

Anna Maria Cirincione | Corrado Izzo | Rosa Olimpo

ICARE ENGLISH ² SECOND EDITION





Shetland Islands

Orkney Islands

Cape Wrath
Thurso
Duncansby Head

Outer Hebrides

The Minch
Skye

NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS
1109
Ullapool
Inverness
Loch Ness
Spey
Cairngorms
Dee
Aberdeen

Ben Nevis 1344
GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS
Tay
Dundee

Loch Lomond
Edinburgh
Glasgow

ATLANTIC OCEAN

NORTH SEA

Malin Head

ANTRIM MOUNTAINS
Lough Neagh
NORTHERN IRELAND
Sligo
Belfast
MOURNE MOUNTAINS

IRISH REPUBLIC
Dublin
Galway

SILVERMINE MOUNTAINS
WICKLOW MOUNTAINS
Boyne
Shannon
Barrow
Suir
Blackwater
Cork

1041
Carrauntoohill

Arran
SOUTHERN UPLANDS
Stranraer
Glasgow
Clyde
Tweed

Carlisle
Tyne
Newcastle-upon-Tyne

LAKE DISTRICT
978
Scafell Pike

PENINNES
Tees
Ouse
York

Middlesbrough
Kingston-upon-Hull

UNITED KINGDOM

IRISH SEA

Isle of Man

Anglesey

Bangor
1085
Snowdon

WOLVERHAMPTON

WALSLEY

SWANSEA

CARDIFF

BRISTOL

BATH

SALISBURY

BOURNEMOUTH

Weymouth
Plymouth

CORNWALL
DARTMOOR
Land's End

Liverpool
Mersey

Chester
Dee

Stoke-on-Trent

Wolverhampton

BIRMINGHAM

Coventry

Stratford-upon-Avon

Oxford

Salisbury

Bournemouth

Weymouth

Plymouth

CORNWALL

Manchester

Sheffield

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Leicester

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Oxford

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Weymouth

Plymouth

CORNWALL

CORNWALL

CORNWALL

Norwich

Peterborough

Cambridge

Ipswich

Luton

London

Canterbury

Dover

Southampton

Brighton

Portsmouth

Weymouth

CORNWALL

Channel Islands

FRANCE

English Channel

Strait of Dover

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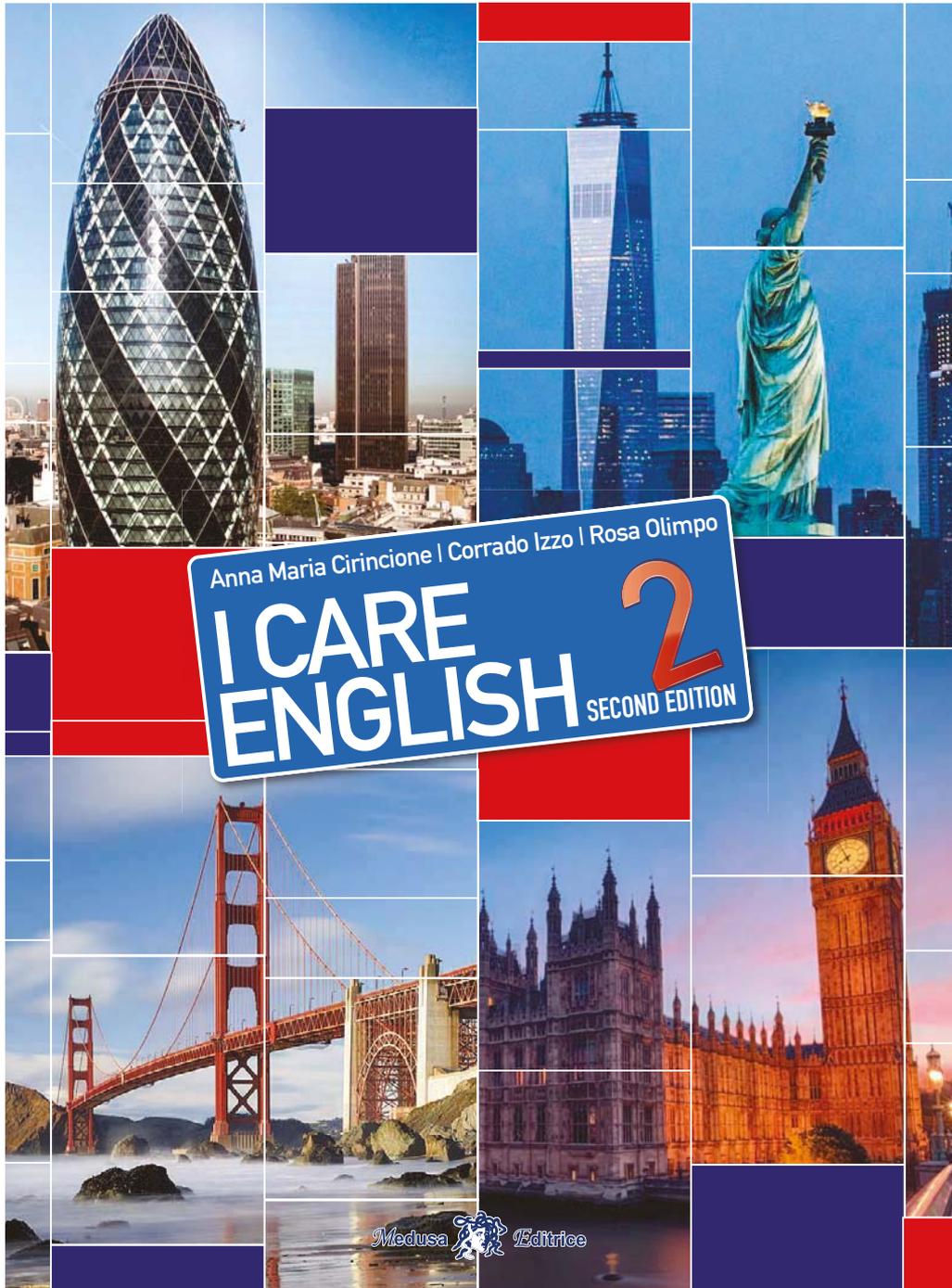
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Anna Maria Cirincione | Corrado Izzo | Rosa Olimpo
I CARE ENGLISH 2
SECOND EDITION

Medusa Editrice



Presentazione



Questa seconda edizione è stata completamente reimpostata dal punto di vista grafico.

I contenuti sono stati riorganizzati. È cambiato l'ordine dei capitoli; le lezioni sono più brevi (due o quattro pagine); le sezioni relative all'esame e al *Trinity* sono state riorganizzate in due nuovi capitoli.

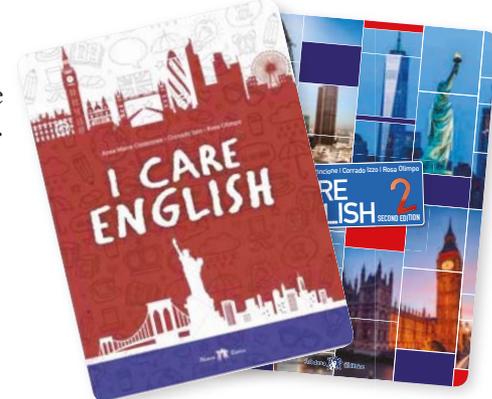
Si è dedicato più spazio ai temi di attualità, riportando nel testo materiali di aggiornamento presenti sul sito WEB e affrontando nuovi argomenti, come il terrorismo, il bullismo e i cambiamenti climatici. Il nuovo capitolo "*Nowadays*" è una finestra affacciata sul mondo di oggi.

Le caratteristiche peculiari del testo sono state conservate. Per esempio, i capitoli si aprono ancora con un dialogo tra due adolescenti. Serve a introdurre il tema e a far prendere confidenza con le principali funzioni comunicative. I dialoghi sono registrati con la voce di *native speaking*, per favorire l'apprendimento della giusta intonazione, in situazioni comunicative della vita quotidiana.

È stata conservata anche la scansione dei capitoli in due sezioni, la prima dedicata al Regno Unito la seconda agli USA. Le sezioni si differenziano anche graficamente perché nella testatina è riportata alternativamente la bandiera dell'UK e degli USA.

In tutto il libro è riproposta la rubrica *Did you know?*, che ha la funzione di sollecitare e rafforzare la curiosità e l'interesse degli alunni.

La nuova impostazione grafica lascia ancora più spazio all'apparato iconografico – foto cartine, disegni – perché il libro di *civilization* deve essere anche un viaggio visivo nei Paesi di cui si studia la lingua e la cultura.





Presentazione

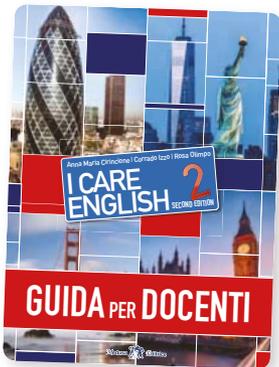


Il testo punta decisamente sulle capacità operative degli alunni, assunte come punto di forza nell'avvio del processo di apprendimento, per stimolare e raggiungere la loro autonomia operativa. La molteplicità delle attività proposte – alcune molto semplici, altre più impegnative – tendono a coinvolgere, a incuriosire, a interessare tutti gli alunni, anche quelli meno motivati e quelli che si stancano facilmente.

L'attenzione alle competenze linguistiche fondamentali – *listening, speaking, reading, writing* – accompagna continuamente lo svolgimento dei contenuti. In particolare, il capitolo *Exam trainer* è concepito come una palestra per esercitarsi nelle abilità di ascolto, comprensione, dialogo, scrittura.



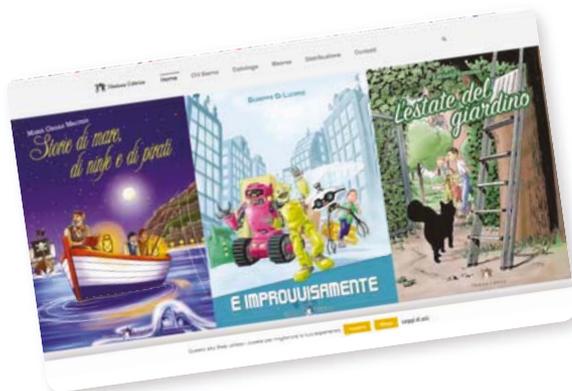
Il testo è accompagnato da un'agile guida, che fornisce ai docenti elementi di programmazione, prove di verifica, correzione degli esercizi.



A richiesta degli insegnanti, viene fornito un volumetto per gli alunni con BES, stampato con accorgimenti tipografici, che tendono ad alleviare le tipiche difficoltà di questi alunni. Tutti gli argomenti sono stati rimodulati per renderli realmente fruibili agli alunni con BES e le attività proposte tengono conto delle varie esigenze compensative.



I care English è un libro misto ed è completato da materiale aggiuntivo e da esercizi interattivi accessibili sul sito della Medusa Editrice.
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Life in Britain and in the USA



DIALOGUE



Birthday party

Caroline: Hello, Martina!

Martina: Hello, Caroline!

Caroline: In a few days it will be my birthday. I'd like you to come to my birthday party.

Martina: I'd love to come. Where is the party?

Caroline: I'll have my birthday party at home. I have got a very large house.

Martina: Do you live in a house or in a flat?

Caroline: I live in a detached house. It has got a large garden so we can celebrate my birthday outdoors.

Martina: That is a good idea. But, when is your birthday?

Caroline: It's next Thursday. I was born on 10th November.

Martina: I prefer having my birthday party in a pub, where I can meet my friends. Also because I live in a flat and it is rather small.

Caroline: And when is your birthday?

Martina: My birthday? It's on 11th May. See you on Thursday at your party, Caroline!

Caroline: See you, Martina.



ACTIVITY

Answer the questions.

- When is Caroline's birthday?
- Where will Caroline celebrate her birthday?
- Where does Caroline live, in a house or in a flat?
- Has the house got a garden?
- Is Martina going to Caroline's birthday party?
- When was Caroline born?
- When is your birthday?
- Do you usually celebrate your birthday?
- Do you usually have a birthday party?
- Where do you celebrate your birthday?



British houses

In the UK there are different types of houses: *detached houses*, *semi-detached houses*, *terraced houses*, *bungalows*, *flats* and *cottages*.

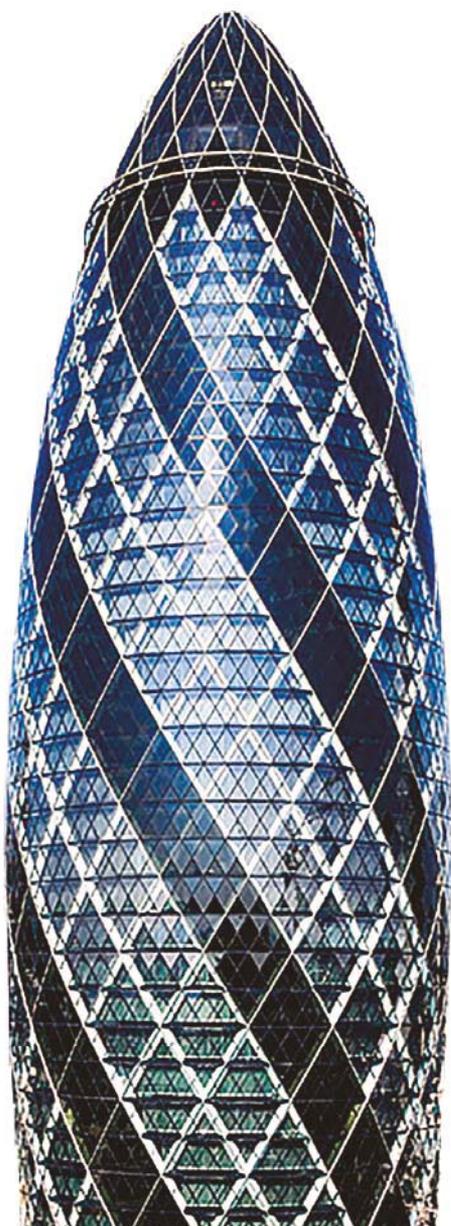
Detached houses are single houses with a front and back garden and a garage. They have two floors, called an upstairs and a downstairs. Upstairs you can find bedrooms, a bathroom and a study; downstairs there is usually a hall, a kitchen, a dining room, a living room and a bathroom. This type of house is generally in the outskirts of towns.

Semi-detached houses consist of one building that is shared between two families, each with its own house. In short the two houses are attached on one side and have a garden and a fence. Their structure is similar to detached houses. They are very popular in the UK and are also in the outskirts of towns and villages.

Bungalows are houses which have only one floor. In towns and cities you can find blocks of flats, which are apartments, or terraced houses that are identical houses built in rows, each one next to the another. *Terraced houses* have two floors: there are bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, while downstairs there is a hall, a dining room with a kitchen, a living room and a toilet.

Cottages are small houses. Some of them have a thatched roof that is made of straw. You can find them in the countryside. Some of them have only one floor.

Some people in the UK live on houseboats on rivers or canals.





ACTIVITIES

1. Read the text and place the correct words under the drawings.

Block of flats; cottage; detached house; terraced houses; semi-detached houses; houseboats.













2. TRUE OR FALSE

Read the text "British houses" and write T (true) or F (false) next to the following sentences. Correct the false ones.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. In Britain there is a mixture of house types. | T | F |
| b. Detached houses are single houses. | T | F |
| c. In British villages there are blocks of flats. | T | F |
| d. In British towns there are streets with houses in rows. | T | F |
| e. Cottages are very large. | T | F |
| f. In Britain there aren't any houseboats. | T | F |

3. Read the text "British houses" again and answer the following questions.

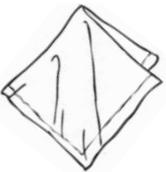
- How many floors have detached houses got?
- What is there upstairs? And downstairs?
- Is there a garden?
- What are semi-detached houses?
- Where can you find apartments?
- What are terraced houses?
- Where are they?
- Which houses have got thatched roofs?
- Where can you find houseboats?
- What type of house is yours?

4. SPEAKING

Describe your house. Mention:

- where you live, in a house or in a flat;
- what type of house it is;
- where it is;
- how many bedrooms there are;
- how many bathrooms there are;
- if there is a living room;
- if there is a cellar or an attic;
- where you eat, in the kitchen or in the dining room;
- if there is a garden;
- if you share your bedroom.

1. Look at the following drawings, add the missing words and learn the vocabulary.



British food

Breakfast, lunch and *dinner* are the three main meals in England.

Breakfast is a rich meal. British people usually drink tea or coffee or have milk with cornflakes and some toast with butter and jam or marmalade. The typical and popular English breakfast that foreign people want to try is less common than in the past because students and people who work choose to have a standard breakfast in order not to waste too much time before school or work. However on Sundays some British people have the traditional breakfast that consists of milk, coffee or tea, orange juice, bacon, toast with butter and jam or marmalade, eggs, sausages and cakes.

Lunch is a very quick meal. Generally people have a sandwich and fruit at work or school, in a canteen or in a pub. Students take a packed lunch to school or eat at the school canteen.

The main meal of the day is dinner for most people who usually have it around 6 or 6.30 p.m.. They eat meat or fish with vegetables and then a dessert: some ice cream, a piece of cake or apple pie. They drink wine or water. Some people start dinner with a vegetable soup.

On Sundays they may have one main meal called brunch which is a fusion of breakfast + lunch, this meal is usually eaten late in the morning but it can be extended to the early afternoon. Another typical Sunday meal is the very popular Roast Dinner, consisting of Roast chicken, roast potatoes, steamed vegetables and gravy. Meals usually end with a dessert called pudding.

Teenagers love eating hamburgers and chips or the famous fish and chips.

In the UK there are a lot of take-away restaurants where you can buy food and eat it at home. Chinese, Indian and Italian restaurants are very popular.



DID YOU KNOW?

When British people are at table for lunch or dinner they use the expression «Enjoy your meal» or «Bon appétit» that corresponds to the Italian «Buon appetito».

Teatime

Teatime is an important moment of the day. It's generally at 5 p.m. and it is a break for a cup of tea and home-made pastries.

The typical teapot is a popular souvenir that you can take back home when you visit the UK.



ACTIVITIES

1. Complete with the correct word.



2. True or false? Correct the wrong sentences.

- a. The most important meal in Great Britain is dinner.
- b. Breakfast is a quick meal.
- c. British people usually have the typical English breakfast.
- d. Dinner is at 6 or 6.30 p.m.
- e. Teenagers' favourite food is fish and chips.
- f. Tea time is at 7 p.m.
- g. Some British people eat pudding on Sundays.
- h. The typical teapot is a popular souvenir from the UK.

- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F



3. Read the text "British food" and answer the following questions.

- a. How many meals do British people have?
- b. What do British people eat for breakfast?
- c. And for lunch?
- d. What does the typical English breakfast consist of?
- e. Why is lunch a very quick meal?
- f. Where do British people have lunch?
- g. What do teenagers prefer eating?
- h. What do British people have for dinner?
- i. What do they have for dessert?
- j. What do some people have on Sundays?

4. SPEAKING

Talk about your meals and say.

- What time you have breakfast.
- What you have for breakfast.
- You have a snack at school.
- What time you have lunch.
- Where you have lunch.
- What you have for lunch.
- What time you have dinner.
- What you have for dinner.
- What your favourite food is.



DID YOU KNOW?

Kate Fox is a social anthropologist and author of popular social science books. She is interested in many aspects of human behavior and social relations.

In the introduction to her *“Passport to the Pub: The Tourists’ Guide to Pub Etiquette”*, she writes “...if you want to see what real life in Britain is all about, you have to go to the pub... The pub is a central part of British life and culture. If you haven’t been to a pub, you haven’t seen Britain” In 1393 the hosts were obliged by King Richard II to place signs outside to make pubs recognizable so that the inspectors who had to judge the quality of the beer sold there could identify them more easily.

At that time, since most of the population was still illiterate, pub signs consisted of images.

Prospect of Whitby: it is probably the oldest historic public house on the banks of the Thames at Wapping. It dates back to the 16th century.

It was known as the Devil’s Tavern because of its dubious reputation.

The tavern was rebuilt and renamed the Prospect of Whitby following a fire in the early 19th century.

The Lamb and Flag: it is a pub in Covent Garden, London. It dates back to the early 18th century and is considered one of the oldest pubs in London. It was the favourite place for the writer Charles Dickens.

The Spaniards Inn: it is an historic pub in Hampstead, London. It dates back to the early 17th century. The pub has been mentioned in C. Dicken’s *The Pickwick Papers*.

John Keats, an English Romantic poet, wrote his *Ode to a Nightingale* in the garden of The Spaniards Inn.

Public houses or Pubs

Pub is short for ‘public house’ that is a public place where you can drink alcoholic beverages, mostly beer, but also wine, liquor and soft drinks.

British pubs serve different types of beer.

Beer can be served on draught, from bottles or cans, in one or half-pint glasses.

The legal age to enter a pub is 16: if you are with adults, you can drink but not consume beer or wine with a meal. If you are under 16, you can enter a pub only with adults but not drink alcohol.

If you are 18, you can buy and drink alcohol.

In the UK there are about 60,000 pubs, one for every city, town and village.

Pubs are generally open all day from 11.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. including the weekends.

Pubs are an institution

For the British, a pub is an institution, the oldest and the most popular, where people can meet, enjoy a drink or a meal, talk with friends and listen to music.

What can you eat in an English pub?

The most typical English dish, *Fish and Chips*, of course; *cod*, *haddock*, *plaice* or *skate* are served with *chips*, *mushy peas* and *tartar sauce*.

Sausages and *mashed potatoes* served with *gravy sauce*.

Traditional pies stuffed with *Steak and Kidney*, *Chicken and Mushroom*, *Cheese and Onion*.

Shepherd’s Pie made with *ground lamb* cooked with *peas* and *carrots* and topped with a *mashed potatoes crust*.

A typical dish served on Sunday is the *Sunday Roast* made with *roasted meat*, *roast potato*, *Yorkshire pudding*, *stuffing*, *vegetables* and *gravy*.

Of course a good pub menu must also include *Burgers* and *fries*. These are made with *beef burgers* or *chicken burgers* served with *chips*, *onion rings*, *ketchup*, *mayonnaise*, *burger sauce*, or *brown sauce*. For the British this dish, together with a pint of beer is a delicious dinner.



Games in the pub

Pubs also offer traditional and electronic games, slot machines and video games.

The most famous traditional games are darts, pool, card-games and dominoes but you can also find karaoke and bouncy boxing.

Indeed, pubs are popular as places of entertainment, a kind of club where you always find a cosy, friendly and welcoming atmosphere.

The majority of pubs are *tied houses* that is they are owned by a particular beer company and only sell that company's products.

If a pub provides overnight accomodation, it is called an *inn*.



ACTIVITIES

1. Now look for any other curiosity about historic British pubs.

2. TRUE or FALSE? Correct the wrong sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. In a pub, you can drink only alcoholic beverages. | T | F |
| b. If you are under 16, you can enter a pub only with adults but not drink alcohol. | T | F |
| c. There are about 6,000 pubs in the UK. | T | F |
| d. The Sunday Roast is a dish served on Sundays. | T | F |
| e. Pubs also offer electronic games. | T | F |
| f. There is always a friendly atmosphere in a pub | T | F |
| g. A tied house is a pub owned by a particular beer company. | T | F |
| h. A pub cannot provide overnight accomodation. | T | F |
| i. The Prospect of Whitby is the oldest pub in London. | T | F |
| j. J. Keats wrote <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i> in the <i>Lamb and Flag</i> . | T | F |

3. WRITING

Write a paragraph about British pubs using the correct sentences from exercise.

4. SPEAKING

Talk about British pubs and say: **a.** What a pub is; **b.** What you can do in a pub; **c.** What you can eat in a pub; **d.** What a tied house is; **e.** What the oldest British pubs are.



Sports in the UK

British people love sport and they like practicing it in their daily lives .

In the UK the most popular sports are *football*, *cricket*, *rugby* and *tennis*. But there are also other sports such as *golf*, *swimming*, *rowing*, *horse-racing* and *water polo*.

1. Read and then study the drawings and complete them with the correct word.



Golf

Golf is the sport most loved by Scottish people. It originated in Scotland in the 15th century. It is played on grassy fields where players use long sticks called clubs with which they hit a small ball into holes.

2. Read and then study the drawings and complete them with the correct word.

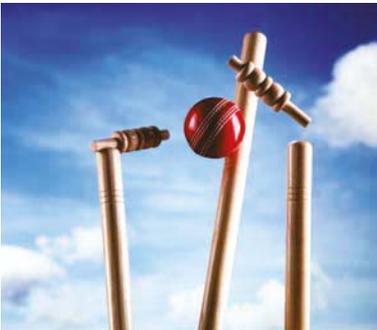




Cricket

Cricket is the *national sport* of England, it probably started in the 14th century. It's played on a ground called a pitch by two teams of eleven players. Each team is on an area of the pitch, either the larger oval area or the smaller rectangular part. The bowler has to throw the ball and try to hit the batsman's wicket which is a set of wooden stumps, the batsman has to prevent this by trying to hit the ball with a bat. After hitting the ball the batsman has to run and go towards the opposite end of the pitch in order to score a run. The batsman wears a helmet and gloves.

3. Read and then study the drawings and complete them with the correct word.



Rugby

Welsh people particularly like rugby. It is played by two teams with an oval ball. A legend says that a student from Rugby, a town in England, invented the game in 1823. During a football match he picked up the ball and ran to score a goal. On the rugby pitch there are two H-shaped goalposts that consist of two poles connected by a horizontal crossbar above the ground.



4. Read and then study the drawings and complete them with the correct word.

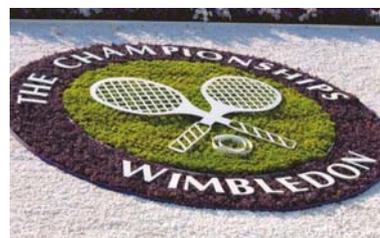


Tennis

Modern tennis started in England in 1874. Every year in Wimbledon, between June and July, the famous British championship is played.

Tennis matches are played on a lawn called a tennis court. The players use tennis rackets.

5. Read and then study the drawings and complete them with the correct word.



Football

Football is the sport that British people like more than any other. The rules of modern football were invented in England in 1863. Each country in the UK has its own national team and Football leagues. Matches are played every Saturday afternoon from August to April. There are two important competitions, the Premier League and the Football Association Cup. The final of the latter is played at Wembley Stadium in London in May. Some of the most popular British football teams are:





Water polo

Water polo is a water sport that was born in Scotland in the late 19th century. In fact a first form of this game, similar to rugby, developed in Aberdeen in the waters of the River Dee. In 1874 the first match was played in London with a ball made of Indian rubber imported from the colonial plantations. Then in 1887 a British swimming instructor and coach, William Wilson, made the rules of this sport and called it ‘aquatic football’. Later it was called “water polo”. Polo comes from the English pronunciation of the Balti word for ball, pulu. In the 19th century British soldiers who arrived in India with the colonial expansion heard the word for the first time. Balti is a Tibetic language spoken in a region of Pakistan.

Water polo matches are played in a pool by two teams, each composed of six players and a goalkeeper. The game consists of throwing the ball into the goal of the opposing team. During the match players wear **swimming trunks** and a **cap**. If the players are female they wear a **one-piece swimming suit**. Every match lasts 32 minutes and is divided into four quarters; each of them is 8 minutes long. At the end of the game the team that scores the most goals wins. The **water polo ball** is yellow with black lines. Water polo is very popular in many countries around the world.

6. Complete the pictures with the words in bold in the text "Water polo" and the following words:

flip flops, hairdryer, bathrobe, swimming goggles, ear plugs, nose clips





ACTIVITIES



LINESMAN

REFEREE

7. Match

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. corner | 1 fuori gioco |
| b. own goal | 2 calcio di punizione |
| c. penalty kick | 3 angolo |
| d. free kick | 4 espulsione |
| e. foul | 5 ammonizione |
| f. caution | 6 pareggio |
| g. save | 7 rigore |
| h. first/second half | 8 primo e secondo tempo |
| i. kick - off | 9 calcio d'inizio |
| j. offside | 10 autogoal |
| k. draw | 11 parata |
| l. sending-off | 12 fallo |



ACTIVITIES

8. True or false? Correct the wrong sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. British people love sport. | T | F |
| b. Football is the most popular sport in Great Britain. | T | F |
| c. Cricket is played on a court. | T | F |
| d. The bowler uses a bat to hit the ball. | T | F |
| e. Golf originated in Scotland. | T | F |
| f. Welsh people love playing basketball. | T | F |
| g. The Wimbledon tournament is very popular all over the world. | T | F |
| h. Football matches are played on Saturdays. | T | F |
| i. You can play water polo in the swimming pool | T | F |

9. Read the text "Sports in the UK" again and answer the following questions.

- What sports are popular in Great Britain?
- What's the national sport of England?
- What does the batsman do?
- What does a bowler have to do?
- When did golf originate?
- What do golf players use?
- Where did rugby originate?
- What does the legend say about its origins?
- When did modern tennis start?
- Where were football rules invented?
- Where is the Cup Final played?
- Mention some popular British football teams.
- What colour is the water polo ball?

10. SPEAKING

Talk about sport and say:

- what your favourite sport is;
- if you do any sports;
- who your favourite player is;
- who your favourite team is;
- if you do sport at school.



British transport



Transport in the UK

Britain can be easily reached by plane. London has four international airports: *Heathrow*, the largest one, *Gatwick*, *Luton* and *Stansted*. But there are airports in Manchester and Birmingham, too. In Scotland the most important international airport is Glasgow. The national airline company is *British Airways*. There are also popular low cost airline companies such as *Easy Jet*.



Britain can also be reached by train. From Calais in France to Folkstone near Dover in England you can travel by train through the Channel tunnel. There are two trains, one for passengers and another one for cars.

You can also reach Great Britain by ferry.

As regards to traffic in Britain people drive on the left like in Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand.



Unlike other European cars, British cars have the driving wheel on the right. The choice of driving on the left probably dates back to the middle ages when knights used to walk on the left so that in case of danger they could easily take out their swords with their right hands, and then subsequently to the rules imposed by Napoleon. In France nobles used to travel by carriage on the left side of the road while other people were obliged to travel on the right. After the Revolution this habit changed and in 1794 they established a new law to keep the right. French customs were imposed by Napoleon to most of Europe but the English and their colonies refused to accept the enemy's customs.



London transport

In London there are various means of transport: trains, buses, taxis and ferries. Some of them are particularly popular as for example, the *Underground* called *the tube* by Londoners because of the tubular shape of some of its tunnels, and the typical red double-decker buses. The first underground line was opened between Baker Street and the City in 1863.

There are eleven main train stations in London and King's Cross station is one of these. Today a lot of tourists go there to see platform 9^{3/4} because it is the place where Harry Potter caught the train to Hogwarts School.



London taxis are very popular, too. They're black. As the river Thames flows through London, another form of transport used to visit the city is the *ferry*. There's also an amphibious vehicle that travels both on land and water, it is called the *Duck*.

The Channel Tunnel

FACT FILE

English name: Channel Tunnel.

French name: Le Tunnel sous la Manche.

Shortened to: Chunnel.

What is it: The longest undersea tunnel in the world.

Length: 31 miles/50 km.

Importance: It links Folkestone in Kent (UK) to Coquelles in Pas de Calais, in France.

Tunnelling started: 1988.

Tunnel opening: The tunnel was opened on 6th May 1994 by Queen Elizabeth II and the French President Francois Mitterrand.



DID YOU KNOW?

- To determine where to place the Channel tunnel a contest was held.
- Both the British and French started to dig from each side at the same time.
- At the opening of the tunnel, the Queen travelled through the tunnel to Calais on a Eurostar train, which stopped nose to nose with the train from Paris on which the French President Francois Mitterrand was travelling on.
- In 1994, the Chunnel was elected as one of the seven modern WONDERS of the WORLD.



ACTIVITIES

1. Say if the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) and correct the false ones.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. The Chunnel is the longest undersea tunnel in the world. | T | F |
| b. It is 50 miles long. | T | F |
| c. It links Folkestone with Coquelles. | T | F |
| d. Tunneling started in 1987. | T | F |
| e. The tunnel was opened in 1994. | T | F |
| f. Queen Elizabeth and President Mitterrand opened the tunnel. | T | F |
| g. The Queen travelled on a Eurostar train. | T | F |
| h. The French President travelled from London. | T | F |





ACTIVITIES

2. Look at the pictures and match them with the correct words.

Runway - platform - baggage - check-in desk - pier - gate - boarding pass - traffic light



3. Complete the crossword.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of the following structure of empty cells:

- Across 1: 10 cells (connected to the red double-decker bus icon)
- Across 2: 10 cells (connected to the blue and white high-speed train icon)
- Across 3: 10 cells (connected to the blue helicopter icon)
- Across 4: 4 cells (connected to the red bicycle icon)
- Across 5: 4 cells (connected to the white ferry icon)
- Down 1: 3 cells (connected to the red car icon)
- Down 2: 3 cells (connected to the blue airplane icon)
- Down 3: 3 cells (connected to the yellow and black motorcycle icon)
- Down 4: 10 cells (connected to the red and white train icon)
- Down 5: 10 cells (connected to the black taxi icon)
- Down 6: 3 cells (connected to the blue helicopter icon)

4. Write a paragraph about the Chunnel using the points of the fact file.



ACTIVITIES

5. True or False? Correct the false sentences.

- a. You can go to the UK by plane.
- b. Easy Jet is a popular low cost airline company.
- c. Two trains go through the Channel Tunnel.
- d. British people drive on the right.
- e. The tube tunnels have a rectangular shape.
- f. King's Cross is one of the main London stations.
- g. London taxis are green.
- h. The Duck is an amphibious vehicle.

- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F
- T F



6. Read "Transport in the UK" and "London transport" and answer the following questions

- a. How many airports are there in London?
- b. Which is the UK's national airline company?
- c. Where are the two Channel Tunnel railway stations?
- d. Why do they drive on the left in the U.K.?
- e. Who changed this habit?
- f. Why did the English refuse Napoleon's decision?
- g. What colour are double-decker buses?
- h. What's the Tube?
- i. When was the first underground line opened?
- j. Why do many tourists go to King's Cross station?
- k. What's the name of the river which flows through London?
- l. How do you prefer to travel?

7. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is the English name of the tunnel?
- b. And the French one?
- c. What is its nickname?
- d. How long is the tunnel?
- e. Which countries does the Chunnel link?
- f. When did tunneling start?
- g. When was it opened?
- h. Who opened the tunnel?
- i. What title was the Chunnel given?
- j. Would you like to travel through the Channel?

8. Talk about the Chunnel using the points of the fact file and mention:

- what the English name of the tunnel is;
- what the French name of the tunnel is;
- its nickname;
- how long the tunnel is;
- what the tunnel links;
- when it was opened;
- who opened it;
- the title it was given;
- if you would like to travel through the tunnel.

9. SPEAKING

Talk about transport and mention:

- what your favourite means of transport is;
- how you go to school;
- how long it takes you to go to school;
- what means of transport you use when you travel;
- what means of transport are available in your town.

10. Match the words.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a. Tunnel | 1. Viaggiare |
| b. Channel | 2. Inaugurazione |
| c. Undersea | 3. Meraviglia |
| d. Opening | 4. Canale |
| e. Travel | 5. Galleria |
| f. Wonder | 6. Sottomarino |



British Music



British music is present all over the world. It is rich in stars that were and are the idols of young people. *The Beatles*, the *Rolling Stones* and *Genesis* are among the most popular stars of British music of the past. Their songs are still well-known today.

Some contemporary British singers who are popular international stars are *Elton John*, *Sting*, *One Direction*, *Robbie Williams*, *Kate Tunstall* and *Coldplay* whose songs are listened to by people worldwide. Many teenagers love *One Direction*, a band that became very popular with the song “*What Makes You Beautiful*” in 2011. The band has four members, Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles and Louis Tomlinson.

The Beatles

The Beatles are the most influential rock band of the UK. They're a British icon. They come from Liverpool in England and their songs are very popular. Some of their songs are particularly well loved such as *Yesterday*, *Yellow Submarine*, *Hey Jude*, *Let It Be*, *All You Need Is Love* and many more.

The Beatles were a symbol of the 60s and greatly influenced English and world pop music. The group was made up of four people, *John Lennon*, rhythm guitar and vocals, *Paul McCartney*, bass guitar and vocals, *George Harrison*, lead guitar and vocals and *Ringo Starr*, drums and vocals.

In 1970, when their manager *Brian Epstein* died, the group started to have problems. They decided to split up and continued playing and singing separately. In 1980 John Lennon was assassinated by a madman in New York. One of his most famous songs is *Imagine*.



Edward Christopher Sheeran

“Everything will be okay in the end. If it's not okay, then it's not the end.”

He was born in Halifax, in the Metropolitan County of West Yorkshire in England, on 17th February 1991.

His birth name was Edward Christopher Sheeran but he is known as Ed Sheeran.

He is a British singer-songwriter and multi-instrumentalist who plays the guitar, the piano, the violin, the mandolin, the cello and percussion.

He learned to play the guitar when he was very young and





DID YOU KNOW?

began to write songs when he attended Thomas Mills High School.

Thomas Mills High School where he studied is in Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, England.

His mother, Imogen Lock, is a jewellery designer and his father, John Sheeran, is an art curator. His older brother, Matthew, composes classical music.

In 2018 he married Cherry Seaborn, his schoolmate at Secondary High School.

His most famous songs are “Don’t”, “Photograph”, “Dive”, “Thinking Out Loud”, “Take me back to London” and “Perfect” one of his most famous songs, inspired by Cherry.

“Thinking Out Loud” was awarded a Grammy for the song of the year and a Grammy for the best solo pop performance.

- On 4th June 2012, Ed Sheeran played at the concert of *Her Majesty the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee* celebrations in front of Buckingham Palace.
- The *Diamond Jubilee* celebrated the 60th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II’s accession to the throne which took place on 6th February 1952.
- Ed Sheeran sang a new version of *Perfect*, renaming it *Perfect Symphony* together with the Italian singer Andrea Bocelli during a concert at the Wembley Stadium in London.

ACTIVITIES

1. True (T) or False (F)? Correct the false sentences.

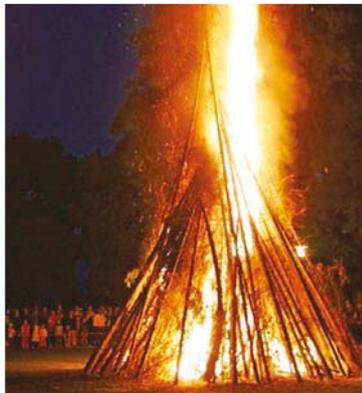
- A lot of British singers are idols for young people.
- Coldplay’s songs are popular.
- One Direction is a band of five people.
- The Beatles are Scottish.
- John Lennon was a drummer.
- The Beatles split up in 1980.
- George Harrison is still in activity.
- Let It Be is a popular song.

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F



2. Read the text “British music” and answer the following questions.

- Who were the most popular British music stars of the 60s?
- When did One Direction become well-known?
- Where do The Beatles come from?
- What did they start?
- Who were the members of The Beatles?
- What musical instruments did they play?
- Why did The Beatles separate?
- When did Ed Sheeran begin to write songs?
- Which song did he win a Grammy for?
- Who assassinated John Lennon?
- What is John Lennon’s most popular song?
- What kind of music do you like?
- Who is your musical idol?





Festivals in Britain and in the USA



DIALOGUE

One month, one festival!

Martha: Hello, Giacomo!

Giacomo: Hello, Martha!

Martha: Today is the 31st October and in Britain we celebrate Halloween.

Giacomo: Our teacher told us about the British festivals. Great Britain is a very interesting country. One month, one festival!

Martha: Yes. It's true. We celebrate a different festival each month. In September we celebrate *The Harvest Festival* to wish good luck for the following year's harvest. In October we celebrate *Halloween*, the Eve of All Saints' Day and in November we commemorate the *Gunpowder Plot*, the plot planned by the Catholic *Guy Fawkes* to blow up the Protestant *King James I*.

Giacomo: I bet you prefer Halloween, don't you?

Martha: Yes, I do. We are having our Halloween party tonight. Let's go and put on our costumes.

Giacomo: I'm dressing up as a ghost. And you?

Martha: I am dressing up as a bat.

Giacomo: Ok. Let's go now. It's late.



ACTIVITY

Answer the questions.

- What is the date today?
- What do they celebrate in Britain?
- What did the teacher tell his students?
- Why is Great Britain a very interesting country?
- Why do they celebrate *The Harvest Festival*?
- What do they celebrate in November?
- What festivity does Martha prefer to celebrate?
- What are Martha and Giacomo doing tonight?

Halloween in the USA



> Pomona, Nicolas Fouché, Budapest



DID YOU KNOW?

- The *Druids* were Celtic priests. They believed that giving food to the spirits on Halloween night placated them. Maybe this is the origin of "trick or treating"; if the spirit wasn't "treated" he played a trick on people.
- It is said that the origin of "Halloween apple bobbing" dates back to the Roman annual festival in honor of *Pomona*, the goddess of fruits, trees and gardens that was held every 1st November.
- The word holiday stands for "holy day", but many American holidays aren't religious.

There are popular and traditional holidays in the USA. Let's start with *Halloween*, *Thanksgiving* and *Independence Day!*.

Halloween was celebrated for the first time by *Celts* who performed pagan rituals at the beginning of Winter. They believed that Winter was the season of darkness because of its long nights whereas Spring, Summer and Autumn were those of light. *Dark as dead* and *light as birth* meant the end of a year and the beginning of another. *Halloween* was on 31st October, therefore the first of November, called *Samhain*, was the Celtic New Year. They used to make bonfires and danced around them to frighten ghosts, witches and spirits.

In A.D. 601, *Pope Gregory I*, in order to spread Christianity, issued an edict instructing his missionaries to convert the natives, but to allow them to keep their traditions.

The Catholic approach was built on these ancient traditions; church holidays were purposely set to coincide with native holidays, for example the Christian feast of *All Saints* was assigned to the 1st November. The day honored every Christian saint and was meant to substitute *Samhain*. That did not happen, however, and the Celtic rituals transformed into the modern tradition of Halloween.

Today Americans make pumpkin lanterns, called "*Jack o' lanterns*",





and place them at their windows or outside the house. Children wear scary costumes and go from door to door reciting rhymes and asking "trick or treat?" with a basket to collect candies. If neighbours don't give them sweets they play tricks on them! Many families organize parties at home and play games like "Halloween apple bobbing", adults wear costumes, too!

Happy Halloween!

ACTIVITIES

1. Translate each word into Italian.

- a. Celts
- b. Pagan
- c. Rituals
- d. Darkness
- e. Scary
- f. Dead
- g. Birth
- h. Light
- i. Bonfires
- j. Frighten
- k. Goddess
- l. Holy day
- m. Edict
- n. Purposely

2. Colour in the drawing



3. Answer the following questions.

- a. When is Halloween?
- b. What did the Celts celebrate?
- c. Why was Winter the season of darkness?
- d. Did the Celts make bonfires? Why?
- e. When did *Pope Gregory I* issue his edict?
- f. What are the *Jack o' lanterns* made of?
- g. Do children wear costumes?
- h. Do Americans organize any parties?
- i. What do children wear?
- j. What is the name of a popular Halloween game?

4. Find out information about the Halloween apple game. Write simple sentences to describe it.



National Holidays

Thanksgiving

In 1863 President *Abraham Lincoln* declared *Thanksgiving*, the English “*Harvest Feast*”, a National holiday. Since then, every year on the last Thursday of November, it is celebrated all over the United States of America. In memory of the first English colonists, the “*Pilgrim Fathers*”, American families have a special meal on *Thanksgiving Day*: turkey with cranberry sauce, corn on the cob, potatoes, pumpkin and apple pie! People still keep alive the tradition of praying to thank God for all they have in their lives. They usually spend the holiday going to parades or spending their time at home with family and friends. They traditionally watch football matches on television in the evening.

Independence Day

Independence Day is on 4th July and is considered of the United States of America’s birthday as it celebrates the separation from Britain. *George Washington*, who was the first American President, declared the country’s Independence in 1776 with an important document called the *Declaration of Independence*. On this day Americans don’t stay at home but have a special outdoor meal. They usually have picnics and barbecues and love eating typical American food like grilled hamburgers and sausages, fried chicken, ribs, hot dogs, potatoes, corn on the cob with butter and of course the *American Flag Pie* which substitutes the traditional *Apple Pie* because it’s made of ingredients that are the same colours as the American flag! There are parades during the day and firework displays at



DID YOU KNOW?

- *Thanksgiving* weekend is the official beginning of the Christmas season in the USA.
- *Macy’s Thanksgiving Parade* is the traditional New York annual parade. It is fun; there are giant balloons, floats, cheerleaders, clowns and marching bands! Macy’s is one of the most popular stores in New York.
- On *Independence Day* American families decorate their houses with the national flag and many red, white and blue ribbons.
- *Celine Dion*, a Canadian pop singer, performed the song *God Bless America* following the terrorist attack on 11th September 2001 as tribute to heroes.





night. The President of the USA gives a speech on television and marching bands play the American national anthem: the *Star-Spangled Banner* or the patriotic song *God Bless America* that people love to sing.



> American Flag Pie with strawberries, blueberries and cherries.

ACTIVITIES

1. Translate each word into Italian.

- a. Turkey
- b. Cranberry sauce
- c. Corn on the cob
- d. Potatoes
- e. Pumpkin pie
- f. Apple pie

2. Say if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F) and correct the false ones.

- a. *Independence Day* is considered the birthday of the USA. T F
- b. It is a religious holiday. T F
- c. *Independence Day* celebrates the independence from France. T F
- d. On this day Americans usually stay at home. T F
- e. The typical food of the day is grilled meat. T F
- f. On 4th July there are parades and firework displays. T F
- g. *God Bless America* is the USA's national anthem. T F
- h. Celine Dion is a Spanish singer. T F



3. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
- b. Is it a National Holiday?
- c. Who declared it?
- d. When is it?
- e. Do Americans stay with their families?
- f. What does the traditional meal consist of?
- g. Do Americans go to parades?
- h. What is the most famous parade in New York?
- i. Are there football matches on television on *Thanksgiving Day*?
- j. What season starts on Thanksgiving weekend?

4. Translate each word into Italian.

- a. Outdoor
- b. Ribs
- c. Marching bands
- d. Strawberry
- e. Blueberry
- f. Cherry
- g. Ribbons
- h. National anthem
- i. Floats
- j. Terrorist attack
- k. Heroes
- l. Tribute

5. Find out write information about the history of *Macy's Thanksgiving Parade* in New York. Imagine, draw and colour your parade. Glue pictures, too.

Christmas



Christmas and *Easter* are two important holidays for American people, both are celebrated in traditional ways.

Christmas is really a special time for Americans. They adorn their houses with coloured lights and big Christmas trees. They love shopping so they run from one shop to another to buy gifts. In each shop, there are beautiful decorations, Christmas music and *Father Christmas* or *Santa Claus*, as they call him, who is there to meet children. The Christmas shopping begins on “*Black Friday*” which is the day following Thanksgiving and in which there are promotional sales.

A popular tradition is to send Christmas cards. Americans use the Christmas cards that they receive as decorations in the house and hang Christmas stockings that Santa Claus will fill with sweets! On Christmas day there is a special dinner and traditional desserts such as *Christmas Pudding* and *Mince Pies* which, according to the tradition are Santa Claus’s favourites!



DID YOU KNOW?

- Prince Albert, the German husband of Queen Victoria, brought to Britain, his country's tradition of decorating *Christmas trees*.
- The first *Christmas cards* were sent in the Victorian period.
- *Santa Claus's* picture, shaped into the jolly character that we know and love today, has changed the colour of his outfit over time. During the Victorian Age and before, he wore a range of colours such as green, brown, blue and red. In the 1930s a certain American soft drinks company decided that Santa Claus should be dressed in red as a part of their marketing campaign.

...and Easter

Easter is egg painting time! All the children start decorating their eggs some weeks before Easter. When the eggs are ready on *Easter Sunday*, they are put in a basket, which usually has a rabbit shape, in the centre of the table. Another symbol that





can't be missed at Easter is the *Easter Bunny*! Children call rabbits "*bunnies*" and they can be seen in every toy shop. Families enjoy hiding chocolate eggs that children believe the Easter bunnies have left during the night. In the morning the egg hunt begins, with children going around the house and garden with their baskets looking for the eggs and candy that the Easter Bunny has bought them. Every year the USA President celebrates the holiday, too. This American Easter celebration, which is held at the White House, includes a visit by the Easter bunny, an egg roll and an Easter egg hunt!



DID YOU KNOW?

The *Easter Bonnet* is a type of hat that people wear during the Easter day parades.

ACTIVITIES

1. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are two important American religious holidays?
- b. Do Americans decorate their houses and gardens? How?
- c. Do they like to send Christmas cards?
- d. When do they start Christmas shopping? Why?
- e. What is the traditional Christmas dessert?
- f. Who comes during the night with presents and toys?
- g. What do children call the Easter rabbit?
- h. What do children prepare for Easter Sunday?
- i. What does the Easter Bunny bring to children?
- j. Does the USA President celebrate Easter at the White House? How?

2. Find the following words about Christmas and Easter. There are two wish messages, try to discover them!

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

- Christmas
- Tree
- Cards
- Gifts
- Eggs
- Rabbit
- Pudding
- Bunny
- Toys
- Lights
- Stockings
- Basket
- Happy.





Chapter 10



Nowadays



DIALOGUE



After Brexit

John: Hello Francesca! It's been a while since we last saw each other.

Francesca: Yes, it has. I was in Italy for a month.

John: Do you plan to leave London?

Francesca: Oh, no. I feel happy here and I've always felt at home in this city. But...

John: Are you worried about something?

Francesca: Yes, did you see the election results? After the Tories' victory, Boris Johnson will have his Brexit.

John: What does that mean for you?

Francesca: It means I have to register at the immigration office and I'll be considered an immigrant. I've never felt like a foreigner here before. I felt like a European in Europe.

John: I agree, but I think you're worrying too much. The UK and the EU will come to an agreement on the E.U. citizens living here.

Francesca: I hope so! But I'm anxious!

John: Come on, let's go for a walk and enjoy London. It's still a wonderful, welcoming city and so full of life!

Francesca: Yes, welcoming and multiethnic. Let's go!

ACTIVITY

Comprehension

- What is Francesca's nationality?
- Why is Francesca worried?
- Who won the December 2019 election?
- What, according to Francesca, will Boris Johnson do?
- What does John think the UK and the EU will do?
- What does John think about London?
- What does Francesca think about London?

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Here are some important rules to protect everybody from the negative effects of networking.

Read what the positive and negative aspects of networking are!

- communicate quickly with many people;
- post information about school and free time;
- have friends from all around the world;
- learn languages and cultures;
- meet friends from many different countries;
- share difficulties with your friends when you feel lonely;
- use technology to enrich your learning of school subjects.
- never accept meeting up with new online friends;
- never post any personal information;
- never give your address or your mobile phone number;
- don't answer if unknown people try to contact you and talk to your parents about it;
- never post anything offensive;
- never answer embarrassing messages from cyber bullies and talk to your parents about it;
- never keep suspect messages to yourself because of your shyness;
- pay attention to SPAM;
- never spend too many hours networking and don't let it distract you from your school homework.

Communication... how many ways?

Human life is almost completely controlled by computers that people have at home, in schools, in offices and even in cars! All over the world today there has been an explosion of social media and consumerism. It is something unprecedented in human history and human evolution. Different types of technological gadgets are popular possessions for both teenagers and adults. Everyone has a mobile phone or a laptop and everybody wants the latest models! Sales campaigns are everywhere and people move quickly towards new lifestyles which are common to people all over the world thanks to globalization.

New trends

Communication experts underline that today's chats and text messages are most people's favourite way of communicating. The main reason for this trend is that using social network is an easy and fast way to talk and, moreover, it eliminates every distance. However there is also a negative aspect, according to experts this kind of communication is destroying the pleasure of face to face interaction! Lots of people automatically send texts even when they are in trouble or in need of help. It would be more useful to meet friends or family in person and confront their feelings.

Nowadays many say that people don't know how to communicate with one another and that they find personal relationships very difficult. Others say that these new patterns of communication express human behavior of the modern age and the cultural changes that society is undergoing. They maintain that these changes are natural and not so wrong after all. Currently the use of mobile phones and computers is increasing amongst people of all ages but especially among teenagers.





Teenagers

To communicate with teenagers and to guide them through a rapidly changing world may not be so easy. However most parents, teachers and educators usually try to offer an understanding ear, a clear will to help them and share their everyday problems or just be part of their lifetime experiences. Firstly, it is important to consider how teenagers communicate. According to a recent public opinion poll, teenagers' lives today are more complex than in the past. They have an incredible exposure to social media by constantly using their mobile phones, computers and online games. Researchers have shown that teenagers have a tendency to become addicted to social network sites and this is the reason why there is a decline in physical activity, the rise in sedentary lifestyles and a strong tendency of being alone and communicating in a virtual way.



Something wrong... something right!

Mobile phones are a necessity for most young people nowadays, this is how they make countless virtual friends with whom they share emotions, information and pictures, or play games. Moreover, school surveys say that students' parents have to face their children's daily high level of distraction from school because of social media.





DID YOU KNOW?

- *Safer Internet Day* is organised by Insafe (SID) in February of each year to promote safer and more responsible use of online technology and mobile phones, especially among children and young people across the world.
- Reports make clear that teens are online a lot: 92% of teens say they go online daily; 24% of teens are online "almost constantly."
- Despite all the media reports that teenagers are abandoning Facebook, the site remains the most popular and most frequently used social media platform for their age group. *Snapchat* and *Instagram* are popular too.

Boys' and girls' personalities grow considerably during their teen years and it may be difficult for parents to impose rules. However there are many helpful pieces of advice which help children reach their educational goals and allows parents to guide their children during this difficult transitional phase. How teens use social media and which social media platforms they use is something that educators should be aware of. But, of course, the complexities of teens' social media usage also means that adults shouldn't generalize about what they do with technology. In fact, when used correctly, social media helps improve young people's knowledge and enriches them both culturally and educationally.



Social networking, pay attention!

Social networks have totally opened and modified the frontiers of communication. They are boxes in which are placed virtual things such as blogs, user profiles, photo galleries, text messages, music downloads and communities in which you can share interests, ideas and information. It is clear there are endless possibilities. Many teenagers believe that if they are not "present" on line, it seems nothing is happening in their lives. But everything that is on the internet is as public as speaking up in a pub, in a square or on a bus. Chatting online gives the impression of being in the company of a few friends only, but in reality you can be heard or seen by a variety of individuals. Teenagers need to pay attention and consider the negative aspects of networking. They are often fertile ground for cyber bullies who can transfer embarrassing photos and write offensive words thus creating panic disorders which can sometimes have tragic consequences.



insafe



European
Commission



ACTIVITIES

1. Say if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Today, people don't use many social networks. | T | F |
| b. Computers, smartphones and mobile phones are people's possessions. | T | F |
| c. Virtual communication is fast. | T | F |
| d. People don't send text messages unconditionally. | T | F |
| e. There isn't a new lifestyle. | T | F |
| f. Today, the use of mobile phones and computers is increasing. | T | F |



2. These words are connected to the internet. What is the definition of these words?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Social network. | i. Website. |
| b. Networking. | j. Account. |
| c. Newsfeed. | k. Tag. |
| d. Blog. | l. Hashtag. |
| e. Link. | m. App. |
| f. Post. | n. Real time. |
| g. Tweet. | o. Smartphone. |
| h. Follower. | p. Emoji. |

3. Find information about the "Facebook" website and write it down below.

.....

.....

.....

4. Read the texts: "Teenagers" and "Social networking, pay attention!" Answer the following questions.

- What are the favourite ways for teenagers to communicate? Why?
- Are the teen years easy to live today?
- Do parents and teachers help teenagers? How?
- What do teenagers use computers or mobile phones for?
- How have people's lives changed since social networks became popular?
- Do teenagers spend a lot of time networking?
- What is cyber bullying?
- What can teenagers do if they have social media problems?

5. Write a short paragraph about social networks, mention:

- if you use them or if you don't use them what you know about them;
- which ones you use,
- when you use networking sites,
- who you talk with,
- what else you do on line;
- if you have had any problems networking



A GOOD PIECE OF ADVICE What you need to do with a bully:

- If you are a victim of bullying, tell a person you trust;
- Don't reply to bully's messages: ignore them and stay far away;
- If he wants to force you to do something against your will, refuse with determination;
- If a bully takes your things, don't quarrel, but tell an adult;
- Stay close to adults or your mates: for the bully will be hard to get close;
- If you don't want to meet the bully, regularly change the route you take to go to school;
- If you know someone suffers bullying, tell an adult immediately;
- If you meet a police officer in your neighbourhood, you can call him for help.

Vocabulary

A bully: is aggressive, physically able-bodied, succeeds in physical and sporting activities; is egocentric, does not comply with the rules, does not stand being given a refusal and doesn't agree to be contradicted.

A passive bully: does not participate directly to bullying, but contrasts or even supports it, laughing, having fun, egging the bully. His attitude exalts the bully, who tends to exaggerate if he has an audience.

Defenders: are people who oppose the bully taking the victim's defense. Often unfortunately they are defence. Unfortunately they are often individuals who are unable to stem the violence.

A passive victim: is generally a sensitive, insecure person with low self-esteem, does not succeed in sporting activities, so feels awkward and incapable of reacting to physical violence.

An active victim: tends to react to a bully's aggression with the same level of violence. If he/she succumbs, tends to provoke him to bounce back. This attitude is dangerous, because it triggers an escalation of violence.

Bullying and Cyber-bullying

Bullying and cyber-bullying are some of the biggest social problems of today's teenagers in the UK and other European countries indeed it is a world-wide problem.

According to the Europe Education Centre more than 70% of European teenagers admit they have been a party to bullying. Bullying is an aggressive behaviour of a person who dominates another person with the use of physical and moral violence. One of its characteristics is the imbalance between a bully and his/ her victim: a bully is strong, aggressive and domineering; a victim, by contrast, is weak, docile and submissive.

Sometimes acts of bullying also occur in Primary schools, although they are more widespread in boys and girls aged 14. This age is a difficult phase for teenagers who often show signs of insecurity, fear, over sensitivity and dramatic changes in their interests. Bullies are often violent because they're insecure.

Acts of bullying have serious effects on victims who suffer both physically and psychologically. Moreover they feel isolated, start to do badly at school and lose their self-confidence.

Parents and teachers are very worried about this phenomenon because victims often don't talk to anyone about the problem and if teenagers decide to talk about it they prefer confiding in their peers rather than in adults.

In the last few years the phenomenon has shown new and worrying aspects because bullying has spread among girls and on social networking sites, too. Cyber-bullying is very





dangerous: it occurs when boys and girls make fun of someone in their group or class and harass them using the Internet and mobile phones. This leads to victims feeling frightened, vulnerable and depressed as they are forced to face the social pressure of hundreds of people.

In the UK cyber-bullying is becoming more common with girls suffering more than boys (about 63% of victims are girls). Nevertheless this problem concerns both boys and girls: with two out of ten teenagers falling victim to bullying.



ACTIVITY

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the right letter.

- How many teenagers in Europe have bullied anyone?
 - About 70%
 - Over 70%
 - 70%
 - Less than 70%
- What's a bully like?
 - Aggressive and strong
 - Violent and weak
 - Strong and rude
 - Weak and aggressive
- Where is bullying particularly widespread?
 - In teenagers
 - At Primary school
 - In 14 year-old boys
 - At Secondary school
- Why is the age of 14 a difficult phase for teenagers?
 - Because they're insecure and sensitive
 - Because they're worried and isolated
 - Because they're serious and sad
 - Because they're violent and bored
- How do the victims of bullying feel?
 - They feel bad and unhappy
 - They feel isolated and lose their self-confidence
 - They feel weak and sad
 - They feel submissive and insecure
- Who is worried about bullying?
 - Parents
 - Police and parents
 - Parents and teachers
 - Relatives
- Why do victims of cyber-bullying feel isolated?
 - Because they don't go to school
 - Because they have to stop using their mobile phones
 - Because they have to stop surfing the Internet
 - Because they don't tell anyone about acts of bullying
- Which sentence has a similar meaning to the word "harass" in line 17?
 - They mock at people
 - They physically attack people
 - They make people sad
 - They steal from people
- Who mostly suffers cyber-bullying in the UK?
 - Boys
 - Women
 - Everyone
 - Girls
- What is the main instrument of cyber-bullying?
 - A mobile phone
 - A laptop
 - The Internet and mobile phones
 - An MP3 player



Drugs



Drugs are natural or artificial substances that cause a change in a person's physical and psychological state. Alcohol, tobacco, coffee and many medicines are drugs, too, because all can have altering effects on a person's mental and physical state.

Some drugs are legal, such as alcohol and tobacco, others are illegal, like heroin and cocaine. The former are allowed by laws and, therefore, can be produced, marketed and consumed without problems; their latter are prohibited by laws, which punish the manufacture, sale and use.

Natural and synthetic drugs

Natural drugs are extracted from plants: heroin from opium poppy, cocaine from coca leaves, marijuana from the dried leaves of cannabis (Indian hemp) and hashish from the dried resin of cannabis.

Synthetic drugs are substances not found naturally in the environment but are manufactured through chemical synthesis in laboratories. The most widely used chemical drugs are acid diethylamide or LSD, amphetamines and barbiturates. Ecstasy belongs to the family of amphetamines.

Chemical drugs are very dangerous because they are manufactured by clandestine laboratories, heedless of effects of the substances they place on the market. We don't often know their chemical composition and they can have serious and devastating effects on the brain or can lead to early death even when they are used for the first time.

Soft and hard drugs

Drugs are divided into two types: soft drugs and hard drugs. Generally soft drugs don't lead to dependence; marijuana and hash both derived from cannabis and are considered soft drugs. All the others are heavy drugs.

Social effects of drug use

Drug trafficking and use have very serious social effects. The drug trade is a large source of profit for the immense criminal organizations and helps make them more and more powerful. The unlawful profits are then invested in lawful activities, whereby the whole social and economic life risks being affected



DID YOU KNOW?

- 88 million Europeans (out of a total of 450 million) have used illicit drugs.
- Drug use is more common among males.
- Cannabis is the most widespread drug in Europe.
- London has the highest cocaine usage.
- The drug trade is clandestine and illegal so it is difficult to quantify exact figures for it.
- In the world, 230 million people use illegal drugs, that is one person in thirty. The most widely used drug is cannabis (150 million); followed by amphetamines (25 million); ecstasy (17 million), cocaine (15 million), opium (13 million) and heroin (10 million).



by the presence of organized crime. The spread of illegal drugs also increases petty crime (muggings, robberies etc.), because the drug addict often turns into a drug pusher or resorts to stealing to obtain money needed to buy the *stuff*. Naturally the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts also have economic costs (structures, operators, medicines) and weigh on the budget of national healthcare systems. Finally, there is the social cost, as drug abuse has many negative effects on society – apart from the damage it causes to addicts' health it can lead to family relationships becoming more unstable.

ACTIVITY

Read the text and then do the exercise below. Circle the correct answer

1. *What happens to a person who uses drugs?*

 - a. There is a change in their body
 - b. There is a change in their brain
 - c. There is a change in their mental and physical state
 - d. There is a change in their way of speaking.
2. *Which of the following statements is true?*

 - a. Drugs are extracted from flowers
 - b. Cocaine is derived from opium poppy
 - c. Marijuana is derived from the dried leaves of Indian hemp
 - d. Hashish is derived from cannabis
3. *What does the word "heedless" mean in line 21?*

 - a. Uncaring
 - b. Caring
 - c. Worried
 - d. Unhappy
4. *What are consequences of the chemical drugs' use?*

 - a. Changes in appetite
 - b. Brain disorder and death
 - c. Changes in mental state
 - d. Illness
5. *How many people use ecstasy?*

 - a. 17 million
 - b. 18 million
 - c. 15 million
 - d. 10 million
6. *Who makes immense fortunes in the drug trade?*

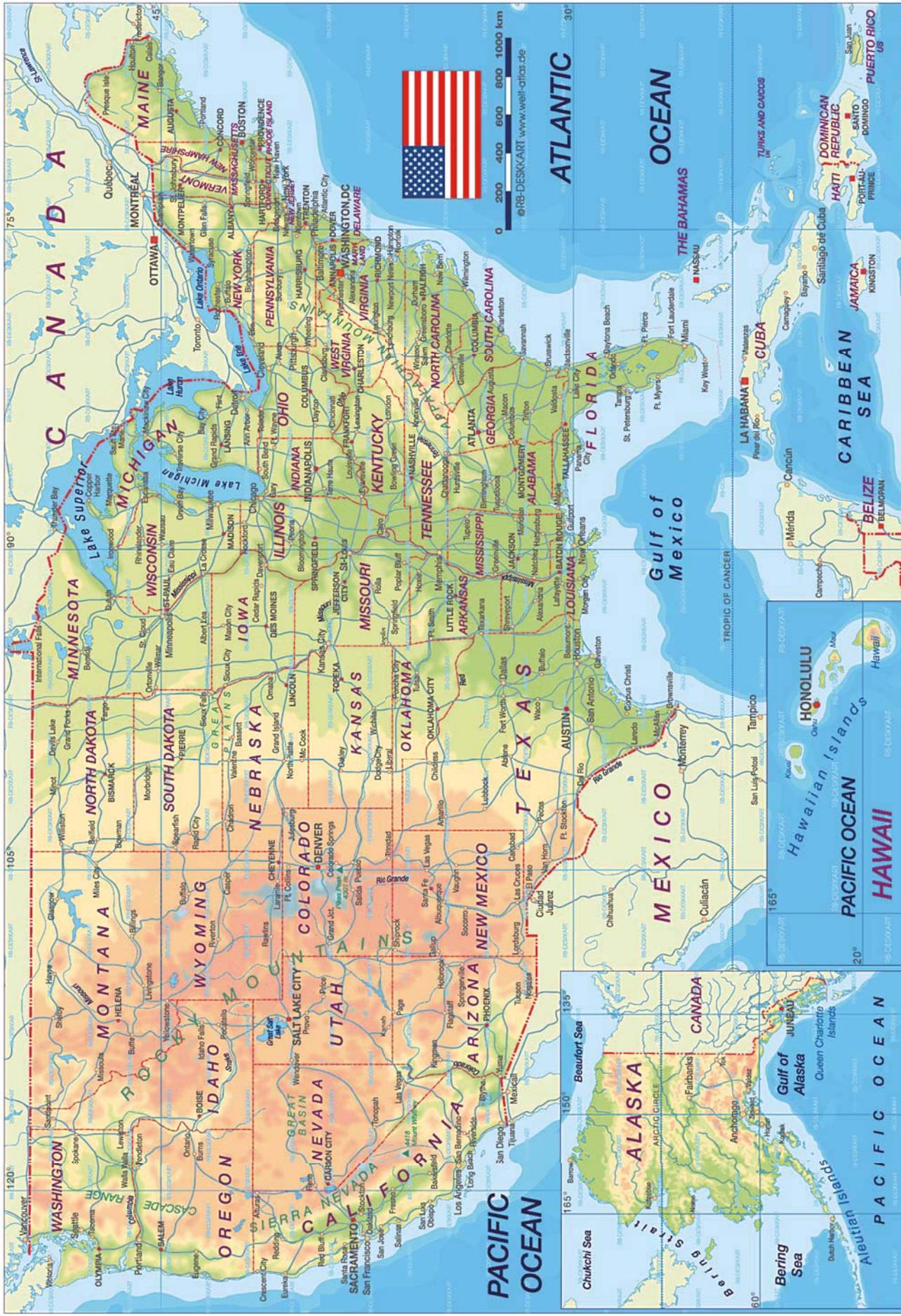
 - a. Smugglers
 - b. Thieves
 - c. Criminals
 - d. The big criminal organizations
7. *Why does petty crime increase?*

 - a. Because of the spread of illegal drugs
 - b. Because of the need for money
 - c. Because of the lack of food
 - d. Because of the effects of natural disaster
8. *Who is a drug pusher?*

 - a. A person who steals
 - b. A person who uses illegal drugs
 - c. A drug addict
 - d. A person who sells illegal drugs
9. *What does the word stuff refer to in line 40?*

 - a. To drugs
 - b. To tobacco
 - c. To cigarettes
 - d. To medicines
10. *Where is cannabis widely used?*

 - a. In Europe
 - b. In the USA
 - c. In Australia
 - d. In the UK



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ATLANTIC OCEAN

Gulf of Mexico

MEXICO

Hawaiian Islands
HONOLULU

PACIFIC OCEAN

HAWAII



Chukchi Sea

ALASKA

ARCTIC CIRCLE

CANADA

Gulf of Alaska

Queen Charlotte Islands

ALUTAIAN ISLANDS

PACIFIC OCEAN

Bering Sea

Juneau

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165° 160° 155° 150° 145° 140° 135° 130° 125° 120° 115° 110° 105° 100° 95° 90° 85° 80° 75°

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