# Soluzioni

## Unit 1 – Materials

**1 Wood**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. F; 3. D; 4. E; 5. A; 6. C.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. B; 2. A; 3. A; 4. A.

**2 Paper**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. D; 3. C; 4. F; 5. E; 6. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. T; 2. T; 3. T.

**2**

1. thickness; 2. packaging; 3. cardboard.

**3 Glass and pottery**

*The words you need*

1. E; 2. D; 3. B; 4. F; 5. C; 6. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. silicon oxide; 2. recycling; 3. screening; 4. glassworks.

**2**

1. Porcelain; 2. Gres; 3. Terracotta.

**4 Metals**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. E; 5. D.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. Brass, B;

2. Lead, D;

3. Copper, C;

4. Steal, A.

**2**

1. P; 2. A; 3. P; 4. A; 5. P; 6. A; 7. A; 8. P.

**3**

1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F.

**5 Plastic and rubber**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. E; 5. F; 6. D.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. warped (extended, squeezed…);

2. vegetable substances; 3. Glue; 4. crude oil; 5. Polymers.

**2**

1. Plastics are not biodegradable.

2. Plastics can be recycled.

3. Bioplastics is derived from vegetable substances.

4. Bioplastics is biodegradable.

5. Plastics take 400 years to decompose.

6. An object made of rubber can be warped without breaking.

7. Natural rubber (or caoutchouc) is obtained from trees.

8. Synthetic rubber is used to make tyres.

9. There are several types of glue.

**6 Textile fibres**

*The words you need*

1 B; 2 C; 3 E; 4 A; 5 D.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. You can use textile fibres to make clothes.

2. Textile fibres are thin threads.

3. Synthetic fibres are made from petroleum.

4. Cotton comes from cotton plants.

5. Cotton is used to make bedsheets and towels.

6. Shearing usually takes place in spring.

7. A cocoon is a sort of roll.

8. Umbrellas are made of nylon.

9. Weaving is done on a loom.

10. Gore-Tex and Kevlar are composite materials.

**2**

1. cocoon;

2. weave;

3. staple fibre;

4. clothes.

**Revision and production**

**1**

1 F; 2 T; 3 T; 4 T; 5 F; 6 F; 7 F; 8 T; 9 F. 2.

**2**

1. casting;

2. bronze;

3. plastic;

4. light;

5. zinc.

**3**

A 2; B 1; C 3; D 4.

**4**

WOOD: firewood, trunks, lumber.

PAPER: books, newspaper, cellulose, packaging.

GLASS: bottles, glasses, windows.

POTTERY: dishes, bowls, tiles, bricks.

NATURAL FIBRES: cotton, linen, wool, silk.

ARTIFICIAL FIBRES: rayon.

SYNTETHIC FIBRES: acrylic fibres, nylon.

RUBBER: caoutchouc, synthetic rubber.

PLASTIC: bottles, film, ropes.

ALLOYS: cast iron, steal, brass, bronze.

PURE METALS: iron, copper, aluminium, gold, silver.

## Unit 2 – Agriculture and feeding

**1 Agriculture**

*The words you need*

1. E; 2. C; 3. F; 4. A; 5. D; 6. B.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. A; 2. A; 3. B, 4. B; 5. A; 6. A.

**2 Livestock farming**

*The words you need*

1. E; 2. B; 3. D; 4. C; 5. F; 6. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. B; 2. A; 3. A.

**2**

1. T; 2. T; 3. F.

**3 Eating and food science**

*The words you need*

1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. E; 5. D.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. A; 2. C; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A; 6. C.

**4 Food industry**

*The words you need*

1. C; 2. B; 3. E; 4. D; 5. A; 6. F.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. E; 2. C; 3. B; 4. A, 5. D.

**2**

1. pasta; 2. bread; 3. flour; 4. yeast; 5. spelt; 6. rice.

**5 Food preservation**

*The words you need*

1. C; 2: E; 3. D; 4. B; 5. F; 6. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

CUPBOARD: canned tuna, pasta, biscuits, pickled vegetables, peeled tomatoes.

REFRIGERATOR: fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit, fruit juice, fresh milk, cheese.

FREEZER: frozen vegetables, frozen fish.

**Revision and production**

**1**

1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F.

**2**

AGRICULTURE: bananas, grapefruits.

LIVESTOCK: sheep, turkey, pigs, poultry, hens.

FISHING: carp, tuna, shellfish, trout, seabass.

CEREALS: rice, oats, corn, spelt, bread, barley.

LEGUMES: chickpeas.

CITRUSES: lemon, tangerines.

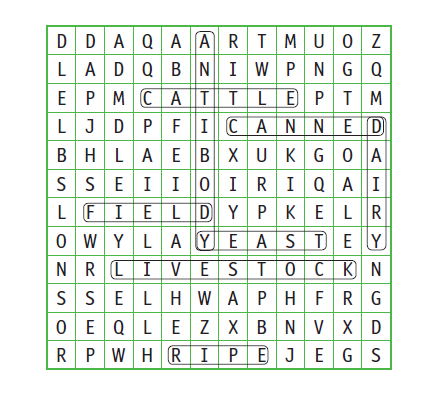
DAIRY PRODUCTS: cheese, yogurt.

PASTA: wheat.

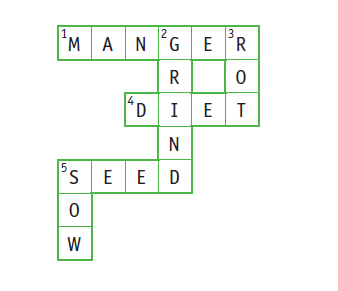
BEVERAGES: fruit juice, wine, tap water.

MEAT, EGGS: steak.

**3**



**4**



# Unit 3 – Land, cities, houses

**1 Land use**

*The words you need*

1. A; 2. B.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. C; 2. C.

**2 Cities**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. D; 3. C; 4. F; 5. E; 6. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. A city is a large human settlement.

2. The city centre is the oldest part of the city

3. People live in residential areas.

**2**

1. supermarkets; 2. theatres; 3. libraries; 4. schools; 5. banks; 6. gyms.

**3 Houses**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. A.

*Practice your English*

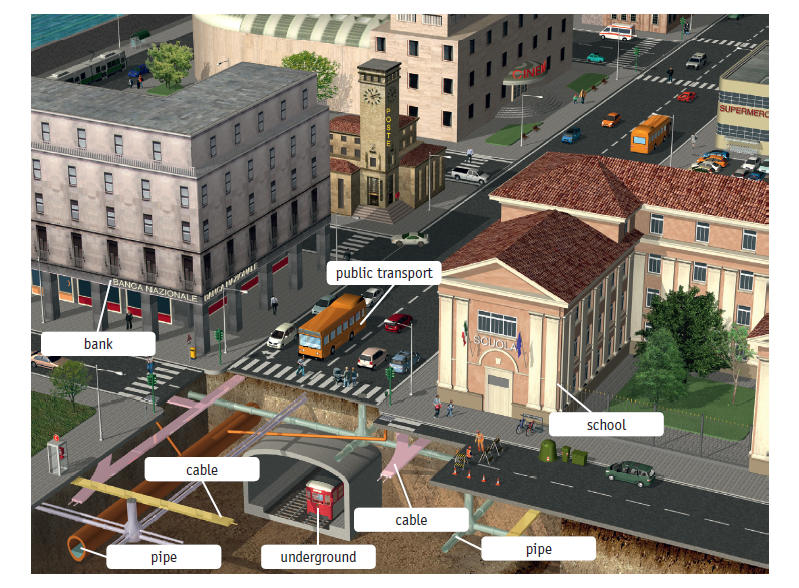
1. F; 2. F; 3. T.

**Revision and production**

**1**

A 1.; B 3.; C 2.

**2**



**3**

1. B, 2. A; 3. A.

**4**

1. C; 2. D; 3. B; 4. A.

# Unit 3 - Energy

**1 Forms of energy**

*The words you need*

1. F; 2. E; 3. D; 4. A; 5. B; 6. C.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. work; 2. light; 3. rises; 4. radiation; 5. chemical.

**2**

1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T.

**2 Renewable energy sources**

*The words you need*

1. F; 2. C; 3. B; 4. A; 5. D; 6. E.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. Moon; 2. limited; 3. Non-renewable; 4. coal; 5. biomass, 6. turbines.

**2**

1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. No; 4. Yes.

**3 Non-renewable energy sources**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. F; 4. E; 5. A; 6. D.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. Petroleum; 2. Wood; 3. Methane; 4. Coal; 5. Biogas; 6. Charcoal.

**2**

1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T. 5. T; 6. T.

**4 Mechanical energy**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. D; 4. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

Class 1: scissors, oar.

Class 2: nutcrackers, bottle opener.

Class 3: tweezers, cart.

**5 Electrical energy**

*The words you need*

1. C; 2. D; 3. A; 4. B.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. electric current; 2. generator; 3. switch.

**2**

1. Heating and chemical effect. 2. Electrons release part of their energy to the conductor and heat it. 3. In 1796.

**3**

1. thermal, mechanical; 2. heat; 3. thermal, mechanical.

**Revision and production**

**1**

A. Sun; B. Earth’s core; 3. Wind; 4. Biomass; 5. Methane; 6. Petroleum.

**2**

1. heat; 2. thermal; 3. chemical; 4. Mechanical; 5. electric.

**3**

A battery is a *generator* of electric current, which works by using the chemical energy produced by the *contact* of two electrical conductors. It was invented by Alessandro Volta in *1796* when he realized that the contact between two metals, *copper* and zinc, caused some electrons to move from zinc to copper and generated *current*.

**4**

A. From chemical energy to thermal energy; B. From electric energy to mechanical energy; C. From chemical energy to mechanical energy; D. From electric energy to light; E. From electric energy to thermal energy; F. From chemical energy to electric energy.

**5**

1. Risposta aperta;

2. Thermal energy;

3. Mechanical energy;

4. Risposta aperta;

5. Solar power;

6. Risposta aperta;

7. Risposta aperta;

8. Heating and chemical effect;

9. Copper and zinc.

# Unit 5 - Transport

**1 Road transport**

*The words you need*

1. E; 2. C; 3. D; 4. B; 5. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F.

**2**

1. B; 2. D.

**2 Rail transport**

*The words you need*

1. D; 2. C; 3. E; 4. B; 5. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

Trains consist of a *locomotive* hauling a series of attached railway cars and travel on rails laid out on a *ballast*. *Rails* are made of steel and they are tied on wooden or concrete railroad sleepers. The distance between the two running rails of a track is called the gauge. Electric locomotives are the most popular since they are less expensive and cause less pollution. Power is collected through a *pantograph* a device mounted on the roof of the train and connected to an overhead wire.

Trams run on *tracks* along public urban streets or on *fast tracks* and they are powered by electricity, by means of a sort of pantograph, called a trolley, connected to an overhead wire.

The *underground* is a very fast means of transport that usually travels under the ground but also above.

**3 Ship and air transport**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. E; 3. C; 4. D; 5. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. ~~downward~~, upward; 2. ~~filled~~, empty; 3. ~~upper~~, lower.

**Revision and production**

**1**

1. Risposta aperta;

2. Walk on the pavement, cross the road on pedestrian crossings, watch out that no vehicles are approaching before crossing the road and respect traffic lights.

3. The underground is a very fast means of transport that usually travels under the ground but also above.

4. Trams run on tracks along public urban streets or on fast tracks and they are powered by electricity.

5. Risposta aperta;

6. It will float because inside there are empty spaces that contain air.

**2**

A. People; B. People; C. Goods; D. Goods; E. People; F. People; G. People and goods; H. People; I. Goods.

# Unit 6 – Mass media

**1 Mass media**

*The words you need*

1. D; 2. E; 3. A; 4. C; 5. F; 6. B.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. Printing; 2. Publishing; 3. Press;

**2**

1. Images; 2. moving images, words (dialogues) and music (soundtrack or musical score); 3. sounds and words; 4. words, images, music and also different media, e.g. television, radio, Internet; 5. When communication is transmitted to a high number of people, it is called mass communication and the tools we use (television, radio, newspapers, books and communication devices).

**2 Telecommunications**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. D; 3. C; 4. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. A; 2. C; 3. C; 4. C; 5. C; 6. A.

**3 Telephones and Internet**

*The words you need*

1. D; 2. E; 3. C; 4. B; 5. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

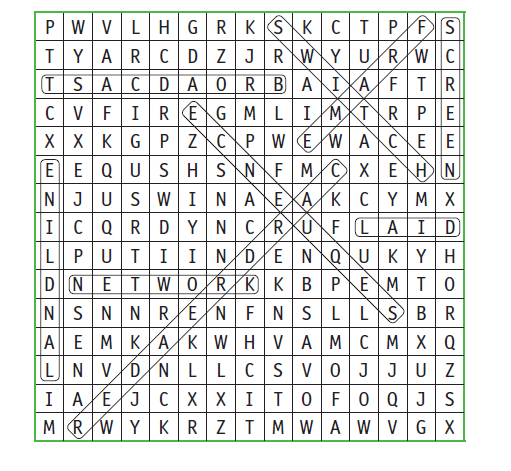
1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. T; 9. F.

**Revision and production**

**1**

Risposta aperta.

**2**



**3**

A. Screen; B. Mobile phone; C. Camera.

# Unit 7 – Economy

**1 Goods and economic sectors**

*The words you need*

1. B; 2. C; 3. D; 4. A.

*Practice your English*

**1**

1. economics; 2. primary needs; 3. nondurable goods; 4. secondary sector.

**2**

1. B; 2. C; 3. D; 4. A.

**Revision and production**

**1**

A. primary sector, farming; B. secondary sector, construction companies; C. tertiary sector, retail; D. quaternary sector, research; E. primary sector, zootechnics; F. secondary sector, handicrafts; G. tertiary sector, public transport; H. quaternary sector, software and telecommunications companies; I. primary sector, forest management; L. primary sector, fish farming.