

Kid[®]

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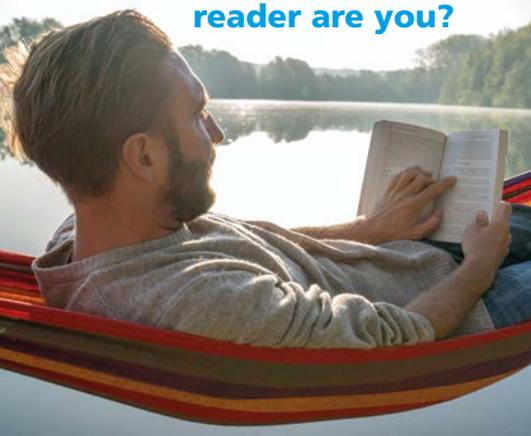
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Kid News **The London Marathon**

Test

What type of reader are you?



Report

If you look, maybe you'll find!



Interview with...



Danish String Quartet

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Hello boys and girls!

How are you? I can't wait to read this issue of Kid

together with you. ☺

To start with, you can find out what kind of reader you are with our test on page 3. The Report in this issue deals with *serendipity* and how an unexpected stroke of luck can change history. Now that Spring is here and hopefully sunny weather, why not spend more time outdoors? On page 8 we have an article about the wonderful parks in London. If you don't have the chance to visit one of these parks, then why not go for a walk in your local park. While there, maybe you could also do a little sport, like in our article on page 12 that speaks about the London Marathon. As usual we have something for all tastes. So start reading now!
Happy Reading

Angela

info@elimagazines.com



In this issue of Kid you'll come across:

- past simple
- present perfect
- future forms
- relative pronouns
- nouns, adjectives and prepositions



Audio

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Train your Brain!

What is it?

It starts with E and contains only one letter.

Answer:

In the calendar

In the calendar some months have 30 days, others 31. How many months have 28 days?

Answer:

How?

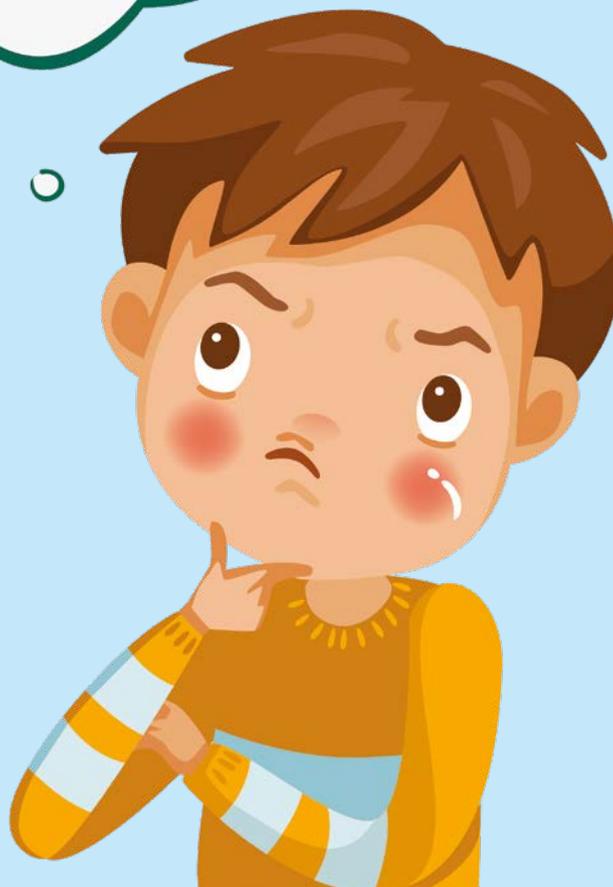
This is how everything finishes

Answer:

Words in common

in love asleep apart behind down

Answer:



The answers are on page 15.



What kind of reader are you?

1. What attracts you most in a bookshop?

- a) A book with a nice cover
- b) A book written by an author that you already know
- c) A book that doesn't have too many pages!

2. What kind of atmosphere do you prefer when you're reading?

- a) Silence, the sofa, a blanket* and a herbal tea
- b) Any, as you have your headphones and your music
- c) Under a beach umbrella on a sunny afternoon

3. Which would you choose between:

- a) A rare book maybe bound* by hand
- b) A bestseller* that's at the top of the bestseller list or a classic book
- c) A modern and practical ebook

4. Your favourite genre*:

- a) Biography and historical novels
- b) Love stories
- c) Science fiction and horror stories

5. If you particularly liked a book:

- a) You reread the sentences that you underlined and note them down somewhere
- b) You read other works by the same author
- c) You look for similar stories in the same genre*

6. What's a book's greatest strength in your opinion?

- a) You can see yourself in the story or in the characters
- b) It takes the reader to another world, to another dimension
- c) It's enjoyable, relaxing but it also makes you reflect



Mostly a) A passionate reader

You are in love with reading and books. You prefer paper to digital, because you can't give up the smell of a book, whether it's brand new* or from a second-hand book shop. For you reading is sacred and should be done in a quiet place, alone. Only you and the story in total harmony. Once you have finished the book, the characters that you love will continue to keep you company for a long time.



Mostly b) A loyal reader

When you start a book, you can't wait to continue reading from where you left it. You're able to read on the bus, at school before the start of the lessons, in the dentist's waiting room ... It doesn't matter where and how, just one page at a time could be enough, as long as you can go on with the story! Then if you become passionate about it, you like finding out more about the author to get to know him/her better.



Mostly c) Reading as a hobby

For you reading is a free-time activity but it means a lot to you. You try to find a way to read in your free moments and you're very decisive in your choices. You prefer books that aren't too long and challenging, but that reflect your tastes. You have a long list of stories and short stories to choose from and you're determined to get through* all the books that have caught your attention. Happy reading!

* Glossary

- bestseller:** a very popular book that sells many copies
- blanket:** something you put on your bed to cover you with
- bound:** (here) the process of putting a book together
- brand new:** very new
- genre:** type, kind
- get through:** (here) finish reading



Hot Cross Buns

It's a spiced sweet bun made with dried fruit and usually has a white cross on top. It's traditionally eaten at Easter time and in particular on Good Friday, the Friday before Easter Sunday. Hot Cross Buns are eaten in several* countries around the world such as the UK, Ireland, Australia, India, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the US. Let's find out more about them.



Ingredients

- 300 ml milk
- 50g butter
- 500g flour
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 75g caster sugar
- 1 tablespoon of caster sugar
- 1 tablespoon of sunflower oil
- 7g yeast
- 1 egg
- 75g sultanas
- 50g mixed peel
- 1 teaspoon of ground cinnamon
- the zest of 1 orange

For the cross:

- 75g plain flour



Instructions

1. Boil the milk and then add the butter. When it's cool, add the flour, the salt, the caster sugar and the yeast. Make a hole in the centre of the mixture and pour in the milk and butter mixture, then add the beaten egg. Mix well until you have a sticky dough*.
2. Continue working on the dough until it's smooth and elastic. Put it in a bowl and cover it with cling film*. Leave it to rise* in a warm place for 1 hour.

3. With the dough still in the bowl, pour in the sultanas, mixed peel, the orange zest and 1 teaspoon of ground cinnamon. Mix together and leave to rise* for 1 hour more.

4. Divide the dough into 15 pieces (about 75g per piece). Roll each piece into a smooth ball. Put the buns on a tray and put in the oven at 220c.

5. Mix 75g plain flour with about 5 teaspoons of water to make the paste for the cross. Add the water 1 teaspoon at a time and make a thick paste. Put it into a piping bag with a small nozzle*. Pipe a line along each row of buns, then repeat in the other direction to make a cross. Bake for 20 minutes until they are golden brown.

The hot cross bun has its origins in the distant past. It's thought that they originate from St. Albans in the south of England where a 14th century monk at St Albans Abbey developed a similar recipe called an Alban Bun which he gave out to the poor on Good Friday.

There are many superstitions about hot cross buns. One superstition is that buns baked and served on Good Friday won't grow mouldy* during the following year. Another superstition says that hot cross buns can protect against shipwreck* if you take them on a ship and if you hang a bun in the kitchen, it protects against fires.

In the time of Elizabeth I (1592) the government passed a law that forbade* the selling of hot cross buns and other spiced bread except on Good Friday. As a result of this law, people started baking their own hot cross buns in their homes.

DO YOU KNOW...?

A hot cross bun is a variation* on the hot cross bun. Instead of having a cross on top it has a smiley face on it. But do you know what the adjective cross means?

- a. angry b. happy c. hungry

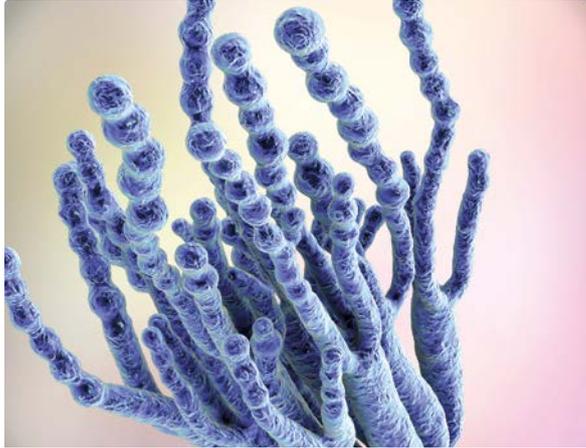
The answer is on page 15.



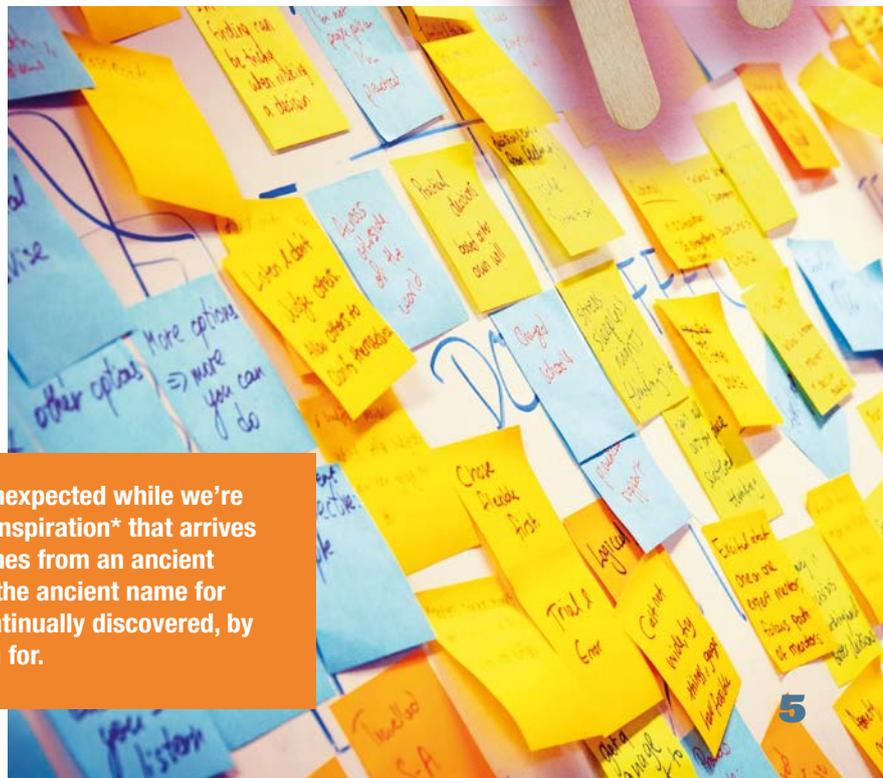
* Glossary

- cling film:** a thin piece of plastic used to cover food
- dough:** a thick mixture of flour and liquid used for baking into bread or pastry
- forbade:** not allowed, not permitted
- mouldy:** covered with a green fungal growth
- because it's old or damp**
- nozzle:** something you put on a bottle or a pipe to control the flow of liquid
- rise:** grow, increase
- several:** more than two but not many
- shipwreck:** when a ship goes under the water

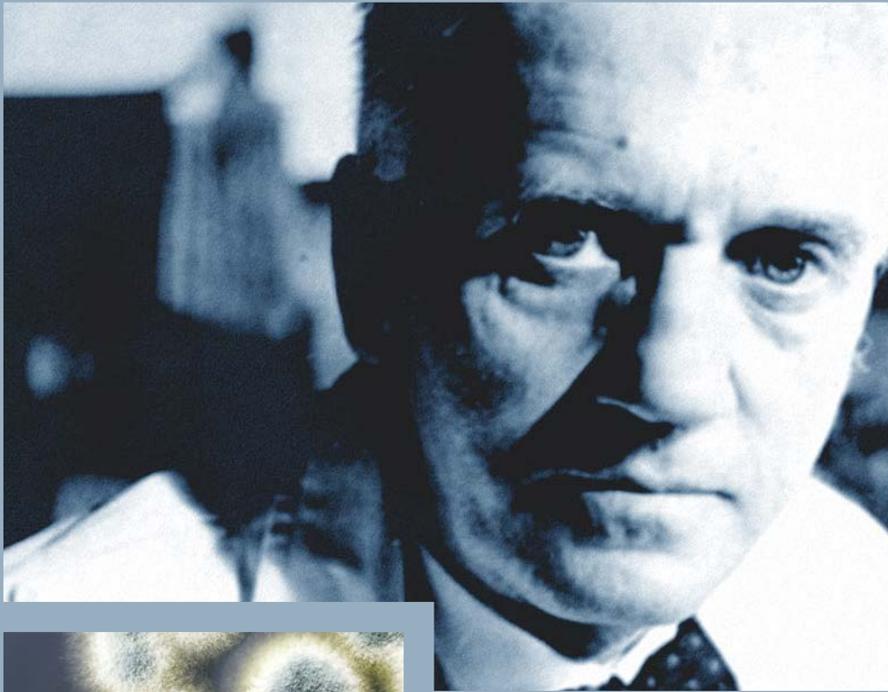
If you look, maybe you will find



We can say that the world of history and science is characterised by a long series of discoveries and revolutionary inventions that were discovered by accident! Do you remember Christopher Columbus? He wanted to reach the Indies, but he ended up* in a new continent. It's serendipity, and it happens more often than we can imagine.



'Serendipity' is the moment when "we find something unexpected while we're looking for another thing". It's a kind of sudden flash of inspiration* that arrives while we're thinking about something else. The term comes from an ancient Persian tale*, The three princes of Serendip (Serendip is the ancient name for Sri Lanka), who during their travels around the world continually discovered, by accident or by intuition*, things that they weren't looking for.



With this revolutionary discovery a new era of modern medicine was born. Penicillin was used to treat the wounded* during the Second World War, saving many lives.



Initially, Silver's discovery was considered a failure. Some years later, Arthur Fry, a colleague of Silver who sang in the church choir* was looking for an adhesive bookmark to find the texts of the songs easily and quickly, without the risk of dirtying* the pages. Suddenly, he remembered the glue that his friend had invented – it was the perfect solution!

Mold versus bacterias

In 1928 Alexander Fleming, British doctor and biologist, was carrying out* some studies about bacterias. When he returned to work after some days of holidays, he noticed that one of his test samples* had been left uncovered. Result: the mold that had formed, had killed many of the bacterias. After more research, he understood that mold could be used to fight different infectious diseases. Penicillin, the world's first antibiotic, was born in this way. In 1945 Fleming and his colleagues were awarded* the Nobel prize for Medicine.

A radar in the kitchen

The possibility to cook food in a microwave was discovered by chance in the USA in 1946. An engineer called Percy Spencer was working on materials for instruments for radars when one day, while he was working, he noticed that a chocolate bar he had in his pocket, had melted*. He immediately understood the connection between the two things and tried to "cook" first popcorn, and then an egg thatexploded! He was able to demonstrate which type of energy could be used to



In 1901 Röntgen received the Nobel prize for physics for the following reason: «For having discovered the incredible rays that bear* his name». Unfortunately for him his discovery remained famous throughout* history with the name 'X ray'.

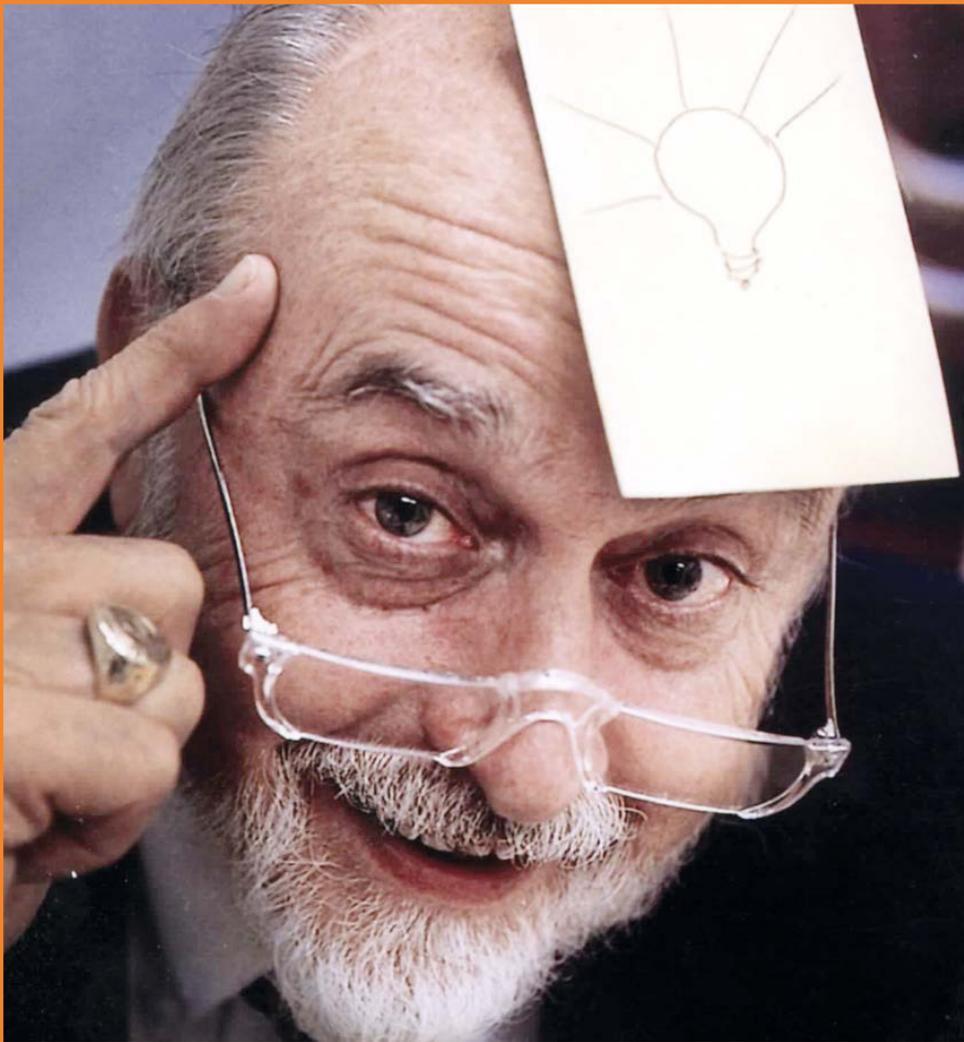


cook very quickly with. The first microwave was called Radarange. It was almost 2 metres high and weighed 350 kilos.

Hand with a ring

On 8th November 1895, the German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen was conducting an experiment on the passage of an electric current inside a tube (a kind of ancestor of neon). He found himself in total darkness and the tube had been covered with black pieces of cardboard* to completely block out* the light. Quite unexpectedly, he saw a type of ray able to pass through the "barrier" that he had created. He called it 'X ray', not knowing how to define it. Then he asked his wife to put her hand for 15 minutes between the generator and a photographic film, thus* creating the first X-ray in history, which took the name the 'hand with a ring'.





Little pieces of yellow paper

Also post-its were invented by accident, while they were looking for a solution to another problem. Thinking about it now, a post-it is an incredibly simple, everyday object – a little piece of paper with an adhesive* part on which you can write notes and then stick it where you want. The secret is the adhesive substance created by mistake in

1968 by the chemist Spence Silver. He was actually looking for a very strong glue* that could be used in the aerospace sector. Instead, he invented a much weaker glue that didn't leave any marks and could be reused.

A night in the cold

Frank Epperson, from San Francisco, was only 11 years old when one winter's night he left on the



windowsill a glass of soda water with a stick in it that he'd used to mix the drink. The morning after it was completely frozen, he took it out of the glass and he "ate" it, holding it by the stick. He had invented the ice lolly! It was 1905, and 20 years later his idea of "ice on a stick" became official and was named 'popsicle'.

* Glossary

- adhesive:** a substance used for sticking objects together
- awarded:** gave a prize to
- bear:** carry
- block out:** stop the light from entering
- bringing about:** causing to happen
- cardboard:** material like very thick, stiff paper, usually brown in colour
- carrying out:** doing
- choir:** a group of singers
- dirtying:** making something dirty, not clean
- ended up:** finally be in a particular place or situation
- glue:** a substance used for sticking things together
- inspiration:** a sudden brilliant idea
- intuition:** the ability to understand something instinctively without thinking about it too much
- melted:** when snow or ice turns to water
- samples:** a small quantity of an experiment
- tale:** story
- throughout:** during
- thus:** so, therefore
- wounded:** hurt, injured

COMPLETE THE SPACES WITH THE MISSING ADJECTIVE

possible • unexpected • brilliant • necessary • incredible

It's how sometimes it's to make an discovery and at the same time revolutionary. It doesn't happen very often but it's to be ready when a similar stroke of luck happens. It's thought that minds that are particularly intuitive are able to seize the moment more easily, bringing about* changes in history.

The answers are on page 15.



Spring is here and what better time of year than to spend our free time outside in the fresh air. If you live in a city and don't have the chance to go out in the countryside then why not visit your local park. One city that has a great choice of park is London. Read on to discover more!

London Parks

Hyde Park

This park is located in the centre of London and is the biggest of the Royal Parks. It's a very old park and dates back to 1637. However, it was used before that by King Henry VIII in the 1500s for hunting. After its opening in 1637, the park became a very popular place for Londoners to visit and a number of duels* even took place there usually involving the nobility*. In 1851, the Great Exhibition, an exhibition of culture and industry, took place there. In the 19th century, the park became a place of free speech and debate as people gathered* at Speaker's Corner to share their opinions and discuss important matters. And in modern times the park has been used as an important concert venue* with bands such as Pink Floyd, The Rolling Stones and Queen performing there. In 2008 the concert for Africa, Live 8, took place there.



Greenwich Park

This park can be found in south-east London and is a part of the Greenwich World Heritage site. It's built on two levels and from the top you have spectacular views over London and the River Thames. In the centre of the park on top of a hill there's the Royal Observatory which was built in 1675. Since 1884, Greenwich has been where zero degrees longitude is marked. At the Royal Observatory you can stand with the prime Meridian between your legs, meaning you have one foot in the eastern hemisphere and the other in the western hemisphere. On the top of the observatory there's a red time ball that was installed in 1833 and is dropped every day at 1pm as a time signal for the boats on the River Thames.

During the 2012 Olympics various events took place in the park and it's also one of the three starting points for the London marathon.

Regent's Park

This park is situated in north-west London and was created for the Prince Regent George VI in 1811. Inside the park we can find Regent's University, London Zoo and the headquarters* of the Zoological Society of London. The zoo is the world's oldest zoo and was opened in 1828. It has a collection of 673 different species and is home to 19,289 animals. The park has often been mentioned in literature such as in Ian Fleming's James Bond books they often speak about the





headquarters* of MI6 as a 'tall, grey building near Regent's Park'. In the first Harry Potter book 'Harry Potter and the

Philosopher's Stone' Harry goes to London Zoo for his cousin's birthday. And finally in 'the Hundred and One Dalmatians' the dogs live near Regent's Park and are often taken there by their owners.



Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

This enormous area was built for the 2012 Olympic Games that were held in London. It contains the athlete's Olympic village, the London Stadium and the London Aquatics Centre. Now it has been transformed into green areas with meadows* and paths along the canal. You can also see the 5 Olympic rings which are a well-known symbol of the games. In the park there is also the 'Arcelormittal Orbit', which is the UK's tallest sculpture standing at 114.5 metres. It contains an observation tower and also the world's longest and tallest tunnel slide. It was created by the sculptor Anish Kapoor. 60% of the sculpture is made from recycled steel taken from used washing machines and cars.



Kensington Gardens

Kensington Gardens used to be a part of Hyde Park but it became a separate park in 1728 when it was requested by King George IV's wife, Queen Caroline. The gardens used to be also the private gardens of Kensington Palace and are more formal than Hyde Park. In the park, there's the memorial* to Princess Diana and a 7-mile memorial walk. There's also a statue of Queen Victoria sculpted* by her daughter Princess Louise to celebrate 50 years of her mother on the throne*. The park also contains the Elfin Oak, a 900-year old tree stump* that is carved* with elaborate* markings. In addition, there's also a statue of Peter Pan as well as the Serpentine Galleries, collection of contemporary art and architecture.

DO YOU KNOW...?

GMT is the time measured on the Earth's zero degree line of longitude. This line goes from the North Pole to the South Pole passing through the Old Royal Observatory in Greenwich. But what does GMT stand for?

- a. General Measurement of Time
- b. Green Meridian Total
- c. Greenwich Mean Time

The answer is on page 15.



Glossary

carved: decorate a piece of wood usually by cutting and making shapes in it
 duels: a fight organised by two people with the same weapons in order to settle a point of honour
 gathered: met together in one place
 headquarters: the main

building of an organisation
 meadows: an open green area
 memorial: an object which helps us remember an important person or event
 nobility: aristocratic people
 throne: place where a king or queen sits
 venue: the place where an event takes place

Danish String



Get ready to be conquered* by these four very talented and passionate musicians. In every concert they pay tribute* to the great classical composers (like Beethoven and Mozart) and bring alive Scandinavian traditional folk songs, the place where they originate from. Two violins, a viola and a cello... and the magic begins.

I.D Card

Rune Tonsgaard Sørensen: violin

Frederik Øland: violin

Asbjørn Nørgaard: viola

Fredrik Schøyen Sjölin: cello

- The Danish String Quartet is universally considered to be one of the most prestigious String Quartets at international level.
- In 2009 it received the first prize in the International London Chamber Music Competition, as well as the 20th Century Prize, the Beethoven Prize and the Sidney Griller Award. In 2011 it won the Carl Nielsen Prize, one of the most prestigious cultural prizes in Denmark.
- The four members of the quartet are more or less the same age: Fredrik was born in 1982, Rune in 1983, Asbjørn and Frederik in 1984.



Sometimes people think that classical music is too boring for young people. You prove the opposite...

[Rune answers] Ha ha ha, thanks! Classical music needs to be revalued and loved and we do our best in order that young people approach* this music. In addition, we also play popular Nordic music, which makes our concerts even more interesting....often we grow our beards and being blond, people often compare us to Vikings. And would you want to miss a Viking concert?

So during your performances people dance too?

[Asbjørn answers] We like playing for a "relaxed" public, people who aren't worried about how to behave or the

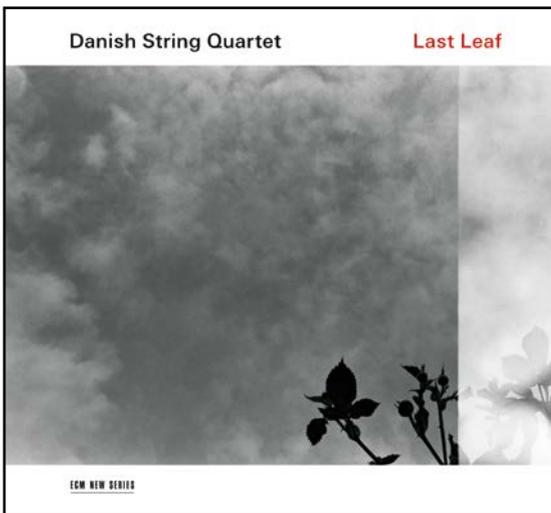
Quartet



adapting them to our formation and our instruments in the hope that people like the work we've done!

Last Leaf also contains pieces of music personally composed by you. Do you want to present them to us?

[Fredrik answers] For *Last Leaf* I wrote *Shore*, *Intermezzo* and *Naja's Waltz*. For each piece I was inspired by stories, atmospheres and Nordic tunes*. *Shine You No More* instead was written by Rune who took a verse of the text *Flow my Tears*, a famous piece for lute and voice by John Dowland, English composer from the 16th century. You can find the video of the song on YouTube.



to traditional pieces of music, which make our performance more dynamic and energetic.

You have already published several* albums. Which were the most important for you?

[Frederik answers] Surely *Prism 1*: the first in a series of 5 records dedicated to the marvellous Beethoven quartet, which also won us a nomination for a Grammy Award. And then *Last Leaf*, released in 2017, which is a collection of traditional Scandinavian music that we love. We rearranged* them and "personalised them",

rules, sometimes a little bit too severe, of a typical classical music concert. It's true that we were born as a classical quartet, but we pass with ease* from Mozart to Beethoven

For the last question let's go back to your origins. How did you meet and how did your musical adventure together begin?

[Rune answers] Asbjørn, Frederik and I met when we were on a summer camp for young musicians and we kept in touch after that. We became friends and we began to play together. In 2001 we were taught by Professor Tim Frederiksen of the Royal Danish Academy of Music in Copenhagen, who taught us a lot. In 2008 Fredrik joined us... and here we are still together!

LOOK ON THE WEB

Last Leaf is a reference to Codex Runicus. What is it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The answer is on page 15.

Glossary

- approach:** move nearer to
- conquered:** took control of something
- ease:** do something easily
- rearranged:** rework something
- several:** more than one
- tribute:** do something that shows you admire and respect someone
- tunes:** melodies



The London Marathon

During the Spring in Britain a variety of sports events happen and one of these is the London Marathon that takes place on Sunday April 26th. It's 26 miles 385 yards (42.195 km) long and it's open to professional and non-professional runners. Let's find out more about this important event.

The History

The present day marathon was founded in 1981 by former Olympic champion and journalist Chris Brasher and athlete John Disley. But it isn't the first long-distance sports event that involves running in the city of London as there existed the Polytechnic Marathon that took place every year between 1909 and 1996. It was the first marathon to be run regularly over 26 miles 385 yards which is now the global standard. During its 87 year

The term marathon has its origins in ancient Greece. In 490 BC the Greek army beat the Persian army in battle in a place called Marathon. A Greek soldier called Pheidippides ran from Marathon to Athens, which was a distance of 24.8 miles. He did this in order to tell everybody about the victory but unfortunately he was so exhausted after the long run that he collapsed and died.



The London Marathon is run over a flat* course that follows the River Thames.



The London Marathon has raised a lot of money for charity and in fact it holds the Guinness World Record for being the largest fund raising event in the world. Since 1981 it has raised more than £450m for charity.

history 8 world marathon records were set* such as the first time a marathon was completed within 2 hours 20 minutes.

The Participants

In 1981, the first London Marathon had 7,741 participants and out of those 6,255 runners finished the race. Nowadays, there are more than 30,000 athletes who take part in the marathon. Many of these are amateur* athletes who take part to raise* money for charity. They usually run the race dressed in fancy dress costumes.

A very slow race

In 2002, a runner called Lloyd Scott completed the marathon wearing a deep sea diving suit. His costume weighed 50kg and he also set the record for the slowest time ever to complete the race - 5 days and 8 hours. Nowadays, it isn't possible to take so long to finish the race as they introduced the rule that the race must be finished within 24 hours. In addition, in 2011 a freestyle footballer called John Farnworth ran the marathon

while kicking a ball up between his right and left foot with every step. He finished the race in 12 hours and 15 minutes and didn't drop the ball even once! And finally, in 2002 Jenny Wood-Allen was the oldest runner to finish the race. She was 90 years old at the time and completed it in 11 hours and 34 minutes.



There's a small group of runners called the 'Ever Presents' who participate in the London Marathon. Quite incredibly, they've completed every London Marathon since it began in 1981. Their oldest member is 85-year old Kenneth Jones. This year it will be his 39th marathon!

If the thought of running so far scares* you a little, then don't worry. There's also the mini marathon. It's the last 3 miles of the London Marathon and is for children and teenagers up to 17 years old.

DO YOU KNOW...?

British runners have won the London Marathon the most number of times but do you know which country has won the Marathon the second most number of times? Unscramble the anagram to find out.

Y	E	K	N	A
.....

The answer is on page 15.

* Glossary

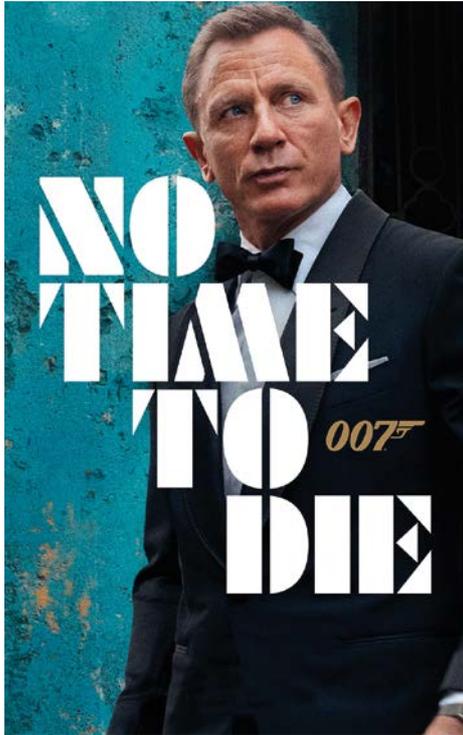
amateur: not professional
flat: all on one level
raise: collect

scares: makes you afraid
set: fix, establish



No Time to Die

genre: Action, Adventure, Thriller



Secret agent 007 James Bond has retired from the service of MI6* and now lives peacefully in Jamaica, far from the adventures and dangers of his career as a spy. This peace is destined to finish when Felix Leiter, an old friend of James who worked together with him for the CIA, knocks on James' door. He has got in touch with Bond to help him find a kidnapped* scientist. But this

task* proves more difficult than expected, as James finds himself face to face with a mysterious enemy played by Rami Malek in possession of a lethal* weapon that could put at risk the entire planet.

- *No Time to Die* is the 25th film about the most famous secret agent on the big screen. The first came out in 1962 with Sean Connery in the role of 007.

- Daniel Craig plays James Bond for the 5th time after *Casino Royale* (2006), *Quantum of Solace* (2008), *Skyfall* (2012) and *Spectre* (2015).

- The film was shot between Jamaica and Norway, Italy (in Apulia and in Matera) and – obviously – England (in London).

Mulan

genre: Adventure, Dramatic, Family



A remake in live-action* of the film with the same name as the Disney animated film of 1998 is arriving on the big screen. The story is inspired by the ancient Chinese legend of Hua Mulan, oldest daughter of a Chinese warrior during the Sio dynasty. Mulan is a beautiful girl, on the ball*, determined and very courageous. When the country is threatened* by an imminent attack by the

Unni, the young girl decides to enrol in the Imperial Army. In order to do this, she dresses as a man and fights with honour, showing herself to be an extremely able warrior. She'll be able to save lives, but her secret will soon be revealed.

- *Mulan* is the only Disney Princess to not have noble origins and not marry a prince.

- The trailer of this film is the 2nd most watched trailer in live-action (175 million views in 24 hours), after the boom of 224 million views of the trailer to the *Lion King*.



The answer is on page 15.

Also coming out...

Among the other films coming out in this period, there's one that will see two giant monsters clash* with each other. The first is a 'huge beast' which is typical of Japanese science fiction, the other an enormous gorilla. In the cast there's Millie Bobby Brown (star of the TV series *Stranger Things*), Rebecca Hall and Alexander Skarsgård.

What is the name of this film? Try to guess!

* Glossary

clash: fight with
kidnapped: taken by force
lethal: dangerous, deadly
live action: film with real actors

MI6: a British secret service agency
on the ball: bright, quick
task: job, duty
threatened: told someone you're going to hurt them if they don't do what you say

Fun and Games!

True or False

**Have you read the Report?
Put yourself to the test with
this True or False exercise!**

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The term 'serendipity' comes from the ancient name for Sri Lanka. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. During the First World War penicillin had already been invented. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. For his discovery, Fleming received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1945. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The first microwave oven was a little bigger than that used today. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Wilhelm C. Röntgen called his rays 'X' because for him it was something unknown. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The adhesive part of the post-it is made with a very strong glue. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The first 'yellow pieces of paper' were used as bookmarks. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The ice lolly was "discovered" by Frank Epperson when he was just a child. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Find it in the magazine...



- ... the definition of 'post-it'.
- ... the youngest member of Danish String Quartet.
- ... the period in which Hot Cross Buns are eaten.
- ... how many 007 films have been made up to now.
- ... the length of the London Marathon.
- ... in which park you can find London Zoo.

The answers are at the bottom of the page.

ANSWERS
Page 2: What is it?: an envelope. **In the calendar:** all of them. **How:** with the letter G. **Words in common:** fall. **Page 4: Which adjective:** a), angry. **Pages 5-6-7: Complete:** incredible/ possible/ unexpected/ necessary/ brilliant. **Pages 8-9: What does it mean:** c), Greenwich Mean Time. **Pages 10-11: Look on the web:** It's a 202 page document written in medieval runes around 1300 that includes the most ancient existing text concerning Nordic provincial law. **Pages 12-13: Unscramble the anagram:** Kenya. **Page 14: What's it called:** *Godzilla vs. Kong*. **Page 15: True or False?** 1 True; 2 False; 3 False; 4 False; 5 True; 6 False; 7 True; 8 True. **Find it in the magazine:** It's a little piece of paper with a sticky side on which you write a note and stick it where you want; Frederik Øland; Easter; 25; 42.195 km; Regent's Park.



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