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3

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ENRICHED**

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MO SALAH WORLD CLASS OFF AND ON THE FIELD



Most sport fans know that Mo Salah is a great footballer. His fans adore him. He's a kind person ⁽¹⁾ **off the field**, too. For example, he helped a man who ⁽²⁾ **robbed** his father to find a job.



One day, Louis Fowler, an 11-year-old fan in Liverpool, was waiting with his brother Isaac for Mo Salah to finish his football practice.



Louis was only looking at the car. He didn't see a lamp post that was in front of him.



Louis ⁽³⁾ **knocked himself out**. And he had a broken nose.



When Mo saw the **accident**, he stopped and came to help Louis.



He **hugged** the brothers.



People from the ⁽⁴⁾ **neighbourhood** couldn't believe their eyes. They took photos of the boys with Salah.

10 Later, the boys' stepfather thanked Salah on social media.



Thank you, Mo! Louis loves you so much and the pain stopped ⁽⁵⁾ **instantly** when you came and gave him a hug. You are a very nice and kind man!



GLOSSARY

accident *incidente*
hugged *abbracciò*



MO SALAH WORLD CLASS OFF AND ON THE FIELD

Most sport fans know that Mo Salah is one of the greatest footballers in the whole world. He has been a professional footballer since 2010, and he loves the beautiful game - he is famous for often smiling while he is playing! He has shown his incredible talent many times in hundreds of top football matches, and he has scored lots of spectacular goals. His fans absolutely adore him because he is one of the fairest players in the game, too.

Most people haven't met Mo Salah ⁽¹⁾ **off the field**, but if you go on the internet, you can find all kinds of extraordinary stories about what a kind, humble and generous person he is. In the past, he has, for example, forgiven a man who ⁽²⁾ **robbed** his father, and he helped the man find employment after the event.

And then there's the story about how Mo Salah cared for an 11-year-old fan of his in Liverpool. One day, the boy, Louis Fowler, was waiting outside Liverpool's training ground, with his brother Isaac. They live near the training ground and hoped to catch sight of their favourite player. When they saw Salah coming out in his car, Louis started running fast behind the vehicle, hoping he could keep up with his idol and that Salah would wave back at him. Louis stared at the car and he didn't notice a lamp post right in front of him. The boy ⁽³⁾ **knocked himself out** and fell down to the ground with a broken nose. Neighbours took the two boys back to the street where they live and their stepfather called for an ambulance.





In the meantime, Salah saw what had happened, so he stopped his car, turned around and drove back to help the boy. He **hugged** the brothers and said he was extremely sorry for the **accident**. People from the ⁽⁴⁾ **neighbourhood** couldn't believe their eyes when they recognised Salah, and they took photos of the boys together with their hero. Later, the boys' stepfather thanked Salah on social media. He said: "Thank you for coming back to check on my boys after Louis KO'd himself trying to get a wave! He loves you so much and the pain went away ⁽⁵⁾ **instantly** when you came to give them a hug. You're a top man and a true gent!"

Louis was taken to a nearby hospital by ambulance, where they **looked after** his nose. He soon recovered, but he will never forget what happened to him on that day.

GLOSSARY

hugged *abbracciò*

accident *incidente*

looked after *si presero cura*

Great achievers



YOUNG RECORD-HOLDERS

Young people have always **broken records** – in politics, sports and entertainment. Let's meet a few.

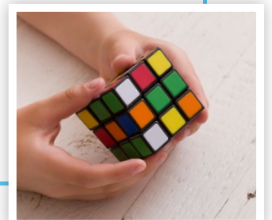
1. Marjorie Gestring was a **diver** from the US. She was the youngest girl ever to win an Olympic **gold medal**. She was 13 years and 268 days old when she won the medal in the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.



2. Mhairi Black comes from Scotland. She became a politician in the UK at the age of 20 in 2015. She was the youngest politician since 1806. When she started her job, she was 20 years and 237 days old.



3. When he was 7, **Que Jianyu** from China became the youngest person to complete a Rubik's Cube with his eyes covered. In 2018, when he was 13, he completed three Rubik's Cubes while throwing them up in the air! He did this in 5 minutes and 6.61 seconds.



4. In 2020, 10-year-old **Nadub Gill** answered 196 maths questions in 1 minute on his computer. He **beat** 700 other children. Nadub comes from Pakistan, but now he lives in Derbyshire, England.



6. **Jade Hameister** from Australia was the youngest person to ski to the North Pole. She was only 14 years old at the time. When she was 15, she was the youngest woman to ski across Greenland, and when she was 16, she was the youngest person to ski to the South Pole.

5. In September 2022, **Théo Blass** from France became the youngest person to do a difficult grade 9a climb. He was 12 years and 9 months old at the time.



GLOSSARY

broken records *battuto record*
 diver *tuffatrice*
 gold medal *medaglia d'oro*
 beat *ha battuto*

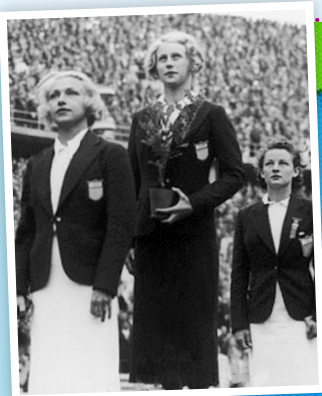
Great achievers



YOUNG RECORD-HOLDERS

All through the centuries and all over the world, young people have always been high achievers. They **have broken records** in politics, sports and entertainment. Let's meet a few of these impressive young people.

1. Marjorie Gestring was a **springboard diver** from the US, and she was the youngest girl ever to win an Olympic **gold medal**. She was just 13 years and 268 days old when she saw off the competition and won the medal in the 1936 Berlin Games.



2. Mhairi Black, a Scottish member of the UK parliament, was first **elected** to the Houses of Parliament at the age of 20 in 2015. She was the youngest member of parliament in two centuries, and she even served as Deputy Leader of the SNP (Scottish National Party) from 2022–2024. When she was elected, she was only 20 years and 237 days old.



3. When he was just 7 years old, Que Jianyu from China became the youngest person to solve a Rubik's Cube while **blindfolded**. In 2018, when he was 13, he solved three Rubik's Cubes while **juggling** them. He completed the three cubes very quickly in just 5 minutes and 6.61 seconds. Que also holds a record for solving three Rubik's Cubes using his hands and feet.



4. In 2020, 10-year-old Nadub Gill correctly solved an incredible 196 maths questions in just 1 minute on his computer, **beating** 700 other young mathematicians who were competing in the same challenge. Nadub was originally from Pakistan, but now he lives in Derbyshire, England.



6. When she was only 14 years old, Australian Jade Hameister became the youngest person to ski to the North Pole. At the tender age of 15, she became the youngest woman to cross Greenland, and at just 16, she became the world's youngest person to ski to the South Pole.

5. In September 2022, Théo Blass from France became the youngest person to complete a grade 9a climbing **route** successfully – he was 12 years and 9 months old at the time. A grade 9a route is the third most challenging climb that exists in mountaineering. Théo started climbing when he was 7 and is aiming to tackle even more demanding climbs in the future.



GLOSSARY

have broken records

hanno battuto record

springboard diver

tuffatrice da trampolino

gold medal *medaglia d'oro*

elected *eletta*

blindfolded

con gli occhi bendati

juggling

facendo giocoleria

beating *battendo*

route *via*



THREE FAMOUS ART ROBBERIES



074 B

Famous works of art can **be worth** a lot of money. Museums and art galleries around the world need to keep their art safe. However, sometimes the **thieves** are clever and **pull off** amazing **robberies**.

In 2005, a large **bronze** sculpture by the famous artist Henry Moore disappeared one night from outside a museum in Hertfordshire, in the UK. The sculpture **weighed** two tonnes! The police never found the sculpture. It was worth £3 million. But they're sure the thieves **melted** it down and sold the metal for £1,500! We still don't know who stole the sculpture.

Several paintings went missing one night in 2003. Thieves took them from the Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester, UK. Together, the paintings were worth £4 million. They included paintings by famous artists, such as Paul Gauguin, Pablo Picasso and Vincent van Gogh. A few days later, someone found the paintings in a toilet near the museum. There was a note with them. The note said that the thieves didn't want the paintings. They just wanted to show the museum how bad its security system was!

One of the most famous art robberies happened in 1911. An Italian worker, Vincenzo Peruggia, stole Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, the *Mona Lisa*, from the Louvre in Paris. Peruggia was working at the museum. He simply took the painting off the wall and left! But there was a problem: nobody wanted to buy such a famous painting. Peruggia **hid** the painting in his flat in Paris. After 28 months, he tried to sell it again. The man he contacted phoned the police and Peruggia was caught. He spent seven months in prison.



Thieves took this sculpture (*Reclining Figure* by Henry Moore) from outside a museum in Hertfordshire, UK.



Thieves took paintings from the Whitworth Art Gallery, UK.



Vincenzo Peruggia took the *Mona Lisa* from the Louvre Museum, France.

GLOSSARY

be worth *valere*

bronze *bronzo*

thieves *ladri*

weighed *pesava*

pull off

melted *abbiano fusa*

portano a termine

hid *nascose*

robberies *rapine*

THREE FAMOUS ART HEISTS



Famous works of art can **be worth** millions. It's hardly surprising, then, that museums and art galleries around the world need the best security systems they can afford. Despite this, sometimes **thieves** are smarter than the galleries and **pull off** incredible **robberies** from right under their noses. That's when the art world makes the front pages. For example ...



Reclining Figure by Henry Moore

In 2005, a huge bronze sculpture by the famous artist Henry Moore disappeared one night from outside a museum in Hertfordshire, in the UK. It can't be easy to steal an important work of art, but this robbery was particularly surprising because the sculpture weighed two tonnes! The police never managed to find the sculpture, which was worth £3 million, but are convinced that the thieves **melted** it down and sold it for the value of the metal – £1,500! Jon Humphries, detective chief inspector of Hertfordshire police said, "We have information suggesting it was cut up on the night ... before it was shipped abroad." Even today, nobody knows who stole the sculpture.

GLOSSARY

be worth *valere*
 thieves *ladri*
 pull off *portano a termine*
 robberies *rapine*
 melted *abbiano fusa*
 combined *complessivo*
 thefts *furti*
 hid *nascose*

A robbery in Manchester, in the UK, could be one of the strangest robberies we know about. In 2003, at the Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester, England, several paintings disappeared overnight. They had a **combined** value of £4 million, and they included priceless paintings by famous artists, such as Paul Gauguin, Pablo Picasso and Vincent van Gogh. A few days later, the paintings turned up hidden in a toilet near the museum. There was a note with them, which said that the thieves had no intention of keeping the paintings – they just wanted to demonstrate to the museum how bad its security system was! The paintings were slightly damaged – the Van Gogh was torn in one corner, and the other two paintings had some rain damage. But all three were restored and returned to the collection. Security has since been improved at the gallery.



Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci

Finally, one of the most spectacular art **thefts** happened in 1911. An Italian worker, Vincenzo Peruggia, stole the most famous painting in the world: Leonardo da Vinci's the *Mona Lisa*, from the Louvre in Paris. Peruggia was working at the museum at the time, and he simply took the painting off the wall and left! But there was a problem: nobody wanted to buy such a famous work of art. Peruggia **hid** the painting in his flat in Paris, and after 28 months had passed, he tried to sell it again. Unluckily for him, the man that he contacted phoned the police, and Peruggia was arrested. He spent seven months in prison.



Street art



GRAFFITI: A TIMELINE

Walk through most cities in the world and it's there, on walls, bridges, statues, railway stations, trains – it's everywhere. Graffiti. It isn't new. Over the centuries, people have always wanted to leave their **mark** in the places they live.

35,000 BCE

Perhaps the first 'graffiti' are cave paintings. These are found in many countries around the world. The oldest paintings are in the Altamira caves in Spain. Scientists believe they are around 37,000 years old. They show pictures of hands and wild animals.

3000 BCE

The Egyptians were famous for their writing called 'hieroglyphics'. They used a set of symbols, which they **carved** into the walls of their temples and monuments. Only some Egyptians could write hieroglyphics. They learnt how to write them at special schools.

1810

People have always liked writing their names in the places they visit, maybe to show that they were once there. A famous example of this is the English poet Lord Byron, who wrote his name on the walls of a Greek temple. People now visit the temple to see his name.

1940s

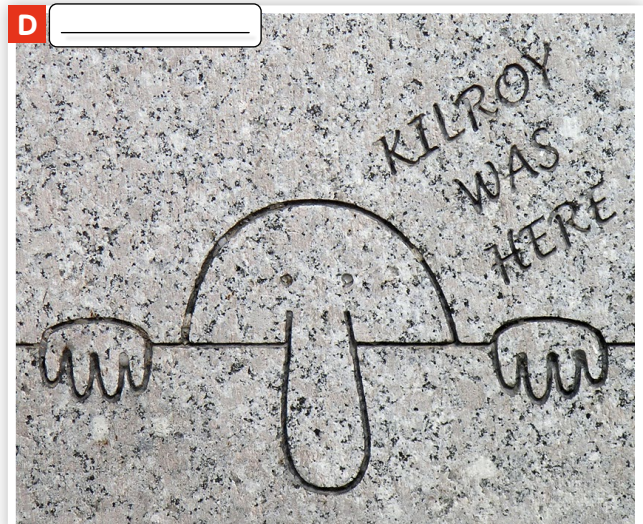
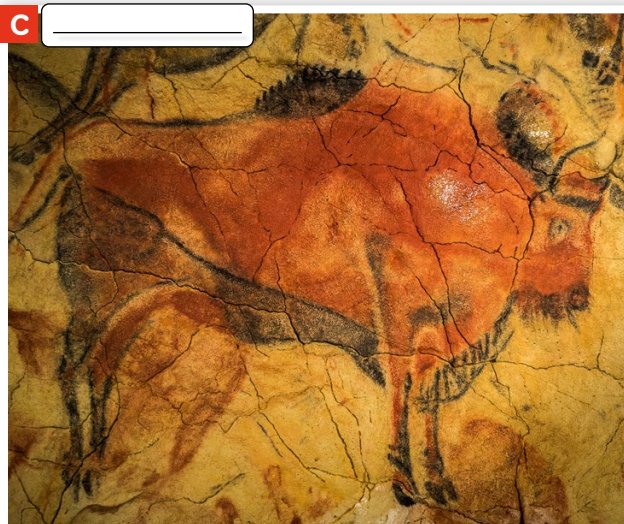
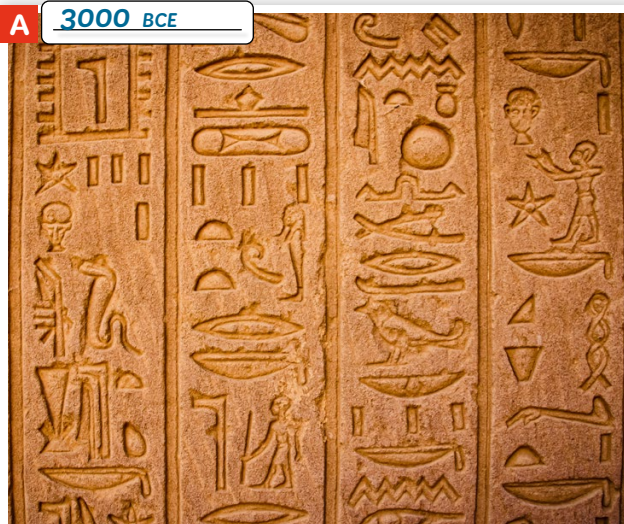
Pictures of a strange man with a large nose started appearing in streets around the world. The man was always looking over a wall with the words 'Kilroy was here' written beside him. People believe this meme was started by soldiers when they travelled to foreign countries.

1960s
and
1970s

Many **art historians** believe that modern graffiti began in the 1960s in Philadelphia and then went across the USA. In the 1970s, graffiti became very popular all over cities like New York. Most New York trains were covered in graffiti. Graffiti artists used symbols called 'tags'.

2000s

In the 21st century, graffiti became an art form in galleries. Some street artists became famous and made a lot of money from their art. But many street artists weren't happy with this. They believe graffiti should be in the streets for everyone to see.



GLOSSARY

mark *il segno* carved *incidevano*
BCE *a.C* art historians *storici dell'arte*

Street art



GRAFFITI



Take a stroll through the streets of most cities in the world and it's there, on walls, bridges, statues, railway stations, trains – it's everywhere. Graffiti. For some people it can be art, for others it's an unwelcome mess. But one thing is for sure, it isn't new. Over the centuries, people have always wanted to leave their **mark** in the places they visit and live.

A TIMELINE

35,000 BCE

Perhaps the first examples of 'graffiti' are the cave paintings, which were created by our ancient ancestors. These are found in caves in many countries around the world, for example: Spain, France, Namibia, Australia and the USA. The earliest examples are in the Altamira caves in Spain. Scientists believe they are approximately 37,000 years old. They show pictures of handprints and of the wild animals from the region.

3000 BCE

The ancient Egyptians were famous for their writing. They developed a set of symbols based on pictures, which they **carved** into the walls of their temples and monuments. These hieroglyphics (which mean 'sacred carvings') tell us a lot about how the early Egyptians lived and what they believed in. However, only **scribes** could write hieroglyphics, and they had to learn how to do this at special schools.

1810

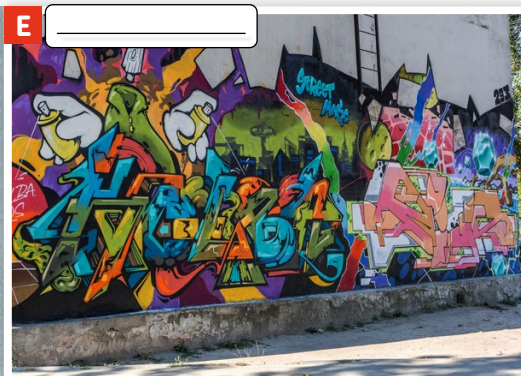
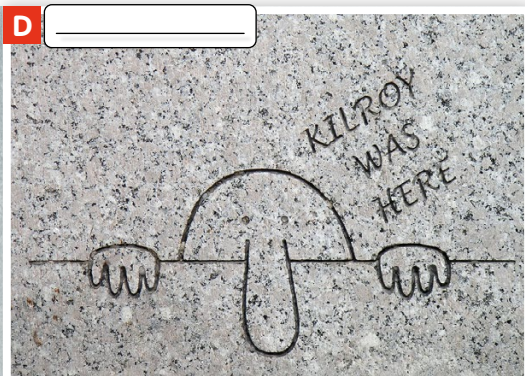
People have always liked writing their names in the destinations they visit, maybe to show that they were once there. A famous example of this is the British Romantic poet Lord Byron, who wrote his name on the walls of the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion, in Greece. His name has now also become part of the **attraction**, with many people making the journey there especially to see it.

B



C





1940s

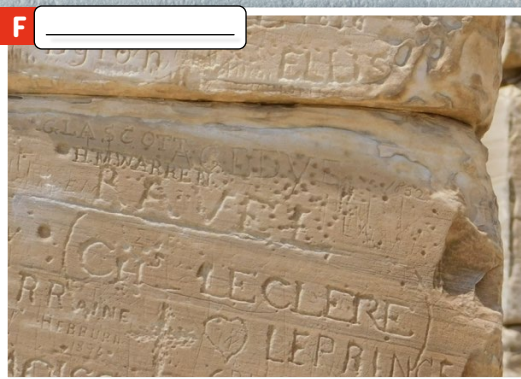
A mysterious, large-nosed, bald character started appearing in streets around the world. The curious figure was always drawn looking over a wall with the phrase 'Kilroy was here' written beside him. People believe this meme was started by American soldiers when they travelled to foreign countries during World War II. There is a rumour that a Kilroy is also hidden somewhere on Mount Everest.

1960s and 1970s

Many art historians believe that the birth of modern graffiti was in the 1960s in Philadelphia, and that from there, it spread across the rest of the USA. In the 1970s, graffiti became very popular and was appearing all over cities like New York. Most inner-city trains were completely covered in graffiti. Graffiti artists used symbols called 'tags' as signatures so that people could recognise their work, and most worked with spray paint.

2000s

From the start of the 21st century, graffiti became an accepted art form with special festivals to celebrate street art, such as the annual Nuart Festival in Norway, which first took place in 2001. Graffiti also started to make its way into art gallery exhibitions. Some street artists became famous and made a large amount of money from their art. But many street artists weren't happy with this. They believe graffiti belongs in the streets for everyone to see.



GLOSSARY

take a stroll *passeggia*mark *il segno*BCE *a.C*carved *incidevano*scribes *scribi*attraction *attrazione*

there is a rumour that

*si dice che*signatures *firme*spray paint *vernice spray*belongs *appartengono*