



STAVROULA KAMPAKOY

EVERGREEN

*Mistakes are not fallen
leaves but seeds of wisdom.
Plant them, nurture them,
and watch yourself flourish.*

Glossobooks

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THE ESSENSE OF EVERGREEN

Introduction

- What Does "Evergreen" Mean?
- Metaphorical Meaning of Evergreen

Evergreen Plants

- Pine Trees
- Holly
- Boxwood
- Juniper

Comprehension and Discussion

- Evergreen Plant Quiz
- Vocabulary Exercises

Seasonal Changes and Lessons

Autumn

- The Beauty of Change
- Symbolism of Falling Leaves
- The Harvest and Gratitude
- Discussion & Writing Prompts
- Activities and Games

Winter

- Rest and Introspection
- The Importance of Stillness
- Winter Resilience
- Discussion & Writing Prompts
- Activities and Games

Spring

- Renewal and Growth
- Lessons of Rebirth
- Embracing Change
- Discussion & Writing Prompts
- Activities and Games

Summer

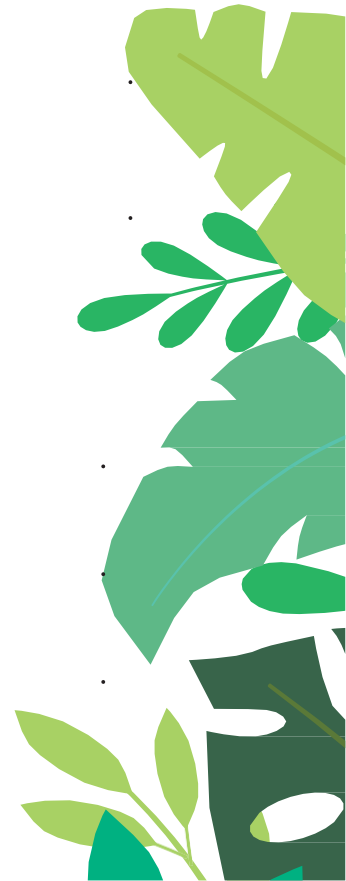
- Living in the Moment
- Joy and Connection
- Making the Most of Time
- Discussion & Writing Prompts
- Activities and Games

Workshops and Interactive Activities

- Creative Writing Exercises
- Science and Nature Experiments
- Storytelling and Drama
- Thematic Puzzles and Riddles

Evergreen Living

- Sustainable Practices
- Mindfulness and Growth
- Community and Environmental Awareness



THE ESSENSE OF EVERGREEN

Description:

1. Thematic Organization – The book is structured around the **four seasons** and **evergreen living**, allowing students to explore language within real-world and metaphorical contexts.

2. Varied Learning Activities – It includes **listening comprehension, writing prompts, riddles, discussions, grammar exercises, and creative projects** to engage different learning styles.

3. Interactive & Multimodal Learning – Features **videos, games, storytelling, and multimedia elements**, which make learning dynamic.

4. Critical Thinking & Reflection – Many sections involve opinion-based and subjective questions, encouraging students to **express personal viewpoints** in English.

5. Sustainability & Cultural Themes – The **Evergreen Living** and **Book Club** sections integrate topics such as **sustainability, resilience, cultural traditions, and social issues**.

6. Project-Based Learning – Tasks such as **designing a garden, screenplay writing, and creating multimedia artwork** develop both linguistic and analytical skills.

7. Real-World Application – Encourages students to engage with **philosophy (Sun Tzu), literature (Alice in Wonderland), and sustainability**, making language learning meaningful beyond the classroom.



Name 3 evergreen plants



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holly, boxwood, juniper

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Name 3 “evergreen” qualities



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Resilience, strength and finding
beauty in every moment

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How can we enjoy each season?

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Students' own answers

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Watch the video and choose the correct option.

- B) A vast and ancient forest
- B) Their old age and wisdom
- B) They protect the soil and keep it moist and fertile.
- C) Building homes
- B) They are decorated with lights and ornaments.
- B) Protect and nurture the life around her
- B) Unity, harmony, and the power of nature

Majestic: Having or showing impressive beauty or dignity.

Sustenance: Food and drink regarded as a source of strength; nourishment.

Choose the correct option.

Refuge: A condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble.

Eager: Wanting to do or have something very much.

Adorned: Decorated or added beauty to.

Fertile: Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops.

Noble: Having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.

Resilience: The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.

Renowned: Known or talked about by many people; famous.

Whispering: Speaking very softly using one's breath without one's vocal cords.





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Students' own answers



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Students' own answers



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Students' own answers
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Students' own answers
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Can you solve these riddles?

Here are the answers to the riddles:

- 1.Spring
- 2.Summer
- 3.Autumn/Fall
- 4.Winter

Listen to the text again and answer these questions:

Here are the correct answers:

1. Change brings beauty and the necessity of letting go.

2. It symbolizes letting go to make way for new growth.

3. It symbolizes the fruition of hard work and the importance of gratitude.

4. The crisp air and shorter days encourage introspection and a slowing down.

5. By learning to balance, appreciate transitions, and being thankful.



After reading the paragraph about autumn:

What are the main themes presented in the paragraph about autumn?

The main themes include change and transformation, letting go, introspection and reflection, gratitude, and balance in life.

How does the changing of leaves symbolize letting go?

As leaves fall from trees, they represent the idea of releasing the old to make way for new growth and opportunities, teaching us that letting go is a natural and necessary part of life.

What does the paragraph suggest about the relationship between hard work and the harvest time?

Autumn's harvest time symbolizes the reward of hard work and highlights the importance of gratitude for what we have achieved. It suggests that dedication and effort lead to fruitful results.

How can the lessons of autumn help us in our daily lives?

Autumn teaches us to embrace change, let go of what no longer serves us, reflect on our priorities, and be grateful for our efforts and achievements. These lessons encourage a balanced and mindful approach to life.

What personal reflections can autumn inspire according to the text?

Autumn encourages us to slow down and reflect on our lives, consider what we need to release or change, appreciate the progress we've made, and prepare for the future with a sense of gratitude and balance.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GAME





Match the words to their definitions.

tapestry

A large piece of cloth with pictures or designs woven into it, often used as a wall hanging. It can also mean a complex combination of things. Metaphorically, it can refer to a complex and intricate combination of elements.

gracefully

In a smooth, elegant, and attractive way.

introspection

The process of examining your own thoughts and feelings.

transitions

Changes from one state or condition to another.

fruition

The point at which a plan or project is successfully completed; the realization or fulfillment of a goal.



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Students' own answers

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Students' own answers

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AUTUMN

Workshop

Suggested answers

As leaves turn golden, they dance to the ground,
Under crisp skies where cool breezes sound.
Time for reflection, for slowing our pace,
Unveiling life's beauty in change we embrace.
Memories of harvest, of gratitude bright,
Nurturing hope as day turns to night.

Autumn's colors paint the trees so bright,
Under golden sunsets, a peaceful sight.
Time for harvest, for giving and cheer,
Unfolding lessons as cold winds draw near.
Moments of change, of letting things go,
Nature reminds us to learn and to grow.

Can you solve these riddles?

Here are the answers to the riddles:

1. Pumpkin 🎃

2. Apple 🍏 🍎

3. Sweet Potato 🍠

4. Cranberry 🍓 (though cranberries are smaller and more tart than cherries!)

Listen to the text and answer these questions:

Here are the correct answers based on the text:

1. What does winter teach us about rest and introspection?

✓ *That it is essential and valuable.*

2. How does nature behave during winter according to the text?

✓ *Nature slows down and enters a period of dormancy.*

3. What does the cold and stillness of winter encourage us to do?

✓ *Seek warmth and comfort within ourselves and our homes.*

4. What does winter symbolize in terms of resilience?

✓ *It symbolizes resilience and finding beauty in harsh conditions.*

5. What lesson about cycles does winter teach us?

✓ *Cycles of rest and renewal help prepare us for growth and new beginnings.*

Here are 20 winter holidays and traditions from around the world:

- 1.Christmas (December 25)** – A Christian holiday celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ, celebrated with gifts, feasts, and decorations.
- 2.Hanukkah (varies, December)** – An eight-day Jewish celebration commemorating the rededication of the Second Temple in Jerusalem, marked by lighting candles, playing dreidel, and eating special foods.
- 3.Kwanzaa (December 26 - January 1)** – A week-long African-American celebration of heritage and culture, involving lighting the Kinara, storytelling, and community gatherings.
- 4.New Year's Eve (December 31)** – A celebration marking the end of the year, typically celebrated with fireworks, parties, and countdowns to midnight.
- 5.New Year's Day (January 1)** – The first day of the year, often spent with family gatherings and celebrations.
- 6.Boxing Day (December 26)** – Celebrated in many countries, it's a day for giving to the less fortunate and spending time with family.
- 7.Winter Solstice (December 21-22)** – The shortest day of the year, celebrated in various cultures with feasts, festivals, and rituals.
- 8.Lunar New Year (January/February)** – A celebration of the beginning of the lunar calendar year, featuring fireworks, dragon dances, and family reunions, primarily in East Asia.
- 9.St. Nicholas Day (December 6)** – In parts of Europe, this day celebrates St. Nicholas with gift-giving and festivities.
- 10.Epiphany (January 6)** – A Christian holiday marking the visit of the Wise Men to the infant Jesus, celebrated with parades and feasts in some countries.
- 11.Sinterklaas (December 5-6)** – A Dutch tradition celebrating St. Nicholas with parades, gift-giving, and children leaving shoes for treats.
- 12.Festivus (December 23)** – A secular holiday from the TV show *Seinfeld*, celebrated with an "airing of grievances," feats of strength, and the Festivus pole.
- 13.Diwali (varies, November)** – The Hindu Festival of Lights, celebrated with fireworks, candles, sweets, and family gatherings.
- 14.Santa Lucia Day (December 13)** – A Swedish and Scandinavian tradition honoring St. Lucia with candlelit processions, singing, and sweet pastries.
- 15.Winter Carnival (varies)** – Celebrated in places like Quebec, Canada, with ice sculptures, parades, and outdoor activities like sledding and skating.
- 16.Las Posadas (December 16-24)** – A Mexican tradition re-enacting Mary and Joseph's search for lodging, involving processions, music, and feasting.
- 17.Fête de la Saint-Sylvestre (December 31)** – A French celebration to ring in the New Year with a festive meal and midnight toasts.
- 18.Yule (December 21-22)** – A pagan winter celebration that marks the solstice, often celebrated with feasts, dancing, and honoring nature.
- 19.Shichi-Go-San (November 15)** – A Japanese tradition where children aged 3, 5, and 7 are dressed in traditional clothing and taken to shrines for blessings.
- 20.Tết Nguyên Đán (Lunar New Year, January or February)** – The Vietnamese New Year, similar to Chinese Lunar New Year, with family reunions, feasts, and honoring ancestors.

After reading the paragraph about winter:

Students' own answers

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GAME



Write a winter fairytale using the words given.

Students' own answers



WINTER

Workshop

Students' own answers

Can you solve these riddles?

Here are the answers to the riddles:

1. Groundhog Day (February 2nd) – The day when a groundhog makes an appearance, and based on whether it sees its shadow, it predicts six more weeks of winter or an early spring.

2. St. Patrick's Day (March 17) – A day celebrating St. Patrick, with parades, shamrocks, and plenty of beer, often associated with luck and the color green.

3. Valentine's Day (February 14) – A day dedicated to love and affection, where people exchange gifts like roses and chocolates to express their feelings.

4. New Year's Eve (December 31) – The final day of the year, celebrated with parties, fireworks, and countdowns to usher in the New Year.

Listen to the text and answer these questions:

Here are the answers based on the text:

1. What does spring symbolize in the text?

- A time for renewal and growth

2. According to the text, what happens to the earth during spring?

- It awakens from its winter slumber

3. What does the text suggest about how we should approach change?

- We should embrace it with hope and optimism

4. What lesson does the text say spring teaches us?

- The significance of perseverance and new opportunities

5. How does the text describe the changes that occur in nature during spring?

1. As evidence of rebirth and new beginnings

Here are 20 fruits, vegetables, and animals that are commonly associated with spring:

Fruits:

- 1.Strawberries
- 2.Raspberries
- 3.Cherries
- 4.Apricots
- 5.Lemons
- 6.Oranges (in some regions)
- 7.Rhubarb
- 8.Kiwi
- 9.Pineapple
- 10.Mango

Vegetables:

11. Asparagus
12. Spinach
13. Lettuce
14. Peas
15. Radishes
16. Carrots
17. Artichokes
18. Broccoli
19. Spring onions (scallions)
20. Fennel

Animals:

- 1.Lambs
- 2.Calves
- 3.Foals
- 4.Bunnies (rabbits)
- 5.Birds (especially migratory species returning)
- 6.Butterflies
- 7.Bees
- 8.Frogs
- 9.Squirrels
- 10.Deer

After reading the paragraph about spring:

Here are the answers based on the text:

1. What are the main themes discussed in the text about spring? The main themes discussed are renewal, growth, rebirth, embracing change, new beginnings, and the power of perseverance.

2. How does spring encourage us to view changes and new opportunities? Spring encourages us to embrace change and look forward to new opportunities with hope and optimism, much like how nature transforms and renews itself.

3. What does the text suggest we learn from observing the transformation that occurs in spring? The text suggests that by observing the transformation in spring, we learn the importance of perseverance and the joy that comes with fresh starts and new opportunities.

4. According to the text, what is the significance of the earth awakening from its winter slumber? The earth awakening symbolizes a time of renewal and rebirth, reminding us of the power of transformation and the beauty of new beginnings.

5. How does the text describe the role of spring in terms of emotional and mental outlook? The text describes spring as encouraging an emotional and mental outlook of hope and optimism, motivating us to embrace change and look forward to new opportunities with joy and anticipation.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GAME





Match the words to their antonyms.

Here are the antonyms for the given words:

1. **Renewal** – *Decay*
2. **Hope** – *Despair*
3. **Growth** – *Decline*
4. **Optimism** – *Pessimism*
5. **Awakens** – *Sleeps*
6. **Welcome** – *Reject*
7. **Bloom** – *Wither*
8. **Joy** – *Sorrow*
9. **Rebirth** – *Death*
10. **Forward** – *Backwards*



Write a screenplay about springtime.

Students' own answers



Write a screenplay about springtime.

Students' own answers



Write a screenplay about springtime.

Students' own answers



Write a screenplay about springtime.

Students' own answers

The page is decorated with various floral and leaf motifs. At the top, there are red and yellow flowers with green leaves. On the left side, there are blue and green leaves, and a cluster of pink and red flowers. At the bottom left, there is a large orange shape with green leaves and red berries. The word 'SPRING' is written in large, bold, red capital letters, and 'Workshop' is written in a smaller, dark blue font below it.

SPRING

Workshop

Students' own answers



SPRING

Workshop



Students' own answers

Can you solve these riddles?



Here are the answers to the riddles:

1. Basil
2. Mint
3. Dill
4. Sage

Listen to the text and answer these questions:

Here are the answers based on the text:

1. What does summer teach us about appreciating time?

- *To live fully and savor each moment*

2. How does the paragraph suggest we can benefit from spending time outdoors during summer?

- *By reconnecting with our inner selves and others*

3. According to the text, what is the significance of summer's vibrancy and activities?

- *They highlight the importance of living in the moment*

4. What does the word "vibrancy" mean in the context of the paragraph?

- *Brightness and energy*

5. In the paragraph, what does the term "immersed" mean?

- *Deeply involved*

6. What is the meaning of "fleeting"?

- *Short-lived*

Suggested answers

What are some common activities people enjoy during summer? Common summer activities include going to the beach, swimming, hiking, barbecuing, having picnics, attending festivals, enjoying outdoor sports like tennis and soccer, traveling, and spending time with family and friends in nature.

How does the increase in daylight during summer affect people's daily routines?

The increase in daylight often extends the time people spend outdoors. It can lead to later bedtimes, more outdoor activities after work or school, and an overall shift toward more relaxed or flexible schedules. Many people take advantage of the longer days to enjoy outdoor hobbies and social activities.

Why is summer often associated with vacations and travel? Summer is associated with vacations and travel because the weather is usually warm, making it ideal for outdoor activities and relaxation. Many people take time off from work or school to explore new places, visit family, or unwind in nature. Schools also break for summer, allowing families to travel together.

How do different cultures celebrate summer? Different cultures celebrate summer in various ways:

In Greece, summer is celebrated with festivals, beach outings, and outdoor meals with family.

In Japan, the Obon Festival takes place in summer, where families honor their ancestors with dancing and ceremonies.

In the United States, summer includes Independence Day celebrations with fireworks and barbecues.

In Sweden, Midsummer is celebrated with dancing around the maypole, feasting, and enjoying the long daylight hours.

In Brazil, people enjoy summer with beach parties, music festivals, and outdoor activities.

What are some health and safety tips to keep in mind during the summer months?

Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water.

Use sunscreen to protect against sunburn and skin damage.

Wear protective clothing, including hats and sunglasses.

Avoid the sun during peak hours (usually between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.).

Take breaks in the shade to prevent overheating.

Be mindful of outdoor safety, especially near water (e.g., wearing life vests, supervising children).

If you're doing physical activity, avoid overexertion and take rest breaks.

Suggested answers

The importance of being selfless lies in the positive impact it can have on individuals, relationships, and society as a whole. When we act with selflessness, we prioritize the well-being of others, often placing their needs and desires before our own. This can create a ripple effect that leads to a more compassionate, cooperative, and harmonious society.

Here are some ways in which selflessness can benefit society:

1.Strengthening Relationships: Selflessness fosters trust, kindness, and empathy. By considering others' feelings and needs, we build deeper and more meaningful connections, whether in personal relationships or within communities.

2.Promoting Cooperation and Unity: In a society where individuals act selflessly, there's a greater sense of collective purpose. People are more likely to collaborate for the greater good, share resources, and work toward common goals. This can lead to more effective problem-solving, shared success, and reduced conflict.

3.Creating a Supportive Environment: When we are selfless, we support those who are struggling, whether emotionally, financially, or physically. This creates a culture of care, where people feel valued and empowered to contribute, knowing that help and support are available in times of need.

4.Encouraging Altruistic Behavior: Selfless actions inspire others to do the same. When individuals see others practicing kindness, generosity, and selflessness, it encourages them to act in a similar way. Over time, this can lead to a society that values giving, empathy, and mutual respect.

5.Building a More Equitable Society: Selflessness can help address inequalities in society by prioritizing the needs of the less fortunate, advocating for fairness, and promoting justice. Acts of selflessness, whether in the form of volunteering, donating to charity, or standing up for marginalized groups, can help bridge gaps and create a more equitable world.

6.Improving Mental Health and Well-being: Acts of kindness and generosity have been shown to increase feelings of happiness and satisfaction. Helping others can give individuals a sense of purpose and fulfillment, while reducing stress and improving emotional health. A society full of such interactions would experience higher levels of overall well-being.

7.Fostering a Culture of Gratitude: Selflessness encourages us to recognize and appreciate the contributions of others. This can help cultivate a culture of gratitude, where people feel appreciated and valued for their efforts. Gratitude, in turn, leads to greater happiness and cooperation.

A Summer Festival

The causative verb "had" indicates that Emma arranged or instructed her volunteers to prepare the decorations. It suggests that Emma did not personally prepare the decorations but made sure they were done by others. The relationship between Emma and the preparation is that of a coordinator or manager giving instructions to others to complete a task.

The verb "was transformed" is in the passive voice. The passive voice is used here to emphasize the result (the park being transformed) rather than focusing on who did the transforming. The emphasis is on the park's transformation and the volunteers' actions are secondary.

The inversion "Little did they know" places emphasis on the surprise element, heightening the suspense and intrigue. It creates a tone of surprise or anticipation, implying that the audience was unaware of the exciting event that was about to unfold.

The dependent clause "When the sun began to set" functions as an adverbial clause of time, indicating when the main action (the announcement of the festival's grand finale) took place. It is subordinate to the main clause and adds temporal context to the action in the main clause. In terms of syntax, the dependent clause provides additional information about the timing of the event described in the main clause.



? What do you think the salt will do?

The salt makes the ice melt faster, which helps the ingredients inside the small bag freeze.

? What happens to the ingredients over time? When five minutes are up, How do the ingredients look? What about the ice cubes how do they change over time, and how do they look by the end?

After five minutes, the ingredients in the small bag become like ice cream. The ice cubes in the bag with salt melt, and the bag without salt still has more ice left. The bag with salt will feel colder.

Students' own answers



Why do you think the milk forms curds when it is added to the vinegar? What do you think they are made of?

The vinegar makes the milk separate into curds. The curds are made of protein, called casein, from the milk.



What happens when the milk and vinegar are mixed together? Why do you think this is?

The milk forms white clumps (curds) because the vinegar causes the milk to curdle, separating the solid parts (casein) from the liquid.



How do the kneaded curds feel and look differently than the curds did originally?

The kneaded curds feel smooth and doughy, and they look like a soft, pliable ball. They are different from the original curds, which were more clumpy and watery.



Can you solve these riddles?

Here are the answers based on the clues:

- 1.The Sun
- 2.The Beach
- 3.Ice Cream
- 4.A Sunflower

AN EVERGREEN LIFE

Cheesecake

Here are the answers :

1.Main ingredients in ancient Greek cheesecake (placus):

Cheese, honey, and wheat.

2.Roman adaptation: Romans added eggs, which made the cheesecake creamier.

3.Significant change in the 19th century (US): Cream cheese was introduced, invented by William Lawrence.

4.Unique regional variations: In Italy, ricotta cheese and lemon zest were added. In Australia, macadamia nuts and caramel sauce became popular.

5.Event in ancient Greece: Cheesecake was served at the first Olympic Games in 776 BC to athletes for energy.

Baklava

Here are the answers based on the transcript:

1.Traditional associations with baklava: Greek festivals, sweet pastry, honey, and nuts.

2.Difference of Assyrian baklava (700s BC): It had thin layers of bread dough with chopped nuts, and honey poured over it after baking, only for special occasions and the rich.

3.Historical event spreading baklava to Hungary: Turkish invaders brought baklava to Hungary in the mid- 1500s during the Ottoman Hungary period.

4.Baklava War (2006): It was a dispute sparked when Cypriot baklava was chosen to represent Cyprus in "Sweet Europe," leading to claims that baklava was Turkish.

5.Gaziantep, Turkey's significance: Gaziantep is regarded as the native city of baklava and received official recognition in 2008 when the Turkish patent office granted it a geographical indication certificate for Antep Baklava.

- Confection: Savory
- Unrefined: Refined
- Documented: Undocumented
- Unrecorded: Recorded
- Ritualistically: Spontaneously
- Spontaneously: Deliberately
- Fortifying: Weakening
- Weakening: Strengthening
- Proclaiming: Denying
- Denying: Affirming
- Geographical: Abstract

Photography

- 1. Significance of the camera obscura:** The camera obscura helped demonstrate how light passing through a hole could project an upside-down image, a principle important for photography.
- 2. Historical figures and their contributions:** Aristotle, Mozi, Alhazen, and Leonardo da Vinci first described camera obscura. Leonardo used it to trace images.
- 3. Impact of the daguerreotype:** The daguerreotype, invented in 1839, was the first practical photographic process and led to the first human photo, although it required long exposure times.
- 4. Reason for the calotype's limited popularity:** Henry Fox Talbot's calotype process didn't gain popularity due to licensing fees, unlike the daguerreotype.
- 5. Technological advancements (1850s–2000s):** Key advancements included roll film, smaller cameras, mobile photo studios, the 35mm Leica, SLR cameras, digital images, and the digital camera invention in 1975, eventually leading to the smartphone camera revolution in 2000.

Music

- 1. What early evidence suggests the origins of music in human history?** Early evidence suggests that humans have been making music for a very long time. This includes our caveman ancestors creating crude flutes from bear femurs. By 7,000 BC in China, the first melodic flute that could play a scale and carry a simple tune was found.
- 2. How did Pythagoras contribute to our understanding of music and harmony?** Pythagoras contributed by discovering the mathematical basis for why certain notes sound good together. While walking past a blacksmith, he heard the sounds of hammers hitting iron and worked out that the harmony in sound could be explained by mathematical ratios (e.g., 1:2, 2:3).
- 3. What was the impact of Thomas Edison's invention of the phonograph on the music industry?** Thomas Edison's invention of the phonograph had a profound impact on the music industry by introducing the first device to record and playback sound. It kick-started the music industry we know today by making music accessible for the first time without needing a live performance.
- 4. How did the role of music in society change from Beethoven's time to the early 20th century?** During Beethoven's time, music was mainly performed in private houses and small venues. By the early 20th century, music had evolved into large-scale public performances in concert halls, and recordings of symphonies were sold to the public, making music more commercial and widely accessible.
- 5. What technological advancements are listed in the text that have contributed to making music more accessible?** The text mentions several technological advancements: the phonograph, the gramophone, the jukebox, the LP, the Walkman, the CD, the minidisc player, and the MP3. These devices made music smaller, cheaper, and louder, thus more accessible.

Students' own answers

"The Art of War" by Sun Tzu

Read the book "The Art of War" by Sun Tzu
and answer these questions:

Students' own answers

“Alice's Adventures in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll

Students' own answers

Photocopiable Material for “The Mad Who-and-Whatter Game”

General Questions

1

What is the full title of the book written by Lewis Carroll?

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

2

Who is the first character Alice meets in Wonderland?

The White Rabbit

3

What does Alice follow down the rabbit hole?

The White Rabbit

4

Who is the monarch ruling Wonderland?

The Queen of Hearts

5

Who tries to execute the Cheshire Cat but is confused by its disappearing head?

The Queen of Hearts

6

Who says, “Curiouser and curiouser!”?

Alice

7

What is the last thing Alice does before waking up from her dream?

She knocks over the playing cards that are attacking her.

8

How does Alice finally wake up from her dream?

She wakes up to find herself back on the riverbank with her sister.

9

What literary genre does “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” belong to?

Fantasy

10

Who wrote “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”?

*Lewis Carroll
(pseudonym for Charles
Lutwidge Dodgson)*

11

What are the croquet balls in the Queen’s game made of?

Hedgehogs

12

What is the Queen of Hearts most frequent order?

“Off with their heads!”

13

What kind of animal is Bill, who gets kicked out of the chimney by Alice?

A lizard

14

What causes Alice to shrink for the first time?

Drinking from a bottle labeled “Drink Me”

15

What does Alice eat to grow larger for the first time?

A cake labeled “Eat Me”

16

What animal does Alice meet that disappears and reappears at will?

The Cheshire Cat

17

What does the Cheshire Cat famously say about madness?

"We're all mad here."

18

What time is perpetually stuck at the Mad Hatter's tea party?

6 o'clock (tea time)

19

What game does the Queen of Hearts force Alice to play?

Croquet

20

What are the croquet mallets in the Queen's game made of?

Flamingos

Character-Specific Questions

1

What is the name of Alice's cat?

Dinah

2

What advice does the Caterpillar give to Alice?

"Keep your temper."

3

What does the White Rabbit constantly worry about?

Being late

4

What is peculiar about the Mad Hatter's hat?

It has a price tag that reads "In this style 10/6."

5

Which character is always sleepy and falls asleep at the tea party?

The Dormouse

6

Who are the two characters that resemble each other and are often depicted together?

Tweedledee and Tweedledum

7

Which character uses riddles to confuse Alice, such as "Why is a raven like a writing desk?"

The Mad Hatter.

8

What creature does Alice encounter that offers her cryptic advice and smokes a hookah?

The Caterpillar

9

What is the Duchess's baby transformed into?

A pig

10

What type of animal is the Mock Turtle?

A turtle with the head, hooves, and tail of a calf

Plot-Specific Questions

1

What causes the pool of tears that nearly drowns Alice?

Alice crying when she's very large

2

What does Alice see the gardeners painting in the Queen's garden?

White roses red

3

How does Alice escape the White Rabbit's house when she grows too large?

She eats a piece of cake that makes her shrink again.

4

What does the Dormouse tell a story about at the tea party?

Three sisters living in a treacle well

5

What is Alice put on trial for in the Queen's court?

Stealing the Queen's tarts

6

Who acts as the judge in the trial that Alice attends?

The King of Hearts

7

What is the name of the character who is always trying to execute someone?

The Queen of Hearts

8

How does Alice manage to avoid being beheaded by the Queen of Hearts?

She defies the Queen, saying they are just a pack of cards.

9

What does Alice do that causes the courtroom to erupt in chaos?

She grows to an enormous size and knocks over the jury box.

10

How does the novel end?

Alice wakes up from her dream and finds herself back with her sister on the riverbank.

Photocopiable Material for “Strategic Silence: What Sun said”

Easy Level (10 cards):

Victory

Forbidden
Hints: Win
Success
Triumph

Enemy

Forbidden
Hints: Opponent
Rival
Foe

Plan

Forbidden
Hints: Strategy
Blueprint
Outline

War

Forbidden
Hints: Battle
Conflict
Fight

Army

Forbidden
Hints: Soldiers
Troops
Military

Strength

Forbidden
Hints: Power
Force
Might

Defeat

Forbidden
Hints: Loss
Failure
Downfall

Commander

Forbidden
Hints: Leader
General
Chief

Defense

Forbidden
Hints: Protect
Shield
Guard

Attack

Forbidden
Hints: Assault
Strike
Offensive

Photocopiable Material for “Strategic Silence: What Sun said”

Moderate Level (10 cards):

Deception

Forbidden
Hints: Trick
Lie
False

Ally

Forbidden
Hints: Friend
Partner
Supporter

Strategy

Forbidden
Hints: Plan
Tactics
Method

Discipline

Forbidden
Hints: Control
Order
Obedience

Flank

Forbidden
Hints: Side
Attack
Position

Morale

Forbidden
Hints: Spirit
Confidence
Motivation

Surprise

Forbidden
Hints: Unexpected
Sudden
Shock

Weakness

Forbidden
Hints: Vulnerability
Flaw
Limitation

Advantage

Forbidden
Hints: Benefit
Edge
Upper hand

Terrain

Forbidden
Hints: Land
Ground
Battlefield

Photocopiable Material for “Strategic Silence: What Sun said”

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