



The Duke's studiolo, detail



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Galleria Nazionale delle Marche

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Opening hours

- Monday from 8:30 am to 2:00 pm.
 - From Tuesday to Sunday: 8:30 am to 7:15 pm.
 - Thursday evenings from 7:30 pm to 11:00 pm
- The ticket office closes one hour earlier.

Info&Booking

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Tickets

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DELLE MARCHE-PALAZZO DUCALE DI URBINO**

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PALAZZO DUCALE Urbino





Luciano Laurana (attributed), *The Ideal City*, detail

The masterpieces of the Galleria Nazionale delle Marche are exhibited in the splendid Ducal Palace desired by Federico da Montefeltro, bringing glory to his family and his personality as a man of the Renaissance, in the magnificent city of Urbino, the first, indispensable stop for those visiting our region. Under his dominion, together with his wife Battista Sforza, in just a few years Urbino became one of the extraordinary capitals of the Italian Renaissance, thanks to the selection of the most brilliant artists, architects, and authors of the time, like Fra' Carnevale, Piero della Francesca, and Leon Battista Alberti.

Still today the splendour of the building attracts hundreds of thousands of tourists every year, making Urbino the cultural centre of the Marche.

The palace was built in various construction phases during the second half of the 1400s, under the guidance of architects like Maso di Bartolomeo, Luciano Laurana, and Francesco di Giorgio Martini. Inside the Ducal Palace is Federico's studiolo, a unique environment that looks out on the last loggia of the famous "torricini" by Laurana. The studiolo is the most intimate space in the duke's apartment, portraying an interior portrait of Federico, his culture, and his intellectual and aesthetic choices.

The perspective illusion in the wood inlays by Giuliano and Benedetto Da Maiano represent the objects that a perfect humanist



Piero della Francesca, *Flagellation*

prince loved to surround himself with, also bearing witness to the highly sought mathematical and scientific culture that was in fashion in the Urbino courts.

The Gallery collections present masterpieces of some of art history's most well-known names, including Urbino's most famous citizen, Raphael, whose splendid *Portrait of a Young Woman*, otherwise known as *La Muta*, can be enjoyed here.

Other very significant works by artists of the 1400s are also housed in the museum, including the beautiful work representing the *Ideal City*, Luca della Robbia's lunette portraying the *Madonna and Saints*, Paolo Uccello's dais with *Miracle of the Profaned Host*, and the gonfalon by Luca Signorelli depicting the *Crucifixion* and *Pentecost*.

Above all, the gallery is home to masterpieces from all ages, including two wonderful paintings by Piero della Francesca: the enigmatic and captivating *Flagellation* and the stupendous *Madonna of Senigallia*.

Other important works in the museum include those by Lorenzo Lotto (*San Rocco*), Tiziano's gonfalon (depicting *The Last Supper* and *The Resurrection*), and numerous pieces by another great Urbino native, Federico Barocci.

Visitors to the museum will also see magnificent paintings from the 1600s by, among others, Guido Reni, Guercino, and Orazio Gentileschi.



Piero della Francesca, *Madonna di Senigallia*



Raphael, *Portrait of a Young Woman* also known as *La Muta*



Come raggiungerci: Coordinate GPS: N 43° 24.243 E 12° 58.554

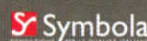
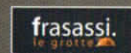
How to get here: GPS: N 43° 24.243 E 12° 58.554

In auto: Autostrada A14 (Bologna-Taranto), dal casello di Ancona Nord, a 25 min. d'auto, seguendo la superstrada SS76 Ancona-Roma, uscita Genga-Sassoferrato.

In treno: linea Ancona - Roma, Stazione Genga - San Vittore Terme.

By car: take the A14 Highway (Bologna-Taranto); from the Ancona Nord exit, 25 minutes by car, take the SS76 State road, going south, direction: Roma, exit at Genga-Sassoferrato and follow signs for "Grotte di Frasassi".

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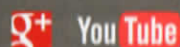
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TOURIST ITINERARY

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APPENDIX 2: MODAL VERBS

Introduction: Modal verbs can be divided into two basic groups:

- i) Central Modals: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to.*
- ii) Semi-Auxiliaries: *have to, have got to, tend to, need to, to be able to, be allowed to, to be supposed to.*

Central Modals behave as follows:

- + I can / you can / he can / she can / it can... etc.
- I can't / you can't / he can't / she can't / it can't... etc.
- ? Can I ? / Can you ? / Can he ? / Can she ? / Can it ? ... etc.

Semi-Auxiliaries, by contrast, usually act like this:

- + I have to / You have to / He, she, it has to... etc.
- I don't have to / You don't have to / He, she, it doesn't have to... etc.
- ? Do I have to ? / Do you have to ? / Does he / she / it have to ? ... etc.

Or like this:

- + I am allowed to / You are allowed to / He, she, it is allowed to... etc.
- I am not allowed to / You are not allowed to / He, she, it is not allowed to... etc.
- ? Am I allowed to ? / Are you allowed to ? / Is he, she, it allowed to ? etc.

Modal verbs are always followed by the infinitive without 'to'.

Central modal verbs do not have infinitives, past forms, present or past participles or an –s ending in the third person singular. Semi-auxiliaries are sometimes used to supply their past or future forms, as here:

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
Could	Can	Will be able to
Had to	Must	Will have to
Might	May	
Should		Shall
Would		Will

All modal verbs have at least two meanings. These can be grouped into categories such as *Ability, Permission, Obligation, Possibility, Probability* etc.

1) **Ability:** *can, could, be able to.*

i) We use Can, Could and Be Able To to talk about the ability to do something, e.g.

"Now I *can* play the piano. I *couldn't* when I was nine years old."

"When I was nine years old, I *couldn't* drive. Now I *can*."

"When I leave university, I *will be able to*..."

ii) We also use Can and Could with verbs of perception, e.g. "I *can* hear someone coming", "I *can't* see a thing", "They *could* smell gas", "She *couldn't* taste any sugar."

iii) The difference between 'I could' and 'I was able to' is that 'I could' indicates that you had the ability to do something, e.g. 'I knew that, if necessary, I *could* swim to safety from the sinking ship', although you did not necessarily do it in reality. 'I was able to', by contrast, indicates that you succeeded in doing so, e.g. 'I *was able to* swim to safety.'

iv) Now watch the BBC news report: 'Sargy Mann: Painting with inner vision - BBC News'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9vHwCiaSwM>

v) Complete the sentences below using *can / can't / could / couldn't / will be able to / won't be able to*

- a) Sargy Mann see.
- b) Sargy Mann see again.
- c) Sargy Mann paint the images he sees in his mind.
- d) When he was 30, he still see.
- e) When he was 35, he see anymore.
- f) When he was 30, he paint landscapes.
- g) Now, he paint landscapes anymore.
- h) Now, he still paint portraits of his wife.
- i) The gallery owner thinks he sell a large Sargy Mann painting for £50,000.
- j) Sargy Mann thinks he always paint if the subject comes from his own experience.

vi) Now talk about your present, past and future abilities using modal verbs.

2) **Permission:** *can, may, be allowed to*

i) Can, May and Be Allowed To are used to talk about permission, e.g. "You *aren't allowed to* smoke in here", "We *were allowed to* take photographs", "The prisoner *will be allowed to* see his lawyer for about half an hour".

ii) Can and May are used for asking for and receiving permission: e.g. "Can I come in ?", "May I sit down ?"

Can is more direct, May is more formal, e.g. "May I use your phone ?", "Can I borrow your pen ?", "Yes, you *may*.", "No, you *can't*."

Now complete this sentence using modal verbs: When I go to my grandparents' house, I *can / can't / am (not) allowed to*

3) **Obligation:** *must, should, ought to, needn't, have to, be supposed to*

Must	—	it is necessary that you do something.
Mustn't	—	it is necessary that you <u>do not</u> do something.
Have to / Have got to	—	it is necessary that you do something.
Don't have to / Haven't got to	—	it is not necessary but you can if you want to.
Needn't	—	it is not necessary but you can if you want to.
Should	—	it is the correct thing to do.
Ought to	—	it is the correct thing to do.
To be supposed to	—	it is the expected thing.

Permission and Obligation: what *can / can't / must / mustn't / needn't* you do at the following ages ?

6 14 16 18 67

4) **Possibility:** *can, could, may, might*

Can indicates a 100% possibility in the present or the future

Could indicates a 50% possibility in the present or the future

May indicates a 30% possibility in the present or the future

Might indicates a 10% possibility in the present or the future

e.g. 'Yes, I *can* do that for you immediately.'

e.g. 'She *could* go to Oxford or Cambridge.'

e.g. 'The weather is very cold. It *may* snow.'

e.g. 'If we're lucky, it *might* be sunny all day.'

5) **Probability:** *must, could, may, might, can't*

It must be true	90% probability	e.g. Vincent Van Gogh <i>must</i> be the world's most famous painter.
It could be true	50% probability	e.g. The baby <i>could</i> be a boy or it <i>could</i> be a girl. We don't know yet.
It may be true	30% probability	e.g. There <i>may</i> be a general election next year.
It might be true	10% probability	e.g. NASA <i>might</i> send a man to Mars in 2040.
It can't be true	1% probability	e.g. No, Michael Jackson and Amy Winehouse <i>can't</i> still be alive.

Now read the sentences below:

- a) It will rain this weekend.
- b) There is a monster in Loch Ness.
- c) About 1,000,000,000 people around the world can speak English.
- d) Prince Harry will be the next King of England.
- e) Most English people dream about their monarch at least once in their lives.
- f) Most Italian people dream about their Prime Minister at least once in their lives.

None of the above can be proved 100% true or false. The speaker therefore has to estimate the probability of each statement. Now comment upon them using Must, Could, May, Might or Can't, e.g. "It *must* be true", "It *can't* be true", "It *might* be true".

6) **Predictions:** *will / won't / shall / shan't / should / shouldn't*

i) We use Will / Won't / Should and Shouldn't to make predictions or logical deductions about the future based on what we know, not what we can see happening in the present, e.g.

- a) He left half an hour ago, so he *will* be home by now.
- b) It's nearly Christmas, so the shops *will* be crowded.
- c) We *shall* be on holiday in New Zealand in August so I'm afraid I *shan't* be able to come to your party.
- d) She is convinced that she *won't* pass her driving test.
- e) San Marino *won't* win the match against Brazil.
- f) He has studied hard, so he *should* pass the exam.
- g) She *shouldn't* have any trouble at the job interview.

ii) The use of Should / Shouldn't indicates that we approve of the action, state or event, e.g. "In 2100, we *should* have a cure for cancer and there *shouldn't* be a housing problem" whereas Will/Won't is neutral, e.g. "In 2100, tigers *will* probably be extinct and there *won't* be any rain forests left."

7) **Other Uses of Will/Won't & Shall/Shan't:**

We can also use Will / Won't for,

- i) Instant decisions, e.g. "I *will* have white wine", "I *will* have chicken", "I *will* have fish", "OK, I *will* see what I can do."
- ii) Promises, e.g. "I *will* buy you a bicycle", "I *will* let you know immediately", "I *won't* forget to write to you."
- iii) Refusals, e.g. "I *won't* come to work tomorrow", "He *won't* do his homework", "They *won't* listen to me."
- iv) Orders, e.g. "You *will* come to work tomorrow or you'll be fired!", "You *will* do exactly as I tell you!"
- v) Requests, e.g. "*Will* you please be quiet!", "*Will* you please sit down", "*Will* you please close the door?"
- vi) Invitations, e.g. "*Will* you come to my party?", "*Will* you have a drink with us later on?"
- vii) Conditional Sentences, e.g. "I *shall* let you know if the boss agrees to it", "If it rains tomorrow, I *won't* go to Rome."

NB. Shall/Shan't can only be used with 'I' and 'We' when making predictions. Other uses include,

- i) Promises, e.g. "I *shall* buy you a bicycle", "I *shall* let you know immediately", "We *shan't* forget to write".
- ii) Suggestions/Proposals, e.g. "*Shall* we go out tonight?", "*Shall* I pick you up later on?", "*Shall* we dance?"
- iii) The formal future, especially with regard to legal or contractual obligations, e.g. All invoices *shall* be paid within 90 days, Helmets *shall* be worn at all times, The client *shall* meet all reasonable travel expenses, i.e. it is mandatory.

Now make some predictions about yourself: "In the next ten years, I *will / shall / won't / shan't / should / shouldn't*....."



Think about your expectations concerning education, work, housing, family life, earnings, travel, personal ambitions etc.

8) **Speculation About Hypothetical Situations:** *would*

We use *Would/Wouldn't* to speculate about hypothetical situations in the present and/or the future, e.g.

- a) "What would you do if you lost your job ?" - "I think I would leave Italy, I certainly wouldn't stay where I am."
- b) "Would you prefer to live in New York or Los Angeles ?" – "Actually, I think Miami would be the best place."
- c) "I would love to own a sports car but I wouldn't be able to afford to run it."
- d) "What would you say if I asked you to marry me ?"

Now, in pairs or groups, try to imagine: (i) The holiday of my dreams; (ii) The holiday of my nightmares.

9) **Other Uses of Would:**

We also use *Would/Wouldn't*,

- i) In Conditional Sentences, e.g. "I *wouldn't* buy a Smartwatch if I were you",
"If I could speak French, I *would* work in Paris."
- ii) To make requests, e.g. "I *would* like a ticket", "Would you fill in this form", "Would you sign here, please."
- iii) To make invitations, e.g. "Would you like to dance ?", "Would you like to come to the cinema ?"
- iv) To express wishes, e.g. "No, I *wouldn't* like to dance", "Frankly, I *would* like to resign", "I wish it *would* snow."
- v) To express a preference, e.g. "I'd *rather* stay at home", "We'd *rather* you didn't contact us again."

10) **Practice Test:** Now fill in each of the gaps below using the appropriate form of a modal verb.

- 1) You be mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
- 2) I want to go out tonight. we go to the cinema ?
- 3) I ask you a personal question ? Are you married ?
- 4) This company needs a secretary who speak English, French and German.
- 5) It isn't obligatory to have a biometric passport now but you have one soon.
- 6) If you want to go abroad, I bother buying foreign currency, if I were you, just use your debit card when you get there. If your card is stolen, however, you tell your bank as soon as possible so that they cancel the old one and issue you with a new one. Remember that the local branch not be open on Saturdays so, before you go, you telephone them to check whether anyone be there. You inform the police but I think it be a good idea to do so. I remember when an Italian friend of mine had his wallet, tickets and passport stolen in London. He to wait for nearly a week before he was to return home to Italy.

THINGS TO DO

UNIT MENU

Grammar: conditional structures with *if*

Vocabulary: geographical features, describing attractions, activities, works of art

Professional skills: speaking to a group

Case study: plan a coach tour

Reading

THE PARIS OF SOUTH AMERICA

- 1** Read the information from the DK Eyewitness Travel Guide to Argentina about things to do in Buenos Aires city. Which paragraphs mention the following? Write the letter next to the activity.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> eating out | <input type="checkbox"/> listening to music | <input type="checkbox"/> enjoying the café culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> taking boat trips | <input type="checkbox"/> learning to dance | <input type="checkbox"/> seeing paintings and architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> watching sport | <input type="checkbox"/> shopping for handicrafts | <input type="checkbox"/> remembering a famous person |

A One of the great capitals for arts and leisure, Buenos Aires city, sometimes known as the Paris of South America, ¹ _____ its history and culture. The streets and boulevards are ² _____ beautiful buildings, world-class art galleries and museums, and if sport is your thing, Buenos Aires city is also home to one of the world's best football teams and the best place on the planet to catch a polo match.

B Many of Buenos Aires city's bars and restaurants are open until the early hours. ³ _____ of the long nights, drinking dark roasted coffee with friends at the café *La Biela* or going to *La Cabaña Las Lilas*, one of the city's oldest *parrillas*, or grill houses, for a taste of Argentinian beef.

C Tango enthusiasts should ⁴ _____ the *Plaza Dorrego*

in the San Telmo *barrio* (neighbourhood). The square is famous for its live tango musicians and dancers who encourage spectator participation. The *Confitearia Ideal* is a café that holds tango classes for beginners and there are other *milongas* (tango nights) at *La Calesita*.

D For a taste of history ⁵ _____ visit the *Recoleta* cemetery, the final resting place of hundreds of famous Argentinians. Most visitors probably come to see the tomb of María Eva Duarte de Perón, also known as Evita.

E Forty-five minutes from the capital is an unspoilt subtropical delta full of islands and waterways. Take a river bus to the *Puerto de Frutos* and ⁶ _____ shopping at the craft fair. This is ⁷ _____ for exploring further down the river by booking a boat trip at the *Estación Fluvial* in Tigre.

- 2** Complete the text in Exercise 1 with the guidebook phrases in the box.

a perfect starting point be sure to check out enjoy a great day out
is famous for lined with take advantage

- 3** What advice would you give to a visitor to Buenos Aires city who:

- a** wants to buy handicrafts and souvenirs?
- b** is a gourmet?
- c** who likes going to bed late?
- d** wants to escape from the city for a while?

Vocabulary

GUIDEBOOK PHRASES

4 Complete the sentences about some other cities with the guidebook phrases in the texts from Exercise 1.

- 1 _____ at the Sea Life London Aquarium – home to one of Europe's largest collections of marine life.
- 2 Moscow _____ the Kremlin, Red Square and the huge GUM department store.
- 3 Avenida 9 de Julio is _____ cinemas, cafés and restaurants and luxury specialty shops.
- 4 When in Rome, _____ visit the Colosseum, Piazza Navona and the Trevi Fountain.
- 5 Santiago de Compostela is _____ for a walking tour around the countryside of Galicia.
- 6 While you're in Dublin, _____ of the fantastic live music scene.

Speaking

DESCRIBING ATTRACTIONS

5 Work in pairs. Complete the descriptions of tourist attractions with the expressions in the box. Which create a positive impression and which are negative? Write P or N.

affordable fun lively overrated packed ~~touristy~~
value for money worth visiting

- 1 Miramar used to be an attractive seaside town but now it's become very touristy and is full of souvenir shops. **N**
 - 2 The Science Museum is well _____ and has lots of hands-on activities for children.
 - 3 The Museum Pass gives huge discounts on tickets to monuments, palaces and museums, and is excellent _____.
 - 4 I recommend the open-air market if you want to buy handicrafts at _____ prices.
 - 5 For family-_____ activities, visit Lujan Zoo in the Province of Buenos Aires, one of the city's best attractions.
 - 6 In her opinion, French food is vastly _____ and even though she's from Paris, she prefers international cuisine.
 - 7 She's more interested in a quiet destination and wants to avoid places _____ with daytrippers.
 - 8 If you're going out for a night on the town, don't expect to see a _____ crowd until after midnight.
- 6 Think of a tourist attraction or activity in your region to go with each of the words and expressions above. Tell your partner about them.



1 Read the visitor profiles and say which people:

- a want to take advantage of the exchange rate
- b will stay only two days
- c are on a limited budget

1

Suleyman is very keen on art and wants to visit Berlin on a weekend city break.

2

Jeff and Jacqui are backpacking and want to see as much as possible but spend as little as possible in one day.

3

The Swedish krone is very strong against the euro, and Sven and Agnes are keen to find some shopping bargains.

2 Read the brochure and complete it with the phrases in the box.

a great day out be sure check out
famous for starting point take advantage

One of Europe's major capitals, Berlin has something for everyone

A Get stranded on Museum Island

Museum Island has two of Berlin's most important museums. ¹ _____ to see the Pergamon Museum – this major archaeological museum is always worth visiting.

B Walk – and grab a bargain – in Mauerpark

Mauerpark is ² _____ its massive flea market, which is packed with people selling affordable clothes, bicycles, food, musical instruments and furniture.

C Two wheels or four?

For a fun and cheap way to see many of the major sites, hire a bike. But if a cycle tour isn't for you, enjoy ³ _____ on a Trabi-safari, where you tour the city in an old East German car, complete with a lively audio guide.

3 Look at the brochure again and decide which attractions and activities in A–E are good for the visitors in Exercise 1. Some visitors will enjoy more than one attraction.

4 Find words and phrases in the brochure which mean:

- 1 a place which is very interesting to go to and spend time at _____
- 2 not at all expensive _____
- 3 extremely full of people _____
- 4 someone who has a lot of energy and is very active _____
- 5 enjoyable and amusing _____
- 6 something which is worth the price you pay for it _____



D Friedrichstrasse

Full of designer shops and other retail outlets, Friedrichstrasse is the place to ⁴ _____ of the huge range of shopping destinations. Make sure you ⁵ _____ Europe's biggest department store KaDeWe. For value for money, try Moritzplatz.

E Visit Bauhaus Museum

The birthplace of modern design is the Bauhaus Museum – the perfect ⁶ _____ for a cultural tour of Berlin.

5 Read the article about Kazakhstan and tick (✓) the activities you can do there.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Kazakhstan

Crossing two time zones, the ninth largest country in the world has a rich and varied landscape, containing deserts, grassy plains, wild forests, spectacular lakes, mountains and glaciers.

With two thirds of the country plains and desert in the west, it's a great chance to experience the nomadic life. In fact, why not have some adventure and go horse-riding across the plains and stay overnight in a yurt? In the south-east of the country, just half an hour from the old capital, Almaty, are mountain ranges and glaciers. If you're a skier or climber, you'll find all the excitement you want in Tien Shan – the 'Heaven's mountains'. The beautiful rivers running down from the mountains create dramatic waterfalls on their way to inland seas like the Aral or Caspian Sea. If you're looking for water sports, you should go whitewater rafting on the Turgan river. Alternatively, if you're a nature lover, you'll find a wide variety of wildlife and can enjoy activities like watching birds. Or you might like to take a boat out on the Caspian Sea and try your luck at catching fish.

6 Complete the definitions with words from the text.

- 1 _____ are large areas of land where it is always very hot and dry, and there is a lot of sand.
- 2 _____ are places where water from a river or stream falls down over a cliff or rock.
- 3 Large masses of ice which move slowly down a mountain valley are called _____.
- 4 Mountain _____ are groups of mountains, usually in a line.
- 5 _____ are large areas of flat dry land.

7 Use the correct pairs of verbs in the box to complete the first conditional sentences.

arrive / take love / enjoy not see/stay travel / reach visit / be want / go

- 1 You _____ the buildings in Astana – the new capital – if you _____ modern architecture.
- 2 If you _____ the plains, you _____ able to stay in a yurt.
- 3 You _____ the national day celebrations if you don't _____ tonight.
- 4 If you _____ east, you _____ the border with China.
- 5 If Gengis _____ to go hunting with eagles, he should _____ to Nura.
- 6 You _____ at Almaty sooner if you _____ the bus.

8 Match sentences 1–4 with a–d.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 You like old architecture. | a The Hotel Superior suits him. |
| 2 Steven wants luxury accommodation. | b You have to hurry up. |
| 3 You want to catch the next train. | c He doesn't serve you quickly next time. |
| 4 You don't give the waiter a tip. | d You enjoy Almaty. |

9 Make first conditional sentences from the sentences you matched in Exercise 8. Begin with *If* and change the verb forms as necessary.

1) FIND THE DOCASTAWAY WEBSITE

<http://www.docastaway.com/>

i) What does Docastaway offer its clients?

ii) Would you prefer 'Comfort Mode' or 'Adventure Mode'? Why?

NOW LOOK AT DOCASTAWAY'S FACEBOOK PAGE

<https://www.facebook.com/pg/Docastaway/about/>

Which of these holidays would you like to try? Why?