

indicazioni operative
guidelines

approccio motivazionale
all'apprendimento della lingua inglese



SCIENCE & SOCIETY

in accordo con il
Ministero dell'Istruzione, Università, Ricerca
e sulla base delle
Raccomandazioni del Gruppo ad alto Livello sul Multilinguismo
Commissione Europea

PREMIO LABEL EUROPEO

percorso formativo a carattere linguistico-didattico-metodologico
scuola secondaria di secondo grado

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INDICAZIONI DEL PERCORSO LINGUISTICO-DIDATTICO-METODOLOGICO**ENISCUOLA****APPROCCIO MOTIVAZIONALE
ALL'APPRENDIMENTO DELLA LINGUA INGLESE****SMARTENGLISH
Science & Society****INDICE**

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1) PREMESSA

Eni è da sempre impegnata nello sviluppo sostenibile e nel miglioramento delle società in cui opera, consapevole che la conoscenza delle lingue straniere è un'imprescindibile chiave di accesso per poter comunicare a livello internazionale e in modo trasversale.

Eni ritiene doveroso dare il proprio contributo per la creazione di un percorso linguistico da sviluppare presso le scuole secondarie con l'obiettivo di facilitare e motivare l'apprendimento dell'inglese, creando dei cittadini del mondo aperti al dialogo interculturale, alla coesione sociale e professionale.

2) PRESENTAZIONE

Questo progetto linguistico-didattico-metodologico si sviluppa nell'ambito del protocollo di intesa tra eni e MIUR e corrisponde esattamente ai requisiti previsti dalla **"scuola digitale"** in un contesto **web 2.0** e in un'ottica **CLIL** (Content and Language Integrated Learning). Il corso consiste in un **"approccio motivazionale"** nell'ambito dell'autonomia scolastica, a integrazione del curriculum e come supporto per il recupero dei debiti in lingua inglese. Si tratta di un modello di *"best practice"* basato sulle linee guida del **Quadro Comune Europeo di Riferimento per le Lingue** (QCER) e sulle **Raccomandazioni del Gruppo ad alto livello sul Multilinguismo** - Commissione Europea - che individuano nella multidisciplinarietà e nella motivazione le chiavi dell'efficacia nell'apprendimento /insegnamento. Poiché l'inglese è uno strumento che "consente di imparare e non un mezzo da imparare", è opportuno che ogni UDA sia declinata in percorsi gratificanti di interazione e di autocorrezione, in un'ottica di responsabilizzazione e di riflessione autonoma sulla lingua di studio (***learning to learn and learning by doing strategies***). E' inoltre dimostrato che in ogni ciclo scolastico le attività di tipo **"edutainment"** risultano più interessanti, stimolanti e proficue dei tradizionali metodi di apprendimento.

3) UDA CLIL

L'obiettivo dei seguenti percorsi didattici integrati è quello di sollecitare curiosità e approfondimenti attraverso un approccio trasversale e creativo; **dal sapere al saper fare; dalle nozioni alle azioni; dalle conoscenze alle competenze**. In questo caso si tratta di **UDA CLIL in inglese** (anche in modalità *"edutainment"*), corredati da diverse tipologie di esercizi che coniugano funzioni linguistiche e regole grammaticali ai seguenti 8 *subjects/units*:

Di seguito la sequenza delle 8 unità che variano dal livello B1 al livello C1:



SUN



VOLCANOES



RENEWABLE ENERGY



OIL



TECHNOLOGY



RECYCLING



CINEMA



MUCIS

Ogni unità è composta da 2 testi di riferimento (*Summary e Speech*) da cui si sviluppano delle esercitazioni (con soluzioni) pensate per potenziare specifiche *skills*.

a) Summary con i seguenti esercizi:

1. *QUESTIONS – Speaking and/or writing test* (communication)
2. *ABSTRACT – Video based speaking and/or writing test* (communication)

b) Speech con i seguenti esercizi:

1. *GAME – Crossword* (edutainment)
2. *GAME – Spot the mistake* (edutainment)
3. *TRUE OR FALSE* (comprehension)
4. *MATCHING / GLOSSARY* (vocabulary)
5. *MULTIPLE CHOICE* (grammar)
6. *DRAG AND DROP* (grammar)
7. *CLOZE* (grammar)

Online References

1. MIT BLOSSOMS

Website: <https://blossoms.mit.edu> <https://oercommons.org/hubs/NSDL>

Focus: Engineering, applied math and science

2. National Geographic Education

Website: <https://education.nationalgeographic.org>

Focus: Science, Earth science, biology, geography

3. NASA Education

Website: <https://www.nasa.gov/stem>

Focus: Space science, physics, Earth science

4. HHMI BioInteractive

Website: <https://www.biointeractive.org>

Focus: Biology, life sciences

5. TeachEngineering

Website: <https://www.teachengineering.org>

Focus: Engineering lessons and design challenges

6. NRICH (University of Cambridge)

Website: <https://nrich.maths.org>

Focus: Problem solving and mathematical reasoning

7. BBC Bitesize

Website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize> <https://www.stem.org.uk/>

Focus: STEM

8. Science News for Students

Website: <https://www.snexplores.org>

Focus: Current science topics explained for students

9. MIT App Inventor

Website: <https://appinventor.mit.edu>

Focus: App development, computational thinking

10. CODE

Website: <https://code.org/en-US/students/middle-and-high-school>

Focus: Introduction to AI, data, cybersecurity

11. CLEAN

Website: <https://cleanet.org/index.html>

Focus: Energy and climate

12. TECH-DICO

Website: <https://www.techdico.com/translation/italian-english/>

Focus: Technical and scientific terminology

SUN

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/sun/>

Sun – Summary

The Sun plays an absolutely massive role in our lives, not only from a scientific point of view, but also from a historical point of view. From the construction of mighty temples to the sacrificing of thousands of people to predictions of apocalypse, the Sun is always at the centre of attention. Earlier, we heard about Stonehenge in Britain, the pyramids in Egypt and the temples in the Americas but these weren't the only places to be influenced by the Sun.

Another country where the Sun plays an important role is Japan. Japan is sometimes called "the land of the rising Sun" because the Sun rises in the east and Japan is as far east as you can go! Like Argentina and Uruguay, Japan's flag also represents the Sun with its red Sun-disk. Legend says that it was the ancient Japanese samurai warriors that used it for the first time because they wanted a simple and elegant design to reflect the well mannered and cultured status of the samurai.

Apart from the Sun itself causing fear, adoration and intrigue, its relationship with other planets makes these emotions even stronger. The Earth's satellite, or the Moon as we all know it, has often been the Sun's accomplice! Solar eclipses are a particularly good example. Solar eclipses happen when the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun to block the sunlight. There are different types of eclipses and they are actually quite common, happening two to five times per year.

The most spectacular of the solar eclipses is the 'total solar eclipse'. Several things have to be perfect in order to achieve a total solar eclipse, which makes them much rarer especially as, on average, they only happen in the same place once every 370 years! When the Moon is in the perfect position, it completely blocks the Sun's light making it seem like night-time and leaving only a faint ring around it. It's not too difficult to imagine that this amazing phenomenon had a profound influence and helped to make the Sun's awesome reputation even stronger. One legend says that an eclipse even stopped a war as soldiers on both sides put down their weapons and declared peace!

In modern times, new technology is helping us to learn more and more about the Earth, the solar system and the Universe as scientists are using sophisticated equipment to explore. An important recent discovery was that of a cluster of stars. One of these stars, now tagged R136a1, is estimated to weigh 265 times more than the Sun and to shine millions of times more brightly! Considering how absolutely colossal it is, it almost sounds unbelievable that scientists didn't spot this star before but if you consider that there are more stars in the universe than there are grains of sand on the Earth, it puts it into context and we can forgive them for not spotting it earlier!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Sun – Summary questions

1. How is Japan influenced by the Sun?
2. What is an eclipse?
3. Why is a “total solar eclipse” so special?
4. What is the legend about the eclipse?
5. How does the new star, R136a1, compare to the Sun?

Sun – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2HoTK_Gqi2Q and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6oxmxPKoSE> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Sun – Speech

Hi! Welcome to the big, yellow and burning subject that is the Sun!

Do you ever think about the Sun? How much influence does it have on your life? Does your mood change if it's a nice day? Do you like holidays on the beach lying on the sunbed and working on your suntan or do you prefer to escape to the mountains? If you are anything like me, you probably don't think about it so much and just like the air we breathe and the water we drink, we take the Sun for granted. However, if you do stop and think about it for a moment, you will realise that the Sun's influence is incredibly enormous and without it, we simply wouldn't exist!

In this unit, we are going to explore the power of the Sun from two different points of view – myth and science.

First of all, let's talk about the myths.

Mysterious architecture, ancient gods and even human sacrifice - these are just a few of the things that demonstrate just how influential the Sun is. There are literally thousands of examples all around the world that were inspired by the Sun. One of the most curious examples is "Stonehenge". Stonehenge, in the south of England, is a series of large rocks positioned in concentric circles. It is made more curious by the fact that no one really knows its true meaning. Experts tell us that it's about 5000 years old as it dates back to between 3000 and 2500 B.C. but it has probably changed form over time so it's impossible to know for sure.

There are several theories about why Stonehenge was built. Some theories suggest it was a temple for Sun worship and a burial ground or perhaps it was even a huge calendar. Whatever the truth is, it is almost certain that the Sun played a central role. In fact, even now in the 21st Century, thousands of people come together to watch the sunrise on the longest day of the year – the summer solstice.

One thing we can say with certainty is that Stonehenge was incredibly difficult to construct as it's composed of huge rocks that weigh up to 50 tons- that's over 45,000 kilograms! We are talking about a time that only had very, very basic tools so even the fact they were able to transport the rocks to the site is amazing and historians are still debating how they managed to position them. Whatever it was used for, you can be certain the effort they made to construct Stonehenge to honour the Sun was truly monumental!

Around the same time as the construction of Stonehenge, one of the greatest civilisations ever to exist was busy building their own mysterious monuments of course, I am referring to the ancient Egyptian pyramids. There are two particular factors that make the building of the pyramids even more mystifying – the first is *size* and the second is *accuracy*. If we take the "*Great Pyramid of Giza*", the only remaining example from the "*Seven Wonders of the World*", in comparison, Stonehenge is absolutely tiny!

Archaeologists estimate that at the time of its construction, it was about 145 metres high, which is three times higher than the Statue of Liberty in America making it the highest building in the world for more than 3,800 years! It is also estimated that there are more than 100,000 stones and its total weight was almost 6 million tons – truly unbelievable!

Perhaps the accuracy of the pyramids is the most amazing aspect. Obviously, nobody knows for sure but some say the pyramids were built to precisely reflect the position of the Sun during a specific period called the "spring equinox". If you remember that we are talking about thousands and thousands of years ago, long before the invention of computers and other hi- tech measuring equipment, it really is incredible!

Just like Stonehenge, there are numerous theories as to how the pyramids were built. Some say, because they are so big, thousands of slaves were used to drag the tons and tons of stones; others argue that this theory is unlikely because their construction is so detailed and so precise that they must have been constructed by highly skilled workers. Then, on the other hand, there are even some who suggest they were created by aliens from a distant planet! Hmm, not sure if I agree with that one! Whoever it was, once again, we can be sure the Sun and the stars played a massive part.

In the period before the Roman Empire and the influence of Christianity, one of the most important populations in Europe was that of the Celts. The Celts believed in several different gods and were closely connected to nature and all its elements. The Sun was seen as one of the most important gods and was associated with healing, fertility and as a source of life. In the northern areas of Europe, such as Scandinavia, Britain and Ireland, the Sun God was particularly important – I guess, if you consider the chilly and wet weather there, maybe it's not very surprising.

Julius Caesar once wrote about the Celts and Pagans of that time describing them as barbaric and recounting tales of human sacrifice to the Sun. Once again, we cannot know for sure as little proof remains but we have to remember that those who win battles, write history so maybe Cesar wanted to create a bad image of his enemy or maybe not.....

Moving on through time, we arrive at the influential Greek and Roman Empires. These two mighty Empires shared many gods and are renowned for their complicated and imaginative stories with gods and myths. In both Empires, it is evident that the Sun continued to play one of the most important roles with many legends such as the melting wings of Icarus to the most famous Sun God of them all – the mighty Apollo.

Fast forwarding a few hundred years and travelling to the opposite side of the planet to Central and South America, we can see that the Sun had an arguably even stronger influence on society.

All through the American history, from the ancient Mayan civilisation to the Aztecs and Incas, the Sun played a fundamental role. Hundreds of impressive temples and pyramids, like the "Pyramid of the Sun" not far from Mexico City which can still be seen today, were specifically built in honour of the Sun.

Here, human sacrifice was also common. The Aztecs made a sacrifice to their Sun God by putting victims on a sacrificial stone and then cutting out their hearts and holding them to the air while they were still beating in honour of the Sun God! Not a nice way to die I imagine! If you think that is bad, after they had killed the victims, they proceeded to eat them but it was all in the name of god so it's okay, right?!

The influence of the Sun in Central and South America is still evident to this day. Apart from the hundreds of temples, statues and Sun-related artefacts, there are several Sun festivals which pay particular attention to the solstice. Even the flags from Argentina and Uruguay carry a Sun that originally represented the mighty Inca God, "Inti".

In the 15th Century, science began to play an important role in the understanding of the Sun, stars and planets. A Polish scientist, Nicolaus Copernicus, challenged the common view that the Earth was the centre of the solar system. At that time, the church was incredibly powerful and influential and the ideas went totally against the philosophical and religious beliefs. His revolutionary ideas were also rejected by fellow scholars who were perhaps afraid to speak out against the church but at least he died knowing he was right!

A century later, the “*Father of Modern Science*”, Galileo Galilei, developed Copernicus’s work and, with the help of his improvements in the design of the telescope, he presented further evidence that the Sun was, in fact, the centre of the solar system. One of Galilei’s most significant discoveries was that of “sunspots”. Until that point, the Sun was considered to be a *perfect* golden disk and, as we have heard, represented gods in several different religions and cultures.

The discovery of these ‘imperfections’ not only challenged this view of perfection but it also helped to demonstrate that the Sun actually rotates. Galilei studied the spots for several weeks to conclude that not only did the Sun rotate but that it rotated at different speeds in different areas, proving that the Sun was not, in truth, solid. Once again, the Church rejected his ideas but his evidence was so great that it was the *beginning of the end* of the idea that the Earth was created by God to be at the centre of the solar system.

Thanks to scientists, we now have a deeper and more accurate understanding of the Sun, although it can be difficult to comprehend for us *normal* people!

Here are some of the things the scientists tell us:

- The Sun formed 4.5 billion years ago and, luckily for us, it is only half way through its life
- The Sun is made out of 92% hydrogen and its core temperature is an unthinkable 15,000,000 C°
- It is 109 times wider than the Earth and, remembering it’s not solid, an astonishing 330,000 times heavier

With facts like these, it is perhaps not surprising that the Sun was so closely linked to the gods!

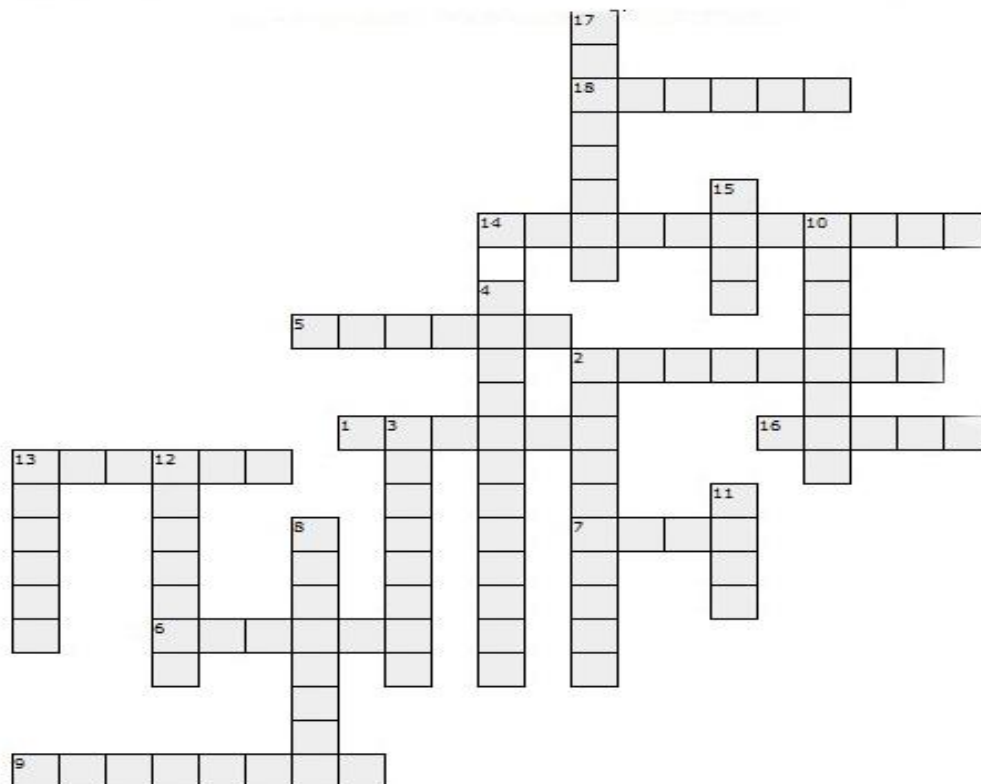
Thanks to technology, we can now see video clips of Galileo’s Sunspots as well as other phenomena, such as ‘solar flares’. Solar flares occur when the Sun releases massive amounts of energy from its surface. These eruptions can also cause ‘solar-quakes’. Solar-quakes are like earthquakes, such as the one that hit in Aquila in 2009 but, the difference is, they are millions of times stronger. As part of the chain reaction, solar-quakes can send out huge solar- tsunamis with waves that are thousands of metres high!

Having such a powerful neighbour does put things into perspective and maybe we should feel lucky with our privileged position in the solar system. If we were any closer to the Sun and we would all fry and, if we were any further away, we would all freeze! Saying that, some people believe that we won’t be so lucky in 2012! The Mayans predicted it thousands of years ago and one of Nostradamus’s predictions points to it too and now that the dangerous solar storms are beginning to become more powerful, maybe the Sun won’t be so nice to us on December the 21st 2012, which is not that far away!

In the meantime, I hope you enjoyed this unit and until next topic, ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Sun - Crossword



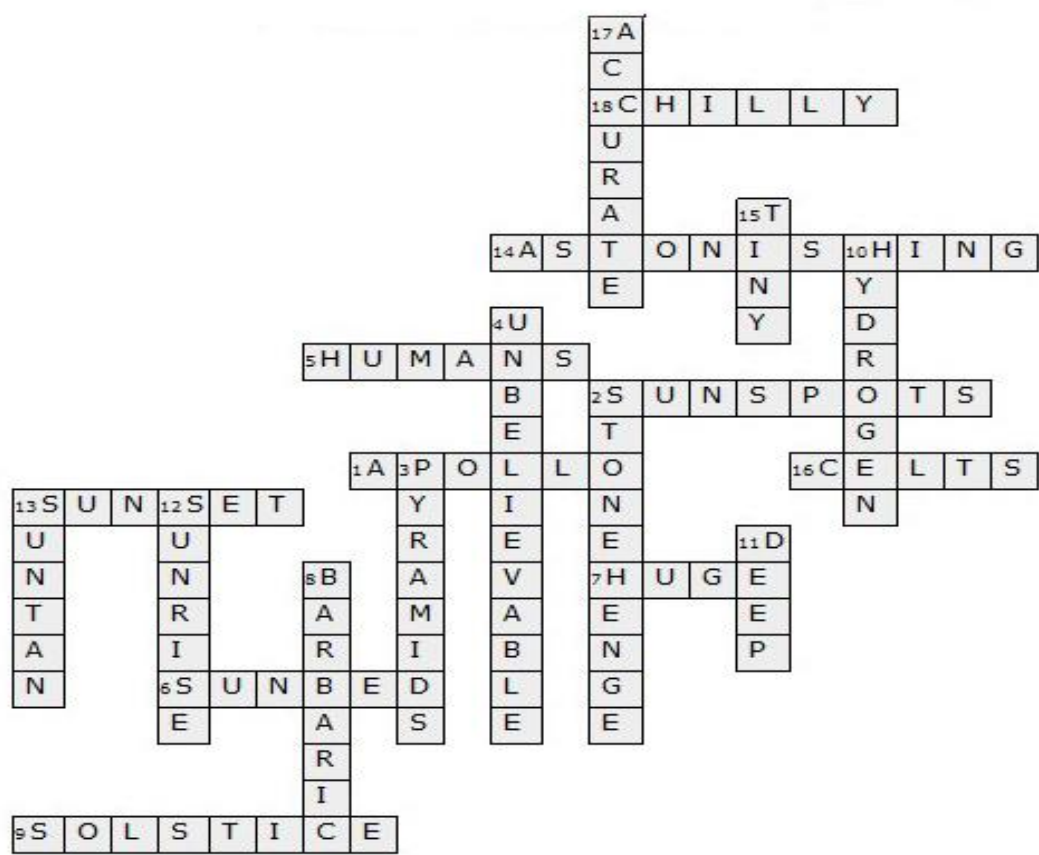
Across:

1. famous Greek and Roman God
5. what the Aztecs sacrificed to the Sun God
6. the thing you lie on when you want to relax on the beach
7. the opposite of tiny
9. the longest (or shortest) day of the year
2. the 'marks' discovered on the sun by Galileo Gailei
13. the moment when the sun goes down in the evening
14. something incredible and surprising
16. important population in Europe before the Roman Empire
18. word used to describe the temperature in the northern Europe

Down:

2. ancient monument in England
3. ancient monuments found in Egypt
4. something that is difficult to believe
8. how Julius Caesar described the Celts and Pagans
10. 92% of the sun is composed of this gas
11. word used to describe a hole, the sea, or space.
12. the moment when the sun comes up in the morning
15. word used to describe something that is very, very small
13. what you have when your skin is made darker by the sun
17. correct and precise

Sun – Crossword keys



Sun – Spot the mistake

Read the ten sentences and find the **eight** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g.

wider

The diameter of the Sun is about 100 times ~~more wide~~ than the Earth.

1. The word “sunset” describes the period of the morning when the Sun comes up.
2. Some stars can be 500 times biggest than our Sun.
3. Galileo Galilei discovered solar quakes on the Sun.
4. The Sun is the more close star to Earth and is 149.60 million kilometres away.
5. The ancient Pyramid of Giza was three times high than the Statue of Liberty.
6. In Japan, the Sun goddess, Amaterasu, played an important role in ancient mythology and was considered to be the supreme ruler of the world.
7. The characters which make up Japan's name mean “Sun origin” and its flag depicts the rising Sun.
8. The Sun has most hydrogen than helium and other gases.
9. Earthquakes are millions of times stronger than solar quakes.
10. The word used to describe the longest (or shortest) day of the year is ‘solstice’.

Sun – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. The word “**sunrise**” describes the period of the morning when the Sun comes up.
2. Some stars can be 500 times **bigger** than our Sun.
3. Galileo Galilei discovered **sunspots** on the Sun.
4. The Sun is the **closest** star to Earth and is 149.60 million kilometres away.
5. The ancient Pyramid of Giza was three times **higher** than the Statue of Liberty.
6. In Japan, the Sun goddess, Amaterasu, played an important role in ancient mythology and was considered to be the supreme ruler of the world.
7. The characters which make up Japan's name mean “Sun origin” and its flag depicts the rising Sun.
8. The Sun has **more** hydrogen than helium and other gases.
9. **Solar quakes** are millions of times stronger than **earthquakes**.
10. The word used to describe the longest (or shortest) day of the year is ‘solstice’.

Sun-True or false

State if the following sentences are true or false.

1. The construction of Stonehenge was simple.
2. Even today, people gather in Stonehenge to watch the sunrise during the summer solstice.
3. The ancient Pyramid of Giza is higher than the Statue of Liberty.
4. Some people believe the pyramids were built by aliens.
5. The Aztecs made human sacrifices to the Sun God.
6. Religious scientists told the world the Sun was at the centre of the Universe.
7. Solar quakes are much stronger than earthquakes.
8. If the Earth was closer to the Sun, life could not exist.

Sun-Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Sun worship	A massive release of energy from the Sun's surface
Sunspots	Bright like gold or made of gold
Solar flares	"Marks" on the Sun that look dark
Solar-quakes	Having a shared centre of circles or spheres
Solar tsunami	The period of the morning when the Sun comes up
Concentric	A wave travelling thousands of metres high
Solstice	The practice of honouring and the Sun
Golden	Similar to an earthquake but on the Sun's surface-caused by solar flares.
Sunrise	Word used to describe the longest (or shortest) day of the year

Sun-Multiple choice

Select from the list the best possible answer to make a correct sentence.

1. The longest day of the year is known as the:
 - a. summer scorcher
 - b. summer sunset
 - c. summer sunrise
 - d. summer solstice
2. Approximately how old is Stonehenge?
 - a. 1000 years old
 - b. 2000 years old
 - c. 3000 years old
 - d. 5000 years old

3. The ancient Pyramid of Giza was the tallest man-made structure in the world for more than:
 - a. 2500 years
 - b. 3000 years
 - c. 3800 years
 - d. 5000 years
4. How many stones are there in the ancient Pyramid of Giza?
 - a. 50
 - b. 4000
 - c. More than 100,000
 - d. Almost 6 million
5. Which part of the body did the Aztecs hold in the air as an offering to the Sun God?
 - a. The head
 - b. The brain
 - c. The heart
 - d. The liver
6. Who is the "*Father of Modern Science*"?
 - a. Icarus
 - b. Apollo
 - c. Nicolaus Copernicus
 - d. Galileo Galilei
7. What did Galileo Galilei discover on the Sun?
 - a. Sunspots
 - b. Solar-quakes
 - c. Solar flares
 - d. Solar storms

Sun-Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the adjectives and then drag and drop the correct ones to explain the sentences.

Unbelievable, Tiny, Huge, Powerful, Precise, Amazing,

1. Word to describe something that is very small.
2. Word to describe something that is very big.
3. Word to describe something that is very strong.
4. Word to describe something that is very accurate.
5. Word to describe something that is incredible.
6. Word to describe something that is very difficult to imagine.

Sun-Cloze

Complete the sentences with the most appropriate adjective. There are more adjectives than necessary in the box.

precise, powerful, huge, tiny, unbelievable, correct, dark, difficult, strong
--

1. In comparison to the Great Pyramids in Egypt, Stonehenge is absolutely____!
2. Stonehenge was incredibly difficult to construct as it is composed of _____ rocks that weigh up to 50 tons.
3. Some people argue that slaves couldn't have built Stonehenge because its construction is so _____.
4. In the 15th Century, the church was incredibly _____and influential.
5. It is also estimated that there are more than 100,000 stones in the Great Pryamid of Giza and its total weight is almost 6 million tons – truly_____!

Sun - True or false - Answers

1. The construction of Stonehenge was simple. FALSE
2. Even today, people gather in Stonehenge to watch the sunrise during the summer solstice.
TRUE
3. The ancient Pyramid of Giza is higher than the Statue of Liberty. TRUE
4. Some people believe the pyramids were built by aliens. TRUE
5. The Aztecs made human sacrifices to the Sun God. TRUE
6. Religious scientists told the world the Sun was at the centre of the Universe. FALSE
7. Solar quakes are much stronger than earthquakes. TRUE
8. If the Earth was closer to the Sun, life could not exist. TRUE

Sun - Matching - Answers

Sun worship	The practice of honouring and the Sun
Sunspots	"Marks" on the Sun that look dark
Solar flares	A massive release of energy from the Sun's surface
Solar-quakes	Similar to an earthquake but on the Sun's surface-caused by solar flares.
Solar tsunami	A wave travelling thousands of metres high
Concentric	Having a shared centre of circles or spheres
Solstice	Word used to describe the longest (or shortest) day of the year
Golden	Bright like gold or made of gold
Sunrise	The period of the morning when the Sun comes up

Sun - Multiple choice - Answers

Select from the list the best possible answer to make a correct sentence.

1. The longest day of the year is known as the:
 - a. summer scorcher
 - b. summer sunset
 - c. summer sunrise
 - d. summer solstice**
2. Approximately how old is Stonehenge?
 - a. 1000 years old
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 - c. 3000 years old
 - d. 5000 years old**

3. The ancient Pyramid of Giza was the tallest man-made structure in the world for more than:
 - a. 2500 years
 - b. 3000 years
 - c. **3800 years**
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4. How many stones are there in the ancient Pyramid of Giza?
 - a. 50
 - b. 4000
 - c. **More than 100,000**
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5. Which part of the body did the Aztecs hold in the air as an offering to the Sun God?
 - a. The head
 - b. The brain
 - c. **The heart**
 - d. The liver
6. Who is the "*Father of Modern Science*"?
 - a. Icarus
 - b. Apollo
 - c. Nicolaus Copernicus
 - d. **Galileo Galilei**
7. What did Galileo Galilei discover on the Sun?
 - a. **Sunspots**
 - b. Solar-quakes
 - c. Solar flares
 - d. Solar storms

Sun - Drag and drop - Answers

1. Word to describe something that is very small. **tiny**
2. Word to describe something that is very big. **huge**
3. Word to describe something that is very strong. **powerful**
4. Word to describe something that is very accurate. **precise**
5. Word to describe something that is incredible. **amazing**
6. Word to describe something that is very difficult to imagine. **unbelievable**

Sun - Cloze - Answers

1. In comparison to the Great Pyramids in Egypt, Stonehenge is absolutely **tiny**!
2. Stonehenge was incredibly difficult to construct as it is composed of **huge** rocks that weigh up to 50 tons.

3. Some people argue that slaves couldn't have built Stonehenge because its construction is so **precise**.
4. In the 15th Century, the church was incredibly **powerful** and influential.
5. It is also estimated that there are more than 100,000 stones in the Great Pyramid of Giza and its total weight is almost 6 million tons – truly **unbelievable**!

VOLCANOES

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/volcanoes/>

Volcanoes – Summary

Volcanoes are a real mixture of *beauty and the beast* with that potent mix of raw beauty and devastating power. There are about 500 active volcanoes around the world and you don't have to wait long before an eruption hits the headlines, particularly in places like Indonesia and Hawaii. Our history books are also full of eruptions that have killed thousands of people and caused millions of dollars worth of damage all over the world. What the history books don't tell us about, is what really happened at the eruption of the "supervolcano" of Toba in Indonesia because they simply don't go back that far!

If you imagine that the history of the world's volcanoes is like a big jigsaw puzzle, scientists are only now beginning to piece together what happened 70,000 years ago. The breakthrough came when scientists from different disciplines started working together to create a very interesting (but slightly scary!) theory. Scientists now believe that the eruption of Toba was so powerful that it produced such an enormous quantity of molten lava and ash that it affected the climate- not the local climate, the global climate! They also say that such a dramatic change in climate would have severely damaged food supplies and the whole ecosystem, killing thousands of animals including human beings. Some genetic scientists support this theory as they say our (by "our" I mean the entire human population's!) DNA can be traced to a few thousand individuals, which suggests that the world's population was dramatically reduced at that time.

If you visit Toba, it can be difficult to imagine that there is a volcano there because now it is a beautiful lake, stretching 100 kilometres long and 30 kilometres wide – that's twice the size of Lake Garda, Italy's largest lake! Another example of a supervolcano that is so big you can't see it is in Yellowstone Park in America. Yellowstone Park is a famous "hotspot" for its volcanic activity and has numerous geysers, such as the tourists' favourite "Old Faithful". However, scientists discovered parts of the supervolcano-puzzle thousands of kilometres away and, initially, didn't make the connection with Yellowstone because it was simply too far.

The evidence that the scientists found suggested that there was a super-eruption, similar to that of Toba, causing unthinkable damage over thousands of kilometres as well as changing the climate. The scariest thing is that this particular supervolcano could erupt again, and soon! If you have seen the apocalyptic Hollywood disaster movie "2012", you will be familiar with the supervolcano deep under Yellowstone Park. The movie seems very exaggerated as it causes mass destruction and tsunamis all over the world. However, if you think about the damage that the "small" volcanic eruption caused in Pompeii, Krakatau etc, can you even begin to imagine how much damage a supervolcano would cause?!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Volcanoes – Summary questions

1. Why is the history of volcanoes like a jigsaw-puzzle?
2. How did the eruption of Toba affect the climate?
3. How does our DNA help us to understand more about the effects of the eruption?
4. Why didn't scientists realise that Yellowstone was a supervolcano earlier?
5. How realistic do you think the Hollywood disaster movie "2012" is?

Volcanoes – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNGUdObDoLk> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNGUdObDoLk> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Volcanoes - Speech

Hello and welcome to this unit on volcanoes.

An erupting volcano is one of the most beautiful and amazing things that you can see on Earth but it's also one of the most dangerous. Like the Sun, because of this combination of beauty and power, volcanoes have a strong link to religions around the world. Many civilisations considered that volcanic eruptions were "actions of the gods" and any eruptions demonstrated that they were angry. Volcanoes also played a role in Ancient Greek mythology. One of the scariest monsters was "Typhon". Typhon had immense power and was feared by the mighty gods until, one day, Zeus defeated Typhon. What did Zeus do when he defeated him? Well, he trapped him under one of the most volatile volcanoes in Europe – Mount Etna!

You might think that the idea of volcanic eruptions being actions of the gods is a thing of the past but it's not the case. Even in modern societies, in places like Indonesia, volcanoes play a very important and spiritual role in everyday life and are worshipped by thousands of people. For example, until very recently, there was a man living on a volcano in Indonesia called "the Gatekeeper". The local villagers said that he was able to speak to the volcano and to communicate with it. Unfortunately, he was killed by a volcanic eruption but I am sure there will be others like him with the same beliefs. The local people in Indonesia don't worship the volcanoes just because of fear of their obvious destructive power, they worship them because of their creative force. They are creative forces because the land around them is incredibly fertile, which helps the local people grow food and crops so they have a "yin and yang" style of creation and destruction.

When we think about volcanoes, the first thing that comes to mind is probably a cone-shaped volcano with a smoking crater at the top. This is true for many but, the truth is, there are several different types of volcanoes as they vary in size and shape. We tend to think about volcanoes in mountainous regions but there are also many examples that we can't see, either because they are deep under the sea or because they are so big that we don't even realise they are there but we will talk more about that later.

Apart from the physical shape, there are three main types of volcanoes. The first category is "extinct". Scientists define extinct volcanoes as *unlikely* to erupt again - it's not the most concrete definition, is it?! It's difficult for scientists to be more specific because some volcanoes have existed for millions of years so if you consider that our records only go back a few thousand years, it's nothing in comparison. The second, maybe more worrying category, is "dormant". Basically, dormant means "sleeping" so they can suddenly wake up after hundreds of years. A good example of this is Mount Vesuvius. Before its infamous eruption in 79AD, Roman writers described Vesuvius as a beautiful place covered with gardens and vineyards but that was before it exploded and buried thousands of people under red-hot volcanic ash!

The final and most interesting category is "active". Once again, the scientists are surprisingly ambiguous and use expressions like "regular" eruptions, which, as we said, is all relative! So how many active volcanoes do you think there are in the world? 50? 100? 200? Well, you might be surprised to know there are actually 500 active volcanoes in the world – that's a lot of potential destruction!

So let's take a look at some of the other important volcanoes around the world. One of the biggest explosions that we know about was on the island of Krakatau in 1883. It was so powerful that scientists calculate (they are a bit more accurate this time!) that it was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that devastated the Japanese city of Hiroshima at the end of World War II – THIRTEEN TIMES!!!! Krakatau killed more than 40,000 people and the noise of the explosion was so loud that it travelled for 5,000 kilometres - that's like being able to hear an explosion in New York when you are in Italy!

In more recent times, one of the volcanoes to hit the headlines was Mount St Helens. Mount St Helens is located on the west coast of the United States and is part of the appropriately named "Pacific Ring of Fire", which is home to over 160 volcanoes - scary stuff! The explosion in 1980 "only" killed 57 people because, thanks to improved technology, the local people were expecting it. However, the eruption reminded everybody what a lethal force volcano can be as it destroyed roads, bridges, railways and people's homes. It was the most economically destructive volcanic eruption in American history..... well, for the moment!

Coming to the present day, 2010 has been a busy year for volcanoes! A relatively small volcano in Iceland (sorry, but there's no way I can pronounce the name!) caused chaos all over Western Europe as an enormous cloud of volcanic ash stretched all the way from Scandinavia to Spain. Unlike Mount St Helens in the US, there was very little physical damage and, happily, no one died. The problem was principally felt by the aviation industry as thousands of flights were cancelled and anybody that was trying to travel had to find an alternative means of transport. This small volcanic eruption, which was nothing compared to most others, showed us just that Mother Nature cares very little about our busy schedules and our "need" to quickly travel from country to country. It was the largest air traffic closure since World War II and cost the airlines millions of Euros.

As we said earlier, Indonesia is perhaps one of the countries that suffers the most from volcanic activity. At the end of October (2010), one of the most powerful volcanoes of the region was producing enormous amounts of molten lava and poisonous gases. Sadly, it took many lives and even erupted for the second time while the local people were burying the first victims. To make matters worse, this particular disaster demonstrated the connection between some of the deadliest forces on the planet as earthquakes and tsunamis devastated the area almost simultaneously.

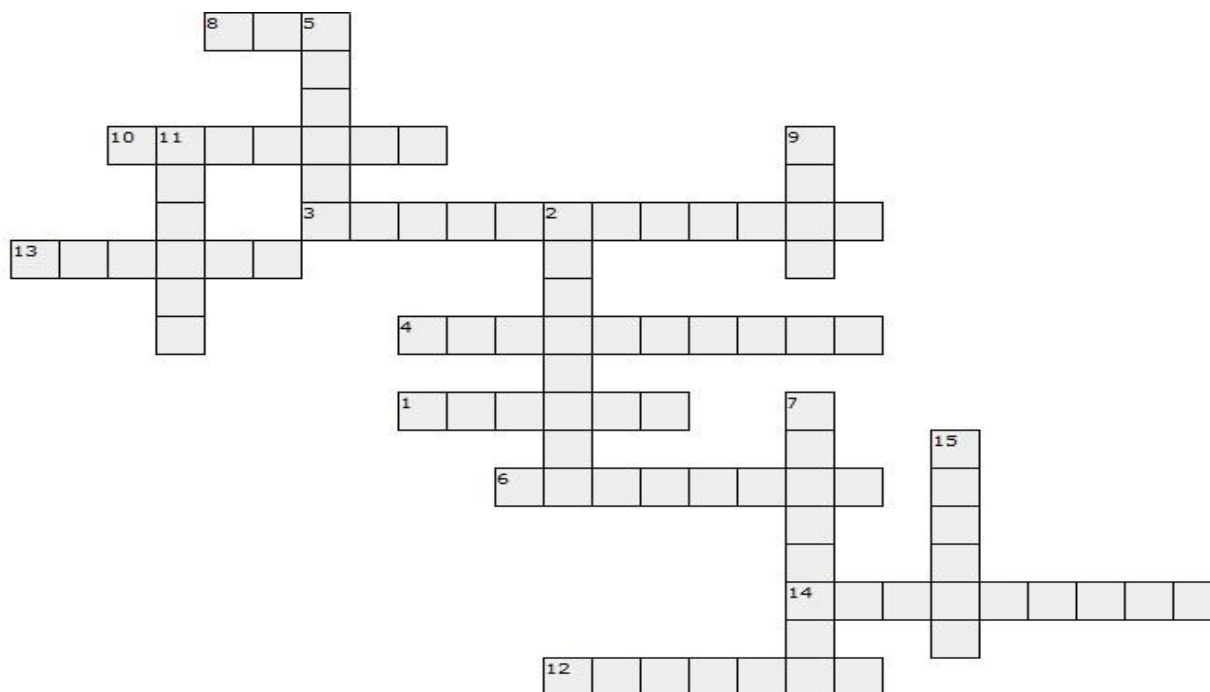
Indonesia has a very long history of volcanoes and maybe one of the deadliest! Some scientists say that Lake Toba in Indonesia was home to a "supervolcano". We have, thankfully, never seen any supervolcanoes in our lifetime. I say thankfully because scientists tell us that their power and potential for destruction is almost unimaginable and thousands of times more powerful than anything we have ever experienced. There is a growing theory among scientists that the volcano in Toba almost made humankind extinct, leaving between 3,000 and 10,000 humans on the entire planet!

These supervolcanoes that almost destroyed the human race, changed the climate all over the world and devastated huge areas of land. It sounds like something from a Hollywood disaster movie but the VERY worrying thing is that, apparently, there is one of these supervolcanoes deep under Yellowstone Park in America just waiting to erupt! If we think about the damage a "normal" volcanic eruption can cause, can you imagine what a SUPERvolcano would do?!

Maybe it's better not to think about it and hope that it doesn't happen for a few more million years and on that happy note, it's time for me to say ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Volcanoes – Crossword



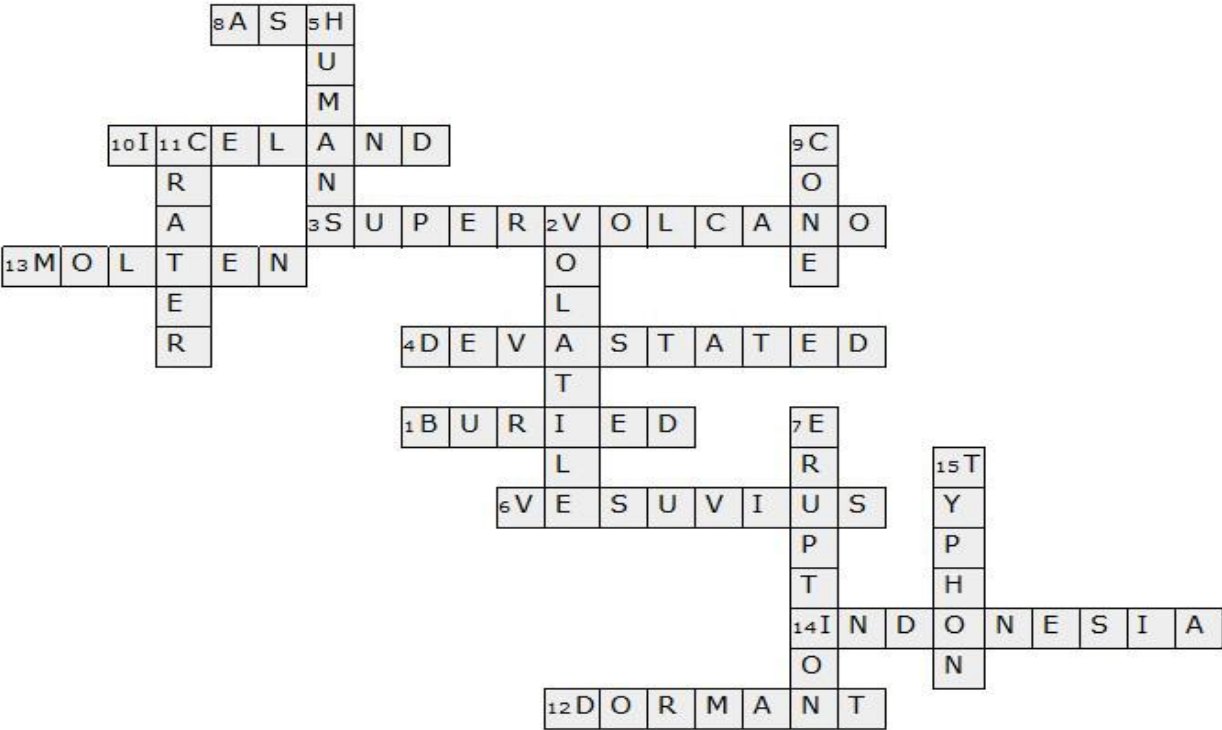
Across:

1. Past simple of the verb which means to trap under the earth (think about Pompeii)
3. An incredibly powerful volcano
4. Past simple of the verb which means to completely destroy
6. The name of the volcano near Naples (English spelling!) extinct a "dead" volcano
8. The dust created when something burns
10. The name of the country which had a small but very disruptive eruption in 2010
12. Not active but not extinct
13. Word used to describe liquefied lava
14. A country with a long and destructive history of volcanoes

Down:

2. something unstable and explosive
5. The explosion in Toba nearly killed all of these
7. What active volcanoes, sometimes, do
9. the shape of many volcanoes
11. The hole at the top of some volcanoes
15. The name of the monster trapped in Etna

Volcanoes – Crossword keys



Volcanoes – Spot the mistake

Read the eleven sentences and find the **eight** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g..

said

The local villagers ~~saying~~ that a man known as the “Gatekeeper” was able to speak to the volcano.

1. Many civilisations considering that volcanic eruptions were “actions of the gods”.
2. When Zeus defeated Typhon, he trapped him under one of the most volatile volcanoes in Europe – Mount Etna!
3. Roman writers described Toba as a beautiful place covered with gardens and vineyards but that was before it exploded and buried thousands of people under red-hot volcanic ash!
4. The explosion of Krakatau in 1883 was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that devastated Hiroshima.
5. One of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia erupted for the second time while the local people were burying the first victims.
6. Mount St Helens reminding everybody of what a lethal force volcanoes can be as it destroyed roads, bridges, railways and people’s homes.
7. Some scientists say that the explosion of the minivolcano in Toba almost destroyed the human race!
8. A recent eruption of the most powerful volcano in Indonesia produced enormous amounts of molten lava and poisonous gases and take many lives.
9. There are about 500 extinct volcanoes in the world.
10. A relatively small volcano in Iceland causing chaos all over Europe as thousands of flights were cancelled.
11. Some volcanoes are cone-shaped with a smoking man at the top.

Volcanoes – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Many civilisations **considered** that volcanic eruptions were “actions of the gods”.
2. When Zeus defeated Typhon, he trapped him under one of the most volatile volcanoes in Europe – Mount Etna!
3. Roman writers described **Vesuvius** as a beautiful place covered with gardens and vineyards but that was before it exploded and buried thousands of people under red-hot volcanic ash!
4. The explosion of Krakatau in 1883 was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that devastated Hiroshima.
5. One of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia erupted for the second time while the local people were burying the first victims.
6. Mount St Helens **reminded** everybody of what a lethal force volcanoes can be as it destroyed roads, bridges, railways and people’s homes.
7. Some scientists say that the explosion of the **supervolcano** in Toba almost destroyed the human race!
8. A recent eruption of the most powerful volcano in Indonesia produced enormous amounts of molten lava and poisonous gases and **took** many lives.
9. There are about 500 **active** volcanoes in the world.
10. A relatively small volcano in Iceland **caused** chaos all over Europe as thousands of flights were cancelled.
11. Some volcanoes are cone-shaped with a smoking **crater** at the top.

Volcanoes - True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. All volcanoes are the same.
2. There are about 500 active volcanoes in the world.
3. Volcanoes can be more powerful than a nuclear bomb.
4. Volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis are not connected.
5. Nobody has died because of a volcano in the last 50 years.
6. Some scientists say that a supervolcano almost caused the extinction of the human race.

Volcanoes - Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Eruption	Dust from a volcano
Worship	The hole caused by a volcanic explosion
Crater	Liquefied rock
Extinct	In an inactive state, sleeping
Dormant	The explosion of a volcano
Ash	Dead, not active
Molten lava	To pray to a God

Volcanoes - Multiple choice

Select the correct construction with either the past simple or past continuous to make natural sentences.

1. Until very recently, a man called "the Gatekeeper", _____ on a volcano in Indonesia.
 - a. was lived
 - b. were lived
 - c. was living
 - d. were living
2. Roman writers _____ Vesuvius as a beautiful place covered with gardens and vineyards.
 - a. described
 - b. did describe
 - c. was describing
 - d. were describing
3. Krakatoa killed more than 40,000 people and the noise of the explosion was so loud that _____ for 5,000 kilometres!
 - a. It was travelling
 - b. it were travelling
 - c. it travelled
 - d. travelled

4. The explosion on Krakatoa was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that _____ the Japanese city of Hiroshima.
- a. devastates
 - b. devastated
 - c. devastating
 - d. was devastating
5. One of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia erupted for the second time while _____ the first victims.
- a. did the local people bury
 - b. did the local people buried
 - c. the local people was burying
 - d. the local people were burying

Volcanoes - Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the verbs and then drag and drop the correct ones from the box to complete the sentences. There are more verbs than necessary in the box.

buried	devastated	destroyed	was reminding
burying	said	was saying	made
saying	devastating	destroying	did

1. The local villagers _____ that a man known as “The Gatekeeper” was able to speak to the volcano and to communicate with it.
2. Vesuvius was a beautiful place, covered with gardens and vineyards but that was before it exploded and _____ thousands of people alive under red-hot volcanic ash!
3. The explosion on Krakatoa in 1883 was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that _____ Hiroshima.
4. A powerful volcano took many lives and even erupted for the second time while the local people were _____ the first victims.
5. Some scientists say that the explosion of the supervolcano in Toba almost _____ humankind extinct!
6. The supervolcanoes that almost _____ the human race, changed the climate all over the world and devastated huge areas of land.

Volcanoes - Cloze

Complete the sentences with the correct irregular verb. There are more verbs than necessary in the box.

made, said, took, was, told, were, did, cut, drove, ate
--

1. The local villagers _____ that a man, known as the “Gatekeeper”, lived on the side of a volcano in Indonesia.
2. According to the villagers, he _____ able to speak to the volcano.
3. A recent eruption of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia produced enormous amounts of molten lava and poisonous gases and _____ many lives.
4. The eruption took many lives and even _____ for the second time while the local people were burying the first victims.
5. The supervolcano of Toba almost _____ humankind extinct, only leaving between 3,000 and 10,000 humans on the entire planet!

Volcanoes - True or false - Answers

1. All volcanoes are the same. FALSE
2. There are about 500 active volcanoes in the world. TRUE
3. Volcanoes can be more powerful than a nuclear bomb. TRUE
4. Volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis are not connected. FALSE
5. Nobody has died because of a volcano in the last 50 years. FALSE
6. Some scientists say that a supervolcano almost caused the extinction of the human race.
TRUE

Volcanoes - Matching - Answers

Eruption	The explosion of a volcano
Worship	To pray to a God
Crater	The hole caused by a volcanic explosion
Extinct	Dead, not active
Dormant	In an inactive state, sleeping
Ash	Dust from a volcano
Molten lava	Liquefied rock

Volcanoes - Multiple choice - Answers

1. Until very recently, a man called "the Gatekeeper", _____ on a volcano in Indonesia.
 - a. was lived
 - b. were lived
 - c. was living**
 - d. were living
2. Roman writers _____ Vesuvius as a beautiful place covered with gardens and vineyards.
 - a. described**
 - b. did describe
 - c. was describing
 - d. were describing
3. Krakatoa killed more than 40,000 people and the noise of the explosion was so loud that _____ for 5,000 kilometres!
 - a. It was travelling
 - b. it were travelling
 - c. it travelled**
 - d. travelled

4. The explosion on Krakatoa was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that _____ the Japanese city of Hiroshima.
 - a. devastates
 - b. **devastated**
 - c. devastating
 - d. was devastating
5. One of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia erupted for the second time while _____ the first victims.
 - a. did the local people bury
 - b. did the local people buried
 - c. the local people was burying
 - d. **the local people were burying**

Volcanoes - Drag and drop - Answers

1. The local villagers **said** that a man known as "The Gatekeeper" was able to speak to the volcano and to communicate with it.
2. Vesuvius was a beautiful place, covered with gardens and vineyards but that was before it exploded and **buried** thousands of people alive under red-hot volcanic ash!
3. The explosion on Krakatoa in 1883 was 13,000 times more powerful than the nuclear bomb that **devastated** Hiroshima.
4. A powerful volcano took many lives and even erupted for the second time while the local people were **burying** the first victims.
5. Some scientists say that the explosion of the supervolcano in Toba almost **made** humankind extinct!
6. The supervolcanoes that almost **destroyed** the human race, changed the climate all over the world and devastated huge areas of land.

Volcanoes - Cloze - Answers

1. The local villagers **said** that a man, known as the "Gatekeeper", lived on the side of a volcano in Indonesia.
2. According to the villagers, he **was** able to speak to the volcano.
3. A recent eruption of the most powerful volcanoes in Indonesia produced enormous amounts of molten lava and poisonous gases and **took** many lives.
4. The eruption took many lives and even **erupted** for the second time while the local people were burying the first victims.
5. The supervolcano of Toba almost **made** humankind extinct, only leaving between 3,000 and 10,000 humans on the entire planet!

RENEWABLE ENERGY

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/renewable-energy/>

Renewable energy – Summary

Which do you think is the best renewable energy source? Solar? Wind? But what about when the Sun isn't shining or when the wind isn't blowing? What about nuclear? Do you consider it to be a good alternative to a coal-fired power station? What about where you live? Is it a suitable place for renewable energy? These are some of the questions that you have probably already thought about but what are the "other" possibilities?

There are a number of other sources of renewable energy and, just like wind and solar, they have their advantages and disadvantages. One example is "geothermal power". Geothermal power is generated by simply pumping cold water down into the Earth's hot core where it is heated up and returns as steam to rotate turbines. There are no greenhouse gas emissions and it's relatively safe and inexpensive. It sounds great, doesn't it?! As I am sure you have already guessed, there is a problem.

The problem is accessing the Earth's core to utilise its heat. Finding a suitable location and then testing it can be a time-consuming and expensive process. The best areas for geothermal power are often located on fault lines, such as the famous San Andreas fault line in the United States that causes all the earthquakes in places like San Francisco. Another great area for geothermal power stations is in areas near volcanoes where the hot lava is closer to the Earth's surface but who is crazy enough to build a power station there?!

As we have already said, the UK is probably not the first country you think of when it comes to solar energy! In compensation, it is the windiest country in Europe so wind energy is (or at least should be!) an obvious solution. Another asset that the UK has is the sea. Being an island in the north of Europe means that the UK has a lot of hydropower at its disposal. The two main forms of renewable energy that the sea creates are "tidal" (most places usually experience two high tides and two low tides each day) and "wave" power (which depends on the wind).

Using water to generate electricity as a "green" source of energy is not a new thing and in the same way that *windmills* used *wind* to grind flour, *watermills* did the same thing. In the United States, hydroelectric power is particularly popular with great dams, like the Hoover Dam, being constructed to capture the water's power and provide a large amount of America's renewable energy. Since their construction however, people have become more aware of their negative impact on the environment. Dams can change entire ecosystems affecting everything from fish (especially migrating salmon) to plants and trees as well as any communities that depend on the water downstream.

At this point, it is clear that each source of renewable energy has its advantages and disadvantages. The location is especially important and we have seen that there is not just one, *big solution* that can be applied everywhere. It's also really important to remember *why* we need to research and develop these solutions and, even though they may not be perfect, they are better than the alternative that global warming offers us!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Renewable energy – Summary questions

1. How does geothermal power work?
2. What are the disadvantages of geothermal power?
3. What are the different ways in which water can be used to create energy?
4. When talking about renewable energy sources, why is location so important?
5. What impact do hydroelectric dams have on the environment?

Renewable energy – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kUE0BZtTRc> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kUE0BZtTRc> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Renewable energy – Speech

Hi! Welcome to this unit which talks about “renewable energy”.

Hopefully, unless you have been living on the Moon for the last ten years, you will have a good idea of what renewable energy is and, more importantly, why it is essential but, for the aliens among you, we will start with a little review! ☺

The name, “renewable energy”, gives us a big clue - the fact that you can “*renew*” something means there is an infinite supply - the Sun and wind are probably the most common examples. The opposite of renewable sources of energy are things like coal and oil, which are fossil fuels and have a limited supply and will, one day, run out. The term renewable energy has become synonymous with expressions like “*sustainable energy*”, “*clean energy*” or “*natural energy*” but it depends on your point of view as to whether they are correct or not!

Scientists and geologists tell us that traditional sources of oil and coal are going to run out one day. Apart from that, the biggest problem with fossil fuels, such as coal, is that they emit a lot of harmful gases (known as greenhouse gases) into the environment, which, if you believe the scientists, instead of some media organisations, create global warming. Governments around the world have agreed that it is crucial to develop renewable resources in order to help combat global warming. Many western governments also want to develop alternative energy supplies so they can become more independent and not have to depend on energy produced in other countries. By the way, do you have any idea how much energy Italy imports every year?

So, let’s get down to business and discuss the three biggest contenders in the fight for renewable energy.....

The Sun is one of the main sources of renewable energy – and can be roughly divided into two categories – active and passive.

By passive solar energy, we simply mean the process of the Sun heating up an object or a surface. It is pretty obvious that if you leave something in the sunlight, it gets hot, right? Well, this simple process can have more applications than you might think. Things like:

- Glass greenhouses that allow us to grow summer vegetables all year round (there are plenty of greenhouses in Liguria, for example)
- Solar cooking, which is a technique for cooking food without using electricity or gas but can easily reach temperatures of 150 °C and
- solar water treatment to sterilise water or even remove salt; it’s ideal for hot, remote locations and we all know there are lots of those in the world!

We are probably most familiar with the Sun heating up the buildings where we live, study and work. This brings us on to a whole different aspect of solar energy as the Sun sometimes creates too much heat and can make buildings and cars unbearably hot! This aspect is becoming increasingly important in architecture. There is a new emphasis on making buildings more energy efficient and using the Sun’s energy for *natural* heating and designing the building so it doesn’t get too hot. A great example of this can be found in Berlin’s parliamentary building called the “Reichstag”, which was designed by the British Architect Sir Norman Foster.

By “active solar energy”, we generally refer to the field of photovoltaics. Photovoltaics (sometimes referred to as solar panels) convert the Sun’s energy into electricity. Compared to other renewable sources of energy, such as wind, photovoltaic technology is comparatively new. Nowadays, it is becoming increasingly popular especially as the efficiency improves and the high production costs are starting to come down.

It is already quite common to see small solar panels on things like street lamps or on individual houses, particularly in remote areas. This is because solar panels are relatively easy to install and maintain and can be a cost-effective way of providing electricity to areas that don’t have access to the power grid. There are other advantages too: solar panels are silent (you’ll see what I mean by this later!) , there are no offensive gases and they require very little maintenance so, all in all, they sound great, don’t they?

There are two main disadvantages of energy from photovoltaics. The biggest barrier with the development of this technology so far has been cost. The initial investment can take more than ten years before it starts to pay for itself, which, as people tend to think about the short term, seems a very long time! Things are improving and companies like Google, who want to make a good, hard, green statement, are installing a number of solar panels at their headquarters to set a good example and help promote the technology.

The other more practical problem is that the Sun doesn’t always shine! If you want to utilise their power at night, photovoltaic systems need batteries, which make it even more expensive. Having no sunlight is not only a night-time problem as rainy and cloudy weather conditions can dramatically reduce performance, so, if you live in a place like the UK, for example, maybe there are some more effective renewable energy sources!

Wind energy is another important source of renewable energy. Using wind to produce energy is not a new thing. Hundreds of years ago, farmers used windmills to grind flour to produce bread – you can still see some beautiful examples of these windmills in Holland, which is a very flat country but close to the sea so it’s quite windy. Contemporary wind turbines are a completely different thing. They are enormous, modern-looking machines that, unlike the old-fashioned windmills, are often built in groups of ten, twenty or even more to make a *wind farm*, which can make a big change to the landscape.

So what are the advantages of wind energy? Well, like the Sun, its carbon footprint is very low because it is a clean and renewable resource. Wind turbines are also becoming more and more efficient so the electricity output is constantly improving. To give you an idea, a modern turbine in a good location can generate 6.5 million units of electricity each year – that’s enough to run a computer for 2,250 years- is that long enough for you?! Besides their comparatively high output, one of the other advantages of wind turbines, is that the base of a wind turbine actually only occupies a few square metres of land so the terrain around the turbine can still be used for other purposes such as agriculture and farming.

So, what’s the problem with wind energy? Why don’t we see more wind turbines and why doesn’t it produce more of our electricity? These are good questions!

Wind is stronger in some areas than others because of different types of landforms like mountains, valleys and plains. This means that some areas of the world are simply not suitable for wind farms as the wind is not strong or consistent enough. Generally speaking, good locations for wind farms are at the top of rounded hills, like those in Tuscany, next to the sea, particularly on islands such as Sardinia and in mountain valleys, like those in Trentino.

The areas I’ve just mentioned can give us two clues as to why wind energy is not more common. The first is accessibility. Some of these areas are difficult to reach and so erecting

wind turbines can be a difficult and costly event. The second problem is beauty. The areas that I described as being perfect for wind farms are among some of the most beautiful areas in Italy and not everybody is in favour of seeing loads of these machines completely changing the landscape. What do you think? Are they beautiful or ugly? Can you imagine seeing them from the beach in Sardinia or in the hills of Tuscany? I'm not so sure.

Even if the zone in question is not one of the most beautiful in the world, there are a great deal of people who like the idea of wind farms but just not where they live! There is an expression that describes these people perfectly – N.I.M.B.Ys. N.I.M.B.Y stands for “Not In My Back Yard” and believe me, there are lots of them! Apart from the question of what they look like, there is also the problem of how they *sound*. Maybe it seems a little strange but they can be quite noisy and have even been compared to a plane's jet engine. Would you like to live near a place that was as noisy as a jet engine or are you a N.I.M.B.Y?! ☺

Another form of energy that we need to consider is nuclear. Maybe you think it is strange that we are talking about nuclear power in a unit called “renewable energy” but nuclear power is considered by some to be a “*green energy*” because it doesn't produce any greenhouse gases, such as CO₂, so it doesn't contribute to global warming. So, just as we did with solar and wind energy, let's break it down into advantages and disadvantages so you can decide for yourself if you think it's a viable option or not.

Apart from not producing greenhouse gases, nuclear power stations are also very efficient. They produce a huge quantity of energy so one nuclear power station can produce electricity and meet demand for a large number of houses, especially when compared to solar and wind energy. Another important consideration is that nuclear power stations can produce energy 24/7 because, unlike solar and wind energy, they are not affected by things like the weather conditions. So far so good but what about the disadvantages?

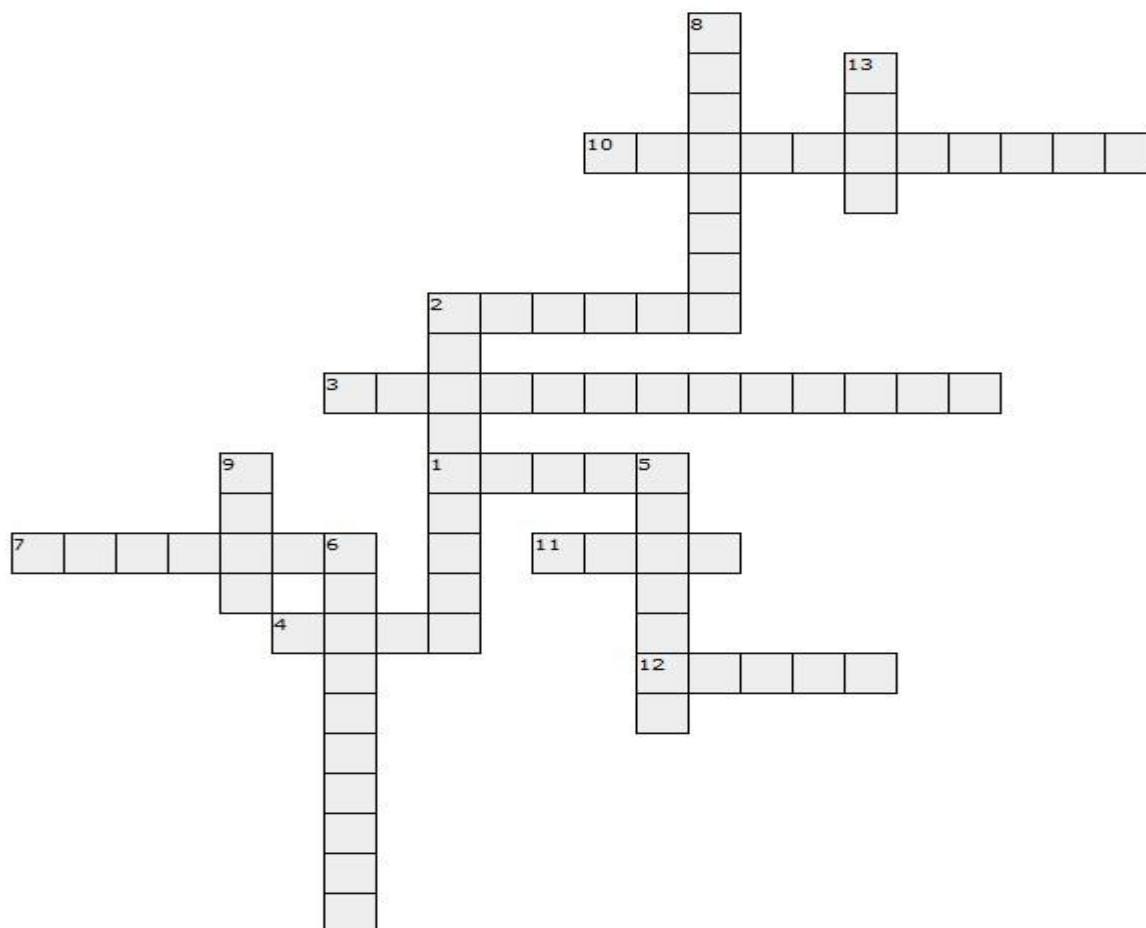
Well, the most obvious disadvantage is the production of radioactive waste. The radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is extremely dangerous and must be managed very carefully for hundreds of years. There have been disasters too. The most infamous event happened in 1986 in Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union. The disaster demonstrated just how potentially lethal nuclear energy can be, causing serious damage for hundreds of miles around. Nuclear energy supporters point out that modern nuclear reactors are much safer these days as technology and safety features have improved. The bravest of these supporters even point out that there have been fewer fatalities in nuclear-related incidents compared to coal mines but that's not an argument I would like to use!

One thing to consider here, is the influence of films and the media. There have been several disaster movies made about nuclear attacks and catastrophes and the most ardent opponents are quick to point out that nuclear power plants are prime targets for terrorist attacks describing 9/11 style attacks on nuclear power stations on American and British soil. But what do you think? Is nuclear a real alternative to help decrease dangerous carbon emissions? Is the problem of dealing with radioactive waste for hundreds of years after its production worth it? I don't know the answers but one thing is for sure, it's going to be the subject of a heated debate for many years!

I hope you enjoyed this unit and until next time, ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Renewable energy - Crossword



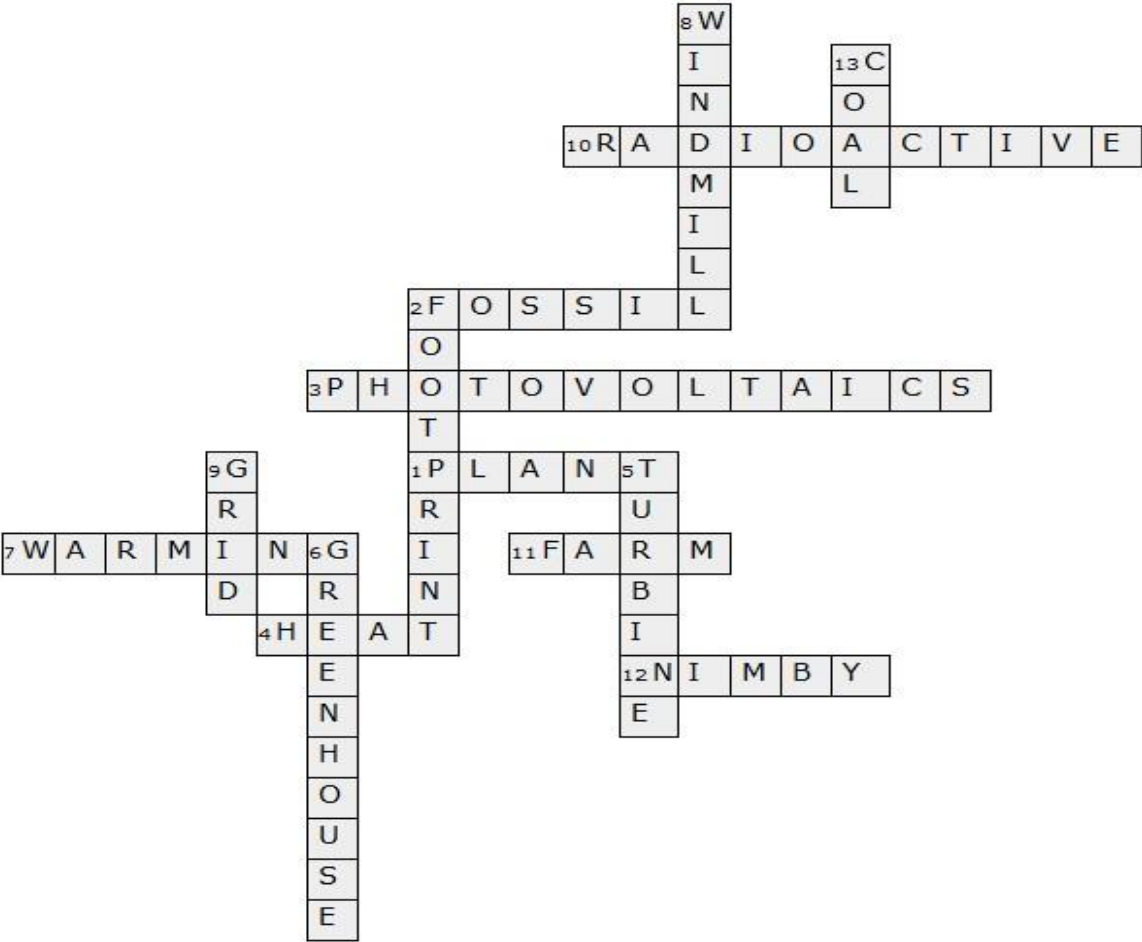
Across:

1. Another word for a power station
3. Method of generating electrical power from solar energy
4. Noun of the adjective hot
2. Word to describe a particular type of fuel such as oil and coal
7. Word associated with "Global" to describe the problem of climate change
10. Word to describe the waste from nuclear power stations
11. Many wind turbines together are known as a "wind....."
12. An acronym to describe a person who supports development but not near where they live

Down:

2. A word associated with "carbon" used to describe the impact people have on the environment
5. A modern machine that generates electricity using wind power
6. A place made of glass and used to grow vegetables all year round
8. A traditional mill that uses wind power
9. Word associated with "power" to describe the network of cables to transport electricity
13. A common fossil fuel

Renewable energy – Crossword keys



Renewable energy – Spot the mistake

Read the nine sentences and find the **seven** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g.

Scientists and geologists tell us that traditional sources of oil and ~~wind~~ **coal** are going to run out one day.

1. Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind have a limited supply.
2. Fossil fuels have an infinite supply and will, one day, run out.
3. Do you have some idea how much energy Italy imports every year?
4. The Sun sometimes creates too much heat and can make buildings and cars unbearably cold!
5. There is a new emphasis on making buildings more energy efficient and using the Sun's energy for *natural* heating and designing the building so it doesn't get too hot.
6. The base of a wind turbine actually only occupies a little_square metres of land so the surrounding terrain can still be used for agriculture and farming.
7. Some_areas of the world are simply not suitable for sun farms as the wind is not strong or consistent enough.
8. There are a great deal of people who like the idea of wind farms but just not why they live!
9. Nuclear power is considered by some to be a "*green energy*" because it doesn't produce much greenhouse gas.

Renewable energy – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind have **an infinite** supply.
2. Fossil fuels have **a limited** supply and will, one day, run out.
3. Do you have **any** idea how much energy Italy imports every year?
4. The Sun sometimes creates too much heat and can make buildings and cars unbearably **hot!**
5. There is a new emphasis on making buildings more energy efficient and using the Sun's energy for *natural* heating and designing the building so it doesn't get too hot.
6. The base of a wind turbine actually only occupies a **few** square metres of land so the surrounding terrain can still be used for agriculture and farming.
7. Some areas of the world are simply not suitable for **wind** farms as the wind is not strong or consistent enough.
8. There are a great deal of people who like the idea of wind farms but just not **where** they live!
9. Nuclear power is considered by some to be a "*green energy*" because it doesn't produce much greenhouse gas.

Renewable energy – True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. Coal and oil are examples of renewable energy.
2. Most scientists agree that global warming is caused by the burning of fossil fuels.
3. Architecture and design are important elements in utilising solar energy.
4. Solar panels are relatively easy to install.
5. Windmills are a very new technology.
6. The land near wind turbines is unusable.
7. Wind turbines are silent.

Renewable energy – Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Radioactive waste	Energy that has an infinite supply
Viable option	Combustible fuel such as oil and coal
Wind farms	Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect
Carbon footprint	Photovoltaic panels to collect the Sun's energy
Solar panels	A traditional mill that is powered by the wind
Windmills	A person who supports the idea of development but just not where he/she lives
Greenhouse gases	The total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organisation, event, product or person
Renewable energy	A collection of wind turbines
N.I.M.B.Y	A realistic possibility
Fossil fuels	Product left over from a nuclear reactor

Renewable energy – Multiple choice

Choose an appropriate quantifier to make natural sentences.

1. The biggest problem with fossil fuels such as coal is that they emit _____ harmful gases into the environment.
 - a. any
 - b. much
 - c. a little
 - d. a lot of
2. Do you have any idea _____ energy Italy imports every year?.
 - a. how much
 - b. how many
 - c. much
 - d. many

3. Solar water treatment to sterilise or even remove salt- it's ideal for hot, remote locations and there are _____ those in the world!.
 - a. much
 - b. some
 - c. lots of
 - d. any
4. Sometimes the Sun creates _____ heat and can make buildings and cars, for example, unbearably hot!
 - a. too many
 - b. too much
 - c. much
 - d. too
5. Companies like Google, who want to make a green statement, are installing _____ solar panels at their headquarters to set a good example for all
 - a. a large amount of
 - b. a number of
 - c. a great deal of
 - d. a bit of
6. Hundreds of years ago, farmers used windmills to grind flour to produce bread – you can still see _____ beautiful examples of these windmills in Holland.
 - a. any
 - b. some
 - c. too much
 - d. much
7. The base of a wind turbine actually only occupies _____ square metres of land so the land around the turbine can still be used for many purposes such as agriculture and farming.
 - a. few
 - b. a few
 - c. little
 - d. a little

Renewable energy – Drag and drop

Drag and drop the words from the box to explain the dialogue. There are more words than necessary in the box.

Power plant, Coal, Solar panels, Fossil fuel, Power grid, Global warming, Turbine, Waste, Plains, Supply

1. A quantity or amount of something. _____
2. Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon content. _____
3. A common fuel. _____

4. An increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. (especially that causes climatic changes). _____
5. A photovoltaic system to collect the Sun's rays. _____
6. A system of cables through which electrical power is distributed. _____
7. Rotary engine in which the kinetic energy converted into mechanical energy. _____
8. Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted. _____
9. A generating station. _____
10. An area of flat land. _____

Renewable energy – Cloze

Complete the sentences with an appropriate noun.

1. The opposite of a renewable source of energy is related to coal and oil, which are _____ fuels.
2. The term _____ energy has become synonymous with clean energy or natural energy.
3. The Sun is one of the main _____ of renewable energy.
4. Glass _____ allow us to grow summer vegetables all year round.
5. Sometimes the Sun creates too much _____ and can make buildings and cars, for example, unbearably hot!
6. If you want to utilise their power at night, _____ systems need battery systems.
7. One of the other advantages of wind turbines, is that the _____ of a wind turbine actually only occupies a few square metres of land.

Renewable energy – True or false – Answers

1. Coal and oil are examples of renewable energy. FALSE
2. Most scientists agree that global warming is caused by the burning of fossil fuels. TRUE
3. Architecture and design are important elements in utilising solar energy. TRUE
4. Solar panels are relatively easy to install. TRUE
5. Windmills are a very new technology. FALSE
6. The land near wind turbines is unusable. FALSE
7. Wind turbines are silent. FALSE

Renewable energy – Matching – Answers

Renewable energy	Energy that has an infinite supply
Fossil fuels	Combustible fuel such as oil and coal
Greenhouse gases	Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect
Solar panels	Photovoltaic panels to collect the Sun's energy
Windmills	A traditional mill that is powered by the wind
N.I.M.B.Y	A person who supports the idea of development but just not where he/she lives
Carbon footprint	The total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organisation, event, product or person
Wind farms	A collection of wind turbines
Viable option	A realistic possibility
Radioactive waste	Product left over from a nuclear reactor

Renewable energy – Multiple choice – Answers

1. The biggest problem with fossil fuels such as coal is that they emit _____ harmful gases into the environment.
 - a. any
 - b. much
 - c. a little
 - d. a lot of**
2. Do you have any idea _____ energy Italy imports every year?.
 - a. how much**
 - b. how many
 - c. much
 - d. many
3. Solar water treatment to sterilise or even remove salt- it's ideal for hot, remote locations and there are _____ those in the world!
 - a. much
 - b. some
 - c. lots of**
 - d. any

4. Sometimes the Sun creates _____ heat and can make buildings and cars, for example, unbearably hot!
- a. too many
 - b. too much**
 - c. much
 - d. too
5. Companies like Google, who want to make a green statement, are installing _____ solar panels at their headquarters to set a good example for all.
- a. a large amount of
 - b. a number of**
 - c. a great deal of
 - d. a bit of
6. Hundreds of years ago, farmers used windmills to grind flour to produce bread – you can still see _____ beautiful examples of these windmills in Holland.
- a. any
 - b. some**
 - c. too much
 - d. much
7. The base of a wind turbine actually only occupies _____ square metres of land so the land around the turbine can still be used for many purposes such as agriculture and farming.
- a. few
 - b. a few**
 - c. little
 - d. a little

Renewable energy – Drag and drop - Answers

1. A quantity or amount of something. **Supply**
2. Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon content. **Fossil fuel**
3. A common fuel. **Coal**
4. An increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. (especially that causes climatic changes). **Global warming**
5. A photovoltaic system to collect the Sun's rays. **Solar panel**
6. A system of cables through which electrical power is distributed. **Power grid**
7. Rotary engine in which the kinetic energy is converted into mechanical energy. **Turbine**
8. Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted. **Waste**
9. A generating station. **Power plant**
10. An area of flat land. **Plain**

Renewable energy – Cloze – Answers

1. The opposite of a renewable source of energy is related to things like coal and oil, which are **fossil** fuels.
2. The term **renewable** energy has become synonymous with clean energy or natural energy.
3. The Sun is one of the main **sources** of renewable energy.
4. Glass **greenhouses** allow us to grow summer vegetables all year round.
5. Sometimes the Sun creates too much **heat** and can make buildings and cars, for example, unbearably hot!
6. If you want to utilise their power at night, **photovoltaic** systems need battery systems.
7. One of the other advantages of wind turbines, is that the **base** of a wind turbine actually only occupies a few square metres of land.

OIL

<https://understand-energy.stanford.edu/energy-resources/fossil-fuel-energy/oil>

Oil – Summary

Oil has undoubtedly had a massive influence on the modern world and many would even argue that it *defined* it. Oil is inextricably associated with the industrial revolution as it (and coal, another fossil fuel) provided the power for the revolution. The change the industrial revolution made to the world, if you think about it, is absolutely amazing. We probably take some of the most important things for granted. Light, heating and electricity were all revolutionised with the discovery of how to distil a fuel, called kerosene, from crude oil. Believe it or not, before this discovery, people in North America used whale oil as a fuel for lamps and some people say that substituting whale oil with kerosene probably saved a number of species from extinction!

With the industrial revolution came the automobile industry. The automobile is often seen as one of the most important symbols of progress and freedom in the Western world as it allows autonomy; it was oil that fuelled this enormous advancement. It's hard to believe now but, until the mass production of cars, horses were the main means of individual transport. Travelling by horse and carriage was not particularly comfortable, especially for longer journeys and, of course, you had to look after the horses, which was almost a full-time job! As people moved from the countryside to the cities, automobiles allowed the cities to expand as they gave people the possibility to travel where they wanted, when they wanted.

In the present day, oil has truly established itself as one of the most important products in the world's economy. Like gold and other precious metals, it is one of the most valuable and influential commodities on Wall Street and other stock exchanges around the world. Fluctuations in its price, as demonstrated in recent years as well as in the 1970's, can have a massive impact on the global economy as its power is often abused by politicians around the world.

Mankind has learnt to be very creative with oil. Apart from a number of different fuels for energy and transport, can you imagine a world without plastic? Plastic is one of the most flexible and durable products known to man and can be used to make so many different products that it's hard to think now how we survived before its invention! There are also several pharmaceutical products that depend on oil, which is another example of how useful, or maybe essential, it is as a product.

Like many things in this world, mankind is guilty of abusing oil and the products it makes. For example, before climate change became a real concern for "normal" people, car manufacturers were wasteful and paid little attention to making car engines efficient in order to conserve supplies. We have also developed a culture of buying things one day and throwing them away the next, which has a serious impact on the environment. Hopefully, we can learn to manage oil in a responsible way and learn, for once, not to abuse this precious resource.

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Oil – Summary questions

1. Why was oil so important for the industrial revolution?
2. In which way does the automobile symbolise progress and freedom?
3. What influence does oil have on the world's economy?
4. Besides fuel and energy, what other products depend on oil?
5. In which ways has mankind abused oil?

Oil – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCGGu8Ngu4o> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCGGu8Ngu4o> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Oil-Speech

Hello and welcome to this unit on *oil*.

Oil (the oil we use in industry, by the way, not on our salads!) was formed from the remains of dead animals and plants that lived millions of years ago before the dinosaurs. Over time, the remains of these dead animals and plants were covered by layers of sand and rock deep under ground. Heat and pressure from these layers helped the remains turn into what we call "crude oil". Crude oil is considered to be very valuable mainly because of its high energy density. It is the source of a number of fuels such as gasoline (or petrol), diesel as well as other fuels used in aeroplanes, for example. It's easy to take these things for granted but can you imagine a life without cars and planes? How would we travel if there were no oil? How many people would lose their jobs if all the transport companies closed down?

What you might not realise is that oil is also used in many other products. The pharmaceutical industry is a good example. I'm sure we could survive without creams and lotions for minor problems but what about the serious stuff? What would happen if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly had no more drugs and medicine to give the sick and dying? It's not a very nice thought but it is something that the governments all around the world should think about.

Perhaps the most important product to come from oil, besides fuel, is plastic. Plastic is a very generic term as there are hundreds of different types with different characteristics. Because of this, it means it is very difficult to find a product that doesn't contain at least some plastic. Think about it - when was the last time you bought something that was 100% natural? Computers, DVDs, water bottles and now even cars.... the list is almost endless but what would we do without them? Could you survive without your mobile phone?

Even if you only bought things made of wood or other natural elements, the next question is how would it get to the shop? It's an important question because much of our transportation system, such as trucks and vans run on oil. As we look deeper into the world's economy, it becomes increasingly more apparent that oil is truly essential. There is a very interesting video related to this subject on Youtube. It talks about what life would be like if all the oil on earth suddenly disappeared – you should take a look.

So, oil has been around for millions of years but we only started using it about 150 years ago – what took us so long?! Well, there are some very good reasons for this. Firstly, you have to find the oil! Scientists and engineers start by exploring one area and studying rock samples from the earth. They take measurements and, if the site seems promising, they start drilling. Technology and improved equipment make the process a little easier these days but it's far from easy and it's still possible that they could make mistakes! The second problem, after finding the oil, is accessing it. With a few exceptions, oil is incredibly difficult to access as it is usually deep under ground and covered by thousands of tons of dense rock, which makes it very difficult to reach.

If you have seen any films about striking oil, such as "*Giant*" and "*There Will Be Blood*" (which I talk about in the unit on cinema), you should have a good idea of what the process is like. It can be a very dangerous process as different layers of rock, explosive gases as well as things like equipment failure make it very challenging. The men responsible for managing this dangerous operation are called "roughnecks". The roughnecks have to set up the rigs, maintain drilling equipment and connect pipes, which involves working very long and hard hours in all types of weather conditions.

They get paid very well but it's not a job for everyone. What about you? Would you be interested? Maybe you should watch this video before you answer!

So far, we have only spoken about drilling for oil on land but there is another possibility – offshore drilling. Offshore drilling means drilling for oil at sea. Countries like the USA are building more and more offshore oil platforms, or rigs, as demand for oil increases and the oil that is comparatively accessible dries up. It is a very tough operation, especially as the weather conditions in places like the Gulf of Mexico can be extreme with hurricanes and tornadoes regularly hitting the rigs at speeds of 100 km/h - scary stuff! What about you? If they paid you lots of money, would you work on an oil rig?

As I said before, working with oil can be a dangerous business but it's not only the roughnecks who are in danger. In April 2010, we saw the worst marine oil disaster in history as the *Deepwater Horizon* oil rig suffered an explosion that sent millions of barrels of oil flowing into the Mexican Gulf. The oil spill caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife habitats and some estimates say that the oil covered an area of about 10,000 km², which is absolutely huge! Because the explosion was at sea, it was especially difficult to manage and no one knows for sure how much oil was lost.

The owners of the Deepwater Horizon rig were heavily criticised for how they dealt with the disaster. They were accused of not taking adequate precautions before the explosion, poor communication during the disaster and of trying to hide its severity. It cost BP billions of dollars to try and clean up the oil spill but it will take much longer for them to clean up their image! What do you think? Do you think they could have avoided the disaster? What precautions should they have taken? Should there be a limit on how deep the oil companies can drill at sea?

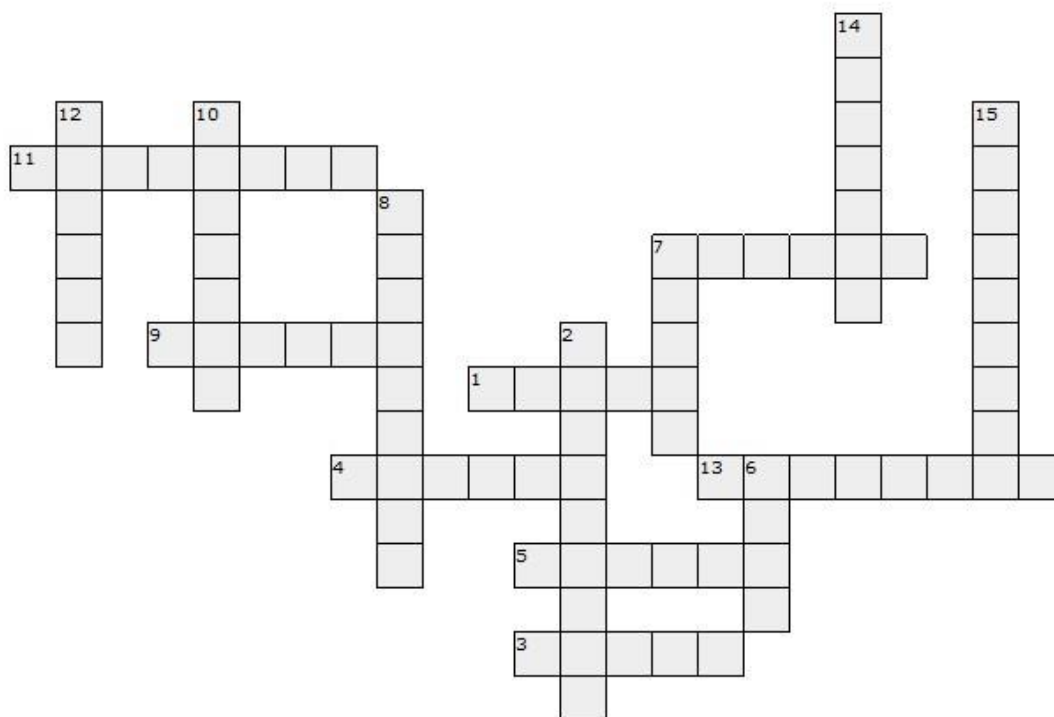
So what about the future of oil? Scientists and geologists have warned us for a long time that oil is going to run out because it is a finite substance. This remains true and we must start thinking about what we will do when it runs out. However, the original predictions underestimated the skill and creativity of mankind as new techniques are developed to reach oil reserves that were previously considered unreachable (at least economically speaking), so we don't have to worry just yet!

For every barrel of oil, more than half is used for transportation and this is a field which has also dramatically improved. Engines have become much more efficient, travelling for many more kilometres on the same quantity of fuel. The Americans have even started using smaller cars too as the "silver lining" of the economic crisis means that people have started paying more attention to where their money goes and have realised there really is no need for a huge 4x4 monster truck just to go to the local supermarket! ;-)

Well, I hope you enjoyed it as it's time for me to say ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Oil – Crossword



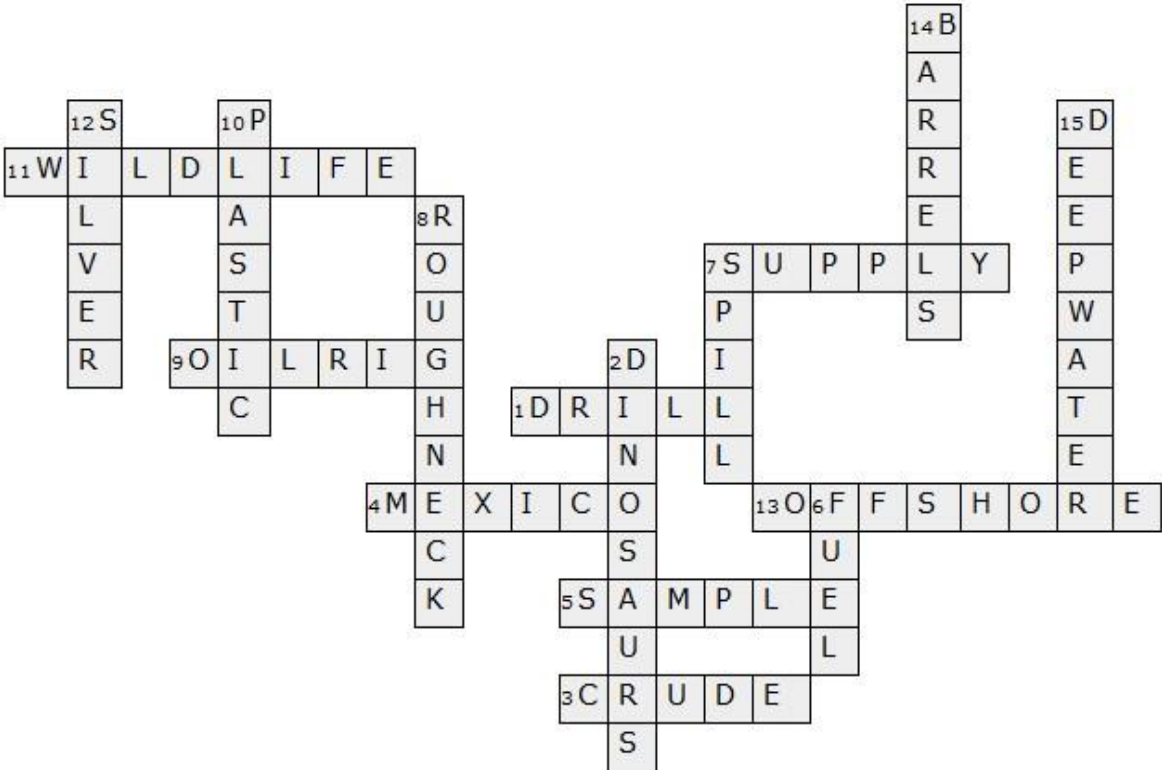
Across:

1. To make a hole
3. Oil in its natural state
4. The Gulf of _____, where the 2010 disaster took place
5. An example of a product
9. Oil platform
11. Birds and animals that are not domesticated
7. A quantity of something available
13. At sea, away from the land

Down:

2. Oil came before these prehistoric animals (DINOSAURS)
6. The main product from crude oil (FUEL)
7. A liquid which 'escapes' (SPILL)
8. The man who works on an oilrig (ROUGHNECK)
10. One of the most important products from oil (PLASTIC)
12. The "_____ lining" - a good thing from a bad situation. (SILVER)
14. The round container where oil is stored (BARRELS)
15. _____ Horizon – the name of the oilrig that exploded (DEEPWATER)

Oil – Crossword keys



Oil – Spot the mistake

Read the eleven sentences and find the **seven** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g.

animals

Oil was formed from the remains of dead ~~dinosaurs~~ and plants that lived millions of years ago.

1. Over time, the remains of dead animals and plants were covered by layers of sand and rock deep underground. Heat and pressure from these layers helped the remains turn into what we call “rude oil”.
2. What will happen if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly had no more drugs and medicine to give the sick?
3. Scientists and engineers begin by studying rock samples from the earth. They take measurements and, if the site seems promising, they start praying.
4. With a few exceptions, oil is incredibly difficult to access as it is usually deep underground and covered by thousands of tons of dense rock.
5. Countries like the USA are building more and more onshore oil platforms.
6. Scientists and geologists have warned us for a long time that oil is going to run out. We can’t start thinking about what we will do when it runs out.
7. Roughhands have to set up the rigs, maintain drilling equipment and connect pipes – it’s a very dangerous job.
8. If they paid you lots of money, would you work on an oi lrig?
9. In April 2010, the *Deepwater Horizon* oil rig suffered an explosion that sent millions of cups of oil flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.
10. The oil drill caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife habitats and some estimates say that the oil covered an area of about 10,000 km².
11. Engines have become much more efficient, travelling for many more kilometres on the same quantity of fuel.

Oil – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Over time, the remains of dead animals and plants were covered by layers of sand and rock deep underground. Heat and pressure from these layers helped the remains turn into what we call “**crude oil**”.
2. What **would** happen if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly had no more drugs and medicine to give the sick?
3. Scientists and engineers begin by studying rock samples from the earth. They take measurements and, if the site seems promising, they start **drilling**.
4. With a few exceptions, oil is incredibly difficult to access as it is usually deep underground and covered by thousands of tons of dense rock.
5. Countries like the USA are building more and more **offshore** oil platforms.
6. Scientists and geologists have warned us for a long time that oil is going to run out. We must start thinking about what we will do when it runs out.
7. **Roughnecks** have to set up the rigs, maintain drilling equipment and connect pipes – it’s a very dangerous job.
8. If they paid you lots of money, would you work on an oil rig?
9. In April 2010, the *Deepwater Horizon* oil rig suffered an explosion that sent millions of **barrels** of oil flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.
10. The oil **spill** caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife habitats and some estimates say that the oil covered an area of about 10,000 km².
11. Engines have become much more efficient, travelling many more kilometres on the same quantity of fuel.

Oil - True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. Oil comes from dinosaur remains.
2. The only products to be produced from crude oil are fuel.
3. Because it is a natural substance, oil is generally easy to access.
4. New technology means oil companies never make mistakes when they are looking for oil.
5. Offshore drilling is becoming more popular in the United States.
6. The Gulf of Mexico oil spill caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife.
7. One day, oil supplies will run out.

Oil - Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Barrels	A person who works on an oil platform
Offshore	A platform used at sea
Rock samples	A type of container often used for liquids and also used as a measurement
To drill	A verb used for the movement of a liquid
Roughneck	An example or a specimen (of rock)
To flow	A situation when oil enters the sea (or land) accidentally
Rig	To make a hole or to search for oil
Oil spill	At sea, away from the land

Oil - Multiple choice

Select the correct form of the verb to complete these sentences.

1. How _____ travel if there were no oil?
 - a. we will
 - b. will we
 - c. would we
 - d. we would
2. How many people would lose their jobs if all the transport companies _____ down?
 - a. close
 - b. closed
 - c. will close
 - d. would close
3. What _____ if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly had no more drugs and medicine to give the sick and dying?

- a. happens
 - b. happened
 - c. will happen
 - d. would happen
4. Even if you only _____ things made of wood or other natural elements, the next question is how would it get to the shop?
- a. buy
 - b. bought
 - c. will buy
 - d. would buy
5. What would life be like if all the oil suddenly _____?
- a. disappear
 - b. disappeared
 - c. will disappear
 - d. would disappear
6. If they paid you lots of money, _____ on an oil rig?
- a. you will work
 - b. will you work
 - c. you would work
 - d. would you work

Oil - Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the different modal verb constructions and then drag and drop the correct one from the box to complete the sentences.

can	should	could	might
must	has to	don't have to	

1. Drilling for oil _____ be a very dangerous process.
2. A roughneck _____ set up the rigs, maintain drilling equipment and connect pipes.
1. _____ you survive without plastic products, from your mobile phone to your toothbrush?!
3. What you _____ not realise is that oil is also used to make many other products apart from fuel.
4. _____ there be a limit on how deep the oil companies can drill at sea?
5. One day, oil is going to run out so we _____ start thinking about what we will do.
6. New drilling techniques mean we _____ worry about oil running out just yet.

Oil - Cloze

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. There are more verbs than necessary in the box.

has, have, had, is, are, were, exist, pay, paid
--

1. How would we travel if there ____ no oil?
2. What would we use if plastic didn't ____?
3. What would happen if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly ____ no more medicine?
4. It would be much harder to find oil if the companies didn't ____ sophisticated equipment.
5. If they ____ you lots of money, would you work on an oil rig?

Oil - True or false - Answers

1. Oil comes from dinosaur remains. FALSE
2. The only products to be produced from crude oil are fuel. FALSE
3. Because it is a natural substance, oil is generally easy to access. FALSE
4. New technology means oil companies never make mistakes when they are looking for oil.
FALSE
5. Offshore drilling is becoming more popular in the United States. TRUE
6. The Gulf of Mexico oil spill caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife. TRUE
7. One day, oil supplies will run out. TRUE

Oil - Matching - Answers

Barrels	A type of container often used for liquids and also used as a measurement
Offshore	At sea away from the land
Rock samples	An example or a specimen (of rock)
To drill	To make a hole or to search for oil
Roughneck	A person who works on an oil platform
To flow	A verb used for the movement of a liquid
Rig	A platform used at sea
Oil spill	A situation when oil enters the sea (or land) accidentally

Oil - Multiple choice - Answers

1. How _____ travel if there were no oil?
 - a. we will
 - b. will we
 - c. would we**
 - d. we would
2. How many people would lose their jobs if all the transport companies _____ down?
 - a. close
 - b. closed**
 - c. will close
 - d. would close
3. What _____ if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly had no more drugs and medicine to give the sick and dying?
 - a. happens
 - b. happened
 - c. will happen
 - d. would happen**

4. Even if you only _____ things made of wood or other natural elements, the next question is how would it get to the shop?
 - a. buy
 - b. bought**
 - c. will buy
 - d. would buy
5. What would life be like if all the oil suddenly _____?
 - a. disappear
 - b. disappeared**
 - c. will disappear
 - d. would disappear
6. If they paid you lots of money, _____ on an oil rig?
 - a. you will work
 - b. will you work
 - c. you would work
 - d. would you work**

Oil - Drag and drop -Answers

2. Drilling for oil **can** be a very dangerous process.
3. A roughneck **has to** set up the rigs, maintain drilling equipment and connect pipes.
4. **Could** you survive without plastic products, from your mobile phone to your toothbrush?!
5. What you **might** not realise is that oil is also used to make many other products apart from fuel.
6. **Should** there be a limit on how deep the oil companies can drill at sea?
7. One day, oil is going to run out so we **must** start thinking about what we will do.
8. New drilling techniques mean we **don't have to** worry about oil running out just yet.

Oil - Cloze -Answers

1. How would we travel if there **were** no oil?
2. What would we use if plastic didn't **exist**?
3. What would happen if all of the hospitals around the world suddenly **had** no more medicine?
4. It would be much harder to find oil if the companies didn't **have** sophisticated equipment.
5. If they **paid** you lots of money, would you work on an oil rig?

TECHNOLOGY

<https://enrichment.michiganvirtual.org/course/ai-literacy>

Technology – Summary

We have already heard how artificial intelligence, or A.I, is used in hundreds of everyday appliances from satellite navigations (sat navs) to vacuum cleaners and how scientists are divided about its future. What we do know is that even if A.I. doesn't develop into something that creates computers more intelligent than us (but not necessarily taking over the world!), we can be sure that even Weak A.I. will still be very impressive and will change our lives as we enter the next generation of technology and it seems that step is not so far away. Every year, there is a competition for promising A.I. engineers to beat the "Turing Test". This test, named after the grandfather of A.I. Alan Turing, challenges the A.I. scientists to build a machine that can convince a panel of judges that the machine is, in fact, a human being - the machine must convince at least 4 of the 12 judges in order to win. The best so far convinced three judges so surely it is going to happen soon, don't you think?

So what else will change our lives? We can look back at some films and television series to give us some inspiration as it seems they are quite good at predicting the future! Back in the 1970s, for example, there was a TV series called "The Six Million Dollar Man". It was about an astronaut who was involved in a serious accident and needed to have surgery that cost.....yes, you've guessed it, six million dollars! He was given a bionic eye that allowed him to see things far-away in the distance, a bionic arm, which made him incredibly strong and bionic legs that allowed him to run at 100km/h!

Since the TV show, bionic body parts have become increasingly common. There is an example of a 73-year-old blind man being able to see again with the help of a bionic eye, patients with bionic arms and legs which help them to have a normal life and even the example of Oscar the cat, who lost his back feet in a freak accident and had bionic replacements – you can google it if you don't believe me!

A more recent production that saw something supernatural was Harry Potter. Apart from his ability to perform magic tricks, he also has a very useful invisibility cloak. In the film, he covers himself with the special cloak and moves around Hogwarts unseen by everybody around him. Invisibility is truly the stuff of science fiction and comic books but apparently some clever scientists in the US have taken us one step closer to this seemingly impossible dream. The scientists aren't quite there yet but reports suggest that the US military is very interested so....

Another popular theme in sci-fi (science-fiction) films is time travel. From "Back to the Future" to "The Terminator", it's another one of Hollywood's obsessions. Film director Spike Lee made another movie on the subject (which is called "Time Traveler", funnily enough!). The film is based on the scientist, Ronald Mallett, who tried to find a way to time-travel in order to save his father, who died at the very young age of 33. His studies into black holes have helped get an understanding of the relationship between light and time and who knows, maybe one day we will be able to travel back in time although if it were possible, wouldn't somebody have visited us already?!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Technology – Summary questions

1. What is the Turing test?
2. What is your opinion about this?
3. What true life examples are there from the 70's TV series "The Six Million Dollar Man"?
4. Which technological breakthrough has something in common with Harry Potter?
5. Why did scientist Ronald Mallett decide to study the concept of time travel?

Technology – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oRJf8NGkxaI> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oRJf8NGkxaI> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Technology - Speech

Hello! Welcome to this unit on technology. So let me start with a question for you - what's the first thing that you think of when you hear the expression "Artificial Intelligence"? Robots that can walk and talk; cars that can drive themselves or even machines that are going to take over the world – these are some of the things that might come to mind when talking about Artificial Intelligence, or A.I. Your idea of what A.I. is probably heavily influenced by Hollywood. There are hundreds of films, both new and old, that have introduced us to all different kinds of robots and humanoids that are either so sweet that you want one in your family, like Pixar's Wall-E, for example, or so scary that you know you are going to have nightmares before the movie is even over!

What you might not realise is that Artificial Intelligence machines are already all around us! Okay, maybe we are not talking about androids with perfect skin and hair that look and sound exactly like humans (we will come back to the Hollywood influence in a minute) but scientists have already brought us A.I. in the form of web search engines, car route planners, speech recognition, home robot vacuum cleaners and many other things but these seem like *normal* products and are not usually viewed as Artificial Intelligence as we would *like* to know it! So what do you think so far? Can you clearly describe what A.I. is in the real world without letting the fantasy world of Hollywood influence you too much? It's probably not as exciting, is it?!

The expression "Artificial Intelligence" has been used since the invention of the computer, although the concept of a thinking machine goes back thousands of years. Since the invention of the computer more than 60 years ago, A.I. has been almost an obsession for thousands of scientists around the world. In the 1960's, one of the most interested parties in A.I. was the American military. If you consider that the World War II was still quite fresh in their minds and tensions with countries like Russia and China were very high, the idea of using machines or robots in combat was very attractive as it would mean fewer casualties in combat and more power against their enemies. A huge amount of money was invested and expectations were high and predictions like, "machines will be capable of doing any work a man can do in twenty years" were very, very common.

We now know that the predictions made in the 1960's were a little ambitious as robots are only now beginning to walk and talk but the military does use A.I. in many of its operations. It can be used for both simple tasks, such as loading transport planes, and complicated tasks, such as the timing and co-ordination of Operation Desert Storm in the Gulf War. Advanced weapons such as "cruise missiles" are equipped with technology previously studied in A.I. fields such as robotics and machine vision. The Pentagon says that using this technology "minimises civilian casualties" and sometimes (but not always!) releases videos of missiles flying towards their destination before "neutralising" the enemy target.

So where do you see the future of the military? There are already unmanned planes, or drones, and we have already spoken about the so-called "smart bombs" but what about using A.I. robots instead of soldiers in combat? Do you think it will happen one day? Are you in favour or against the idea? For example, do you think it could help save thousands of lives or do you think there could be a risk of misidentifying innocent people as the enemy? It's a tough one, isn't it, but ask yourself this, what do you think the military would like to do?!

Apart from military applications, the biggest breakthrough in robotics and A.I. was factory automation. Factory automation allows mass production of goods and products; everything from cars to computers are produced in highly automated production lines. It is this process

which means the prices are low and products, which were once considered a luxury, are available to the mass public to buy (comparatively!) cheaply. Continuing with some of the positives, A.I. also allows us to explore space and planets like Mars, to discover strange life forms in the deepest areas of the ocean and do hundreds of other tasks that would be physically impossible for humans to perform. A.I. and robots also help to eliminate dangerous or boring jobs from our lives and give us more free time to do the “fun” things in life – well, that’s the theory anyway!

It seems that one of the problems is that scientists can’t agree on what Artificial Intelligence actually is and how it should be developed! There are two main schools of thought – “Strong A.I.” and “Weak A.I.”.

Those that believe in Strong A.I. consider that all human thought can be transformed into a set of mathematical operations, in other words, computers will, one day, be able to copy how our brains work. Supporters of Strong A.I. point out that our brains only *seem* complex and that, at the end of the day, the brain is just a collection of cells. These scientists are studying human psychology and neurology to find the “key” to how human brains work and how to develop intelligence and feelings so that it can be introduced into A.I. machines. So, what do you think? Do you think computers will be able to copy our brains and be able to “think” in the same way? What about the idea that they will have feelings?

The supporters of Strong A.I. think that computers and robots will not only be intelligent but that they will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time. This is where we inevitably start thinking about Hollywood films again! As I said earlier, there are numerous films and TV series that have dealt with this subject. *Star Wars* is an obvious classic with characters like *C3PO* working in perfect harmony with human beings. Then there is Steven Spielberg’s perfectly titled “A.I. Artificial Intelligence”, which is about a boy, err, I mean robot, that substitutes a real boy and, after pushing a special button, starts to develop human emotions. I don’t want to ruin the plot in case you haven’t seen it (and I highly recommend that you do, by the way) but at a certain point he is sent back to the factory where he was made in order to be destroyed. It’s at this point that the concept of “robot rights” comes to light. The concept of robot rights brings up an important question- if robots develop feelings and emotions, should they have the same rights as humans or will they always be “just machines”?

So far, we have spoken mainly about the “good” robots but what about the idea of the “baddies”? Hollywood REALLY loves this idea and has produced a number of blockbusters such as “The Matrix”, “The Terminator”, “I Robot” and the Ridley Scott cult classic “Blade Runner” (again, if you haven’t seen it, you really should!). In films like these, the “bad guy” comes from a generation of computers that have the ability to think for themselves and so can “live and learn” and get stronger and stronger as they study their environment and the human beings around them.

At some point, one of the “new generation” of A.I. robots takes that fatal step too far and starts to turn against the humans who built it. Don’t forget that we are still talking about Hollywood and these films are for our entertainment but it does open up a number of more serious questions. If these scientists are right about their prediction that A.I. computers will develop the ability to think for themselves, will they also have the very human characteristics of compassion or forgiveness, for example?! Humans are not perfect and are always making mistakes but how will A.I. robots react – will they simply accept an apology or will they make us pay for our errors?!

Before we get too paranoid and decide to throw away our computers, we need to remember that not all scientists believe that robots will become more intelligent than humans. Those that believe in Weak A.I. say that human thought and emotion can only be simulated by computers. They say even if a computer might seem intelligent, it is not aware of what it's doing and has no sense of self. Compared to Strong A.I., this concept is not very Hollywood friendly because, let's be honest, a computer reacting in a predictable and logical way is not nearly as exciting as a humanoid robot raging out of control in the streets of New York, is it?!

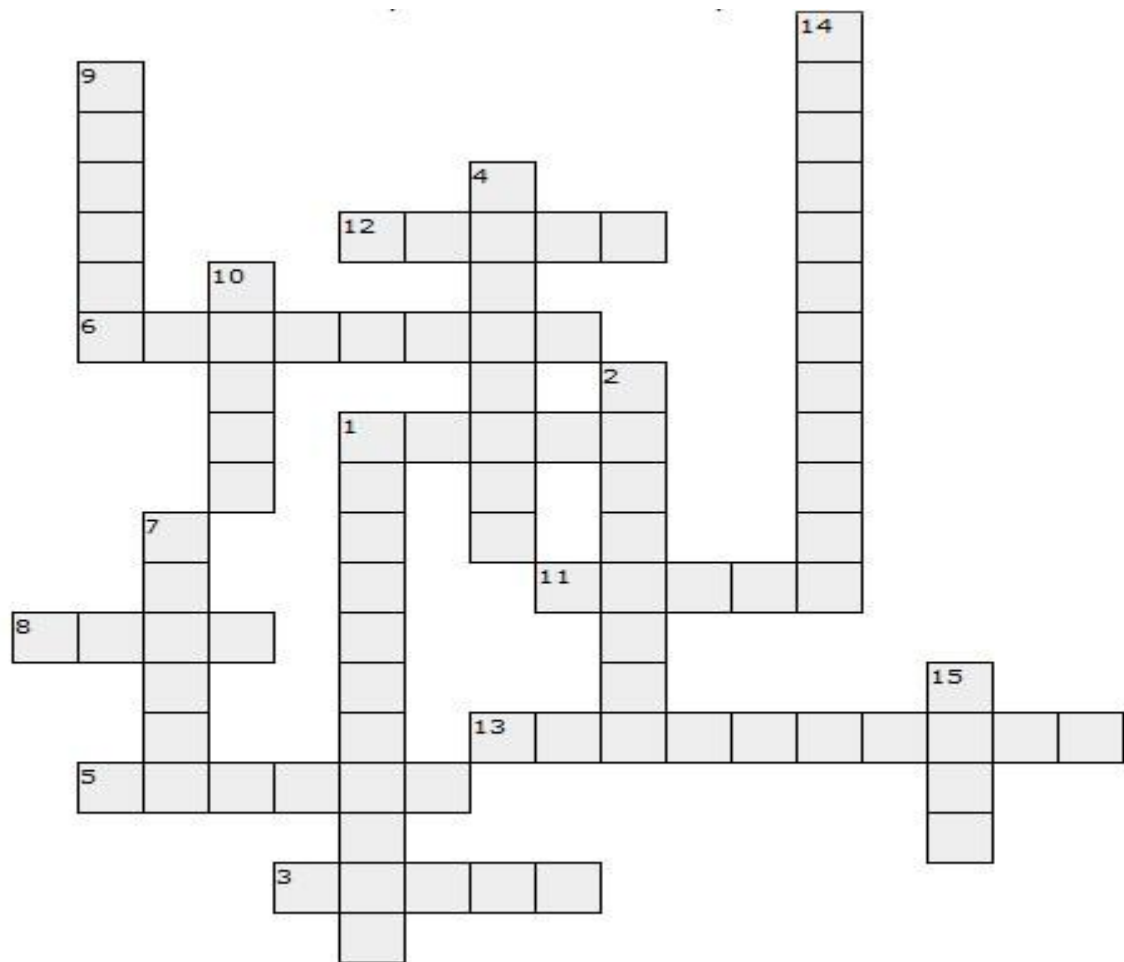
Another field that is interested in using A.I. is video games. Companies like Nintendo, Sony and Microsoft are investing millions of dollars to bring us new games and consoles that we can "*interact*" with to take us into the next generation of gaming. Microsoft has been particularly impressive in this field with the development of "Milo". Milo is a computer generated boy that is going to represent "the norm" in gaming and interactive experiences very soon. If you watch the demo, it really seems as if Milo is interacting with you and, thanks to the power of the Internet and millions of users around the world, he should seem to get smarter and smarter as he "learns" from the users..... well, that's if Microsoft has got it right this time!

Whatever happens and whoever is right, it is clear that all of us are going to use computers, robots and other gadgets that have been developed thanks to A.I. technology more and more.

But in the meantime, it's goodbye from me....ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Technology - Crossword



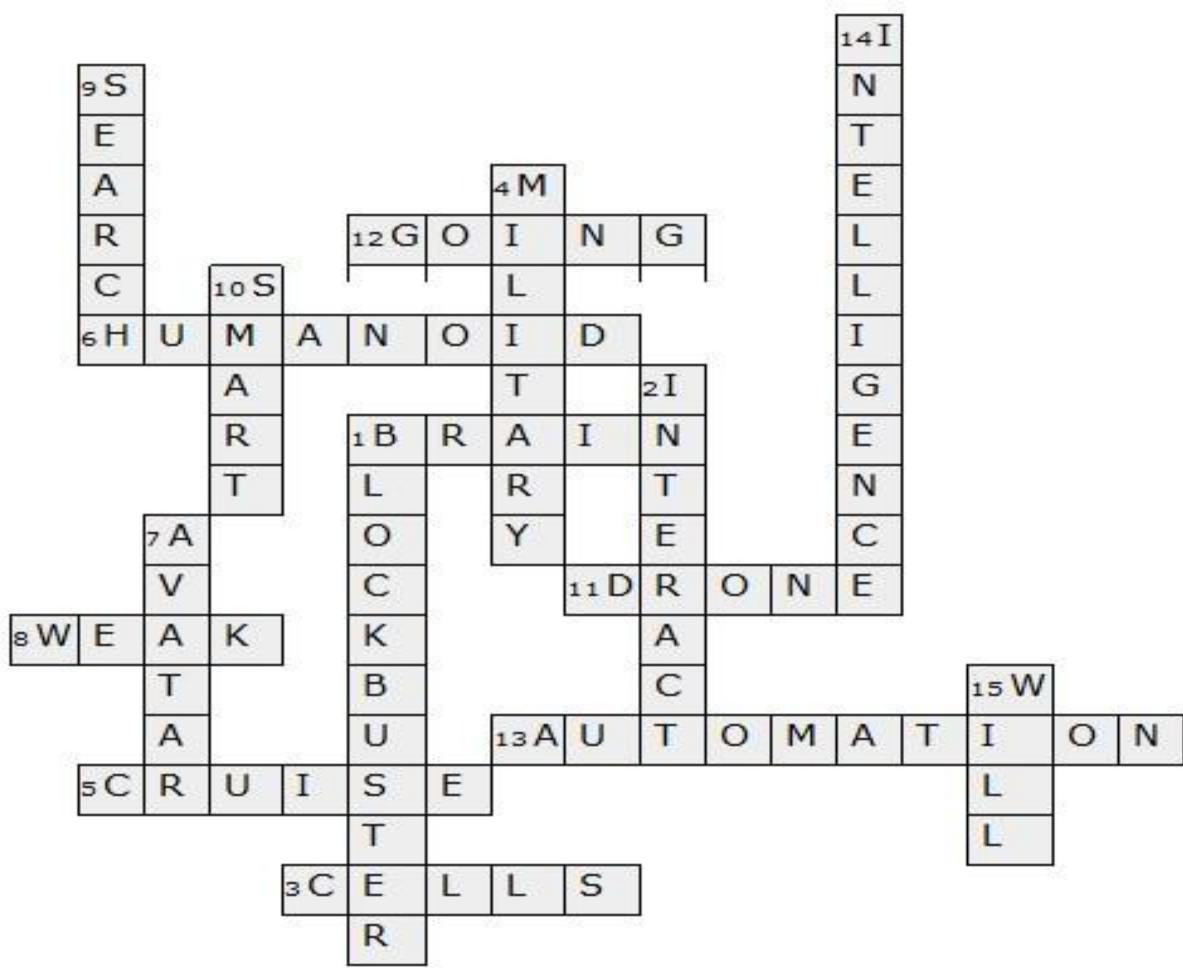
Across:

- 1. The part of the body we use to think.
- 3. What our brains are composed of.
- 5. A type of missile.
- 6. Half human, half robot.
- 8. The opposite of "strong" A.I.
- 11. A military plane without a pilot.
- 12. Construction used for 'strong intention' or when something is imminent: to be + _____ to + verb
- 13. One of the biggest breakthroughs in robotics and A.I was factory _____.

Down:

- 1. A very successful film.
- 2. What the next generation of computer games will do with us.
- 4. The American organisation that invested heavily in A.I in the 1960s.
- 7. A computer generated character that can represent a real person.
- 9. Google, Yahoo! and Bing are all _____ engines.
- 10. The opposite of stupid.
- 14. A.I. stands for Artificial _____
- 15. Auxiliary used for the "future simple".

Technology - Crossword keys



Technology – Spot the mistake

Read the ten sentences and find the **seven** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g.

are

It is clear that all of us ~~will~~ going to use computers, robots and other gadgets that have developed thanks to A.I. technology more and more.

1. Artificial Intelligence often makes us think of robots that will going to take over the world.
2. Scientists have already brought us A.I. in the form of web search motors and speech recognition.
3. The expression “Artificial Intelligence” has been used since the invention of the computer.
4. Machines will to be capable of doing any work a man can do in twenty years.
5. Advanced weapons are equipped with technology previously studied in A.I. fields such as robotics and machine vision.
6. One of the biggest breakthroughs in robotics and A.I. was factory automatic.
7. Supporters of Strong A.I. point out that our brains only *seem* complex and that the brain is just a collection of microchips.
8. Supporters of strong A.I. think that computers and robots will not only be intelligent but that they will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time.
9. If robots develop feelings and emotions, should they have the same rights as computers or will they always be “just machines”?
10. If you watch the Microsoft video, it really seems as if Milo is acting with you.

Technology – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Artificial Intelligence often makes us think of robots that are going to take over the world.
2. Scientists have already brought us A.I. in the form of web search engines and speech recognition.
3. The expression “Artificial Intelligence” has been used since the invention of the computer.
4. Machines will ~~to~~ be capable of doing any work a man can do in twenty years.
5. Advanced weapons are equipped with technology previously studied in A.I. fields such as robotics and machine vision.
6. One of the biggest breakthroughs in robotics and A.I. was factory automation.
7. Supporters of strong AI point out that our brains only *seem* complex and that the brain is just a collection of cells.
8. Supporters of Strong A.I. think that computers and robots will not only be intelligent but that they will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time.
9. If robots develop feelings and emotions, should they have the same rights as humans or will they always be “just machines”?
10. If you watch the Microsoft video, it really seems as if Milo is interacting with you.

Technology - True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. Artificial Intelligence only exists in Hollywood films.
2. Artificial Intelligence is included in things like car satellite navigation systems and search engines.
3. Artificial Intelligence is a new idea.
4. The American military didn't want to invest in A.I.
5. All scientists agree on the future of A.I.
6. The supporters of "Weak A.I." believe computers and robots will become more intelligent than humans.
7. The supporters of "Strong A.I." say that computers will never be aware of what they are doing and have no consciousness.
8. One of the next pioneers of A.I. technology is going to be the gaming industry.

Technology - Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Gaming	The concept of whether robots with feelings should have the same rights as humans
Weak A.I.	The concept that computers and robots will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time
Interact	The concept that computers and robots can only simulate intelligence
Drone	Part robot, part human
Humanoid	A military plane without a pilot
Smart bomb	An explosive device that uses A.I. technology
Blockbuster	The story of a film
Plot	A very successful film
Robot rights	To communicate and exchange information
Strong A.I.	Field of computer video games

Technology - Multiple choice

Select an appropriate future tense to make natural sentences.

1. Many Hollywood films show us films with A.I. robots that _____ the world at any moment now!
 - a. will take over
 - b. are going to take over
 - c. stay for to take over
 - d. stay for take over

2. "Machines _____ of doing any work a man can do in twenty years".
- are going to be capable
 - will are be capable
 - will be capable
 - are capable
3. One day, computers _____ to copy how our brains work.
- will be able
 - are going to able
 - will are able
 - are able
4. The supporters of Strong A.I. think that computers and robots _____ intelligent but that they will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time!
- are going to be
 - will only be
 - will not only to be
 - will not only be
5. How _____ react to human mistakes?
- robots A.I.
 - will A.I. robots
 - A.I will robots
 - A.I robots are going to
6. If certain scientists are right about their prediction that A.I. computers will develop the ability to think and for themselves, _____ the very human characteristics of compassion or forgiveness too?
- they will have
 - will they have
 - they are going to have
 - do they have
7. It seems A.I. technology _____ "the norm" in gaming and interactive experiences very soon.
- stays to become
 - is going to become
 - is to be become
 - is for become
8. it is clear that all of us _____ computers, robots and other gadgets that have developed thanks to A.I. technology more and more.
- are going use
 - are going to use
 - are use
 - are using

Technology – Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the verbs and then "drag and drop" the verbs from the box to complete the dialogue.

Will computers	will be	are going	will
going to	going to invest	going to be	A.I. robots will
will A.I. robots	will A.I. develop		

- 1. Hollywood often shows us “bad” A.I. robots that ____ to destroy the world..... until Will Smith arrives!
- 2. Do you think the military has decided that it is ____ stop investing in A.I.? Probably not!
- 3. Do you think machines _____ capable of doing any work a human can do in twenty years?
- 4. Personally, I don’t believe robots _____ fight in battle..... at least not in the near future!
- 5. ____ be able to copy our brains?
- 6. Do you believe ____ have the very human characteristics of compassion or forgiveness?
- 7. How _____ react to human mistakes?
- 8. How much money are companies like Sony and Nintendo _____ in the next few years?
- 9. The next few years are _____ very competitive in the gaming industry.
- 10. How far _____ during the next twenty years?

Technology - Cloze

Complete the sentences using either “will” or “to be going to” and the appropriate verb from the box below.

to have, to react, to take over, to become, to represent, to change, to be able
--

- 1. Hollywood often shows us A.I. robots that _____ the world until the hero (Will Smith!) saves the day.
- 2. Some Hollywood films are so scary that you know you _____ nightmares before the movie is over!
- 3. Those that believe in strong A.I. believe that, one day, computers _____ to copy how our brains work.
- 4. If Strong A.I. becomes a reality, it is difficult to imagine how A.I. robots _____ to human mistakes.
- 5. The supporters of strong A.I. think that computers _____ more intelligent than us as they evolve with time.
- 6. Even Weak A.I. will still be very impressive and _____ our lives as we enter the next generation of technology.
- 7. Milo is a computer-generated boy that _____ “the norm” in gaming and interactive experiences very soon.

Technology – True or false – Answers

1. Artificial Intelligence only exists in Hollywood films. FALSE
2. Artificial Intelligence is included in things like car satellite navigation systems and search engines. TRUE
3. Artificial Intelligence is a new idea. FALSE
4. The American military didn't want to invest in A.I. FALSE
5. All scientists agree on the future of A.I. FALSE
6. The supporters of "Weak A.I." believe computers and robots will become more intelligent than humans. FALSE
7. The supporters of "Strong A.I." say that computers will never be aware of what they are doing and have no consciousness. FALSE
8. One of the next pioneers of A.I. technology is going to be the gaming industry. TRUE

Technology – Matching – Answers

Robot rights	The concept of whether robots with feelings should have the same rights as humans
Strong A.I.	The concept that computers and robots will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time
Weak A.I.	The concept that computers and robots can only simulate intelligence
Humanoid	Part robot, part human
Drone	A military plane without a pilot
Smart bomb	An explosive device that uses A.I. technology
Plot	The story of a film
Blockbuster	A very successful film
Interact	To communicate and exchange information
Gaming	Field of computer video games

Technology – Multiple choice – Answers

1. Many Hollywood films show us films with A.I. robots that _____ the world at any moment now!
 - a. will take over
 - b. are going to take over**
 - c. stay for to take over
 - d. stay for take over
2. "Machines _____ of doing any work a man can do in twenty years".
 - a. are going to be capable
 - b. will are be capable
 - c. will be capable**
 - d. are capable

3. One day, computers _____ to copy how our brains work.
 - a. **will be able**
 - b. are going to able
 - c. will are able
 - d. are able

4. The supporters of Strong A.I. think that computers and robots _____ intelligent but that they will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time!
 - a. are going to be
 - b. will only be
 - c. will not only to be
 - d. **will not only be**

5. How _____ react to human mistakes?
 - a. robots A.I.
 - b. **will A.I. robots**
 - c. A.I will robots
 - d. A.I robots are going to

6. If certain scientists are right about their prediction that A.I. computers will develop the ability to think and for themselves, _____ the very human characteristics of compassion or forgiveness too?
 - a. they will have
 - b. **will they have**
 - c. they are going to have
 - d. do they have

7. It seems A.I. technology _____ “the norm” in gaming and interactive experiences very soon.
 - a. stays to become
 - b. **is going to become**
 - c. is to be become
 - d. is for become

8. it is clear that all of us _____ computers, robots and other gadgets that have developed thanks to A.I. technology more and more.
 - a. are going use
 - b. **are going to use**
 - c. are use
 - d. are using

Technology – Drag and drop – Answers

1. Hollywood often shows us “bad” A.I. robots that **are going to** destroy the world..... until Will Smith arrives!
2. Do you think the military has decided that it is **going to** stop investing in A.I.? Probably not!
3. Do you think machines **will be** capable of doing any work a human can do in twenty years?

4. Personally, I don't believe robots will fight in battle..... at least not in the near future!
5. Will computers **be able** to copy our brains?
6. Do you believe A.I. robots will **have** the very human characteristics of compassion or forgiveness?
7. How will A.I. robots **react** to human mistakes?
8. How much money are companies like Sony and Nintendo going to invest in the next few years?
9. The next few years are going to be very competitive in the gaming industry.
10. How far will A.I. develop during the next twenty years?

Technology - Cloze - Answers

1. Hollywood often shows us A.I. robots that are going to take over the world until the hero (Will Smith!) saves the day.
2. Some Hollywood films are so scary that you know you are going to have nightmares before the movie is over!
3. Those that believe in strong A.I. believe that, one day, computers will be able to copy how our brains work.
4. If Strong A.I. becomes a reality, it is difficult to imagine how A.I. robots will react to human mistakes.
5. The supporters of strong A.I. think that computers will become more intelligent than us as they evolve with time.
6. Even Weak A.I. will still be very impressive and will change our lives as we enter the next generation of technology.
7. Milo is a computer-generated boy that is going to represent "the norm" in gaming and interactive experiences very soon.

RECYCLING

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/topics/recycling/term>

Recycling – Summary

As we have heard, recycling is not a new thing and most people know they can recycle, but only a relatively small number of people actually do it. There are numerous containers in our streets these days but lots of people don't make the effort to separate their plastic bottles, newspapers and aluminium cans from the normal (mountain!) of rubbish that we accumulate every week- the question is, why not?

One of the main reasons why people don't make more of an effort to recycle is that we are fundamentally lazy! It takes valuable extra minutes of our lives to walk a few extra metres and stand there for valuable extra seconds to put the different types of rubbish into the various containers – who has time?! Obviously, if you think about the reason why we should all recycle (that is, to help save the planet!) it all seems a little ridiculous as there are not many things more important than our planet, are there?!

One of the other excuses (let's be honest, most of the so-called "*reasons*" are just excuses!) for not recycling is equally as ironic. A lot of people complain that they don't have enough space in their houses to keep a separate bag for paper, a separate bag for plastic etc etc. It's ironic because the problem of space is another one of the main reasons why we need to recycle in the first place! The rubbish that is not recycled, either because it can't be recycled or simply because someone was lazy, is probably destined for the landfill site. Landfill sites are bigger than several football fields put together but they are quickly running out of space as we produce and consume more and more goods and products, and therefore rubbish.

Some of the stuff that is buried in a landfill will disappear, or biodegrade, with time, but, unfortunately, not everything. One of the most difficult products to deal with in a landfill is plastic because it is so durable and resistant that it can last for millions of years so it will have a very long legacy! The other common destination for our rubbish is the incinerator. Incinerators do exactly what their name suggests and incinerate everything that they come in contact with. Incinerators help to eliminate the problem of space (or lack of it) as they turn everything to a fine ash but that opens up a whole new problem as the ash can contain toxins and can pollute the air.

Apart from people being lazy, governments and businesses have to take a lot of the responsibility too. The Italian government is planning to build a number of new incinerators around Italy, particularly in the south where the problem of waste management is very big, but is this really the best solution? Nobody wants to live near an incinerator and it doesn't seem to be the environmentally friendly solution in these sensitive times. Maybe the government should invest in making it easier for us lazy people to recycle and make it more difficult (expensive?!) for businesses to produce so much stuff that we really don't need and that is destined for the landfill sites and incinerators after a very short life.

At the end of the day, there are no quick and easy solutions but, the good news is, we do have many solutions that, with a bit of political will and motivation, could work.

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Recycling – Summary questions

1. What are some of the main reasons why many people don't recycle?
2. Why is it so important to recycle?
3. What is the problem with landfill sites?
4. What is the problem with incinerators?
5. What could governments and businesses do to help the situation?

Recycling – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggh0Ptk3VGE> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggh0Ptk3VGE> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Recycling - Speech

Hello and welcome to this unit on recycling. Unless you have been living on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so (and believe me, there are many people who have been!), you will know something about recycling. Local councils all over Italy have stolen our parking spaces as they have introduced more and more huge containers for recycling glass, paper and plastic and sometimes even for rotten food or “organic waste”, as they like to call it! They have become part of the urban landscape and, in some places, artists have converted these large, normally grey and boring “blank canvases” into colourful works of art.

Most governments in the western world have been encouraging us to recycle for a long time so we have known for many years that we *can* recycle but the question is, do we actually do it?! The honest and worrying answer to this question lies somewhere between “no” and “sometimes”, with a few exceptions from the truly committed recycler. Before we examine this in more detail, maybe we should remind ourselves why we need to recycle.

In just a few words, the “bigger picture” is that we need to recycle in order to save our planet. Maybe it sounds a bit melodramatic but scientists tell us that if we continue using all our natural resources, creating pollution and producing rubbish at the same rate as we have been doing for the last thirty or forty years or so, we will soon destroy our planet and then what will we do?!

Sometimes, it's hard to make the connection between recycling and saving the planet but let's think about it. Take the simple example of paper. If we don't recycle our newspapers, cardboard packaging, pizza boxes et cetera, then the next time we want to produce them, we will have to start the production from the beginning and that means cutting down more trees. Trees have played a very important role in our planet's ecosystem since the beginning of time. They are one of the most important living things on our planet as they absorb CO₂ gases, which are one of the main causes of global warming.

In developing nations, the situation is far more serious. As these nations develop, demand increases and more and more resources are needed. In many developing nations, there are far fewer controls and restrictions on things like forest management and the problem of “deforestation” is dangerously common. To make matters worse, some of the forests that have been destroyed are some of the most important in the world. I am talking about the rainforests like the ones in Indonesia and Brazil. These rainforests are the “lungs” of our planet, which help it *breathe* and clean the air. Apart from this, they are also home to thousands of endangered animals and plants including many that we haven't even discovered yet and, maybe, they could be the key to finding the cure to the very human problems of cancer and other serious illnesses – how many reasons do we need in order to protect them?!

Okay, to summarize, if you don't recycle your pizza box, you are destroying the rainforest and destroying the planet?! Obviously it's not such a direct relationship but it is a problem that has been getting bigger and bigger so maybe we should start telling people to think in this way to eliminate one of the most serious problems of all: apathy! When you ask people to recycle, one of the common responses is “What's the point?!”. Normally, at this point in the conversation, people start talking about China or India. These two countries have been developing incredibly quickly over the last ten or twenty years and have a combined population of about two billion, which is huge. Two billion people have a massive influence on the planet so, to be honest, recycling a few pizza boxes and a couple of newspapers actually seems quite insignificant so really, what is the point?!

Well, there are a number of things to consider. Firstly, it depends on your mentality. For example, if you went to the local swimming pool and saw a man having a pee in the water, would you copy him?! Hopefully not because otherwise we would all be swimming in yellow water, which is a pretty disgusting idea! If one person sets a good example, it's much more likely that others will follow this example until the 'bad thing' becomes unacceptable to society and that is exactly what must happen with recycling. So, the next time your parents or grandparents (it's the older people who need convincing the most!) don't recycle, shout at them "RECYCLE – YOU ARE PEEING IN MY SWIMMING POOL!" It might confuse them but at least you will get their attention! ;-)

The second thing to consider is that countries like China are "late starters", which means they are far more flexible than developed, western nations. They can look at us and see the problems that we have that are not only dangerous for the environment but expensive too. Once again, it's like setting a good example (and not peeing in the pool!) but on a much bigger scale. We all know that certain nations like China, for example, have been copying western ideas and technology for years so it shouldn't be too difficult.

Thinking about this from another point of view, one of the most important things to consider is what happens to the stuff that we don't recycle, where does it all go? When the rubbish is collected (if you are lucky!) from the streets and the big containers, what happens to it? Well, depending on where you live, there are a couple of options. The first option is to take the rubbish to a landfill site. A landfill site is the place where the rubbish is taken and buried underground. Landfill sites are often old quarries, the place where stones and rocks for construction are extracted, but, obviously, there is a limit as to how much rubbish they can take and, as we have seen in several recent examples, the rubbish in the landfill can often be toxic so it's dangerous for the local environment and the people that live nearby.

A further part of the problem, and remember recycling is just one piece of the giant environmental puzzle, is that we are producing and consuming more and more stuff. Apart from the obvious stuff like newspapers, magazines etc., many products have become increasingly disposable.

Things like clothes, electronic goods and even furniture have much shorter life-spans and, as we have already said, demand for these products has been constantly increasing over the last few decades as the developing nations, err, develop!

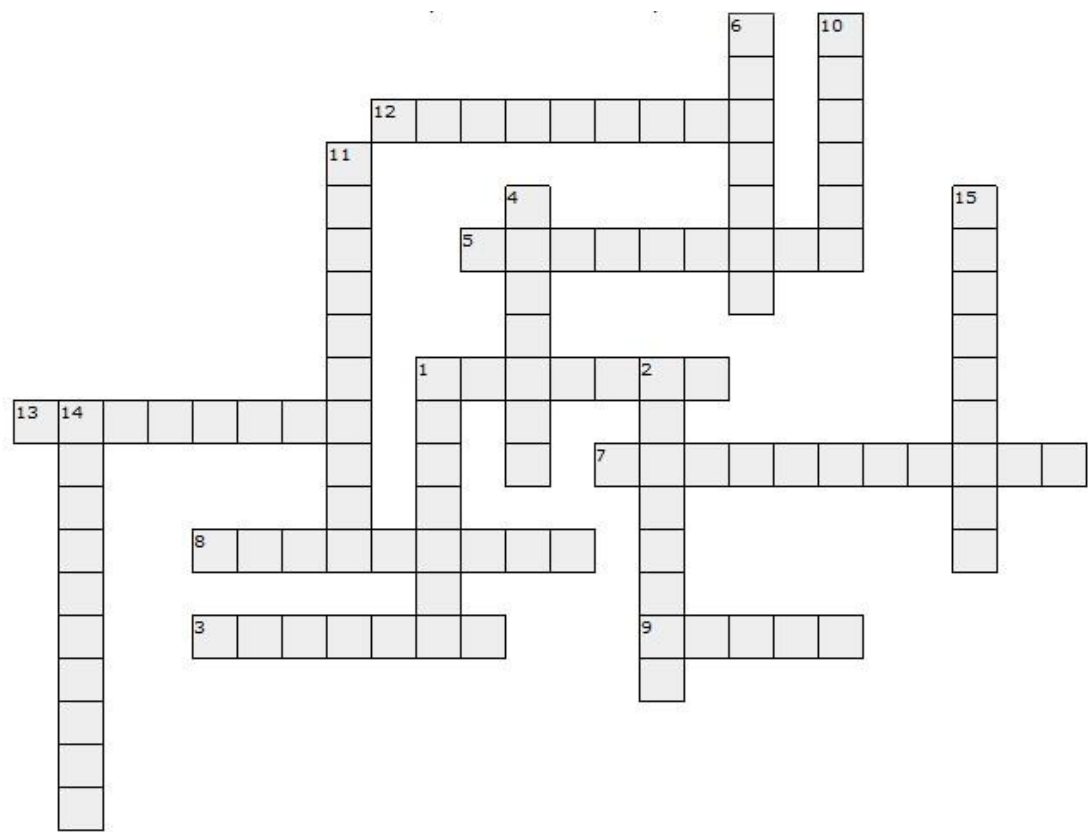
Finally, another part of the problem is packaging. How many times have you bought something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary? Supermarkets are particularly bad at this as things like fruit and vegetables are pre-packed with plastic that is completely useless as soon as you get home and is probably destined for the landfill or, even worse, the incinerators.

At the end of the day, we've got a lot of work to do but, the good news is, things are improving especially as people like you are setting a good example and telling the old guys what to do!

Well, thanks for saving our planet and until next time, ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvvoice.com/it>)

Recycling – Crossword



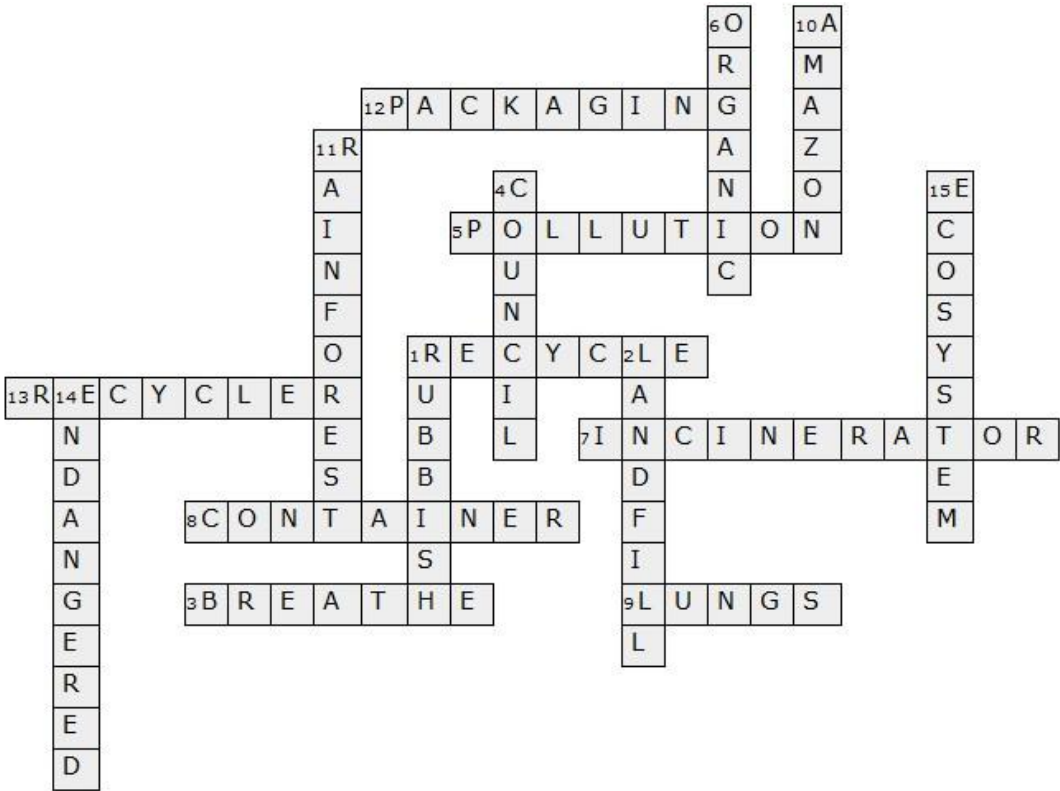
Across:

- 1. Verb meaning to reuse
- 3. Verb to describe moving air in and out of our bodies.
- 5. Contamination of air, water or earth.
- 7. The place where rubbish is burnt
- 8. The place where we can recycle plastic, paper etc
- 9. Organs that move air in and out of our bodies.
- 12. What things we buy comes inside. Supermarkets use too much of this.
- 13. A person who recycles

Down:

- 2. The place where rubbish is taken and buried under ground
- 1. Waste, trash, stuff that we throw away
- 4. British English for the local government responsible for recycling – Local _____
- 6. "_____ waste". Used to describe food and other natural materials
- 10. The rainforest in Brazil
- 11. Tropical areas with many, many trees
- 14. Adjective to describe animals and plants that could disappear if we don't take care
- 15. The relationship between all plants and animals on the planet

Recycling – Crossword keys



Recycling – Spot the mistake

Read the nine sentences and find the **six** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g

living

Unless you have been ~~lived~~ on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so you will know something about recycling.

1. Most governments in the western world have been encouraging us to recycle since a long time.
2. China and India have been developing incredibly quickly for the last ten or twenty years.
3. Demand for products, like clothes and electronic goods, has been increasing over the last few decades as the developing nations, err, develop!
4. If we continue using all our natural resources and producing rubbish at the same rate as we have been do for the last thirty, we will soon destroy our planet.
5. Landfill websites are running out of space.
6. Rainyforests, like the ones in Indonesia and Brazil, are incredibly important for our ecosystem.
7. How many times have you bought something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?
8. Trees have played a very important role in our planet's music system since the beginning of time.
9. Electronic goods have much shorter life-spans nowadays and demand for them has be constantly increasing over the last few decades.

Recycling – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Most governments in the western world have been encouraging us to recycle **for** a long time.
2. China and India have been developing incredibly quickly for the last ten or twenty years.
3. Demand for products, like clothes and electronic goods, has been increasing over the last few decades as the developing nations, err, develop!
4. If we continue using all our natural resources and producing rubbish at the same rate as we have been **doing** for the last thirty, we will soon destroy our planet.
5. Landfill **sites** are running out of space.
6. **Rainforests**, like the ones in Indonesia and Brazil, are incredibly important for our ecosystem.
7. How many times have you bought something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?
8. Trees have played a very important role in our planet's **ecosystem** since the beginning of time.
9. Electronic goods have much shorter life-spans nowadays and demand for them has **been** constantly increasing over the last few decades.

Recycling - True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. The majority of people recycle.
2. Our planet can't sustain current rates of consumption.
3. Trees have played a very important role in our planet's ecosystem since the beginning of time.
4. There are many animals and plants in the Amazon that haven't been discovered yet.
5. Countries like China and India can learn from our problems.
6. Landfill sites are the perfect solution.
7. It's better for the environment to buy pre-packed food from the supermarket.

Recycling - Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Lung	When trees and forests are cut down, often with negative consequences
Pollution	The place where rubbish is taken and buried underground
Rubbish	The delicate balance of the biological environment
Ecosystem	The contaminants that make the air we breathe dirty
Deforestation	The respiration organ of the animals used to breathe in air
Rainforests	Tropical forests that are essential for our planet
Landfill	Waste (or trash in American) from a product

Recycling - Multiple choice

Select the single correct form of the verb to complete these present perfect simple or present perfect continuous sentences.

1. Unless you have _____ on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so, you will know something about recycling.
 - a. live
 - b. lives
 - c. living
 - d. been living
2. Rainforests are home to thousands of endangered animals and plants including many that we _____ yet!
 - a. have discovered
 - b. haven't discovered

- c. has discovered
 - d. hasn't discovered
- 3. China and India _____ incredibly quickly for the last ten or twenty years.
 - a. developing
 - b. are developing
 - c. have developing
 - d. have been developing
- 4. We all know that certain nations like China, for example, _____ western ideas and technology for years.
 - a. copying
 - b. have copying
 - c. has been copying
 - d. have been copying
- 5. Demand for products, like clothes and electronic goods, _____ over the last few decades as the developing nations, err, develop!
 - a. did increase
 - b. has increasing
 - c. has been increasing
 - d. have been increasing
- 6. How many times _____ something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?
 - a. you buy
 - b. did you bought
 - c. you have bought
 - d. have you bought

Recycling - Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the use of the present perfect continuous and then drag and drop the correct one from the box to complete the sentences.

doing	living	getting	copying
developing	increasing	encouraging	

- 1. Unless you have been _____ on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so, you will know something about recycling.
- 2. Most governments in the western world have been _____ us to recycle for a long time.
- 3. If we continue using all our natural resources and producing rubbish at the same rate as we have been _____ for the last thirty years, we will soon destroy our planet.
- 4. Waste and recycling are matters that have been _____ bigger and bigger.
- 5. China and India have been _____ incredibly quickly over the last ten years.
- 6. China has been _____ western ideas and technology for many decades.

7. Electronic goods have much shorter life-spans nowadays and demand has been constantly _____ over the last few decades.

Recycling - Cloze

Complete the present perfect sentences with the most appropriate verb. There are more verbs than necessary in the box.

became, knew, played, bought, stolen, become, stolen, get, thought, known, said, played,

1. Local councils all over Italy have _____ our parking spaces as they have introduced more and more huge containers for recycling.
2. Recycling containers have _____ part of the urban landscape.
3. We have _____ for many years that we *can* recycle but, the question is, do we actually do it?!
4. Trees have _____ a very important role in our planet's ecosystem since the beginning of time.
5. How many times have you _____ something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?

Recycling – True or false - Answers

1. The majority of people recycle. FALSE
2. Our planet can't sustain current rates of consumption. TRUE
3. Trees have played a very important role in our planet's ecosystem since the beginning of time. TRUE
4. There are many animals and plants in the Amazon that haven't been discovered yet. TRUE
5. Countries like China and India can learn from our problems. TRUE
6. Landfill sites are the perfect solution. FALSE
7. It's better for the environment to buy pre-packed food from the supermarket. FALSE

Recycling – Matching – Answers

Lung	The respiration organ of the animals used to breathe in air
Pollution	The contaminants that make the air we breathe dirty
Rubbish	Waste (or trash in American) from a product
Ecosystem	The delicate balance of the biological environment
Deforestation	When trees and forests are cut down, often with negative consequences
Rainforests	Tropical forests that are essential for our planet
Landfill	The place where rubbish is taken and buried underground

Recycling – Multiple choice – Answers

1. Unless you have _____ on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so, you will know something about recycling.
 - a. live
 - b. lives
 - c. living
 - d. **been living**
2. Rainforests are home to thousands of endangered animals and plants including many that we _____ yet!
 - a. have discovered
 - b. **haven't discovered**
 - c. has discovered
 - d. hasn't discovered
3. China and India _____ incredibly quickly for the last ten or twenty years.
 - a. developing
 - b. are developing

- c. have developing
 - d. **have been developing**
4. We all know that certain nations like China, for example, _____ western ideas and technology for years.
- a. copying
 - b. have copying
 - c. has been copying
 - d. **have been copying**
5. Demand for products, like clothes and electronic goods, _____ over the last few decades as the developing nations, err, develop!
- a. did increase
 - b. has increasing
 - c. **has been increasing**
 - d. have been increasing
6. How many times _____ something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?
- a. you buy
 - b. did you bought
 - c. you have bought
 - d. **have you bought**

Recycling – Drag and drop – Answers

1. Unless you have been **living** on a remote planet somewhere for the last ten years or so, you will know something about recycling.
2. Most governments in the western world have been **encouraging** us to recycle for a long time.
3. If we continue using all our natural resources and producing rubbish at the same rate as we have been **doing** for the last thirty years, we will soon destroy our planet.
4. Waste and recycling are matters that have been **getting** bigger and bigger.
5. China and India have been **developing** incredibly quickly over the last ten years.
6. China has been **copying** western ideas and technology for many decades.
7. Electronic goods have much shorter life-spans nowadays and demand has been constantly **increasing** over the last few decades.

Recycling – Cloze – Answers

1. Local councils all over Italy **have stolen** our parking spaces as they have introduced more and more huge containers for recycling.
2. Recycling containers **have become** part of the urban landscape.

3. We **have known** for many years that we *can* recycle but, the question is: do we actually do it?!
4. Trees **have played** a very important role in our planet's ecosystem since the beginning of time.
5. How many times have you **bought** something that seemed to have twice as much packaging as necessary?

CINEMA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnLJlmU2m8c>

Cinema – Summary

James Dean is one of the true legends of Hollywood. If you think about it, it is pretty impressive that he managed to reach iconic status after only three major films. The film that he is probably most famous for is “Rebel Without a Cause”. Dean plays a rebellious teenager from a middle-class family and he perfectly portrays a misunderstood teen, perhaps taking some of his own life as inspiration. The plot might seem quite familiar nowadays, as we have seen it in several other films but, if you put it into its historical context, it seemed to connect with millions of American teenagers who could “relate” to Dean’s character. James Dean was a bit like Brad Pitt – the boys thought he was “cool” while the girls thought he was very “cute”, which undoubtedly helped his popularity. However, it was probably his love of fast cars and a “rock and roll” lifestyle that got him the most attention. Tragically, it was his love of fast cars that led to his death as he died in a car crash in 1955. As we said before, he only played the main character in three films and two of them were released after his death. “Rebel Without a Cause” hit the cinemas only a month after his death and this, much like Heath Ledger in Batman, had a significant influence on his cult status.

The second film that came out after his death was “Giant”. Giant was a film about the oil industry. Again, this was historically important as America, and places like Texas, were going through massive changes and the film reflects this perfectly. In the film, Dean plays a simple ranch worker who is envious of the Benedict family’s wealth and beauty. After a series of events, Dean’s character, Jett, inherits a piece of land and he eventually finds oil, which turns him into an incredibly rich man almost overnight. Becoming rich overnight was the dream of many and the reality of a few in Texas at that time so, once again, he connected with the American people and his film tells a piece of American history.

Continuing with the oil theme, “There Will Be Blood” is another film that focuses on how greedy and sinister the industry could be many years ago. The film is based on a book called “Oil!” but the new title gives you a much better idea of what the film is about! Daniel Day-Lewis gives one of his best-ever performances as a murderous, corrupt and ruthless “businessman”, who, like James Dean’s character, becomes rich and powerful in a very short period of time. The film is set at the beginning of the oil boom and describes an America that is in a transitional period from “Wild West” to an industrialised nation in which cowboys and guns are still very much part of life.

Like “Giant”, “There Will Be Blood” shows how quickly America was changing as people moved to new areas of the country to try and ‘strike it rich’ by finding oil, or “black gold” as it was known. The film also shows how oil inspired the first large-scale engineering projects with the construction of bigger and bigger oil fields as well as pipelines to transport the oil. These events show the ambition, intelligence and creativity of man as well as man’s greed, the Achilles heel of humankind! Anyway, apart from all of that, they are both entertaining films to watch but it’s also nice to learn something at the same time, don’t you think?

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Cinema – Summary questions

1. Which factors led to James Dean becoming a Hollywood icon?
2. Why is the film “Giant” historically important?
3. Why didn’t the film “There Will be Blood” keep the original title “Oil!”?
4. What have “Giant” and “There Will Be Blood” got in common?
5. What influence did the oil industry have on engineering?

Cinema – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lj5k29d9Gcc&t=15s> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lj5k29d9Gcc&t=15s> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Cinema - Speech

Hello and welcome to this unit on cinema.

Cinemas first became popular at the start of the 1900s and they were a great and novel source of entertainment. In the beginning, films were short, black and white and with no audio so they were totally different from the amazing 3D, surround sound epic productions that you can see these days! As the cinema age progressed and technology improved, "talking movies", or the "talkies", were born. This not only completely changed the entertainment value of going to the cinema, it also provided a new means of communication; you probably couldn't have wished for more! You have to remember that this was in a period when very few people had televisions so the cinema was the perfect place to broadcast the news. This was of particular importance during wartime as it provided a way for the country to tell the people what was happening or, at least, what the politicians and military wanted people to think was happening! Because there was no common alternative to the cinema, i.e. television or the Internet, it was quite easy to broadcast propaganda style news bulletins. However, this wasn't necessarily a bad thing as "positive news", or white propaganda, was a useful tool for keeping people's spirits high in very difficult times.

Over the years, cinemas have had a bit of a roller-coaster journey with numerous highs and lows in audience numbers. However, in America, going to the cinema has always played an important role in society. The cinema (or movie theatre) was the perfect destination for new couples who were going out on a date for the first time as it was a fun and cheap way to get away from the parents! The "Drive-in-Movies", where people sat in their cars eating popcorn and watching the movies, were especially popular and were visited by thousands of people every weekend.

Fast-forwarding to the present day, after a quiet end to the millennium, cinemas have made a comeback as new technology has helped to capture the audience's imagination. From amazing surround-sound systems to huge IMAX screens, the cinema experience has been totally revolutionised and you probably couldn't wish for more!

One of the latest movies to take advantage of all of this cutting-edge technology is "The Life of Pi". The Life of Pi is not a new story as it's based on an award-winning book which was first published in 2001. The fact is that it is only in recent years that CGI (that is, Computer Generated Imagery) has taken film production to a whole new level and made, amongst other things, the realistic reproduction of tigers a reality. The combination of a beautiful storyline and life-like CGI characters helped director Ang Lee create a masterpiece which won him four Oscars including one for best visual effects.

In order to make such an amazing film, Lee was given an estimated budget of 120 million dollars, which is something most of us can only wish for, so what about a more modest budget? Well, a group of young film-makers from the UK wanted to produce a film but they didn't have enough money so, after a bit of brainstorming, they came up with the idea of buyacredit.com. As you can probably understand from the name of the website, the idea was simply to put your name in the credits at the end of the film.

Believe it or not, it actually proved to be a great idea as thousands of people signed up to see their names appear on the big screen! The media loved the idea, too. They got lots of free publicity and enjoyed their 15 minutes of fame...it was like all their wishes were coming true!

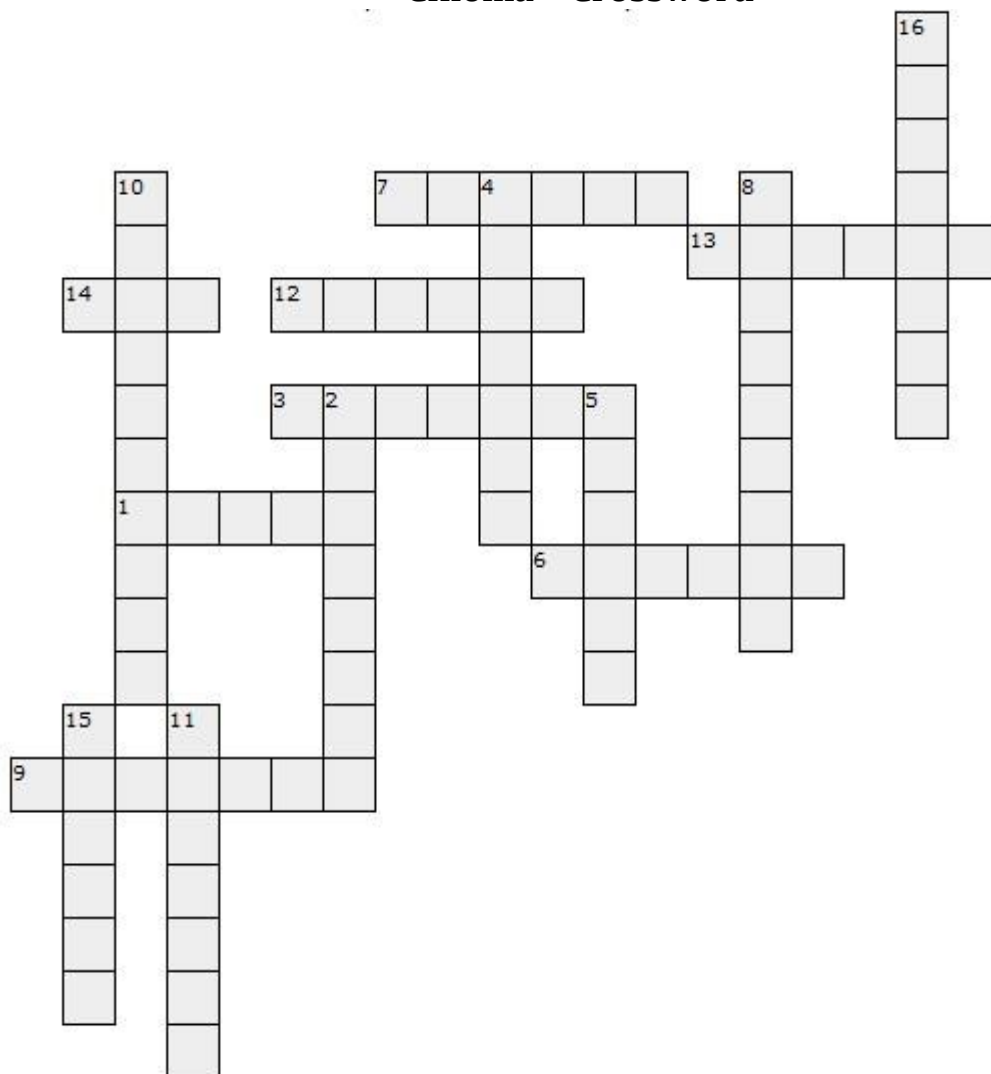
Apart from the website, they also used Twitter sending thousands of messages to celebrities asking for their support. Their hard work was well rewarded! Their marketing ideas and determination persuaded actors like Jude Law and Jeremy Irons to get involved and they managed to produce the movie they had all wished for.

New technology has definitely made it easier and, more importantly, cheaper to make movies and the big Hollywood studios now have some real competition from the independent film producers or anyone with passion, talent and patience. If you decide to go into the movie business, I'll wish you luck and look forward to my invitation to the Oscars.

In the meantime, however, it's simply ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Cinema - Crossword

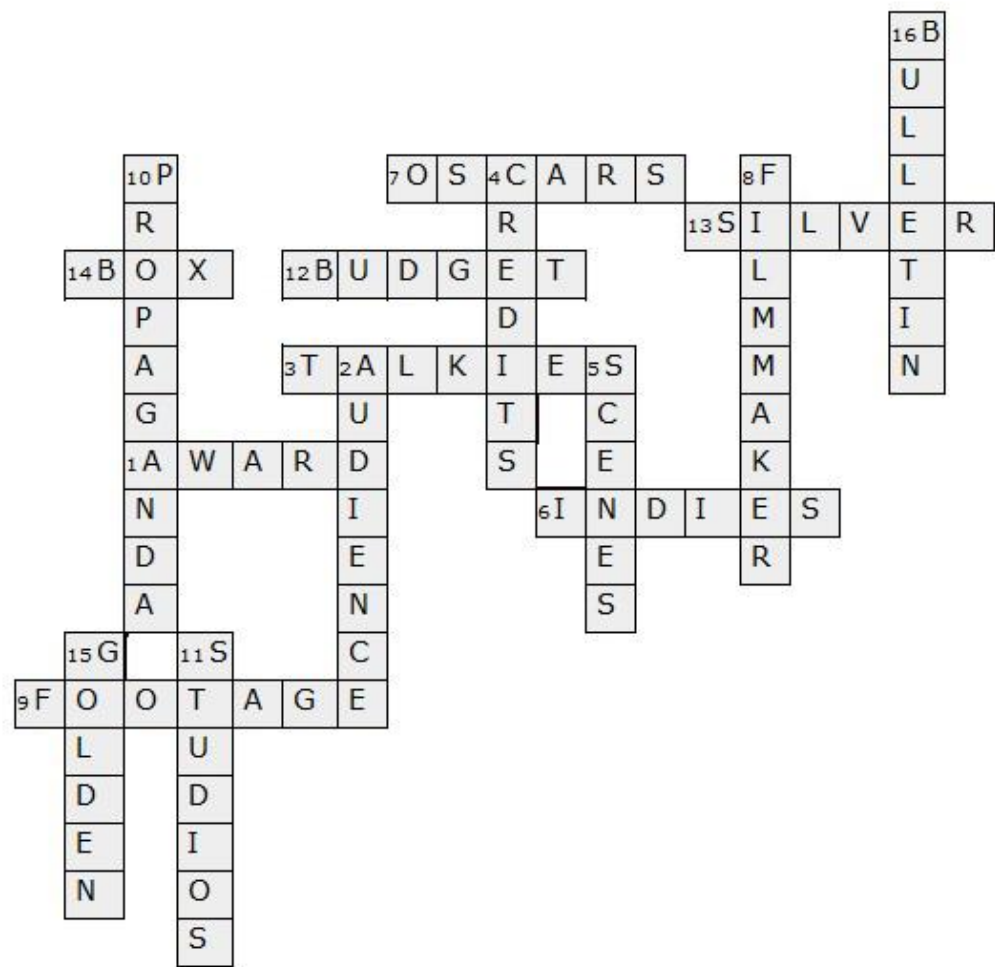
**Across:**

1. another way to say prize
3. one word to describe the period after silent movies
6. one word to say "independent movies"
7. award ceremony for the best movies of the year
9. a short piece of video
12. money available for the creation of a film
13. used to describe cinema screens
14. ___ office, which means ticket office or to be successful

Down:

2. people that watch a cinema or theatre production
4. the list of names at the end of a film
5. behind the ____, meaning events that take place but you don't see
8. someone who makes films
10. information that only gives one side of the story
11. movie production companies
15. used to describe the cinema's most successful age
16. short news broadcast

Cinema – Crossword keys



Cinema – Spot the mistake

Read the ten sentences and find the **seven** mistakes. Good luck!

P.s.: there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g. **wished**

Have you ever ~~wish~~ that you worked in the cinema?

1. Apart from the actors and actresses in front of the camera, there are also lots of people *“under the scenes” that you don’t see.*
2. As the cinema age progressed and technology improved, the “chaties” were born.
3. Because there was no common alternative to the cinema, i.e. television, it was quite easy to broadcast propaganda-style news bulletins.
4. The 30’s and 40’s were known as the “Silver Age” of Hollywood and the name reflects just how popular the cinema was.
5. “Drive-in-movies” were also incredibly popular and were visited from thousands of people every weekend.
6. The producer of The Hurt Locker was actually James Cameron’s ex-wife so he probably wish they had never separated!
7. The Blair Witch Project was film on a budget of just \$30,000.
8. Hollywood liked Fede Alvarez’s film “Panic Attack” so much that he were offered a \$30 million contract to make a Hollywood film!
9. You have to be lucky to be “discovered” on YouTube,
10. Hollywood has some real competition from independent film producers or anyone with passion, talent and patience.

Cinema – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Apart from the actors and actresses in front of the camera, there are also lots of people “behind the scenes” that you don’t see.
2. As the cinema age progressed and technology improved, the “talkies” were born.
3. Because there was no common alternative to the cinema, i.e. television, it was quite easy to broadcast propaganda-style news bulletins.
4. The 30s and 40s were known as the “Golden Age” of Hollywood and the name reflects just how popular the cinema was.
5. “Drive-in-movies” were also incredibly popular and were visited by thousands of people every weekend.
6. The producer of The Hurt Locker was actually James Cameron’s ex-wife so he probably wishes they had never separated!
7. The Blair Witch Project was filmed on a budget of just \$30,000.
8. Hollywood liked Fede Alvarez’s film “Panic Attack” so much that he was offered a \$30 million contract to make a Hollywood film!
9. You have to be lucky to be “discovered” on YouTube.
10. Hollywood has some real competition from independent film producers or anyone with passion, talent and patience.

Cinema – True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. The film industry hasn't changed much since the 1900s.
2. The introduction of "talking movies" created a new way to give information to the public.
3. The cinema plays an important role in society.
4. Independent movie production doesn't exist now.
5. It's impossible to make a movie on a low budget.
6. Technology has made it easier for independent film producers and talented individuals to make movies.

Cinema – Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Talkies	A type of cinema that people entered with their cars.
CGI	The plot, story of a film or book.
Cutting-edge	Computer Generated Imagery.
Drive in	Person responsible for making a film.
Storyline	The list of names at the end of a film.
Credits	The most recent and up-to-date.
Masterpiece	Period of time in cinema history when films changed from silent to having sound.
Director	An exceptional piece of work.

Cinema – Multiple choice

Select an appropriate passive construction to make natural sentences.

1. Thousands of people all around the world are employed _____.
 a. at the film industry.
 b. by the film industry.
 c. from the film industry.
 d. for the film industry.
2. As the cinema age progressed, "talking movies" _____.
 a. is born.
 b. are born.
 c. was born.
 d. were born.
3. The "Drive-in-Movie" cinemas were also incredibly popular and _____ by thousands of people every weekend.

- a. visited
 - b. have visited
 - c. was visited
 - d. were visited
4. The Life of Pi is not a new story as it is based on an award-winning book which _____ in 2001.
- a. is published
 - b. has published
 - c. was published
 - d. has been published
5. In order to make such an amazing film, Lee _____ an estimated budget of \$120 million.
- a. comes given
 - b. is given
 - c. has been given
 - d. was given
6. The teenagers' hard-work _____ as they managed to persuade actors like Jude Law and Jeremy Irons to get involved!
- a. was well reward
 - b. come well reward
 - c. was well rewarded
 - d. come well rewarded

Cinema – Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the different constructions with “wish” and then drag and drop the words from the box to complete the sentences.

I wish	wish for	their wishes	ever wished	I'll wish	have wished
---------------	-----------------	---------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------------

- 1. Have you _____ you worked in the movie industry?
- 2. The “Talkies” completely changed the entertainment value of going to the cinema, and provided a new means of communication- you probably couldn’t _____ for more!
- 3. Personally, _____ cinema tickets weren't so expensive!
- 4. Regarding the teenagers from the UK, the media loved their idea too so they got lots of free publicity and became mini-celebrities- it was like all _____ were coming true!
- 5. In order to make the Life of Pi, the director was given an estimated budget of \$120 million, which is something most of us can only _____!
- 6. If you decide to go into the movie business, _____ you luck and look forward to my invitation to the Oscars.

Cinema – Cloze

Complete the passive sentences with the correct form of the verb “to be” (be, is, are, was or were, has/have been) and the appropriate verb in the box.

E.g. The amazing tiger in the Life of Pi **was created** by CGI technology.

to visit, to employ, to support, to direct, to revolutionise, ~~to create~~

1. Thousands of people all around the world _____ by the film industry.
2. The “Drive-in-movie” cinemas were also incredibly popular and _____ by thousands of people every weekend.
3. Thanks to amazing surround-sound systems and huge IMAX screens, the cinema experience _____!
4. The movie “Life of Pi” _____ by Ang Lee.
5. A group of young film-makers _____ by several celebrities.

Cinema – True or false – Answers

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. The film industry hasn't changed much since the 1900s. FALSE
2. The introduction of "talking movies" created a new way to give information to the public.
TRUE
3. The cinema plays an important role in society. TRUE
4. Independent movie production doesn't exist now. FALSE
5. It's impossible to make a movie on a low budget. FALSE
6. Technology has made it easier for independent film producers and talented individuals to make movies. TRUE

Cinema – Matching – Answers

Talkies	Period of time in cinema history when films changed from silent to having sound.
CGI	Computer Generated Imagery.
Cutting-edge	The most recent and up-to-date.
Drive in	A type of cinema that people entered with their cars.
Storyline	The plot, story of a film or book.
Credits	The list of names at the end of a film.
Masterpiece	An exceptional piece of work.

Cinema – Multiple choice – Answers

1. Thousands of people all around the world are employed _____.
a. at the film industry.
b. **by the film industry.**
c. from the film industry.
d. for the film industry.
2. As the cinema age progressed, "talking movies" _____.
a. is born.
b. are born.
c. was born.
d. **were born.**
3. The "Drive-in-Movie" cinemas were also incredibly popular and _____ by thousands of people every weekend.
a. visited
b. have visited
c. was visited
d. **were visited**

4. The Life of Pi is not a new story as it is based on an award-winning book which _____ in 2001.
 - a. is published
 - b. has published
 - c. **was published**
 - d. has been published

5. In order to make such an amazing film, Lee _____ an estimated budget of \$120 million.
 - a. comes given
 - b. is given
 - c. has been given
 - d. **was given**

6. The teenagers' hard-work _____ as they managed to persuade actors like Jude Law and Jeremy Irons to get involved!
 - a. was well reward
 - b. come well reward
 - c. **was well rewarded**
 - d. come well rewarded

Cinema – Drag and drop – Answers

1. Have you **ever wished** you worked in the movie industry?
2. The “Talkies” completely changed the entertainment value of going to the cinema, and provided a new means of communication- you probably couldn’t **have wished** for more!
3. Personally, **I wish** cinema tickets weren’t so expensive!
4. Regarding the teenagers from the UK, the media loved their idea too so they got lots of free publicity and became mini-celebrities- it was like all **their wishes** were coming true!
5. In order to make the Life of Pi, the director was given an estimated budget of \$120 million, which is something most of us can only **wish for**!
6. If you decide to go into the movie business, **I’ll wish** you luck and look forward to my invitation to the Oscars.

Cinema – Cloze – Answers

1. Thousands of people all around the world **are employed** by the film industry.
2. The “Drive-in-movie” cinemas were also incredibly popular and **were visited** by thousands of people every weekend.
3. Thanks to amazing surround-sound systems and huge IMAX screens, the cinema experience **has been revolutionised**!
4. The movie “Life of Pi” **was directed** by Ang Lee.
5. A group of young film-makers **were supported** by several celebrities.

MUSIC

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-series/word-street/live-music>

Music – Summary

One of the latest big charity concerts to be organised, in 2007, was “Live Earth”, whose mission was to raise awareness for the massively important subject of Climate Change. According to the Live Earth website, “Live Earth was built upon the belief that entertainment has the power to transcend social and cultural barriers to move the world community to action” – impressive stuff! Obviously, this is the marketing department speaking, but it is clear that music can have a big influence on us as individuals and, maybe, it even has the power to bring people together.

The subject of Climate Change became one of the most important issues of the last decade and will inevitably turn into one of the most important issues of this century (especially if governments, business communities and individuals continue not to take responsibility for the planet!). Al Gore, one of the organisers of the Live Earth concert, has been working on environmental issues for many years now and has helped to get Climate Change a lot of valuable media attention. His documentary, “An Inconvenient Truth”, won a lot of critical praise but it also highlighted the fact there is some disagreement in the expert community of scientists but a lot more disagreement in the (non-expert!) media. Anyway, back to the music!

Live Earth clearly took a lot of inspiration from Bob Geldof’s series of *Aid* concerts. For example, like Live Aid and Live 8 before there were multiple Live Earth concerts around the world. The organisers said, “We want to fully represent each of the seven continents of the world”, but there were actually more than seven concerts as Europe, Asia and the USA had more than one concert. There were other similarities with the Aid concerts too. Some of the artists, such as Madonna and Genesis, performed in Live Earth and had also taken part in Bob Geldof’s Aid concerts although there were also many new faces to attract the new generation of music lovers.

Even though there were many similarities between the various concerts, Bob Geldof was not particularly supportive of the concert. In fact, he said that the concerts were “a waste of time” because everybody has known about global warming for years! Some artists such as the classic rock band “The Who” and the “Arctic Monkeys” were also critical of the concerts sarcastically calling it “Private Jets for Climate change”, a reference to a number of rock stars whose concerts were not very “green” because they were flying everywhere in their private jets and using loads of electricity for their concerts creating a huge “Carbon Footprint”. They’ve got a point but these comments also came from rock stars who are probably not perfect *eco-warriors* themselves!

The UK in general seemed to give the concerts a cold reception and television ratings were low. Maybe it’s because these type of concerts have become normal these days but some reports suggested that it was because it was a “sunny day” and people preferred to watch the Wimbledon tennis tournament and stay in the sun instead! Maybe this is a reflection of the larger problem of apathy, but that’s just my opinion, what do you think?

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Music – Summary questions

1. Why did the Live Earth organisers choose a concert and what is your opinion about this ‘power’?
2. How important is the subject of Climate Change?
3. What similarities are there between the “Aid” concerts and Live Earth?
4. What was Bob Geldof’s opinion about Live Earth?
5. What was the reaction to Live Earth in the UK?

Music – Abstract

Task 1

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ARtqS9eoo8&t=172s> and write an abstract of at least 50 words containing the main concepts heard/seen.

Task 2

Watch this video in English (subtitles allowed):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ARtqS9eoo8&t=172s> and discuss the main concepts heard/seen. Debate them.

Music – Speech

Hello and welcome to this unit on music. To start with, I have a question for you - who is the Prime Minister of Ireland? Don't you know? Did you have to look it up on the Internet? Okay, let's try an easier question – what is the name of the Irish guitarist who plays with Bono? Of course, the answer is the one and only "The Edge". If you think about it, it's pretty amazing that people from all around the world find it easier to name pop stars than Prime Ministers but that helps to give us an idea of just how powerful music really is! As you will hear later, some believe that "Music has the power to transcend social and cultural barriers to move the world community to action..... to ignite a global movement aimed at solving the most critical issues of our time" (that's a quote by the way!). But what do you think? Is music really so powerful?!

When we look back in history, we can see that people have always enjoyed listening to music and it's had a massive influence on our lives. It can unite or divide us, make us feel incredibly happy or extremely sad and everything in between! However, the 21st Century has seen a big change and made the power of music even stronger as technology allows us to beam concerts all around the world via satellite and share our favourite music videos at the click of a button with YouTube – it's never been so easy!

Back in the 1980's, a pioneering Irish pop star called Bob Geldof, suggested using music to help the starving people in Africa. He got a group of his rock star friends together and formed "Band Aid" to sing the song "Do they know it's Christmas time". Nobody really knew how successful it would be because it was the first time that anything like this had taken place. They didn't need to worry! If you look for the video on Youtube, you should be able to spot a number of pop stars, such as George Michael, Sting and Bono, who guaranteed the success of Band Aid, although it might be a little difficult to recognise them, especially with their strange, 80's haircuts! The pop stars and the enormous momentum of the project in the UK, assured that it went on to earn millions of pounds and even won a political battle at the same time! Margaret Thatcher, or the "Iron Lady" as she was known, was the Prime Minister of the UK at the time and refused to remove the tax from the proceeds of the song. Margaret Thatcher was loved by some but hated by many so, I am very happy to say, she eventually gave in to public demand – UK United 1 – Politicians 0!

Band Aid dramatically increased awareness for the terrible situation in Africa. People started thinking about what they could do in order to help and a new wave of high-profile charity events began. Not long after Band Aid and the Christmas song, Bob Geldof continued with the "Aid" theme and set up "Live Aid". "Live Aid" was actually two concerts – one in London and one in Philadelphia in the United States. The idea was to have two mega concerts, full of all the best pop stars, performing simultaneously. It was another great success and raised over £150 million, which is impressive, especially if you think it was over 30 years ago. Live Aid was also impressive because it was one of the largest-scale satellite link-ups and television broadcasts of all time with an estimated 2 billion viewers, across 60 countries, watching the live broadcast, that's a lot of people!

As usual with these things, after a while, the mass media stopped paying so much attention and the euphoria died down: the "Aid" *franchise* was forgotten about..... well, almost! 20 years after Live Aid, Bob Geldof was back and, once again, he played a fundamental role in bringing world problems back to the centre stage. This time, the objective was "to make poverty history" not only in Africa or third world nations but also in European countries and the USA.

The event was called “Live 8” because there were 8 concerts in 8 different countries. There was no coincidence that those countries were all members of the G8, the most powerful nations in the world, nor that it was at that time of the G8 summit in Scotland, as their aim was to put pressure on the politicians to finally deal with the problem of poverty. Many of the original members of Band Aid and Live Aid met up again, this time looking a bit older but without the bad 80’s haircuts! Apart from the events popularity, on the 7th July 2005, the G8 leaders pledged to double levels of aid to poor nations from \$25 billion to \$50 billion though we will never know if they did this because of the concert but my guess is that it certainly helped!

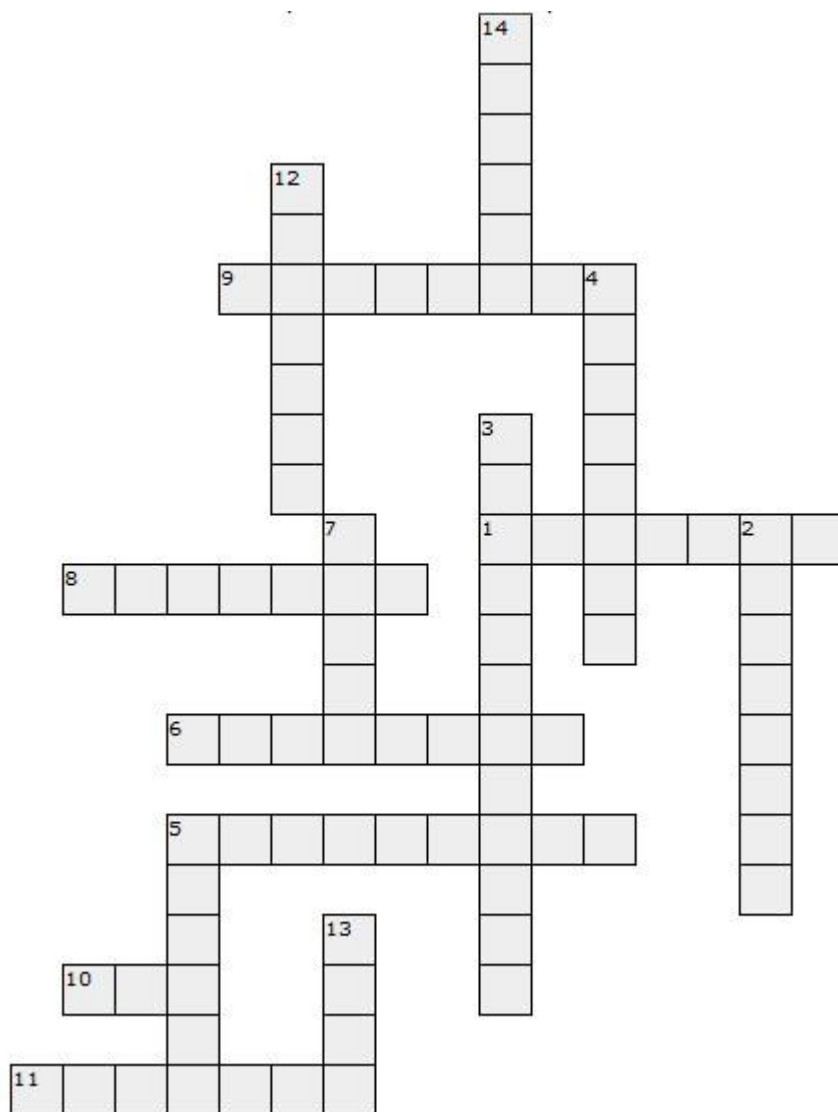
A few years later in 2007, the charity concert was back but this time it was supporting a different cause. Instead of Africa and poverty, the new “hot” subject for us to look out for was climate change. The new event was called “Live Earth” and was founded in partnership with Al Gore. Apart from *almost* becoming the President of the United States, Al Gore is famous for his involvement in environmental issues and he has even won the Nobel Peace Prize and Academy Award for his documentary, “An Inconvenient Truth”. The documentary gives us a lot to think about and if the predictions on climate change are true, then we really should start changing our habits and lifestyles.

The various Aid concerts over the years have undoubtedly had a profound influence on our awareness and attitude towards some massively important issues and have helped to raise millions of dollars for good causes at the same time. They have also given us some great entertainment so they definitely get my vote, what about yours?

Well, I hope you enjoyed this unit and I look forward to seeing you change the world but even if you don’t, I hope you have fun anyway and in the meantime, ciao for now!

(Voice and reading here: <https://luvvoice.com/it>)

Music - Crossword



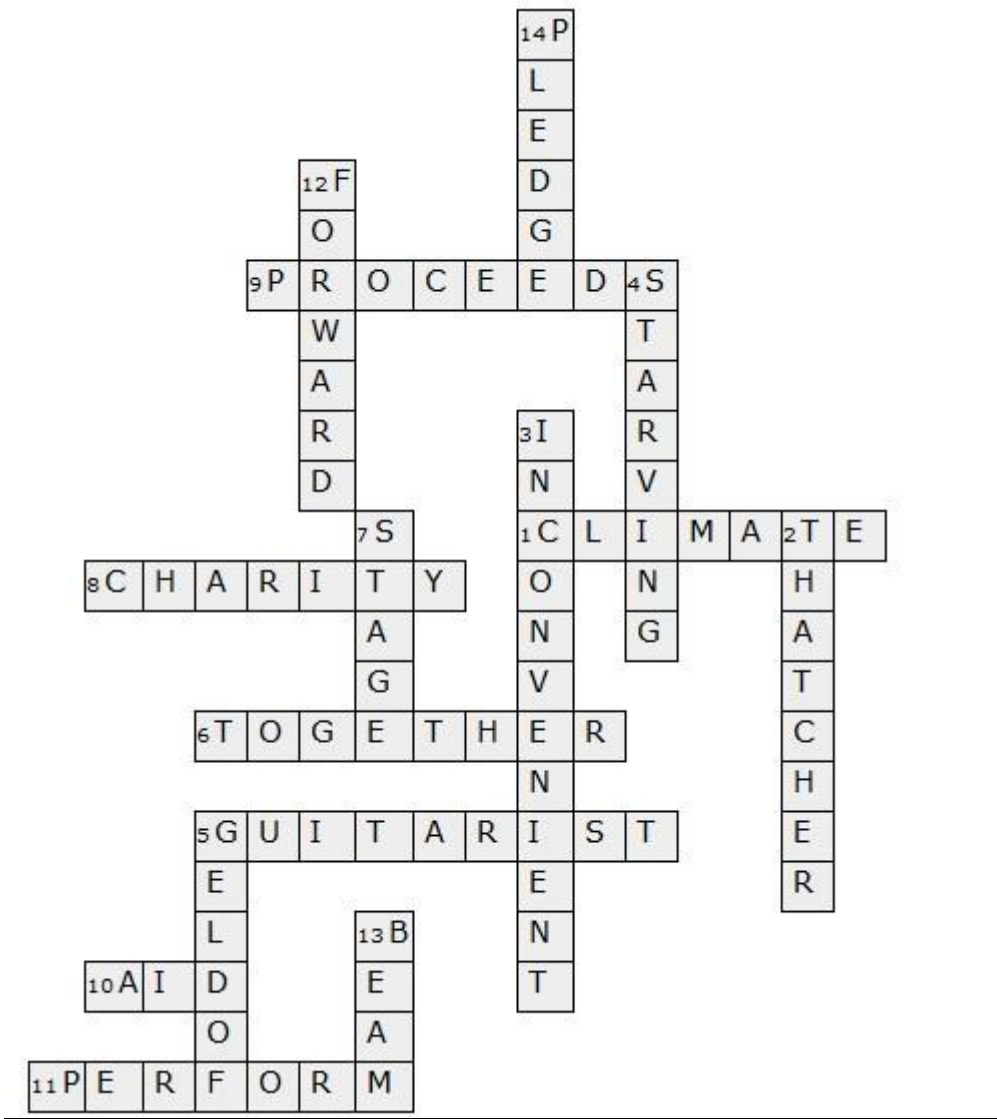
Across:

1. the thing that is changing and making the weather unpredictable
5. A musical artist, such as U2's The Edge
6. phrasal verb meaning to (re)unite "to get _____"
8. an organisation that helps people
9. the money received for a concert
10. help or assistance
11. to act or entertain

Down:

2. The Iron Lady
3. Name of Al Gore's documentary - "An _____ Truth"
4. someone who is dying of hunger
7. part of the theatre where artists perform
5. Surname of pop star behind many charity concerts
12. phrasal verb meaning to wait with anticipation - "To look _____"
13. to transmit via satellite
14. to promise something

Music – Crossword keys



Music – Spot the mistake

Read the ten sentences and find the seven mistakes. Good luck!

P.s. there is a mixture of grammatical and lexical mistakes.

E.g. **listening**
I absolutely love ~~listen~~ to music.

1. Music has the power to transcend social and cultural barriers to move the world community to action.
2. Technology now allows us to team concerts all around the world via satellite.
3. When we look forward in history, we can see that people have always enjoyed listening to music and it's had a massive influence on our lives.
4. Back in the 1980s, a pioneering Irish pop star called Bob Geldof, suggested use music to help the starving people in Africa.
5. If you look for the Band Aid video on YouTube, you should be able to spot a number of pop stars, such as George Michael, Sting and Bono.
6. Margaret Thatcher initially refused to remove the tax on the proceeds of the charity songs but she eventually gave out to public demand.
7. Not long after Band Aid, Bob Geldof continued with the "Aid" theme and set up "Live Aid".
8. As usual, after a while, the mass media stopped pay so much attention and the euphoria died down.
9. The new "hot" subject for us to look at for is climate change.
10. I look for to seeing a cleaner, less polluted world in the future.

Music – Spot the mistake – Answers

1. Music has the power to transcend social and cultural barriers to move the world community to action.
2. Technology now allows us to **beam** concerts all around the world via satellite.
3. When we look **back**, at history, we can see that people have always enjoyed listening to music and it's had a massive influence on our lives.
4. Back in the 1980s, a pioneering Irish pop star called Bob Geldof, suggested **using** music to help the starving people in Africa.
5. If you look for the Band Aid video on YouTube, you should be able to spot a number of pop stars, such as George Michael, Sting and Bono.
6. Margaret Thatcher initially refused to remove the tax on the proceeds of the charity song but she eventually gave **in** to public demand.
7. Not long after Band Aid, Bob Geldof continued with the "Aid" theme and set up "Live Aid".
8. As usual, after a while, the mass media stopped **paying** so much attention and the euphoria died down.
9. The new "hot" subject for us to look **out** for is climate change.
10. I look **forward** to seeing a cleaner, less polluted world in the future.

Music – True or false

State if these sentences are true or false.

1. Technology has made the power of music even stronger.
2. Bob Geldof's first song with Band Aid was unsuccessful.
3. "Live Aid" took place in 8 different countries around the world.
4. The objective of "Live 8" was to eliminate poverty all over the world, not only in Africa.
5. "Live 8" was organised to coincide with the G8 Summit.
6. The 2007 concert to raise awareness of climate change was called "Live Planet".
7. The documentary "An Inconvenient Truth" won an Oscar.

Music – Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Beam	Verb meaning to entertain
Starving	Verb meaning to transmit or broadcast via satellite
Proceeds	Verb meaning to promise
Charity	Verb meaning to increase
Perform	Help, often financial
Pledge	The money received for a concert or other event
Aid	An organisation that provides help to people
Raise	Adjective to describe someone who is dying of hunger

Music – Multiple choice

Select the appropriate verb construction (paying particular attention to the use of the gerund) to make natural sentences.

1. People have always enjoyed _____ music and it has had a massive influence on our lives.
 - a. listen
 - b. listens to
 - c. to Listen
 - d. listening to
2. Back in the 1980s, a pioneering Irish pop star called Bob Geldof, suggested _____ music to help the starving people in Africa.
 - a. use
 - b. uses
 - c. to use
 - d. using
3. Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of the UK at the time, refused _____ the tax on the proceeds of the song.

- a. remove
 - b. removes
 - c. to remove
 - d. removing
4. “Do they know it’s Christmas Time” dramatically increased awareness of the terrible situation in Africa and started people _____ about what they could do to help.
- a. think
 - b. thinks
 - c. to think
 - d. thinking
5. The idea of “Live Aid” was _____ two mega concerts, full of all the best pop stars, performing simultaneously.
- a. have
 - b. has
 - c. to have
 - d. having
6. After a while, the mass media stopped _____ so much attention to the problems in Africa and the euphoria of the “Aid franchise” died down.
- a. pay
 - b. pays
 - c. to pay
 - d. paying

Music – Drag and drop

Pay particular attention to the phrasal verbs and then drag and drop the correct ones from the box to complete the sentences.

went on	died down	got together	gave in
set up	met up	take place	

- 1. A group of Rock Stars _____ and formed “Band Aid”.
- 2. It was the first time for anything as big as “Band Aid” to _____.
- 3. The pop stars and the enormous momentum of the project in the UK, assured that the concert _____ to earn millions of pounds.
- 4. Margaret Thatcher eventually _____ to public demand to remove the tax on the song.
- 5. Not long after Band Aid and the Christmas song, Bob Geldfof _____ “Live Aid”.
- 6. After a while, the mass media stopped paying so much attention to the problems in Africa and the euphoria of the “Aid franchise” _____.
- 7. Many of the original members of Band Aid and Live Aid _____ again for “Live 8”.

Music – Cloze

Complete the sentences with the most appropriate “look” phrasal verb, selecting it from the box.

look it up, look back, look for, look out, look forward
--

1. If you don't know who the Irish Prime Minister is, _____ in a reference book or on the Internet!
2. You can use Google to _____ lots of information on the various “Aid” concerts.
3. When you _____ at history, you can see the massive influence music has had.
4. “Live Earth” warned us to _____ for climate change but did anybody listen?!
5. I _____ to seeing some new Pop Stars in the future!

Music – True or false – Answers

1. Technology has made the power of music even stronger. TRUE
2. Bob Geldof's first song with Band Aid was unsuccessful. FALSE
3. "Live Aid" took place in 8 different countries around the world. FALSE
4. The objective of "Live 8" was to eliminate poverty all over the world, not only in Africa.
TRUE
5. "Live 8" was organised to coincide with the G8 Summit. TRUE
6. The 2007 concert to raise awareness of climate change was called "Live Planet". FALSE
7. The documentary "An Inconvenient Truth" won an Oscar. TRUE

Music – Matching – Answers

Beam	Verb meaning to transmit or broadcast via satellite
Starving	Adjective to describe someone who is dying of hunger
Proceeds	The money received for a concert or other event
Charity	An organisation that provides help to people
Perform	Verb meaning to entertain
Pledge	Verb meaning to promise
Aid	Help, often financial
Raise	Verb meaning to increase

Music – Multiple choice – Answers

1. People have always enjoyed _____ music and it has had a massive influence on our lives.
 - a. listen
 - b. listens to
 - c. to listen
 - d. **listening to**
2. Back in the 1980s, a pioneering Irish pop star called Bob Geldof, suggested _____ music to help the starving people in Africa.
 - a. use
 - b. uses
 - c. to use
 - d. **using**
3. Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of the UK at the time, refused _____ the tax from the proceeds of the song.
 - a. remove
 - b. removes
 - c. **to remove**
 - d. removing

4. "Do they know it's Christmas Time" dramatically increased awareness of the terrible situation in Africa and started people _____ about what they could do to help.
 - a. think
 - b. thinks
 - c. to think
 - d. **thinking**
5. The idea of "Live Aid" was _____ two mega concerts, full of all the best pop stars, performing simultaneously.
 - a. have
 - b. has
 - c. **to have**
 - d. having
6. After a while, the mass media stopped _____ so much attention to the problems in Africa and the euphoria of the "Aid franchise" died down.
 - a. pay
 - b. pays
 - c. to pay
 - d. **paying**

Music – Drag and drop – Answers

1. A group of Rock Stars **got together** and formed "Band Aid".
2. It was the first time for anything as big as "Band Aid" to **take place**.
3. The pop stars and the enormous momentum of the project in the UK, assured that the concert **went on** to earn millions of pounds.
4. Margaret Thatcher eventually **gave in** to public demand to remove the tax on the song.
5. Not long after Band Aid and the Christmas song, Bob Geldof **set up** "Live Aid".
6. After a while, the mass media stopped paying so much attention to the problems in Africa and the euphoria of the "Aid franchise" **died down**.
7. Many of the original members of Band Aid and Live Aid **met up** again for "Live 8".

Music – Cloze – Answers

1. If you don't know who the Irish Prime Minister is, **look it up** in a reference book or on the Internet!
2. You can use Google to **look for** lots of information on the various "Aid" concerts.
3. When you **look back** at history, you can see the massive influence music has had.
4. "Live Earth" warned us to **look out** for climate change but did anybody listen?!
5. I **look forward** to seeing some new Pop Stars in the future!

Materiale sviluppato da eniscuola nell'ambito del protocollo d'intesa con il MIUR
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