period.
b Because it coincides with the school holidays.
c Because it aligns with the period when shooting stars are visible. | 6) What happened during the Covid-19 pandemic?
a All the events were cancelled.
b The events were held online.
c All participants had to wear a sanitary mask. |

Maria Callas

6.1 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read the article and answer the questions choosing from the options.

1) Where was Maria Callas born?

- ☐ a In Greece.
- ☐ b In Spain.
- ☐ c In the US.

2) How old was Maria Callas when she performed her last opera?

- ☐ a 41.
- ☐ b 65.
- ☐ c 35.

3) Who was Maria Callas romantically involved with?

- ☐ a Her manager Giovanni Battista Meneghini.
- ☐ b Her butler Ferruccio.
- ☐ c The shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis.

4) For whom did Aristotle Onassis leave Maria Callas?

- ☐ a For Jacqueline Kennedy.
- ☐ b For Renata Tebaldi.
- ☐ c The text doesn't say.

5) Where did Maria Callas spend her final years?

- ☐ a In Paris.
- ☐ b In Athens.
- ☐ c In Venice.

6) When did Maria Callas give a disastrous public recital?

- ☐ a In 1965.
- ☐ b In 1974.
- ☐ c In 1970.

6.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

		T	F	NG
1)	The movie <i>Maria</i> premiered at the 2024 Venice Film Festival.			
2)	Its director, Pablo Larraín, is of Chilean origin.			
3)	There are plenty of movies about opera singers.			
4)	The movie script was written by Steven Knight.			
5)	The film <i>Maria</i> stars Angelina Jolie in the title role.			
6)	The butler Ferruccio is played by Pierfrancesco Favino.			
7)	The butler Ferruccio abandoned Maria Callas in her final days.			
8)	Callas' faithful maid is played by Alba Rohrwacher.			
9)	To prepare for her role, Angelina Jolie spent a lot of time training to sing opera.			
10)	Angelina Jolie is an opera enthusiast.			
11)	The movie received positive reviews.			
12)	In the movie, Angelina Jolie's costumes are inspired by Callas' original outfits.			

6.3 WORDSEARCH

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

- ❖ CAPRICCIO ❖ PRESSIONE ❖ SCENEGGIATORE
- ❖ VOCE ❖ RIFLETTORI ❖ REGISTRAZIONE, INCISIONE
- ❖ PROVA ❖ MATRIMONIO ❖ MAGGIORDOMO
- ❖ EROINA ❖ RIVALITÀ ❖ DOMESTICA
- ❖ MAGNATE ❖ SOLITUDINE ❖ COMPOSITORE

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

A Confederacy of Dunces

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

7.1 VOCABULARY

7.2 DID YOU KNOW?

► In the article, find the adjectives that mean:

- 1) incapace
□ □ □ □ □ □
- 2) detestabile, odioso
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 3) viziato
□ □ □ □ □ □
- 4) scortese
□ □ □ □
- 5) inadatto
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 6) improbabile
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 7) sovrappeso
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 8) curioso, bizzarro
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 9) lungo, prolisso
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- 10) geniale, brillante
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

FROM GENIUS TO DUNCE CAP

In English, the word **dunce** means “someone who is slow at learning”. Surprisingly, this term has its roots in medieval times. It comes from John Duns Scotus, a smart philosopher whose ideas were hard to understand. His followers, known as “Dunsmen”, were mocked because they were perceived as being not very intelligent. Over time, the word **dunce** evolved to mean someone who struggles to learn.

The **dunce cap**, first recorded as early as 1791, is a tall, cone-shaped hat that was once used to punish students in schools. Interestingly, John Duns Scotus believed that wearing such a hat could help people concentrate and learn better because it pointed toward knowledge. However, over the centuries, the dunce cap was used to portray a student as a simpleton and became associated with shame and humiliation, especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Eventually, this practice was recognized as degrading, and the use of the dunce cap fell out of favour.



7.3 VOCABULARY

► Read the article and match the words (1-7) with their meanings (a-g).

	WORD		MEANING
1)	scholar	a)	person who is hired to work in exchange for payment, typically under a contract
2)	indictment	b)	sentence or phrase taken from a speech, book, or other text, repeated by someone else
3)	claim	c)	person who studies a subject in great detail, especially at a university
4)	headline	d)	formal statement accusing someone of a serious crime
5)	quote	e)	demand for something due, seen as a right
6)	employee	f)	title of a newspaper article, written in large letters to catch attention
7)	denial	g)	statement regarding something that is not true; refusal to accept something



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

I'm gonna fix you up

Ti sistemo io, ti rimetto in sesto

Crossword

B2
LEVEL

BY THE OLD FOX

► *Rock the boat? Not a good idea! The circled letters spell another idiom: 3 letters, 8, 4, 3.*

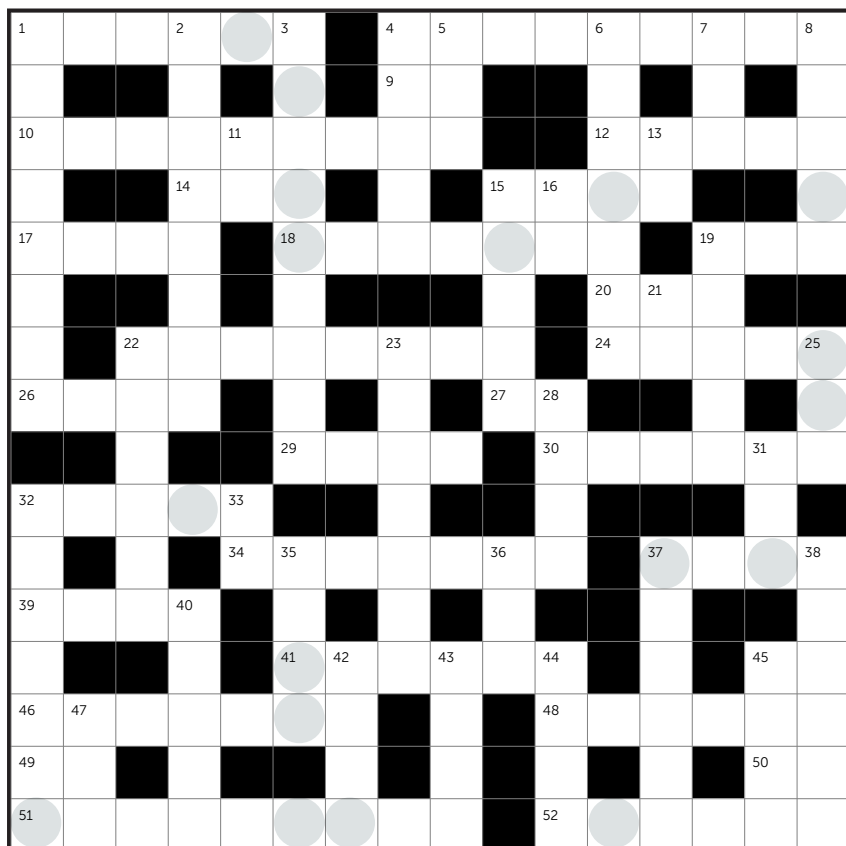
➤ Across

- 1 Recently; of late.
- 4 Fundamentally, from a basic standpoint.
- 9 Preposition of place
- 10 Required, needed.
- 12 Plenty, more than enough; large, roomy.
- 14 Negation.
- 15 The part at the bottom.
- 17 Past simple and past participle of 'lend'.
- 18 Without end.
- 19 Not happy.
- 20 Consume.
- 22 Large, Italian island.
- 24 Adjective describing a sharp rise or fall; of a hill, for example.
- 26 Agreement.
- 27 Negative reply.
- 29 Imperial unit of measurement equivalent to three feet (a bit less than 1 metre).
- 30 Made of wool.
- 32 A producer of oxygen and an absorber of CO₂.
- 34 The tendency of a fluid to pass through a membrane, causing the concentrations of materials on either side of the membrane to become equal.
- 37 Masters of the worlds and the heavens.
- 39 Lines of light.
- 41 Edible shellfish.
- 45 Preposition.
- 46 Mean, median. Typical, middle value (or person).
- 48 Final part (of a film, for example).
- 49 Physical Education.
- 50 AD; Common Era.
- 51 The state of being stable.
- 52 The borrower's opposite.

✓ Down

- 1 Owner of a rented flat or property.
- 2 The final (one). (The one) happening at the end.
- 3 A day in the past. A melancholic ballad by The Beatles written by Paul McCartney.
- 4 Not interested.
- 5 It does not matter which or what.
- 6 Categories. Lessons.
- 7 Outer part of the mouth.
- 8 Financial return.
- 11 Consequently.
- 13 First person object pronoun.
- 15 Started.
- 16 Adverb used in comparisons. Like.
- 19 Illegally take possession of something.
- 21 Preposition of place.
- 22 Monthly pay.
- 23 Anxious.
- 25 Short, thin piece of metal.
Personal Identification Number.
- 28 Night birds.
- 31 (The) finish.
- 32 Maybe; it's possible.
- 33 Preposition of direction.
- 35 Pollution originally caused by smoke and fog.
- 36 Frozen water.
- 37 Like gold. Made of gold.
- 38 Vocal musician.
- 40 Clean vigorously using a hard brush, soap and water.
- 42 Mystical Himalayan man-like beast.
- 43 Used by a waiter to carry drinks, dishes etc. to customers.
- 44 Not fake.
- 45 One time.
- 47 Veterinary surgeon.

The **solution** will be published in the next issue of Speak Up



LAST ISSUE'S CROSSWORD SOLUTION

The circled letters spell the maxim:
"You are never too old to learn"



IDIOM

“You are never too old to learn”

► A medieval proverb first recorded in writing in the 14th century, “You are never too old to learn” has multiple origins and, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is likely to be partly borrowed from the French. Its sentiment has been repeated many times since. In the 20th century it has appeared in the work of Russian science fiction writer Isaac Asimov, who wrote “You are never too old to learn more than you already know and to become able to do more than you already can.” It has also been attributed to German-born US scientist Albert Einstein, who said “Once you stop learning, you start dying.” Behavioural research has shown that with age we form habits and, with more responsibilities to deal with, can get stuck in our ways. However, human brains function with the same neuroplasticity at any age, allowing us to change, adapt and reorganise with every new experience.



SOLUTIONS

RANDOM ACTS OF KINDNESS

Page 65

1.1 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

1.2 VOCABULARY

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

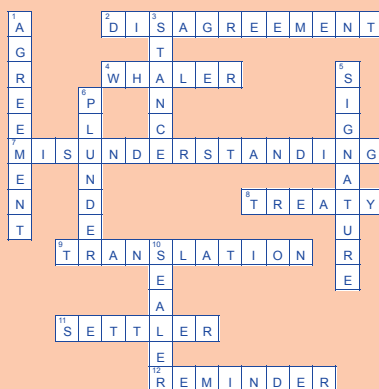
1.3 VOCABULARY

- 1) feeling
- 2) foundation
- 3) journalist
- 4) resource
- 5) community
- 6) celebration
- 7) gesture
- 8) workplace
- 9) activist
- 10) doughnut

WAITING DAY

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2.1 CROSSWORD



2.2 READING COMPREHENSION

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

2.3 ODD ONE OUT

- 1) vibrant
- 2) decorative
- 3) abstract
- 4) fragile
- 5) aware
- 6) playful
- 7) square
- 8) conceited
- 9) risky
- 10) circular
- 11) metallic

ADA LOVELACE

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3.1 GRAMMAR

- 1) away
- 2) out
- 3) around
- 4) off
- 5) on

3.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

3.3 VOCABULARY

- 1) daughter
- 2) encounter
- 3) value
- 4) childhood
- 5) library
- 6) spell
- 7) foresight
- 8) painkiller
- 9) length
- 10) debut
- 11) calculator
- 12) algorithm
- 13) atheist
- 14) earl
- 15) research

BRIDGET JONES

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4.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) quirky - conventional
- 2) mature - adolescent
- 3) inevitable - avoidable
- 4) stable - rocky
- 5) final - initial
- 6) essential - unimportant
- 7) ambiguous - straightforward
- 8) huge - tiny
- 9) similar - different
- 10) single - married
- 11) lovable - hateful
- 12) close - distant
- 13) weak - strong
- 14) real - imaginary
- 15) sombre - cheerful

4.2 READING COMPREHENSION

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

4.3 VOCABULARY

- 1) chick lit
- 2) romantic heroine
- 3) stable relationship
- 4) blockbuster movie
- 5) social services
- 6) movie adaptation
- 7) self-doubt
- 8) everyday speech
- 9) shopping bag
- 10) middle-aged
- 11) co-authored
- 12) reading glasses

DARK SKIES

Page 69

5.1 GRAMMAR

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

- 1) The **earlier** we leave, the **sooner** we will arrive.
- 2) The **more** you practice, the **better** you become.
- 3) The **faster** he runs, the **more tired** he gets.
- 4) The **higher** the mountain, the **colder** the air.
- 5) The **longer** you wait, the **harder** it is to start.
- 6) The **stronger** the wind blows, the **more difficult** it is to walk.
- 7) The **harder** you study, the **easier** the test will seem.

5.2 VOCABULARY

1) b, 2) c, 3) c, 4) a, 5) b, 6) b, 7) c, 8) c

5.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

MARIA CALLAS

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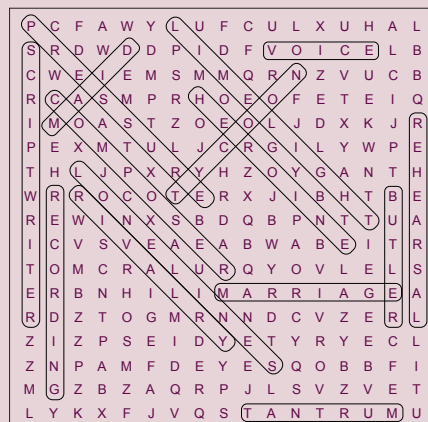
6.1 READING COMPREHENSION

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

6.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

6.3 WORDSEARCH



A CONFEDERACY OF DUNCES

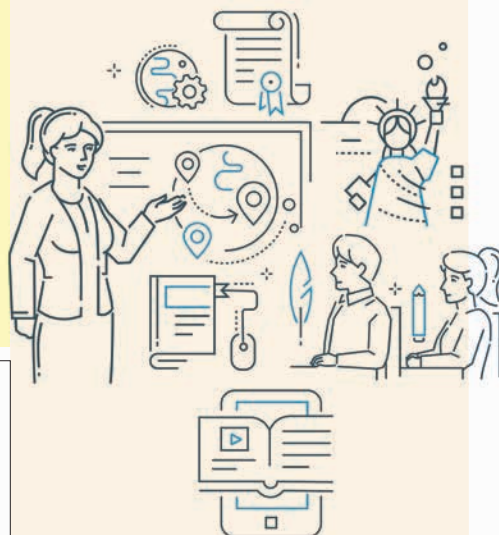
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7.1 VOCABULARY

- 1) unable
- 2) obnoxious
- 3) spoilt
- 4) rude
- 5) unsuitable
- 6) unlikely
- 7) overweight
- 8) bizarre
- 9) lengthy
- 10) brilliant

7.3 VOCABULARY

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



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

A2 PRE-INTERMEDIATE

B1 LOWER INTERMEDIATE

B2 UPPER INTERMEDIATE

C1 ADVANCED

C2 PROFICIENCY

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