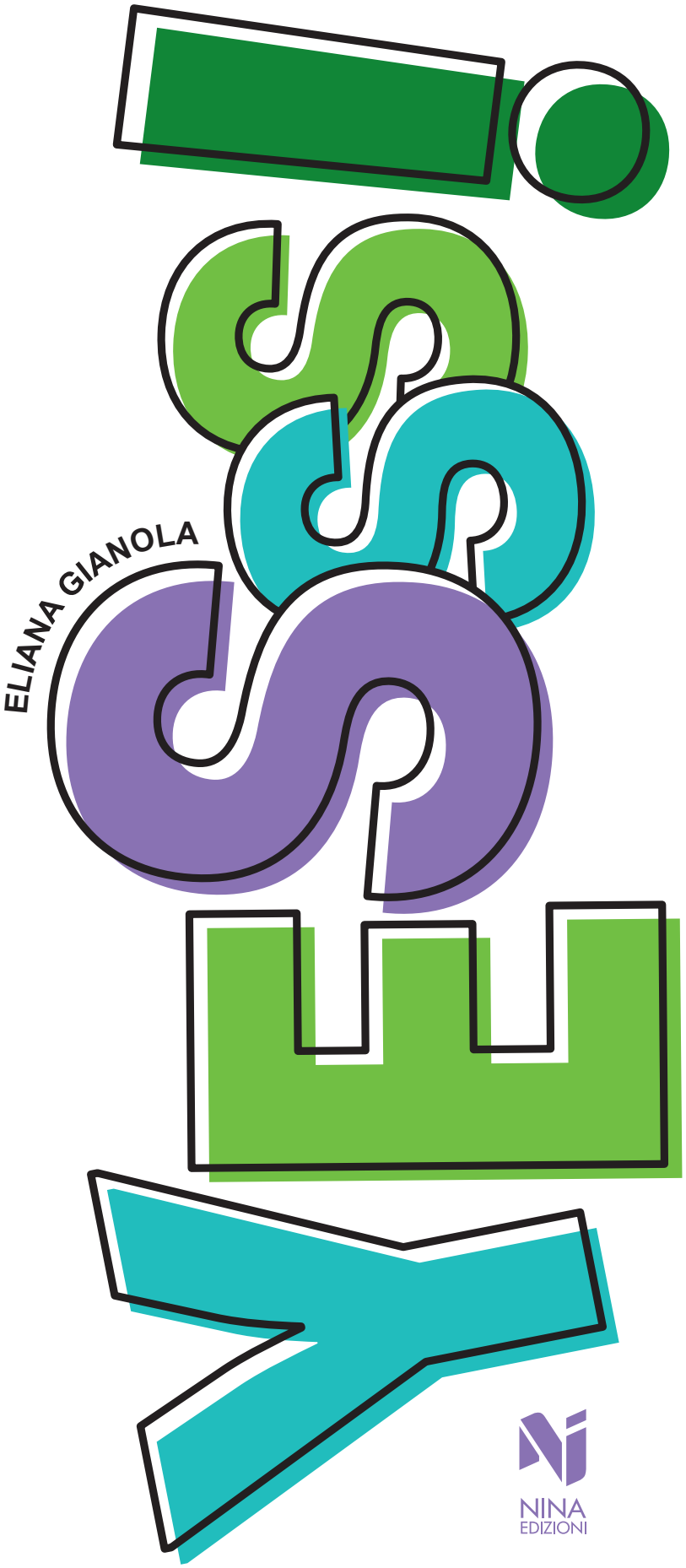


ELIANA GIANOLA

e-Book

Interactive quizzes

EASY ACCESS TO ENGLISH

IDEALE PER I CORSISTI
DEI C.P.I.A.

IDEAL PARA ESTUDIANTES
DE CENTROS DE ADULTOS

IDÉAL POUR LES ÉTUDIANTS
DES G.R.E.T.A.

B1

NINA
EDIZIONI

1 MY LIFE IN THE PRESENT

EVERYDAY

PAGE 9

5

1. 6:30 a.m.
2. At an adult educational centre.
3. No, she works in an adult educational centre.
4. She often goes to the gym or meets up with friends.
5. No, she goes to bed around 10:30 p.m.

AT THE MOMENT

PAGE 10

4

1. **False.** Najat is from Syria.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** Aziz says it's a challenge; he is watching films to help his vocabulary.
4. **False.** Najat lives in a student residence.
5. **False**. She is not doing anything special tonight.

NOW & ALWAYS

PAGE 13

2

1. Is Nour meeting Aziz and Amir for the first time?
2. What does Aziz do for a living?
3. What is Amir doing tonight?
4. Where is Nour originally from?
5. Why is Nour hoping to get some new ideas?

4

1. She is reading a book at the moment.
2. They usually play football in the park.
3. I am going to the cinema now.
4. He often works on a new project.
5. We are having dinner together right now.
6. She learns Spanish every Monday.
7. They visit their grandparents every month.
8. I am drinking coffee today.

PAGE 14

5

1. I usually go to the gym three times a week.
2. She works in a bank, but today she is working from home.
3. They always play video games after work.
4. Does he like coffee in the morning?
5. We don't go to the cinema every Sunday, but right now we are watching a film at home.

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 16

1

1. walks, is taking, is she taking
2. don't like, are ordering, Are they trying
3. study, am watching, Are you watching
4. works is training, Does he want
5. do you do, play, Do you play

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 17

2

1. **I am not eating** breakfast right **now**. / **Am I eating** breakfast **at the moment**?
2. She **is working** from home **today**. / **Isn't she working** at the bank **at present**?
3. They **are playing** football **now**. / **Are they playing** football **at the moment**?
4. He **is going** to the gym **today**. / **Why is he going** to the gym **now**?
5. We **are travelling** to Italy **at present**. / **Aren't we travelling** to Italy **this summer**?

3

1. She goes to the library every Tuesday, but today she is studying at home because it is raining.
2. They play football in the park every Sunday, but this week they are not playing because the weather is bad.
3. I usually eat breakfast at 7:00 am, but this morning I have a meeting so I am eating earlier.
4. He works in a bank, but at the moment he is learning a new language because he wants to travel.
5. We live in London, but we are thinking about moving to Spain because we like the sun.

4

1. is
2. is shining
3. are singing
4. is walking
5. sees
6. is sitting
7. reading
8. shouts
9. looks up
10. smiles
11. are you doing
12. am just relaxing
13. am not working
14. Do you usually come
15. come

2 BACK IN TIME

SNAPSHOT OF THE PAST

PAGE 18

2 Yes, Ellie enjoyed Madrid. She loved it because she visited museums, walked through beautiful parks, tasted delicious food, and danced flamenco, describing the trip as a "fantastic experience".

PAGE 19

5
1. **False.** Ellie took the photo at the Real Jardín Botánico, which is near the Prado Museum.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** She travelled with some other teachers.
4. **True.**
5. **False.** It was a really fun experience and a memorable time.

STORIES IN PROGRESS

PAGE 20

2
1. Yes, she did. (She found it "quite impressive.")
2. It was a factory.
3. He was looking up a great place (for tapas) near Plaza Mayor.
4. Yes, he was.
5. Authentic paella or patatas bravas.

PAGE 21

5
1. What didn't Ellie realise about the "gambas al ajillo"?
2. Why did Carlos make sure they ordered plenty of "croquetas"?
3. When did Carlos remember he wanted to tell them about the flamenco show?

6
1. was cooking / rang
2. were watching / went
3. was studying / arrived
4. were walking / started
5. was playing / called

BEFORE & THEN

PAGE 23

3
1. Najat visited Rome last summer. **PS**
2. I have lived in Berlin for five years. **PP**
3. We went to Paris yesterday. **PS**
4. The teachers ate dinner at a Spanish restaurant last night. **PS**
5. Aziz has learned German since he arrived. **PP**

5
1. She has already seen the Eiffel Tower.
2. They visited the Roman Colosseum last year.
3. The teachers have recently had paella at the restaurant.
4. We learned about the history of the Berlin Wall in 1999.
5. He has just taken a train to Milan.

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 26

1

1. Yesterday, I went to the bookstore. (b)
2. They didn't finish their homework last night. (b)
3. Did you see that movie last weekend? (b)
4. She made a delicious cake for the party. (c)
5. We didn't go to the beach because it rained. (c)

2

1. I saw that movie last night.
   (or: I have seen that movie.)
2. She went to Paris last year.
   (or: She has been to Paris.)
3. They haven't eaten dinner yet.
4. Did you visit Rome two years ago?
5. He finished his homework yesterday.
   (or: He has already finished his homework.)

3

1. was
2. broke
3. complained
4. spilled
5. have served
6. came
7. sat
8. read
9. didn't look
10. haven't had
11. have enjoyed
12. have started

PAGE 27

1

1. When I was a child, I often played outside with my friends.
2. I visited Paris last summer.
3. I haven't seen my grandparents since January.
4. She has lived in this city for ten years.
5. They finished their project yesterday.
6. Have you ever travelled to Asia?
7. He broke his leg two weeks ago.
8. We have eaten dinner already.
9. My sister moved to a new flat last month.
10. I have learned a lot of new things this year.

3 WHAT'S NEXT?

RIGHT AROUND THE CORNER

PAGE 28

5

1. **False.** They are going to Helsinki by **plane**.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** Aziz **is** hungry and **wants** to eat.
4. **False.** Modou is worried about losing his **passport**.
5. **False.** They are going to have a **snack** on the plane and dinner **when they arrive**.

FUTURE CHOICES

PAGE 30

2

1. **Now** (She says "Now I'll check...")**.**
2. **Yes**, she will.
3. **No**, Najate says she will read instead, and they might listen together **later.**
4. **Yes**, she will show them some phrases later.
5. He will **fall asleep** (or sleep)**.**

3

1. will start to whistle
2. will go off
3. will open it
4. will ring soon
5. will fall asleep

STORIES IN PROGRESS

PAGE 31

2

1. Will Martina help Ellie with her suitcase?
2. What does Ellie think her students are going to love? (OR: Who thinks the students are going to love Helsinki?)
3. What does Martina say is going to happen soon?
4. Will Martina lend Ellie and her students umbrellas?
5. What are Ellie and her students going to visit tomorrow?

3

1. <u>am going to take</u> (A pre-planned decision)
2. <u>is going to rain</u> (A prediction based on present evidence—the clouds)
3. <u>will always</u> (A promise)
4. <u>will put on</u> (An instant/spontaneous decision based on a feeling)

LOOKING AHEAD

PAGE 33

4

1. Who is he going to invite?
2. Where is she going to drive to?
3. Which language is she going to learn?
4. When are they going to go?
5. What are they going to see?

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 34

1

1. **(b)** will rain (A general prediction/opinion starting with "I think").
2. **(b)** are going (A fixed arrangement with a specific time and booked flights).
3. **(b)** am having (A planned event or a specific future moment in a schedule).
4. **(b)** are starting (A firm plan that has been prepared for months).
5. **(b)** will snow (A prediction based on present evidence, though "is going to snow" is also common in this context, "will" is the standard choice among these options).

PAGE 35

2

1. **NOUR:** am going to do / am going to visit (A pre-planned decision/intention)
2. **MODOU:** will stay / relax (A spontaneous decision made at the moment of speaking)
3. **NOUR:** is going to rain (A prediction based on present evidence—the sky)
4. **MODOU:** will take (An immediate decision in response to a situation)
5. **NOUR:** am going to go (A personal plan/intention)
6. **MODOU:** will see / finish (An uncertain future decision / a future time clause)
7. **NOUR:** will call (A promise/offer made during the conversation)
8. **MODOU:** will you call (Asking about the specific timing of the offer just made)
9. **NOUR:** will be (A future fact/state)
10. **MODOU:** will talk (A standard closing promise/instant decision)

3

1. am meeting (Present Continuous for a fixed personal arrangement).
2. will be waiting (Future Continuous for an action in progress at a specific point).
3. will snow (Future Simple for a general prediction).
4. will be living (Future Continuous for a state or continuous action in the future).
5. is leaving (Present Continuous for a specific, confirmed travel arrangement).
6. will be studying (Future Continuous for an action in progress at a specific time).
7. will be traveling (Future Continuous for a continuous action/hope in the future).
8. is arriving (Present Continuous for a specific, confirmed arrival).
9. will be working (Future Continuous for an action that will be in progress over a period).
10. am seeing (Present Continuous for a pre-scheduled medical appointment).

4 GETTING THINGS DONE!

YES! I CAN

PAGE 36

2

1. **True.**
2. **True.**
3. **True.**
4. **True.**
5. **True.**

PAGE 37

3 **LIZ CAN …**

- speak French: **NO**
- speak Italian: **YES**
- use a laptop: **YES**
- cook: **YES**
- drive: **NO**
- ride a bike: **YES**
- play volleyball: **YES**

YES! WE COULD

PAGE 38

2

1. Twenty-two (22)
2. They are a school group.
3. May 15th and 16th.

PAGE 39

3

1. We could postpone the meeting until Friday.
2. Before the accident, he could play the piano beautifully.
3. The package could arrive tomorrow.
4. Could I borrow your notes for a few minutes?
5. We could try the Italian restaurant on the corner tonight.

YOU MUST KNOW THIS!

PAGE 41

2

The Lost Tourist:

- I must give them clear directions.
- They must follow my instructions carefully.
- They mustn't go that way.

The Delayed Train:

- We must find out about alternative transport.
- We mustn't miss them.
- We must insist on getting information.

The Overbooked Restaurant:

- We must demand that they find us a solution.
- They mustn't give our table to someone else.
- We mustn't accept that.

3

1. **2** (Deduction/Logical Conclusion)
2. **3** (Necessity)
3. **1** (Obligation)
4. **4** (Strong Recommendation)
5. **2** (Deduction/Logical Conclusion)
6. **3** (Necessity)

4

Part A: Sentence Transformation

1. We must find a solution to this problem quickly.
2. Drivers must stop at a red light.
3. You must visit the museum while you are in the city.

Part B: Logical Deduction

4. She must be very intelligent / have studied hard.
5. He must be a doctor / work at the hospital.
6. The dog must have eaten the bread.

FOLLOWING THE RULES

PAGE 42

3

1. have to (External rule/requirement for entry)
2. must (Internal obligation/personal determination)
3. have to (External law/legal requirement)
4. must (Strong recommendation/advice)
5. has to (External circumstance/medical necessity)
6. must (Strong advice/speaker's sense of obligation)

PAGE 43

4

1. **(b)** don't have to (Absence of necessity)
2. **(a)** must not (Prohibition/Danger)
3. **(b)** doesn't have to (Absence of necessity)
4. **(a)** must not (Prohibition/Legal ban)
5. **(b)** don't have to (Absence of necessity)
6. **(a)**. must not (Prohibition/Rule

LET ME HELP YOU

PAGE 44

2

1. **(b)** They should listen a lot.
2. **(b)** Students shouldn't worry too much about them.
3. **(c)** They should teach them "Anteeksi."
4. **(b)** should learn
5. **(b)** They should try to speak a little Finnish.

PREFERENCES AND DREAMS

PAGE 46

2

1. Amir would like to go back to **Finland**.
2. Nour wouldn't say that **Finnish is easy**.
3. Najate would never have thought she would try a **cold dip after a sauna**.
4. After the class, Najate would love to start a **new creative hobby**.
5. If Ms. Ellie had more free time, she would read **more books**.

PAGE 47

3

1. Would you be so kind as to explain the main idea of your latest book for our audience?
2. I would suggest that we take a short break once we conclude this topic.
3. Would you care for some water or coffee before we continue our conversation?

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 48

1

1. **(b)** could
2. **(b)** have to
3. **(c)** could
4. **(c)** should
5. **(b)** would
6. **(c)** can't
7. **(b)** have to
8. **(b)** would

PAGE 49

2

1. must
2. can
3. could
4. should
5. would
6. have to
7. could
8. must / have to

3

1. must (or *have to*)
2. should
3. could
4. Can (or *Could*)
5. must

5 SETTING THE SCENE

SETTING THE SCENE

PAGE 50

2

1. She will celebrate with a big party.
2. The certificate.
3. Yes, they will.
4. The park.
5. No, but they reassure him/support.

PAGE 51

4

1. **False.** Nour is feeling excited, not sad.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** Nour is the one planning to start a web design course, not Ernest.
4. **False.** Nour wants to start an IT/web design course, not a cooking course.
5. **True.**

EXPLORING OTHER WORLDS

PAGE 53

5

1. **(b)** Intermediate
2. **(a)** Because he has a job during the day
3. **(b)** He would take more classes
4. **(b)** It is a reasonable price
5. **(c)** David wouldn't be able to sign up

ESSENTIAL OR EXTRA?

PAGE 55

2

1. Maria is the advisor who helps people write their CVs.
2. Ernest needs to describe the project that he worked on last summer.
3. His internship, which was a very important experience, should definitely be on his CV.
4. Ernest's part-time job at the local supermarket, where he worked for only two months, might not be included.
5. He wants to highlight the skills that he learned during his internship.

3

1. Defining
2. Non-Defining
3. Defining
4. Non-Defining
5. Defining
6. Non-Defining

FOCUS ON... EXCERCISES

PAGE 58

1

1. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. **(First Conditional)**
2. If I had a million euros, I would buy a big house. **(Second Conditional)**
3. She will pass the exam if she studies hard. **(First Conditional)**
4. If I were you, I would talk to the teacher about the problem. **(Second Conditional)**
5. They will go to the concert if they finish work early. **(First Conditional)**
6. If I am not busy tonight, I will come to your party. **(First Conditional)**
7. If I could speak perfect English, I would get a better job. **(Second Conditional)**
8. If you don't wear a coat, you will get cold outside. **(First Conditional)**

2

1. This is the boy who won the singing competition last night.
2. My grandmother, who is 85 years old, lives in a small village.
3. I love the café that serves a delicious chocolate cake.
4. Italy, where my family lives, is a beautiful country.
5. August is the month when most people go on holiday.
6. My old bicycle, which was a gift from my uncle, is broken.
7. That's the girl whose brother is a famous football player.
8. Ms. Black, who is from London, is our new principal.

PAGE 59

3

1. My wallet was stolen yesterday.
2. Cars are made in that factory.
3. This road has been used for centuries.
4. The packages will be delivered tomorrow.
5. A new stadium is being built downtown.
6. Important passwords are often forgotten.
7. The new bridge will be finished next year.
8. All the cake has already been eaten.

6 PHRASAL AND MULTI-WORDS VERB FOR EVERYDAY LIFE

VERB BE

PAGE 62

1

1. Is Najat in? I have a package for her.
2. I'm really into this new band; their music is amazing!
3. The concert is on Saturday at the stadium.
4. After working all night, I was finally up and ready for bed.
5. My computer has been down all morning, so I can't get any work done.
6. We're completely out of sugar; I need to add it to the shopping list.
7. Aziz is off sick today, so he won't be coming to school.
8. I'm fed up with all this constant rain! I wish the sun would come out.
9. The lights were out when I got home, so I knew no one was there.
10. Don't worry about Ernest, he's just away on a business trip until Friday.
11. Something's up with the car; it's making a strange noise.
12. Hurry up, time's up! Hand in your papers now.
13. These old jeans are really in again this year.
14. I'm off to the store to grab some groceries.

VERB HAVE

PAGE 63

2

1. I can't believe what you have on! That red coat looks great on you.
2. We're having some friends over for dinner next Saturday.
3. My bike broke, but I'm going to have a go at fixing it myself.
4. Do you have in any fresh fruit? I want to make a smoothie.
5. I'm so happy because I have two days off next week!
6. This strange smell in the kitchen must have something to do with the old food in the bin.
7. I lent Sarah my book, and I hope to have it back soon.
8. My parents often have around their neighbours for coffee on Sunday mornings.
9. He was upset, so he decided to have it out with his friend about their disagreement.
10. We need to have in a plumber to fix this leaky tap.

GET GO TAKE

PAGE 65

3

1. get over
2. take up
3. go out
4. take out
5. get up
6. going up
7. get along
8. went off
9. get back / go back
10. take on (though 'go in' a new direction also works, "take on" implies accepting/adopting)

GET GO TAKE

PAGE 65

4

1. I need to go away for a while to clear my mind.
2. She takes after her mother a lot, especially her smile.
3. Let's go on with the presentation now.
4. It's becoming difficult to get by with only one income.
5. The plane is expected to take off on time.
6. He managed to get over his fear of heights.
7. What time did you get back from your trip?
8. The number of students enrolled in the course has gone down.
9. The new principal is planning to take over the entire department.
10. We need to take out these old boxes from the garage.

PUT COME LOOK

PAGE 67

6

1. I need to look up some information about ancient Egypt for my history project.
2. If you keep eating fast food, you'll put on a lot of weight.
3. The concert was put off until next month due to bad weather.
4. Can you look after my dog while I'm at work today?
5. It took them hours to put out the forest fire.
6. Don't forget to take off your shoes before you step inside.
7. She's really good at coming up with creative solutions to problems.
8. I can't put up with his constant complaining anymore!
9. As I was cleaning my closet, I came across some old letters from my grandmother.
10. The new movie is expected to come out in theaters next week.
11. Look out for icy patches on the road this morning.
12. After dinner, please help me put away the groceries.
13. I really look forward to seeing you next week!
14. If you leave your backpack there, someone might take it.
15. My brother promised to come across with* all the money he owes me soon.

NOTE: While "**come across**" usually means to find something by chance, in informal English, "**come across with**" means to provide or pay what is expected or owed.

7

1. After the party, we helped the host **(a)** put away all the decorations.
2. It's hard to **(b)** put up with so much noise from the construction site.
3. I'm **(c)** looking for a new apartment closer to my job.
4. The famous author's latest novel will **(d)** come out in paperback soon.
5. She accidentally **(e)** put on a lot of weight during her vacation.
6. Please **(f)** put on your dirty clothes in the laundry basket.
7. The fire department quickly **(g)** put out the car fire.
8. I **(h)** come across that new restaurant everyone's been talking about.
9. He **(i)** comes up with a brilliant idea for our marketing campaign.
10. We decided to **(j)** put off our trip until after the busy season.
11. Could you **(k)** look after my plants while I'm away?
12. I always **(f)** put on comfortable shoes when I go for a long walk.
13. If you get lost, you can always **(l)** look up the address on your phone.
14. **(n)** look out! There's a car coming fast!
15. I hope you **(o)** come back to visit us again next summer.

NOTE ON EXTRA VERB: Did you realize that the verb "look forward to" was not used in these sentences?

PUT COME LOOK

PAGE 68

8

1. Modou **put on** five kilograms during the holidays.
2. The students decided to **put off** the meeting until Friday.
3. Can you **put away** these books on the shelf?
4. The firefighters managed to **put out** the flames quickly.
5. I cannot **put up with** his negative attitude any longer.
6. Please **come in** and sit down.
7. Her new album will **come out** next month.
8. I hope you **come back** home safely.
9. While cleaning the attic, I **came across** an old diary.
10. We need to **come up with** a new strategy.
11. He's **looking for** a solution to the problem.
12. Could you **look after** my dog this weekend?
13. If you don't know the word, **look it up** in a dictionary.
14. I **look forward to** our trip to Paris.
15. **Look out for** falling rocks on this path.

GIVE BREAK SET TURN

PAGE 70

8

1. **C** (give up: To stop trying or surrender)
2. **E** (break down: For a machine to stop working, or someone to get upset)
3. **G** (set up: To establish a business/organization or arrange something)
4. **A** (turn on/off: To switch an appliance on or off)
5. **D** (give back: To return something)
6. **H** (break in/into: To enter illegally)
7. **B** (set off: To start a journey or cause an alarm to sound)
8. **I** (give away: To give something for free or reveal a secret)
9. **J** (break up: To end a relationship, or for school/ classes to finish)
10. **F** (turn up/down: To increase or decrease volume/heat, or for someone to arrive)

9

It was a Tuesday evening, and our German class was about to begin. I was the first to arrive, so I decided to turn on the main classroom lights. Soon, our teacher, Ellie, came in. She was trying to set up the new interactive whiteboard, but it seemed to break down every few minutes. She looked like she was about to give up on getting it to work, but then she found the right button. The other students started to turn up one by one. My classmate, David, looked a bit tired. He later mentioned that he and his roommate had decided to break up their shared apartment, which was a big change. During the break, the center announced they were going to give away some free tickets to a German film festival next month. Everyone was excited! I also remembered that I needed to give back the German grammar book I borrowed from the center's library. The librarian had asked me to turn down the volume on my headphones during my last visit, as my music was a bit loud. Later in the class, we practiced ordering food in a German restaurant. One student pretended to be a very demanding customer, which made everyone laugh. After class, a few of us decided to set off for a quick practice session before heading home. It was a productive evening, as always.

1. turn on
2. set up
3. break down
4. give up
5. turn up
6. break up
7. give away
8. give back
9. turn down
10. set off

NOTE ON EXTRA VERB:

Did you realize that the verb "**break into**" was not used in this story?
It means to enter a place illegally or to interrupt.
*Example: Someone tried to **break into** the school office last night.*

7 DIGITAL LITERACY

DIGITAL LITERACY

PAGE 71

1

- [...] In Europe today, it's clear that these skills are no longer just for technical experts. Over 90% of jobs now require some kind of digital skills. [...]
- [...] But there's a challenge: around one-third of Europeans still lack basic digital skills. [...]
- [...] The good news is that the European Union is working hard to change this: by 2030, at least 80% of people in the EU should have basic digital skills. [...]

INTERNET

PAGE 72

3

1. Broadband
2. Hyperlinks
3. ARPANET
4. Protocols
5. World Wide Web (WWW)

HISTORY OF EMAIL

PAGE 74

5

1. 1971
2. Queen Elizabeth II
3. 1988
4. 1978
5. 1997
6. 1982
7. 2007
8. 1965

MOBILE PHONES

PAGE 76

9

1. Mobile phones talk to each other... **(c)** ...using radio waves.
2. The phone sends a signal... **(d)** ...to the nearest cell tower.
3. The SIM card helps your phone... **(e)** ...connect to the network.
4. GPS satellites are used... **(a)** ...for finding directions.
5. The phone's software controls all these actions... **(b)** ...to make sure everything works.

THE AMAZING TABLET

PAGE 77

10

1. Portable - **(c)** Able to be easily moved or carried.
2. Launched - **(b)** Began selling a new product or service.
3. Sensitive - **(e)** Quick to react to touch or input.
4. Foundation - **(a)** The base or underlying principle of something.
5. Blend - **(a)** A mix of two or more things.

THE AMAZING TABLET

PAGE 77

11

1. Decades ago, early tablets did not work well because the batteries were poor.
2. Today, people use tablets for reading books and watching films.
3. In 2010, one company showed the world the potential of the modern tablet.
4. Tablets are useful for communication today, like making video calls.
5. Early inventors dreamed (or dreamt) of a flat computer screen many years ago.
6. In the 1990s, companies failed to create a successful tablet.
7. The modern screen is large enough to be enjoyable.
8. Last week, I bought a new cover for my tablet.

10 QUESTIONS ABOUT... ...DIGCOMP 3.0

PAGE 79

10

1. **True.**
2. **False.** The framework maintains the familiar structure of the five main competence areas.
3. **True.**
4. **False.** It strengthens this area by emphasizing advanced measures like Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
5. **True.**
6. **False.** It requires the human user to take ownership and verify the final product.
7. **False.** It emphasizes using digital tools to support social inclusion and adapting technology for accessibility needs.
8. **True.**
9. **False.** It addresses the risks to wellbeing from digital overload, which includes managing screen time and health.
10. **True.**

8 TRAVELLING TO LEARN

TRAVELLING TO LEARN

PAGE 80

1

1. Beyond a holiday
2. Learning to be independent
3. How to see the world

2

1. My trip taught me to be more flexible and adapt to new situations.
2. Learning about different cultures helps us become more open-minded.
3. To live abroad, you need to be very independent and solve problems on your own.
4. Experiencing different traditions and ways of life shows the incredible diversity of our world.
5. Overcoming challenges while travelling builds resilience and a positive attitude.

LONDON

PAGE 81

3

1. **False.** The Palace of Westminster is where the British Parliament meets. The monarch's official residence in London is Buckingham Palace.
2. **False.** The Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place at Buckingham Palace.
3. **True.**
4. **False.** Big Ben is the nickname for the bell inside the clock tower, which is officially called Elizabeth Tower.

4

1. Monarchy **(e)** A country ruled by a king or queen.
2. Ceremony **(d)** A formal event for a special occasion.
3. Residence **(c)** The official home of a king, queen, or president.
4. Legend **(a)** A story from the past that may or may not be true.
5. Fortress **(b)** A strong building used for protection against an attack.

EDINBURGH

PAGE 82

5

1. The Old Town and New Town are famous for being... **(b)** World Heritage Sites
2. The Royal Mile connects... **(b)** the castle and the palace
3. The New Town was built... **(b)** in the 18th century
4. You can get a good view of Edinburgh Castle from... **(c)** Princes Street

6

1. Edinburgh has two parts: the medieval **Old Town** and the elegant **New Town**.
2. The Royal Mile is a long, **cobbled** street in the Old Town.
3. The New Town has wide, straight streets and beautiful **Georgian** buildings.
4. The New Town offers fantastic views of the **castle** from Princes Street.

MADRID

PAGE 83

7
1. The Prado Museum, the Reina Sofía Museum, and the Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum.
2. Guernica.
3. You can rent a boat.
4. The text is about Madrid's art museums and green spaces (parks and gardens).

8
1. Prado Museum **(b)** A museum with paintings by Spanish artists like Goya.
2. Reina Sofía Museum **(d)** A museum with modern art, including Guernica.
3. El Retiro Park **(a)** A large park in the city centre with a lake.
4. Royal Botanical Garden **(c)** A place with a collection of plants from all over the world.

HELSINKI

PAGE 84

9
1. Helsinki is a city famous for its design and its mix of modern and historical styles.
2. The Rock Church is located in the city.
3. The Helsinki Cathedral is a white neoclassical building in Senate Square.
4. Suomenlinna is a sea fortress on a group of islands.

10
1. You can find them in the city's Design District.
2. It is special because it is built directly inside a huge rock and has a copper roof.
3. You can get there by taking a short ferry ride from the main harbour.
4. It is neoclassical architecture.

AMSTERDAM

PAGE 85

11
1. Amsterdam is famous for... **(a)** its canals and bicycles.
2. How many canals are in Amsterdam? **(b)** more than 165 canals
3. What famous painting can you see in the Rijksmuseum? **(b)** The Night Watch.
4. The canal ring is a... **(a)** UNESCO World Heritage Site.

ROME

PAGE 86

13
1. It's a giant amphitheatre where gladiators fought.
2. You can see the ruins of the centre of ancient Roman public life.
3. The two pasta dishes are cacio e pepe and carbonara.
4. A supplì is a fried rice ball with cheese.

14
1. Carbonara **(d)** A pasta dish with egg, cheese, and pork.
2. Cacio e pepe **(b)** A pasta dish with cheese and black pepper.
3. Supplì **(c)** A fried rice ball with cheese.
4. Gelato **(a)** Ice cream.

MILAN

PAGE 87

15

1. **False.** It is a historic shopping arcade.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** It is a neighborhood of four streets known for high-end fashion shops.
4. **True.**

16

1. Teatro alla Scala
2. Duomo
3. Quadrilatero della Moda
4. Sforza Castle
5. Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II

PARIS

PAGE 88

17

1. The Mona Lisa.
2. In 1889.
3. Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art.
4. Because many famous artists like Picasso and Van Gogh lived and worked there.

BERLIN

PAGE 89

20

1. **False.**
2. **True.**
3. **True.**
4. **True.**
5. **False.**

10 QUESTIONS ABOUT... ...EUROPE

PAGE 90

22

1. The sea to the south of Europe is the **Mediterranean Sea**.
2. The **Ural Mountains** separate Europe from Asia.
3. No, Europe is not the largest continent; it's the **second smallest**.
4. The highest mountain in Europe is **Mount Elbrus**, which is part of the Caucasus Mountains.
5. The **Danube** River flows through four capital cities: Vienna (Austria), Bratislava (Slovakia), Budapest (Hungary), and Belgrade (Serbia).
6. Examples of European peninsulas mentioned are the **Iberian Peninsula** (Spain and Portugal) and the **Scandinavian Peninsula** (Norway and Sweden).
7. The climate in the north of Europe is described as **cold and icy**.
8. The ocean to the west of Europe is the **Atlantic Ocean**.
9. The longest river in Europe is the **Volga**, located in Russia.
10. Europe's coastline is "irregular" because it has many smaller **peninsulas** and inlets, making it jagged rather than smooth.

9 CULTURAL HOTSPOT

WINDOWS TO THE PAST

PAGE 91

1

1. Exhibition **(b)** A public show of paintings, or other objects.
2. Artefact **(c)** Something made a long time ago by a person.
3. Collection **(e)** All the objects owned by a museum.
4. Sculpture **(f)** A form of art made by carving or shaping stone, wood, etc...
5. Preserve **(a)** To keep something safe and in its original state.
6. Historical **(d)** Related to the past.

THE UK

PAGE 92

3

1. In 1753.
2. To tell the story of human history and culture.
3. A stone that helped people read Egyptian writing.
4. Because the main galleries are free.

4

1. **True.**
2. **True.**
3. **False.**
4. **Not mentioned.**
5. **False.**

PAGE 93

5

1. building
2. world
3. minerals
4. dinosaurs
5. skeleton
6. different
7. families
8. educational

6

1. Tate Modern
2. Tate Britain
3. Tate Britain
4. Tate Modern
5. Tate Modern
6. Tate Britain

GERMANY

PAGE 94

7

1. **False.**
2. **True.**
3. **True.**
4. **False.**
5. **False.**

8

1. Stasi
2. Tränenpalast
3. Friedrichstraße
4. tears
5. memories

FINLAND

PAGE 96

11

1. The museum hosted a special exhibition about painting last year. **False.** The text says the exhibition was about light and sound, not painting.
2. People have visited Kiasma to see its exhibitions many times since it opened. **True.**
3. The museum has been a place for new ideas since its opening in 1998. **False.** The text doesn't mention when the museum opened, and it's not relevant to the question.
4. Visitors walked through different rooms in a recent exhibition. **True.**
5. The museum has had its curved walls and glass roof for a long time. **True.**

FINLAND

PAGE 96

12

1. **Question:** Have you ever been to Seurasaari?
   Answer: (Answer will vary, as this is a personal question.)
2. **Question:** Did a family of ten once live in the cottage?
   Answer: Yes, a family of ten once lived there.
3. **Question:** How did people live here hundreds of years ago?
   Answer: People lived in old wooden buildings from all over Finland.
4. **Question:** Has the island become a popular place for picnics?
   Answer: Yes, the island is a popular place for locals to take a walk and have a picnic.
5. **Question:** What did the guides in traditional clothes often explain?
   Answer: They often explained how people prepared food in an old kitchen.

THE NETHERLANDS

PAGE 97

13

1. Rembrandt's "The Night Watch" was completed in the year 1642.
2. The painting is over 3.5 meters high.
3. The militiamen are led by Captain Frans Banninck Cocq and his Lieutenant.
4. The artist is famous for his use of light and shadow.
5. The painting is a must-see for visitors to the Rijksmuseum.

14

1. **False.**
2. **True.**
3. **False.**
4. **True.**
5. **False.**

ITALY

PAGE 98

15

1. The Vatican Museums are located in **Vatican City**, the smallest country in the world.
2. The name of the most famous part of the museums is the **Sistine Chapel**.
3. Many tourists feel tired after their visit because they have **walked for hours** through the immense complex.
4. Michelangelo spent **four years** painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
5. The name of the famous painting that people are looking at right now is **The Creation of Adam**.

10 QUESTIONS ABOUT... ...EUROPE

PAGE 100

17

1. The biggest challenges are money and technical knowledge. It is expensive to digitize an entire collection, and small museums often do not have the expert staff to do it.
2. The audience for a digital museum is much wider. It includes students, researchers, people who live far away, and people who cannot easily travel. A physical museum's audience is usually more local.
3. It is important because it helps museums stay modern and reach more people. It also helps them protect their collections for the future.
4. They can use interactive maps, 360-degree videos, and games to make the visit more fun. They can also use apps that let you explore topics you are interested in.
5. One main issue is the origin of the objects. Sometimes, they were taken from other countries a long time ago. Also, there are questions about who owns the digital copies.
6. A virtual museum is an online space where you can feel like you are walking around, like a video game. An online art gallery is just a website with many pictures.
7. It has made art more accessible to more people. However, some people feel that looking at art on a screen is not as special as seeing it in person.
8. It is more useful when you are studying for school, need to see a very specific object in detail, or cannot travel.
9. People like the atmosphere of a real museum. They enjoy seeing art with their own eyes and sharing the experience with others.
10. AI will help people find art they are interested in. Virtual reality will let you "walk inside" a painting or a historical building for a very real experience.

10 PLAYING THE GAME

A WORLD OF SPORTS

PAGE 102

1

1. The Universal Appeal of Games
2. A Force for Social Unity
3. Important Lessons for Life
4. An Ancient and Modern Tradition

SOCCER

PAGE 103

2

1. **False.** Soccer is played with two teams of 11 players.
2. **False.** Players cannot use their hands or arms to move the ball. They must use their feet, head, or chest.
3. **False.** The game has two halves of 45 minutes each.
4. **True.**
5. **False.** Pelé was a legendary player from Brazil.
6. **True.**
7. **True.**
8. **False.** The oldest known record of a game similar to soccer comes from China.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

PAGE 104

3

1. Rutgers and Princeton.
2. To score points by moving the ball into the opponent's end zone.
3. In the United States. 4. 1869.
4. It is the final championship game of the NFL season and one of the most-watched television events in the country every year.
5. Walter Payton.
6. 6 points.
7. They get a new set of four downs.

BASKETBALL

PAGE 105

4

1. NBA
2. 30
3. top
4. athletes
5. October
6. June
7. Finals
8. skill
9. players
10. game

VOLLEYBALL

PAGE 106

5

1. **(b)** To ground the ball on the opponent's side of the net.
2. **(b)** Mintonette
3. **(c)** United Kingdom
4. **(a)** Six
5. **(c)** A soccer ball

POLO

PAGE 108

7

1. **How often do players change ponies during a match?**
   Players change ponies frequently, and in the past, a single player used up to ten different horses in one game to keep the ponies fresh.
2. **What is the sport of polo often called?**
   Polo is often referred to as the "Sport of Kings." This name has been used for a long time to reflect its historical association with royalty.
3. **From what has the term "polo" been derived?**
   The term "polo" has been derived from the Tibetan word "pulu." It is a fun fact that will be remembered by many people interested in the sport.
4. **How many chukkas is a polo match divided into?**
   A polo match is usually divided into four to eight periods called "chukkas," and this structure will continue to be the standard format for the game.
5. **How many years has the sport of polo been played for?**
   The sport of polo has been played for thousands of years. It originated in Persia, where it was played by nomadic warriors.

TENNIS

PAGE 109

9

1. The tennis racket did not appear until centuries after the game's origin. **True.**
2. Roger Federer won exactly 20 Grand Slam singles titles in his career. **True.**
3. The modern game of tennis evolved from a 12th-century Spanish sport. **False.**
4. Players at Wimbledon have not worn all-white uniforms for centuries. **True.**
5. Tennis has become a sport enjoyed only by the elite. **False.**

10 QUESTIONS ABOUT... ...OLYMPIC GAMES

PAGE 111

11

1. The first recorded ancient Olympic Games took place in 776 BC.
2. The ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece.
3. The ancient games were part of a religious festival to honor the god Zeus.
4. A truce was declared during the ancient games to ensure safe travel.
5. The ancient games continued for over 1,000 years.
6. A French baron, Pierre de Coubertin, was responsible for reviving the Olympic Games.
7. The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896.
8. The first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, Greece.
9. The modern Olympic Games now occur every four years.
10. The modern games have a much wider variety of sports and include athletes from almost every country.

PAGE 112

11

1. **False.**
2. **True.**
3. **False.**
4. **True.**
5. **False.**