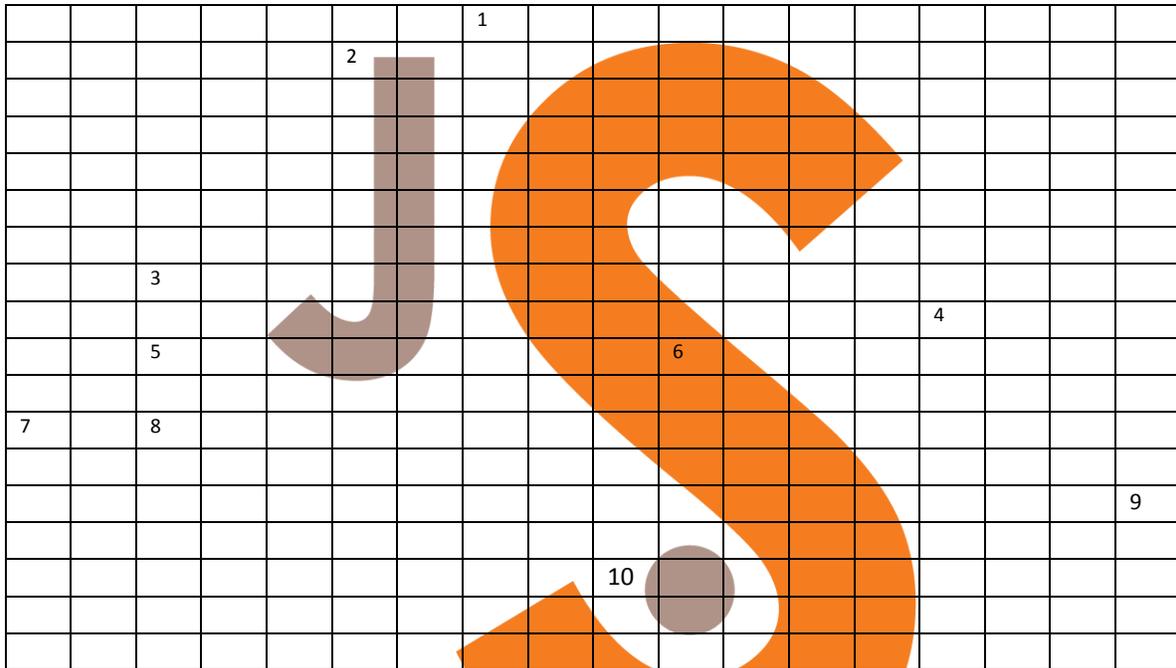


SUMMER FUN WITH ENGLISH

1) CROSSWORD PUZZLES PERSONALITY



ACROSS

- 3. always wants to start fights
- 5. sees the positive side of things
- 7. sympathetic to others
- 10. wants to trick people

DOWN

- 1. likes sharing things
- 2. the opp. of lazy
- 4. thinks he/ she is better than others
- 6. the opp. of patient
- 8. impolite
- 9. boring

language center

4) MATCH-UP WEATHER

1. BLIZZARD
2. HAILSTORM
3. HEAT WAVE
4. THUNDERSTORM
5. TORNADO
6. TORRENTIAL RAIN
7. LIGHTNING
8. SLEET
9. BREEZE
10. DRIZZLE

- a. It swept everything away in its path.
- b. The sky lit up.
- c. We were woken up by the noise.
- d. I was soaking wet when it was over.
- e. Everything was white.
- f. We've been sweating all day.
- g. It was freezing cold.
- h. The curtains were swaying gently.
- i. I watched the fine drops sparkle in the light.
- j. Our car was damaged by huge chunks of ice.

5) Spot 6 irrelevant sentences in the text below and cross them out.

The Omo River Valley in southwest Ethiopia is one of the most remote yet culturally diverse places on the planet and is even believed by some to be the birthplace of human civilisation. The noise woke me up. Today, it is home to eight different ancient African tribes whose lifestyles haven't changed for centuries. The most fascinating and unique of these tribes is the Mursi.

The Mursi Tribe numbers about 7,500 individuals. They wore unusual clothes. They live in the lower Omo Valley where the men herd cattle and grow crops. Livestock is their most valued possession and is also a measure of social status. Although the Mursi are more or less settled, they have to move twice a year due to unpredictable rainfall.

The Mursi people have few religious beliefs or ceremonies and don't practise many crafts. However, body decoration and alteration is an important part of their culture that they commonly practise. They are best known and most recognisable for the pottery or wooden lip plates worn by their women. They lost the war. At the age of 15 or 16 girls have their lower lips cut and a small clay plate inserted into it. Over the following years, larger plates are inserted into the lip causing it to stretch. The plate is a symbol to show the girl has reached womanhood and it is a source of great pride and self-esteem to the Mursi women. However, the women only wear the plates for a short time each day because they can be heavy and uncomfortable. The women broke the plates.

Both the men and women of the tribe use paint to decorate their bodies and faces. Men proudly show scars as a sign of their manhood and of how many enemies they have defeated. Men work as farmers. However, the only battles they fight these days are part of a tradition of ceremonial duelling (*thagine*). This is a very important aspect of the Mursi men's lives. *Thagine* is a form of martial art in which men take part in single combat using wooden poles called *dongen* and wear decorative and protective clothing. The winner is carried around by the men and then surrounded by young girls who lay goatskins on the ground for him to sit on and hold a cotton cloth above him,

stretched on duelling poles, to provide shade and to symbolise a mother protecting her baby from the sun.

Unfortunately, the Mursi way of life is at risk of disappearing as their land is being taken away and they are being forced to move. The Mursi love music. Many Mursi are beginning to make a living from tourism while others have left the land to live in urban areas.

6) KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. The Akha people have their own way of measuring time. **TRUE / FALSE**
2. Only female seahorses give birth. **TRUE / FALSE**
3. Dr Livingstone named the falls he discovered after his beloved wife. **TRUE / FALSE**
4. No one knows for sure how the tar barrel festival began. **TRUE / FALSE**
5. A forensic photographer works all day long seven days a week. **TRUE / FALSE**
6. The iCub robot can do 53 movements. **TRUE / FALSE**
7. In March 2010, Japan experienced the biggest earthquake in its history. **TRUE / FALSE**
8. The biggest volcanic eruption in history was that of Mt Vesuvius. **TRUE / FALSE**

7) Un-jumble the following sentences.

1. A lot of animals to **hide from predators**.
2. We must protect animal habitats **from extinction**.
3. You can help save animals **are at risk of extinction**.
4. Seahorses rely on camouflage **from disappearing**.
5. Recycling helps control **using taps carefully**.
6. We can deal with water shortage by **environmental pollution**.

8) Put the paragraphs in the correct order.



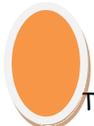
The origin of *Las Fallas* is far from clear. Some people believe that it evolved from pagan rituals that celebrated the onset of spring and the planting season. Centuries ago, Valencia used streetlights they hung on wooden structures called parrots. When the days became longer they ceremoniously burned the parrots on St Joseph's Day. Others say that the origins of the festival go back to the time when carpenters cleared out their workshops at the end of winter, throwing out unused pieces of wood and old candles and lighting them on the street the day of Saint Joseph. *Las Fallas* is Valencian for 'the fires' and aptly describes the festival.



The festival is not only about burning *ninots*, though, as there are a variety of other activities for people to enjoy. During the day, bullfights, parades, paella and beauty contests are held around the city. Every day at 2 pm, fireworks explode around a main square. This noisy but extremely popular event is called *La Mascletá* and involves different neighbourhood groups competing for the most impressive display, ending with the *terremoto*, or earthquake. Another important event is the *Ofrenda de Flores a la Virgen de los Desamparados*. In this ceremony, thousands of people take to the streets wearing traditional costumes and dancing to their neighbourhood bands. Everyone comes together to form a procession to the Plaza de la Virgen where they offer bouquets of flowers to a giant image of the Virgin Mary.



Every year the colourful Mediterranean city of Valencia in Spain celebrates the final days of winter and the arrival of spring with one of the most popular and spectacular festivals in the country, *Las Fallas*. From 15th to 19th March the whole city comes alive in a carnival type atmosphere of fiesta, fireworks and bonfires and its population of one million swells to over three million. The purpose of the festival is to create and then burn huge life-like cardboard, wood, or paper-maché puppets or dolls called *ninots*.



The *ninots* are crafted by neighbourhood organisations from different districts around the city and usually take many months to make. Each one is designed to make fun of a political figure, a sports celebrity, a famous actor, or a soap star. They are often several stories tall and need to be moved into their final locations, at intersections and parks around the city, by cranes. The *ninots* are displayed until 19th March, the day known as *La Cremá*, or the burning. On the evening of the 19th, young men chop holes in the puppets and stuff them with fireworks. The crowds start to chant, the streetlights are turned off and all of the *ninots* are set on fire at exactly midnight. Each year, one of the *ninots* is pardoned and spared from destruction by popular vote and is exhibited in the local *Museum of the Ninot* with the ones from previous years.

9) Choose sentences from the list below to fill in the gaps.

The idea of teleportation has been around for a long time but has so far remained the subject of science-fiction novels and films like *Star Trek*. However, that could all be about to change with the introduction of vacuum trains. These futuristic transporters, designed to be catapulted through tunnels that have had the air removed from them, could theoretically reach speeds of up to 4,000 km/h and cross the Atlantic from Europe to North America in just one hour.

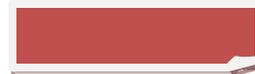
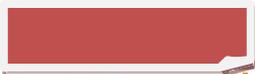
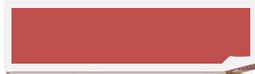
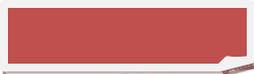
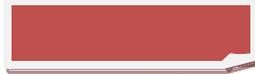
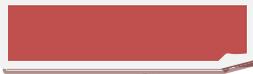
The history of vacuum trains stretches back at least 100 years, when American engineer Robert Goddard designed prototypes for rapid transport systems to connect American cities based on his own design of the world's first liquid-fuelled rocket. The idea behind the vacuum train is to pump all of the air out of a sealed tunnel and then propel trains through it. Today's trains push a wall of air ahead of them when moving through a tunnel. This uses energy and limits the speed of the train - the faster they go, the higher the air resistance and friction, so the more energy used. By removing the air from the tunnel, you remove the problem. Unfortunately, to do this you would have to have huge powerful pumps every 20 or 30 km to keep a near vacuum in the tube and the train would have to

pass through a series of airlocks that progressively reduce the pressure before it could accelerate to top speed.

Today, however, there is hope that by combining vacuum technology and the already existing magnetic levitation technology, a cost-effective system could be developed. Several systems that combine these two technologies have been proposed. One of the most feasible proposals is that of American engineer Daryl Oster who says that our train technology is over 100 years old and in need of upgrading. His futuristic design consists of a six-person capsule, roughly the size of a car, which is shot along a 1.5m diameter vacuum tube. Dr James Powell, the co-inventor of maglev technology, also proposes a system called Startram that uses a maglev vacuum train to launch objects into space. If this technology takes off, we could also be getting closer to cheap space travel.

- 1) They also create an area of lower pressure behind them which acts to almost pull the train back.
- 2) He believes we could be using such trains in less than 10 years. But his theory is not just restricted to travel between cities or countries.
- 3) The high cost of a vacuum train system means that it has never been commercialised.
- 4) In this high-speed future train, passengers would actually arrive four hours before they left.

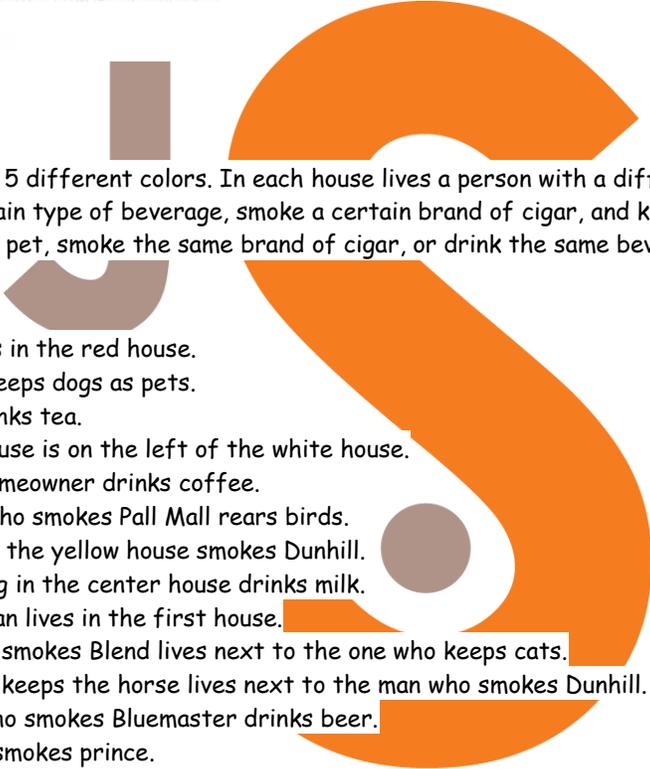
10) SPORTS: Label the pictures.



11) BRAIN TEASERS & RIDDLES

FIND THE SUPERFLUOUS WORD.

After reading the
the sentence, you are
now aware that the
the human brain often
does not inform you that the
the word "the" has been
repeated twice every time.



There are 5 houses in 5 different colors. In each house lives a person with a different nationality. The 5 owners drink a certain type of beverage, smoke a certain brand of cigar, and keep a certain pet. No owners have the same pet, smoke the same brand of cigar, or drink the same beverage. The question is: Who owns the fish?

- The Brit lives in the red house.
- The Swede keeps dogs as pets.
- The Dane drinks tea.
- The green house is on the left of the white house.
- The green homeowner drinks coffee.
- The person who smokes Pall Mall rears birds.
- The owner of the yellow house smokes Dunhill.
- The man living in the center house drinks milk.
- The Norwegian lives in the first house.
- The man who smokes Blend lives next to the one who keeps cats.
- The man who keeps the horse lives next to the man who smokes Dunhill.
- The owner who smokes Bluemaster drinks beer.
- The German smokes prince.
- The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.
- The man who smokes Blend has a neighbor who drinks water.

One snowy night, Sherlock Holmes was in his house sitting by a fire. All of a sudden a snowball came crashing through his window, breaking it.

Holmes got up and looked out the window just in time to see three neighborhood kids who were brothers run around a corner. Their names were John Crimson, Mark Crimson and Paul Crimson.

The next day Holmes got a note on his door that read "**? Crimson. He broke your window.**"

Which of the three Crimson brothers should Sherlock Holmes question about the incident?