



**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".

**By train:** take the railway line Ancona - Roma, Get off at Genga - San Vittore Terme station.

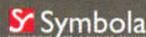
The **Frasassi Caves** complex is one of the most grandiose and fascinating subterranean passageways in the world. It is an extensive itinerary along which a surreal landscape unfolds, like a flower, to reveal an enchanted world that recalls nature's primordial beginnings. A complete subterranean ecosystem, where it is still possible to observe the formation of concretions, those droplets which carve and build their own architectural kingdom in which life continues to thrive, as it has done for millions of years.

To visit and explore the caves, three different itineraries are available:

**TOURIST ITINERARY**

**SPELEO-ADVENTURE BLUE ITINERARY**

**SPELEO-ADVENTURE RED ITINERARY**



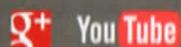
Numero verde gratuito  
**800 166 250**

booking@frasassi.com

Consorzio Frasassi

60040 Genga - ANCONA

[www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)



# Grotte di Frasassi

**UNO SPETTACOLO UNICO AL MONDO**

**A SHOW OF NATURE UNIQUE IN THE WORLD**



## PERCORSO TURISTICO

La parte riservata alle visite turistiche, attrezzata e facilmente percorribile da tutti, prevede un percorso di circa 1,5 km per circa 1 ora e mezza di visita.

## TOURIST ITINERARY

The part that is reserved for tourist visits is equipped to provide safe and easy access to people of all ages, including the elderly and children accompanied by an adult, over an itinerary that covers about 1.5 km and takes approximately one and half hours to complete.



## PERCORSO SPELEO-AVVENTURA AZZURRO PERCORSO SPELEO-AVVENTURA ROSSO

I più esperti e appassionati possono scegliere tra due percorsi speleo-avventura di diverso grado di difficoltà: il **Percorso speleo-avventura Azzurro, di difficoltà medio/bassa e della durata di circa 2 ore**, è disponibile anche per i ragazzi a partire dai 12 anni di età. Il percorso **Speleo-avventura Rosso, di difficoltà media e della durata di circa 3 ore** è consigliato a chi ha già effettuato il Percorso speleo-avventura Azzurro. Per i percorsi speleo-avventura è obbligatoria la prenotazione. I visitatori sono accompagnati da guide speleo specializzate. L'attrezzatura necessaria viene fornita in loco ed è compresa nel costo del percorso.

## SPELEO-ADVENTURE BLUE ITINERARY SPELEO-ADVENTURE RED ITINERARY

*The more expert and enthusiastic visitors as well as adventure lovers in general can choose between two speleological itineraries, graded by difficulty. **Speleo-Adventure Blue Itinerary: is of average/low difficulty and takes two hours to complete**; also available for youngsters over 12 years of age. **Speleo-Adventure Red Itinerary: is of average difficulty and takes approximately three hours to complete**; recommended for people who have already done the Speleo-Adventure Blue Itinerary.*

*The speleo-adventure itineraries must be booked in advance. Visitors are accompanied on these itineraries by expert spelunking guides. All of the necessary equipment is provided on site and is included in the cost of the ticket.*

## OFFERTE TURISTICO-CULTURALI PER LA SCUOLA

**VISITA GUIDATA, VISITA DIDATTICA, 12 LABORATORI DIDATTICI**  
Il Consorzio Frasassi, in collaborazione con Legambiente Scuola e Formazione, offre una serie di laboratori di educazione ambientale per le scuole. [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)

## TOURIST-CULTURAL SERVICES FOR SCHOOL

**GUIDED TOUR, EDUCATIONAL TOUR, 12 EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS**  
The Frasassi Consortium, in collaboration with Legambiente Scuola e Formazione, offers a series of workshops on environmental education for schools. [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)



## BIGLIETTI / TICKETS

i prezzi indicati sono **TUTTO INCLUSO** (vedi elenco dei **SERVIZI GRATUITI**)  
Tickets are **ALL INCLUSIVE** (please look at **FREE SERVICES**)

Intero Full price	€ 18,00
Ridotto Reduced price	€ 15,00
Ragazzi 6-14 anni Children 6-14 years old	€ 12,00
Percorso speleo-avventura Azzurro Speleo-Adventure Blue Itinerary	€ 40,00
Percorso speleo-avventura Rosso Speleo-Adventure Red Itinerary	€ 50,00

Gruppi superiori a 20 persone e scolaresche info al numero verde  
Groups over 20 people and school groups toll free number in Italy

Ingresso gratuito: bambini sotto i 6 anni, portatori di handicap non autosufficienti e loro accompagnatori, invalidi al 100% con accompagnamento, cittadini residenti nel comune di Genga. I prezzi sono validi fino al 31/12/2019, per il 2020 consultare il sito [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com). Free entrance: children under 6, disabled people or total invalids and their assistants, residents of the municipality of Genga. Prices are valid until 31/12/2019, for 2020 please visit [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)

**Per offerte speciali consultare [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)  
For special offers please visit [www.frasassi.com](http://www.frasassi.com)**



The Duke's studiolo, detail



The Duke's studiolo, detail

## Galleria Nazionale delle Marche

P.zza Rinascimento 13  
61029 Urbino PU

### Phone

• T. +39 0722 27 60

### Mail

• public.gallerianazionalemarche@beniculturali.it

### 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

• T. F. +39 0722 32 26 25

### Tickets

- Full price €6.50
- Reduced price €4.50

### BUNDLE TICKET FOR BOTH ROCCA DEMANIALE DI GRADARA AND GALLERIA NAZIONALE DELLE MARCHE-PALAZZO DUCALE DI URBINO

- Full € 10,00
- Reduced € 5,00
- Ticket Validity 5 days

Citizens younger than 18 years old (Europeans and non-Europeans), students and teachers of Architecture, Literature (specialisation in architecture or art history), Conservation of Cultural Assets and Learning Sciences, employees of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, ICOM members, working guides and interpreters, accredited journalists, student groups with tour escort, with advanced booking, handicapped with escort.

### Services

- TICKET OFFICE, BOOKSHOP, CLOAKROOM, RESTAURANT, BAR, TOILETTES.
- DISABLED ACCESS UP TO THE FIRST FLOOR



### Museum services

#### GEBART SPA

Via Prenestina 683, Roma  
T. 06 2285 442 F. 06 22754229  
www.gebart.it



# PALAZZO DUCALE Urbino





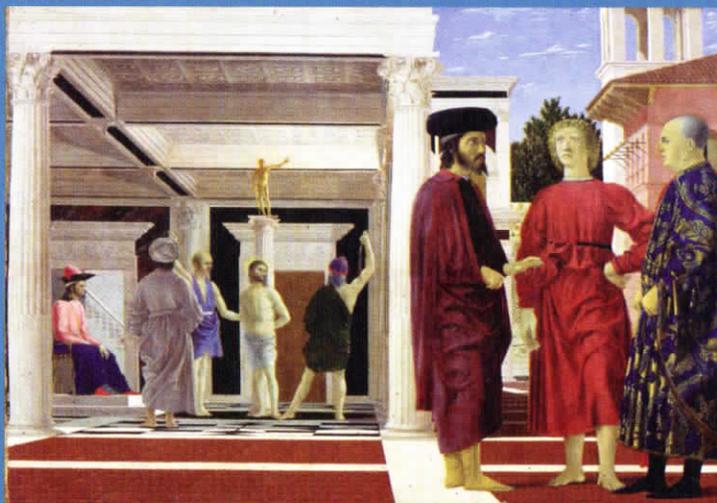
Luciano Laurana (attributed), *The Ideal City*, detail

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*.

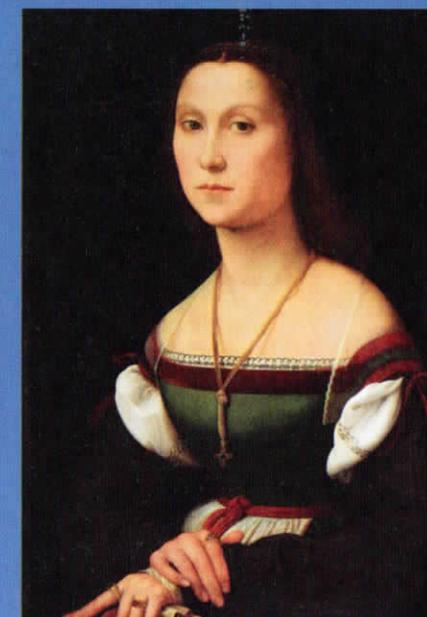
Above all, the gallery is home to masterpieces from all ages, including two wonderful paintings by Piero della Francesca: the enigmatic and captivating *Flagellation* and the stupendous *Madonna of Senigallia*.

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*

## 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, 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.'

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      65

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

Can indicates a 100% possibility in the present or the future	e.g. 'Yes, I <i>can</i> do that for you immediately.'
Could indicates a 50% possibility in the present or the future	e.g. 'She <i>could</i> go to Oxford or Cambridge.'
May indicates a 30% possibility in the present or the future	e.g. 'The weather is very cold. It <i>may</i> snow.'
Might indicates a 10% possibility in the present or the future	e.g. 'If we're lucky, it <i>might</i> be sunny all day.'

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

It must be true 90% probability	e.g. Carla Bruni <i>must</i> be the most famous Italian woman in France.
It could be true 50% probability	e.g. Madonna <i>could</i> be the most famous woman in the USA.
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 2030.
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:

- It will rain this weekend.
- There is a monster in Loch Ness.
- About 1,000,000,000 people around the world can speak English.
- Prince William will be the next king of England.
- Most English people dream about the Queen at least once in their lives.
- 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'll 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 AIDS 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."

Now make some predictions of your own:

"By the year 2020, I *will / should* ....." / "By the year 2050, Italy *will / should* ....."

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

We can also use Will / Won't for,

- i) Instant decisions, e.g. "I'll have white wine", "I'll have chicken", "I'll have fish", "OK, I'll see what I can do."
- ii) Promises, e.g. "I'll buy you a bicycle", "I'll 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) In Conditional Sentences, e.g. "I *shall* let you know if the meeting finishes early", "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.

## 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 care to join us?", "Would you like to come to the cinema?",  
"Would you like to dance?"
- 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",  
"He'd *rather* you left now."

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 in order to visit the USA by 2020.
  
- 6) If you want to go abroad, I ..... bother buying traveller's cheques, 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, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ its history and culture. The streets and boulevards are <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 *Confiterea 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 <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the craft fair. This is <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

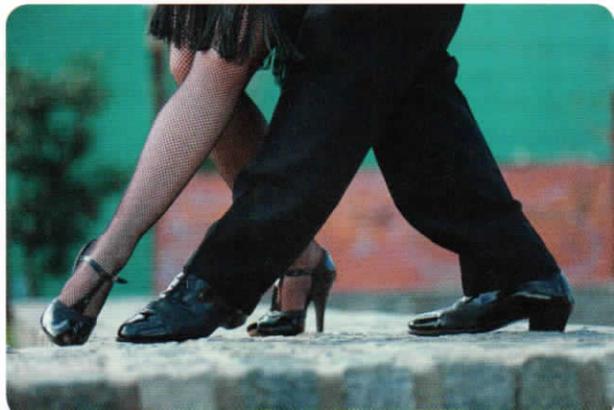
## Speaking

### 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

- Miramar used to be an attractive seaside town but now it's become very touristy and is full of souvenir shops. **N**
  - The Science Museum is well \_\_\_\_\_ and has lots of hands-on activities for children.
  - The Museum Pass gives huge discounts on tickets to monuments, palaces and museums, and is excellent \_\_\_\_\_.
  - I recommend the open-air market if you want to buy handicrafts at \_\_\_\_\_ prices.
  - For family-\_\_\_\_\_ activities, visit Lujan Zoo in the Province of Buenos Aires, one of the city's best attractions.
  - In her opinion, French food is vastly \_\_\_\_\_ and even though she's from Paris, she prefers international cuisine.
  - She's more interested in a quiet destination and wants to avoid places \_\_\_\_\_ with daytrippers.
  - 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. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to see the Pergamon Museum – this major archaeological museum is always worth visiting.

**B Walk – and grab a bargain – in Mauerpark**

Mauerpark is <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of the huge range of shopping destinations. Make sure you <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Turgen 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.

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

- You \_\_\_\_\_ the buildings in Astana – the new capital – if you \_\_\_\_\_ modern architecture.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the plains, you \_\_\_\_\_ able to stay in a yurt.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ the national day celebrations if you don't \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ east, you \_\_\_\_\_ the border with China.
- If Gengis \_\_\_\_\_ to go hunting with eagles, he should \_\_\_\_\_ to Nura.
- 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?

A B

A B C

A B C D E F G

H I J

K L M

N O P Q R S T U

V W

X Y Z

# EMAIL SYMBOLS

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