

THE FUTURE OF CINEMA



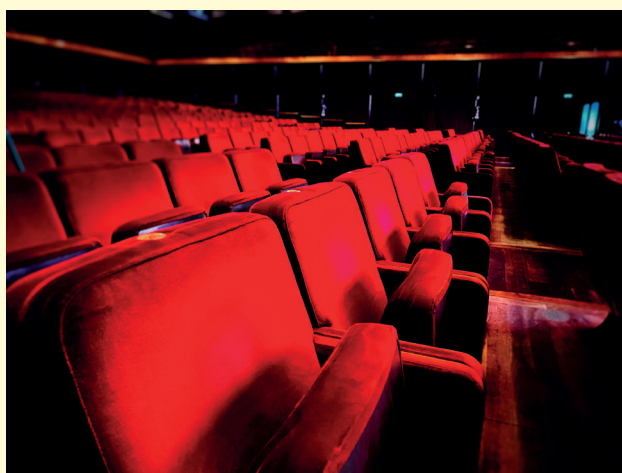
Streaming platforms are transforming how we watch films. People only have to choose from a long list of different films on their Smart TV. But can traditional *movie-going* and *sofa viewing* coexist?

Film distribution has changed during the pandemic: **cinemas were closed** and the major studios shifted to streaming services. One of the most important streaming platforms in this period is **Netflix**. It makes movies and TV shows, and has a service for *subscribers* to watch these online. Netflix said **15.77 million new subscribers** signed up in the first three months of 2020.

Even before the pandemic at-home entertainment removed the need to leave the house to watch a film. *According to* Paul Hardart (New York University), movie-going **was already going down** before Covid.

But the incredible success of *Spider-Man: No Way Home* (2021), shows that people want to go back to the cinema to watch films.

According to the Guardian film critic, Manohla Dargis, "Movies need to live in the world, not just on TVs and tablets".



GLOSSARY



<i>Movie-going</i>	= going to the cinema
<i>Sofa viewing</i>	= watching a film on the sofa, at home
<i>Subscribers</i>	= people who pay for a service
<i>According to</i>	= in one's opinion

THE FASTEST MAN ON EARTH

Italy's Jacobs wins men's 100 metres Gold at Tokyo Olympics

The 2020 Olympic 100 metres champion is the Italian Marcell Jacobs. Jacobs won the race and the gold medal with his personal best and with the European record of 9.80 seconds.

Marcell's full name is Lamont Marcell Jacobs Jr. He was born on September 26th 1994 in Texas but he grew up in Italy.

His mother is Italian and his father is an African American soldier. When Marcell was 10 years old, he began competing in athletics. He discovered the long jump in 2011.

In 2016, Jacobs won the Italian Athletics Championships in long jump with a personal best of 8.07 meters. But because of the many injuries he quitted long jumping in 2019 and he became a full-time sprinter.

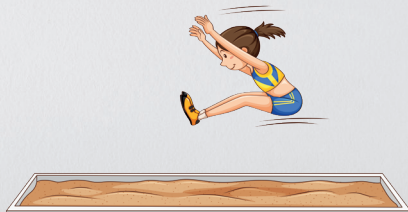
Jacobs is now looking for more glory in 2022 after Tokyo 2020, as he was awarded the Athlete of the Year prize from the Foreign Press Association in Italy. "It's a great honour for me to receive this prize," said Jacobs, who won the 100 metres and the Italian gold medal in the 4x100m relay at last year's Olympics.



VISUAL GLOSSARY



Sprint



Long jump



Relay

WORLD BICYCLE DAY

In April 2018 the [United Nations](#) declared June 3rd as [International World Bicycle Day](#). The idea is to recognize the *versatility*, uniqueness and *sustainability* of the bicycle.



In February 2015 Professor [Leszek Sibilski](#) started a campaign to promote a [UN Resolution](#) for World Bicycle Day. World Bicycle

Day was born to give more importance to the use of bicycles, to improve road safety and sustainable *mobility* and to promote the culture of cycling in society.

Bicycles in numbers:

12.4% – the percentage of all Americans who cycle on a regular basis.

35 seats – the number of seats on the longest tandem bike ever.

364,000 – the number of bicycles produced daily.

47,670 – the number of bicycles sold daily.

9 out of 10 – the number of people in Denmark who own a bicycle.

On this day many schools and organizations organize bicycle *rallies* or races. So, if you are active enough, you can celebrate International World Bicycle Day with a ride in support of bicycles! But if instead you are a *lazybones*, you can always use [World Bicycle Day Hashtags](#) on your social media!

GLOSSARY

<i>Versatility</i>	=	being used for a lot of things
<i>Sustainability</i>	=	approaching nature in a responsible way
<i>UN</i>	=	United Nations
<i>Mobility</i>	=	transport
<i>Rallies (Rally)</i>	=	competitions
<i>Lazybones</i>	=	very lazy person, not active

GRETA THUNBERG



Greta Thunberg is a popular **climate activist**. In 2018, 15-year-old Greta refused to go to school to **protest** against *climate change*. She sat in front of the Parliament of her country, Sweden, during school days to call for action in favour of the *environment*. Her slogan was 'School strike for climate'.

Other students followed her example and they organized *strikes* all over the world against *pollution*, *fossil fuels* and *global warming*. As students did not go to school on Fridays, this global movement was called '**Fridays for Future**'.

In 2018, Greta also spoke at the **United Nations climate summit** in Katowice, Poland, where she accused the rich countries of sacrificing the planet so that they can live in *luxury*. Greta asked the world leaders to stop stealing their children's future and treat climate change as a crisis.

Greta has participated in a lot of international meetings and sponsored important events for the environment. She received **nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize** in 2019, 2020 and 2021. Greta's motto is 'You are never too small to make a difference': if everybody does their part, *no matter* how small our actions are, things will change and our planet will be safe.

GLOSSARY

<i>Climate change</i>	= cambiamento climatico
<i>Environment</i>	= ambiente
<i>Strike</i>	= sciopero
<i>Pollution</i>	= inquinamento
<i>Fossil fuels</i>	= combustibili fossili
<i>Global warming</i>	= riscaldamento globale
<i>Luxury</i>	= lusso
<i>No matter</i>	= non importa

DISNEY WORLD

In [Orlando](#), Florida, there's a big *entertainment resort* which is visited by millions of tourists every year: its name is Walt Disney World and its mascot is [Mickey Mouse](#)!

Mickey is a [cartoon mouse](#) created by animator Walt Disney. This mouse first appeared in the cartoon Plane Crazy in 1928, which was a silent film. Then Disney added *sound* to his next cartoon, Steamboat Willie, and it was a great success in The USA. In these short films, also Mickey's girlfriend [Minnie](#) and his enemy [Peg-Leg Pete](#) made their first appearance.

At the beginning, Walt Disney did the voices of both Mickey and Minnie. Then, other characters were added and Mickey and his friends became people's favorite cartoon characters. Mickey Mouse also had his own [comic book](#) and a [TV programme](#), The Mickey Mouse Club.

In the late 1930s Disney started producing popular [animated movies](#) *such as* Fantasia and Dumbo. All over the world, people loved these films and Disney decided to celebrate with a big project: a great attraction dedicated to his creatures. Unfortunately, Disney died in 1966, but his brother Roy followed his steps and [Walt Disney World](#) opened in 1971. With its beautiful theme parks, water parks and themed hotels, the resort is today one of the most visited attractions in the world.

GLOSSARY

Entertainment resort = a complex of theme parks where people can spend one or more days and have fun

Sound = voices and music

Such as = like, for example

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY



The Statue of Liberty is a popular icon of the United States of America. She has welcomed Americans, immigrants and tourists in **New York Harbour** for over one century and it is a symbol of freedom *worldwide*. But the statue is...**French!**

The Statue of Liberty was a *present* by France to celebrate the *centennial* of the American Declaration of Independence and the friendship between the two countries. Politician Édouard de Laboulaye had the idea in 1865, but it was the artist **Frédéric August Bartholdi** who designed the statue.

The internal *steel skeleton* was built by **Gustave Eiffel**, the engineer of the Eiffel Tower. The statue was first constructed in Paris in 1884, then it was disassembled and built again in New York Harbor in 1885. The statue was reassembled on the *pedestal* on **Liberty Island** and there was with a big dedication ceremony in 1886. At the beginning the statue was brown, then the *copper* which covers the monument became green.

There are a lot of symbols:

- ✓ In her left hand, the woman-goddess has a **book** with the date of the Declaration of Independence.
- ✓ With the other hand, she raises a **torch**, the symbol of light and intellectual freedom.
- ✓ The seven *spikes* of her **crown** represent the seven seas and continents.
- ✓ The broken **chains** at her feet represent emancipation from slavery and oppression.

There is one interesting fact about her **right foot**: it is raised as if the statue were walking. In their illustrated book *Her Right Foot*, Dave Eggers and Shawn Harris say that, as an immigrant herself, The Statue of Liberty is on the move to welcome all those people who have travelled to America in search for freedom, justice and a better life.

GLOSSARY

Worldwide = all around the world

Present = gift

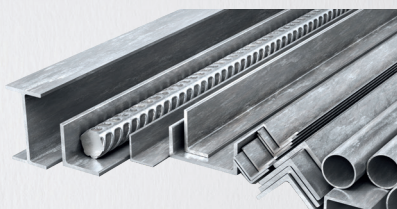
Centennial = 100 years

Skeleton = Internal structure

Pedestal = the base or support of a statue

Goddess = a female god, an immortal superhuman being

VISUAL GLOSSARY



Steel



Copper



Torch



Spikes



Crown



Chains

A TENNIS CHAMPION: RAFAEL NADAL

The most successful men's tennis player of all time



Rafael Nadal was born on the island of **Mallorca** in Spain on June the 3rd 1986. He started playing tennis when he was 3 years old. His uncle Toni became his coach and by the age of 11 Rafael was winning *tournaments* all across Spain.

When he was only 15, Rafael turned professional and won his first ATP match. He was so talented and determined that only two years later, in 2003, he was one of the **top 50 ranked men tennis players** in the world.

Then he won his first title in 2005 when he was only 19, winning the French open the first time he competed in the tournament. Nadal won the same title also in the following two years and ended 2008 as the **number 1** in the ranking. That same year he also won an **Olympic gold medal** in *Beijing*.

Tennis star Rafael Nadal beat every record in 2022: he won his 21st Grand Slam singles title winning the **Australian Open** on the 30th January 2022 at the age of 35. Rafael made history by beating Russia's Daniil Medvedev in an epic final *lasting* more than 5 hours.

GLOSSARY

Tournament = a series of matches or contests

Beijing = the capital city of China

Lasting = continuing