

Work It Out!

by GRAZIELLA DEL CIUCO

SpeakUp 482

UNIT 1

Page 8

B1
LEVEL

Star Wars Day

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

1.1 VOCABULARY

► Find in the article the words that mean:

1) gioco di parole (2 options)

□ □ □ / □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

2) giornale scandalistico

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

3) titolo (di giornale)

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

4) personaggio

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

5) merce, prodotto, gadget

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

6) sconto

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

7) gara, competizione

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

8) fuoco d'artificio

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

9) spada laser

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

10) battaglia

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

11) (il) male

□ □ □ □

12) impero

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

13) risultato, conseguimento

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

14) fenomeno

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

► Listen to the article and match questions (1-7) and answers (a-g).

1)	When did the <i>Star Wars</i> saga begin?	a)	In Canada.
2)	When was Margaret Thatcher elected as Britain's Prime Minister?	b)	In 2011.
3)	Where was the first official <i>Star Wars</i> Day event held?	c)	The Walt Disney Company.
4)	What's the name of the company that created <i>Star Wars</i> ?	d)	Lucasfilm.
5)	Where did the pun "May the Fourth Be with You" originate?	e)	In the UK.
6)	When was the first official <i>Star Wars</i> Day event held?	f)	In 1977.
7)	Who bought Lucasfilm in 2012?	g)	In 1979.

1.3 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read and write the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1) the / galaxy / and / evil / story / a / of / between / an / epic / good / battle / in / *Star* / distant / *Wars* / tells / .

2) is / an / the / Fourth / the / American / the / famous / originated / pun / Be / You" / Although / with / *Wars* / in / *Star* / UK / "May / film / .

3) has / in / *Star* / its / *Wars* / had / massive / a / 1977 / cultural / worldwide / Since / impact / release / .

4) media / memes / post / and / the / with / hashtag / *Wars* / jokes / On / often / *Star* / on / social / #MayThe4thBeWithYou / May / people / 4 / .

Jack in the Green

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

2.1 VOCABULARY

► Match numbers (1-13) and letters (a-m) to obtain expressions or words used in the article.

1)	bank	a)	off
2)	milk	b)	town
3)	chimney	c)	to-toe
4)	May	d)	code
5)	day	e)	tradition
6)	working	f)	maid
7)	face	g)	hours
8)	eye-	h)	Town
9)	head-	i)	paint
10)	dress	j)	Day
11)	folk	k)	catching
12)	seaside	l)	holiday
13)	Old	m)	sweep



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

or, failing that, ...
o, in caso contrario, ... ,
oppure, in alternativa, ...



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

abide by...
attenersi a... , seguire... ,
conformarsi a...

2.2 WORDSEARCH

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

- ❖ MANCIA ❖ SPAZZACAMINO ❖ FESTIVITÀ NAZIONALE
- ❖ SECCHIO ❖ MUNGITRICE ❖ ABITUDINE, CONSUETUDINE
- ❖ CORONA ❖ GHIRLANDA ❖ ORARIO LAVORATIVO
- ❖ MUSICISTA ❖ PITTURA, VERNICE ❖ GIORNO LIBERO
- ❖ FORTUNA ❖ VESTITI ❖ ASTANTE, SPETTATORE

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

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2.3 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read the article and complete the sentences.

- Every year in _____, the seaside town of _____ hosts a festival called Jack in the Green.
- Jack in the Green is a traditional _____-day festival that dates back to the 18th _____.
- _____ the festival, a procession takes _____ with people wearing garlands and greenery.
- Milkmaids, _____ sweeps, and local dancers take _____ in the procession.
- The _____ important member of the procession is Jack, dressed in foliage and leaves, with a _____ made of flowers.
- The _____ ends on Hastings' West Hill, where Jack is ceremonially stripped of his leaves, in a symbolic act that welcomes the spirit of _____.

Emmeline Pankhurst

3.1 VOCABULARY

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

- 1) CASTTIVI A
- 2) RTUPERSOP S
- 3) AFGISSUFRT S
- 4) HIPHDSAR H
- 5) ISRIQTEEU R
- 6) ATIMONONDETRS D
- 7) ERGENTOVNM G
- 8) EMMENVTO M
- 9) SRIKET S
- 10) IMCPGNAA C
- 11) SOANR A
- 12) CTTICA T
- 13) SONRIP P
- 14) RBTALIYUT B
- 15) FONLICTC C
- 16) MEANDD D

3.2 TRUE OR FALSE?

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

		T	F	NG
1)	Emmeline Pankhurst is seen as Britain's most significant political activist for women's rights.			
2)	She was born in Manchester on July 14, 1858.			
3)	Her family opposed the Suffragist movement.			
4)	In 1879, she married Richard Pankhurst, a strong advocate for women's rights.			
5)	She established the Women's Franchise League to campaign for women's right to vote in local elections.			
6)	In 1903, she founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU).			
7)	She and her fellow activists were imprisoned multiple times and initiated hunger strikes as a form of protest.			
8)	She once travelled to the United States to gain support for the suffrage movement.			
9)	On June 4, 1913, Emily Davison, a WSPU member, was fatally injured when she fell from the King's horse at the Epsom Derby.			
10)	In her later years, Emmeline Pankhurst joined the Conservative Party.			
11)	She died in 1928, soon after voting rights for women over 21 were introduced in Britain.			
12)	Time magazine recognised her as one of the 100 most influential people of the 20th century.			

3.3 READING COMPREHENSION

► Read and make correct sentences using an element from each column.

1)	The militant tactics of the WSPU	responded with violence when 30 suffragettes tried	for men and women over twenty-one.
2)	In 1894, Britain	recognised equal voting rights	to vote in local elections.
3)	In November 1910, the police	granted voting rights	to women over thirty.
4)	In 1918, the British Parliament	introduced women's right	against the police.
5)	In 1928, the British Parliament	included huge demonstrations and acts of violence	to enter Parliament.

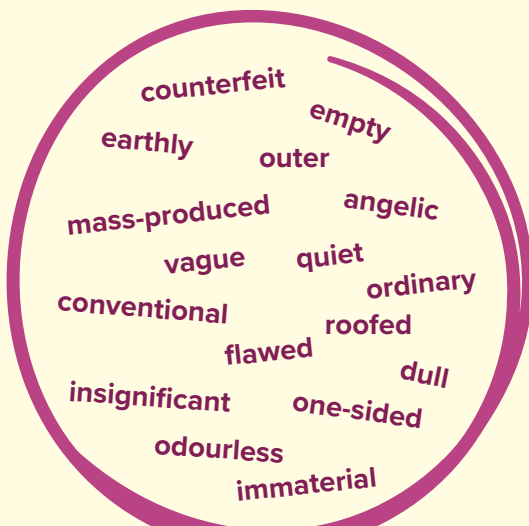
The Globe

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

4.1 VOCABULARY

► For each adjective (1-17) find an **antonym** (opposite meaning) choosing from the adjectives in the circle below.

- 1) innovative
- 2) unusual
- 3) vibrant
- 4) roofless
- 5) important
- 6) defining
- 7) loud
- 8) smelly
- 9) crowded
- 10) physical
- 11) perfect
- 12) multi-sided
- 13) central
- 14) celestial
- 15) demonic
- 16) authentic
- 17) hand-carved



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

be stuck in the past

*essere bloccati nel passato,
essere ancorati al passato*

4.2 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

- 1) How many people could the original Globe hold?
 - a About 2,000-3,000.
 - b About 200-300.
 - c About 1,600.
- 2) How many spectators can today's Globe accommodate?
 - a About 700.
 - b About 1,600.
 - c About 1,000.
- 3) When did performances take place at the Globe during Shakespeare's time?
 - a At night, with darkness.
 - b Any time, day or night.
 - c During the day, using natural daylight.
- 4) What materials was the original Globe made of?
 - a Only wood.
 - b Mainly wood, with outer walls covered in lime plaster.
 - c Lime plaster with outer walls made of timber.
- 5) In the original Globe, what was the roof over the stage called?
 - a "The Hell".
 - b "The Heavens".
 - c "The Hut".
- 6) What was the shape of the original Globe Theatre?
 - a It was multi-sided, with 6 sides.
 - b It was circular.
 - c It was multi-sided, with approximately 20-24 sides.

4.3 SPOT THE MISTAKE!

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

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) thousand | 8) confort |
| 2) audiense | 9) underneath |
| 3) shareholder | 10) effciently |
| 4) enterteinment | 11) advantage |
| 5) apperance | 12) accomodate |
| 6) plebeian | 13) tipical |
| 7) trapdoor | 14) feature |

A Nation of Gardeners

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

5.1 CROSSWORD

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

ACROSS 5 agricoltura, coltivazione

6 erba aromatica

7 rifugio

8 coltura, raccolto

9 pianta

10 appezzamento, orto,
terreno in affitto

12 erba, prato

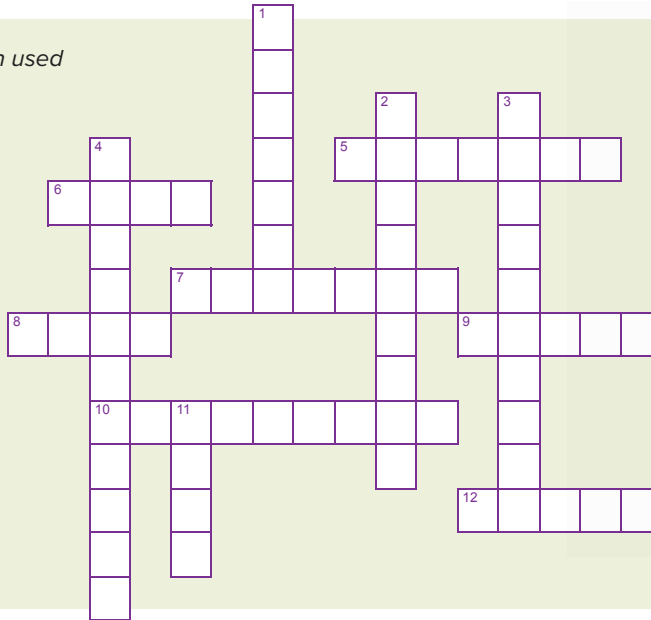
DOWN 1 clima

2 giardinaggio

3 fiore di campo

4 stagionalità

11 prato, tappeto erboso



5.2 READING COMPREHENSION

► The following sayings and idioms related to flowers or plants have been split into two parts. First match them correctly, then identify their meanings.

1) Stop and smell

2) Fresh as a

3) A late

4) Pushing up

5) Every rose has

6) Grown

7) Nip it

8) No bed

a) bloomer.

b) in the bud.

c) the roses.

d) daisy.

e) its thorn.

f) like a wildflower.

g) daisies.

h) of roses.

- ☐ Stop a problem before it grows.
- ☐ Even good things have their drawbacks.
- ☐ Looking or feeling lively and refreshed.
- ☐ Take time to enjoy life and appreciate the small things.
- ☐ A situation that is difficult or unpleasant.
- ☐ Something or someone flourishing naturally without much effort.
- ☐ A euphemism for being dead and buried.
- ☐ Someone who develops skills or success later than expected.

5.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

C1

► Listen to the interview and find the correct sentence.

- 1) ☐ a English medieval peasant gardens had features that distinguished them from French ones.
☐ b There were no medieval peasant gardens in either England or France.
☐ c There was essentially no difference between English and French medieval peasant gardens.
- 2) ☐ a The spectacular presence of lawns in British gardens is largely influenced by the climate.
☐ b British gardens have spectacular lawns thanks to skilled gardeners, not the climate.
☐ c The British climate makes it impossible to maintain lush green lawns.
- 3) ☐ a Today's winter gardens in Britain are made possible by plants imported from abroad.
☐ b Winter gardens in Britain only use native plants.
☐ c Winter gardens no longer exist in Britain.
- 4) ☐ a Leading designers no longer consider wildflowers in modern gardens.
☐ b Today, leading designers focus on reintegrating wildflowers into gardens.
☐ c Wildflowers are being removed from gardens by leading designers.

Witchcraft

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

6.1 ODD ONE OUT

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

- 1) safe ◇ secure ◇ chastening ◇ risk-free
- 2) in-depth ◇ sensational ◇ thorough ◇ detailed
- 3) clear ◇ earnest ◇ obvious ◇ evident
- 4) difficult ◇ arduous ◇ demanding ◇ eye-opening
- 5) assertive ◇ confident ◇ firm ◇ assured
- 6) colourful ◇ lively ◇ prosperous ◇ flamboyant
- 7) open ◇ transparent ◇ uplifting ◇ candid
- 8) darkened ◇ undetectable ◇ dimmed ◇ shadowed
- 9) fake ◇ phony ◇ unauthentic ◇ faltering
- 10) arcane ◇ obscure ◇ theatrical ◇ enigmatic
- 11) cheerful ◇ joyful ◇ merry ◇ strengthening
- 12) irrational ◇ enthralled ◇ unreasonable ◇ senseless
- 13) depraved ◇ immoral ◇ inverse ◇ degenerate

6.2 GRAMMAR

► We found in the article "it was **often** the only place... , people **sometimes** read books... , people can **occasionally** be killed...". **Often, sometimes, occasionally** are adverbs of frequency and tell us how often something occurs.

Usually their position in a sentence is:

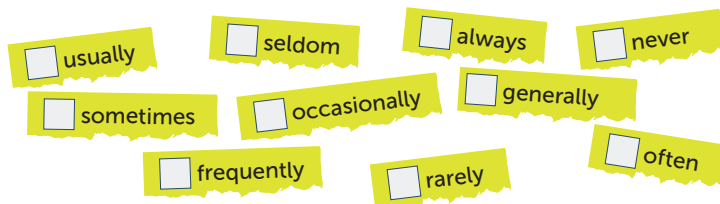
* before the main verb (I never work on Sunday.)

* after the auxiliary or modal verb (He doesn't usually smoke.)

* after "be" (He is often busy.)

These adverbs can also be positioned at the beginning of a sentence for special emphasis.

► Put the following common adverbs of frequency in order from the most frequent to the least frequent (1-10).



► Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1) on / to / often / cinema / weekends. / the / We / go
- 2) count / me. / know / on / You / always / can / you /
- 3) late / is / meetings. / for / She / generally /
- 4) him / seen / never / before. / I / have /

6.3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

- 1) Professor Gibson draws a parallel between past and modern witch hunts because
 - a governments still prosecute individuals for witchcraft.
 - b most people today believe in the supernatural.
 - c contemporary society also experiences political and social divisions.
- 2) Part One of Professor Gibson's book focuses on
 - a witch trials that took place between 1480 and 1692.
 - b the Salem witch trials.
 - c individuals accused of witchcraft in recent times.
- 3) Many individuals accused of witchcraft throughout history
 - a openly admitted to consorting with the devil.
 - b were people with unusual personal traits or behaviours.
 - c voluntarily appeared in court to prove their innocence.
- 4) Monty Summers was accused of satanism partly because
 - a he publicly experimented with summoning demons.
 - b his sexuality and lifestyle made him a target.
 - c he confessed to practicing magic in his sermons.
- 5) Nellie Duncan was tried
 - a for fraudulently simulating contact with spirits.
 - b after being accused of harming people with her magic.
 - c for leading a movement opposing traditional beliefs.
- 6) One of the reasons why witch hunts occurred in the past was
 - a the belief that individuals could influence good and bad forces in life.
 - b the scientific community's failure to disprove the existence of witches.
 - c the political need to eliminate political enemies.

Vanity Fair

SOLUTIONS PAGE 74

7.1 VOCABULARY

► Match the two adjectives with a similar meaning (**synonyms**) selecting one word from each group.

memorable
possible amoral
polite pale silent
scared strong-willed
devoted worthy
upset lecherous
extravagant
awkward

unprincipled
clumsy loyal
lavish lustful
pallid unforgettable
well-mannered
frightened feasible
resolute disturbed
deserving
quiet

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) | 8) |
| 2) | 9) |
| 3) | 10) |
| 4) | 11) |
| 5) | 12) |
| 6) | 13) |
| 7) | 14) |

7.3 VOCABULARY

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

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1) | refuse to accept, or to agree with something; discard or throw away |
| 2) | have the courage to do something, especially risky or challenging |
| 3) | possess something, have something as property |
| 4) | shed tears, usually as a result of emotions; also: call out loudly |
| 5) | bring together again after a period of separation or conflict |
| 6) | smash into pieces, split violently |
| 7) | have as a guest; amuse |
| 8) | let something fall or descend |

7.2 RECIPE

► The book is full of aristocratic feasts, social climbing, and extravagance, so this elegant, indulgent dish could be reminiscent of the grand dinners Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley might have attended.

Regency-Style Beef Wellington

Ingredients:

- about 900 g beef tenderloin
- Salt and black pepper, to taste
- 2 tbsp (30 ml) olive oil
- 2 tbsp (30 g) Dijon mustard
- 4 tbsp (60 g) butter
- 1 small shallot (finely chopped)
- 2 cloves garlic (minced)
- 1 thyme sprig
- 300 g mushrooms (finely chopped)
- 4 large slices prosciutto
- 1 sheet puff pastry
- 1 tbsp (10 g) flour (for dusting)
- 1 egg yolk, beaten (for egg wash)



Instructions:

- * Season the beef with salt and pepper.
- * Heat olive oil in a pan and quickly sear the beef until well-browned on all sides and rare in the middle (about 2 minutes each side).
- * Transfer to a plate and brush with mustard. Let cool.
- * In the same pan, melt the butter and sauté shallot, garlic and thyme.
- * Add the mushrooms and cook for about 10 minutes until the liquid has evaporated. Season with salt and pepper. Leave to cool.
- * Lay a sheet of plastic wrap on a work surface, arrange 4 slices of prosciutto in the centre, slightly overlapping.
- * Spread the mushroom mixture evenly over prosciutto.
- * Place the cooled beef on top and roll it tightly, using plastic wrap. Refrigerate for 30 minutes.
- * Roll out the pastry on a floured surface.
- * Remove the plastic wrap from the beef and place it in the centre of the pastry. Wrap it completely, sealing the edges. You should get a tight cylinder.
- * Brush with egg yolk wash for a golden finish.
- * Preheat oven to 200 °C (fan 180 °C).
- * Place the wrapped beef on a baking sheet and bake for about 30 minutes, until golden brown.
- * Let it rest for 20 minutes before carving and serving.
- * Serve with roasted vegetables for a perfect Regency-era feast!

Crossword

B2
LEVEL

by THE OLD FOX

► *At the limit? At breaking point? The circled letters spell an idiom of three words – 3 (letters), 4, 5.*

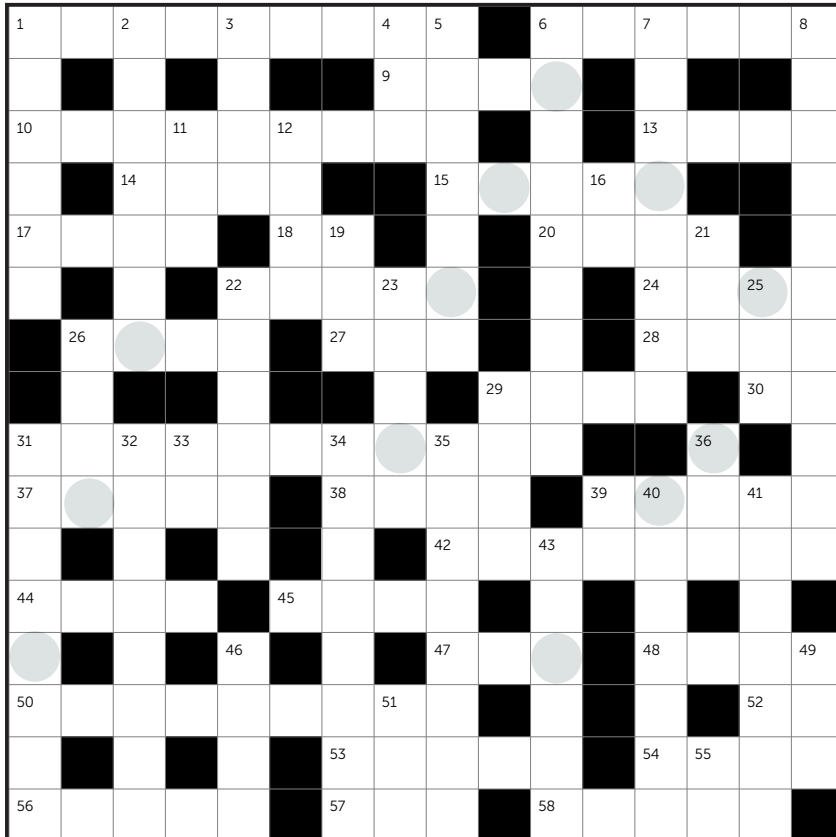
➤ Across

- 1 Tidy, in order, arranged systematically.
- 6 More or less, about. In a region or area surrounding a place.
- 9 Home of a bird.
- 10 The nearest galaxy to the Milky Way.
- 13 Past participle of the verb to see.
- 14 Person from Denmark.
- 15 Plural, demonstrative pronoun.
- 17 Dull colour.
- 18 Because, since. While. Adverb used in comparisons.
- 20 Over-curious about other people's affairs.
- 22 Take (something) illegally with no intention of returning it.
- 24 Fly or rise high. Homophone of 'saw' and 'sore'.
- 26 Continent.
- 27 Child's plaything.
- 28 EU currency.
- 29 Not hot.
- 30 European Union.
- 31 Knowledge given or received about a particular fact.
- 37 Piece of rock.
- 38 What a beach is made of.
- 39 Antonym of the adjective 'kind'. Brutal, barbaric.
- 42 Noun derived from the verb 'tend'.
- 44 Past simple and past participle of 'lend'.
- 45 This place. Where we are now.
- 47 Not cooked.
- 48 The action of the editor.
- 50 Adjective coming from 'teach', meaning it can be taught.
- 52 Physical Education.
- 53 A series of words written together in a meaningful sequence. Records, catalogues.
- 54 Permit to enter or work in a country.
- 56 To move the body to music.
- 57 (Not) until now.
- 58 Demonstrative pronoun in the plural.

Ⓢ Down

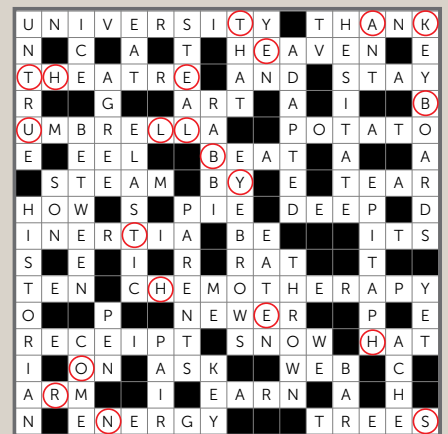
- 1 Coloured fruit of the citrus kind.
- 2 Female god.
- 3 Midday. Twelve o'clock.
- 4 Finish.
- 5 Adjective derived from 'death'.
- 6 The act of applying the mind to something.
- 7 Excessively preoccupied with or interested in something.
- 8 The opposite of 'safely'.
- 11 'Line' of light.
- 12 Something that vegetarians don't eat.
- 16 Consequently, therefore.
- 19 Group. The best of six games in tennis.
- 21 Second person pronoun.
- 22 Holy. Connected with a god or a religion.
- 23 Blood vessel taking blood away from the heart.
- 25 Simple present form of the verb 'to be'.
- 26 The wife of an uncle.
- 29 Secret combination of letters, numbers or symbols.
- 31 Alone, separated from other things or people.
- 32 Ornamental stream of water pumped into the air.
- 33 Preposition of place.
- 34 'Assembled' group of people; gathering, congregation; meeting.
- 35 Money paid in return for a loan.
Noun found in 'interesting'.
- 36 Our star. Homophone of 'son'.
- 39 Compact Disc.
- 40 The opposite of 'give'.
- 41 Blocking of the sun's light by the moon or other planet.
- 43 Superlative form of 'new'.
- 46 You wear it on your foot.
- 49 Favourite drink of the English.
- 51 To deliberately say something that is not true.
- 55 Third person singular form of the verb 'to be'.

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



LAST ISSUE'S CROSSWORD SOLUTION

The circled letters spell the idiom:
"Take the bull by the horns."



IDIOM by ALEX PHILLIPS

“To take the bull by the horns”

► Sometimes, actions are better than words. On those occasions you should ‘take the bull by the horns’, meaning to deal decisively with a difficult or dangerous situation. Experts disagree on the exact origins of the expression, which was first recorded in the early 1700s. While it would appear to be a Spanish expression associated with bullfighting, it may derive from the American West, where it was a common practice to wrestle with bullocks or steers. This was done not only for entertainment at rodeos, but was part of the everyday working life of ranchers and cowhands. The expression is still commonly used today. You might take a bull by the horns when you have a difficult conversation that you have been putting off for a while. It does not imply an impulsive gesture, but something you have been thinking about for a while.



