



Domanda	Risposta 1	Risposta 2	Risposta 3	Risposta 4	Risposta corretta e spiegazione
Last night, when I was making dinner, my mom	Has phoned	Was phoning	Phoned	Was phoned	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Phoned è corretto perché, in presenza della locuzione temporale «last night», in inglese è richiesto l'uso del Past Simple.
Most police officers uniforms to work	Have wore	Wear	Wears	Have wear	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Wear è corretto perché, per indicare una condizione generale, in inglese si utilizza il Present Simple, in questo caso con un soggetto di terza persona plurale.
His family to Singapore when he was three	Moved	Moving	Moves	Move	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Moved è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione nel passato conclusa, in inglese si utilizza il Past Simple.
Your car had a problem, but we it	Fix	Fixed	Fixd	Fixated	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Fixed è corretto perché «to fix» è un verbo regolare che al Past Simple prevede l'aggiunto del suffisso -ed.
While she was running, Claire suddenly stopped her watch	Check	Checking	To check	To checked	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. To check è corretto perché il verbo «to stop», seguito dalla preposizione «to» e un altro verbo in forma base, indica un'interruzione della prima azione al fine di svolgere la seconda (nella frase qui riportata il significato è: mentre stava correndo, Claire improvvisamente si fermò per controllare il suo orologio).
Sam cannot answer the phone, he the windows	Cleans	Is cleaning	Cleaned	Was cleaning	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Is cleaning è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione in corso di svolgimento al momento presente, in inglese si utilizza il Present Continuous.
My friend and I were not paying attention because we each other	Talk	Talked	Was talking	Were talking	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Were talking è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione che si è svolta contemporaneamente a un'altra nel passato, in inglese si utilizza il Past Continuous, in questo caso con un soggetto di prima persona plurale.



Wendy her boyfriend every afternoon	Calls	Call	Is called	Calling	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Calls è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione che si ripete abitualmente, in inglese si utilizza il Present Simple, in questo caso con un soggetto di terza persona singolare.
He was very tired because he too much	Worked	Has worked	Had worked	Have worked	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Had worked è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione che precede un'altra nel passato, in inglese si utilizza il Past Perfect.
I the match when you arrived	Am watching	Watched	Watch	Was watching	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Was watching è corretto perché, per indicare un'azione che era in corso di svolgimento prima di un'altra nel passato, in inglese si utilizza il Past Continuous.
I spent several years South Africa	At	In	To	Inside	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. In è corretto perché è la preposizione utilizzata in inglese per indicare lo stato in luogo in questo caso in un Paese.
We wanted to eat the typical food of the area, so we went a local restaurant	To	At	In	Of	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. To è corretto perché è la preposizione utilizzata in inglese per indicare il moto a luogo.
The classroom is equipped all the latest technical devices	By	In	Of	With	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. With è corretto perché è la preposizione retta dal verbo «to equip» (la costruzione «to equip someone with something» corrisponde all'italiano «fornire a qualcuno qualche cosa; dotare qualcuno di qualcosa»).
Vegetables and fruit are rich vitamins	Of	With	In	For	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. In è corretto perché è la preposizione retta dall'aggettivo «rich» («to be rich in something» corrisponde all'italiano «essere ricco di qualcosa»).
I'm very bad cooking	At	On	With	To	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. At è corretto perché è la preposizione retta dall'aggettivo «bad» (qui nella frase vuol dire che non sono molto bravo a cucinare).
Jill comes Australia	With	For	From	At	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. From è corretto perché è la preposizione utilizzata in



					inglese per indicare il moto da luogo o la provenienza.
Mom is worried her sister's health	By	About	With	On	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. About è corretto perché è la preposizione retta dal verbo «to worry» («preoccuparsi per qualcosa» corrisponde a «to worry about something»).
The teacher is very proud her class	About	At	Of	With	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Of è corretto perché è la preposizione retta dall'aggettivo «proud» («essere orgogliosi di qualcosa» corrisponde a «to be proud of something»).
I go to the theatre least once a month	Of	For	In	At	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. At è corretto perché «at least» è una locuzione avverbiale invariabile e corrisponde all'italiano «almeno».
Your children are the best in school	With	Between	Among	In	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Among è corretto perché è la preposizione utilizzata in inglese per indicare qualcuno o qualcosa all'interno di un gruppo e corrisponde all'italiano «fra, tra».
If we, we will get there in time	Hurry	Will hurry	Do not hurry	Will not hurry	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Hurry è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di primo tipo, nella frase subordinata si utilizza il Present Simple, in questo caso nella forma affermativa dato il significato della frase.
If I had a car, I to work	Will drive	Would drive	Drive	Am driving	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Would drive è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo, nella frase principale si utilizza il verbo al condizionale presente (verbo in forma base retto dall'ausiliare «would»).
The film is about a boy wants to find his family	Whose	Which	How	Who	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Who è corretto perché è il pronome relativo utilizzato per le persone.
If I had studied less, I the exam	Would not pass	Would not have passed	Was not passed	Did not pass	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Would not have passed è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo, nella frase principale si utilizza il verbo al Past Participle retto dagli ausiliari «would» e «have».



If Danny regularly, he would not have to ask me for money	Is worked	Works	Work	Worked	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Worked è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo, nella frase subordinata si utilizza il Past Simple.
If they smoke at school, they into trouble	Will get	Gets	Are getting	Would get	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Will get è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di primo tipo, nella frase principale si utilizza il Future Simple.
If she you were in hospital, she would have visited you	Knew	Had known	Had knowed	Had knew	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Had known è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo, nella frase subordinata si utilizza il Past Perfect.
If I foreign languages, I would get a job more easily	Speak	Was speaking	Speaked	Spoke	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Spoke è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo, nella frase subordinata si utilizza il Past Simple, in questo caso di un verbo irregolare («to speak, spoke, spoken»).
Margaret will regret it if she me the truth	Tells	Does not tell	Do not tell	Tell	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Does not tell è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di primo tipo, nella frase subordinata si utilizza il Present Simple, in questo caso in forma negativa con un soggetto di terza persona singolare.
We you if you had not lied to us in the past	Will believe	Believed	Would have believed	Would believed	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Would have believed è corretto perché in inglese, nel periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo, nella frase principale si utilizza il verbo al Past Participle retto dagli ausiliari «would» e «have».
Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 1 The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3	Reduce	Improve	Consider	Acknowledge	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Improve è corretto perché la digitalizzazione della Pubblica Amministrazione mira a migliorare l'accesso a beni e servizi fra i diversi Paesi europei.



<p>Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p> <p>An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services.</p> <p>Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11 Nowadays, citizens can actively participate in the life of society 12 online tools, and it represents the digital 13 of citizenship. Considering the importance of 14 issue, it is necessary to educate 15 to digital citizenship.</p>					
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 2</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p>	Paper documents	Money	Information technologies	Bureaucracy	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Information technologies è corretto perché, in un processo di digitalizzazione delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni, sono le tecnologie informatiche a promuovere innovazione, sostenibilità, crescita economica, ecc.</p>



<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 3</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p>	Progress	Recession	Pollution	Underdevelopment	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Progress è corretto perché la digitalizzazione della Pubblica Amministrazione promuove, fra i vari aspetti, il progresso.</p>
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 4</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p>	Old	Closed	Transparent	Open	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Open è corretto perché la digitalizzazione permette l'adozione di modelli di governo aperto (inoltre, data la presenza dell'articolo indeterminativo «an», l'aggettivo in inglese da inserire deve cominciare con una vocale).</p>
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 5</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of</p>	By	Among	Between	With	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Among è corretto perché è la preposizione utilizzata in inglese per indicare qualcuno o qualcosa all'interno di un gruppo e corrisponde all'italiano «fra, tra».</p>



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Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 6 The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations. An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services. Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures.	Fast	Many	Slow	Most	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Fast è corretto perché una Pubblica amministrazione efficiente e innovativa deve garantire servizi veloci e di alta qualità (inoltre, data la struttura sintattica della frase, è necessario inserire un altro aggettivo).
Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 7 The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology	To proceed	Well	Considering	Procedures	La risposta corretta è la numero 4. Procedures è corretto perché, data la struttura sintattica della frase, è necessario inserire un altro sostantivo.



<p>offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p> <p>An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services.</p> <p>Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures.</p>					
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 8</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p> <p>An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services.</p> <p>Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures.</p>	Paid	Payment	Free	Our	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Free è corretto perché procedure e servizi digitali devono permettere alle amministrazioni di avere accesso libero e gratuito ai dati.</p>



<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 9</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p> <p>An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services.</p> <p>Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11 Nowadays, citizens can actively participate in the life of society 12 online tools, and it represents the digital 13 of citizenship. Considering the importance of 14 issue, it is necessary to educate 15 to digital citizenship.</p>	Tender	Band	Game	Race	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Tender è corretto perché, nell'ambito della pubblica amministrazione, è il termine utilizzato in inglese per indicare le gare di appalto.</p>
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<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 10</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations. An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services. Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11</p>	Requests	Information	Applications	Informations	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Information è corretto perché le Pubbliche Amministrazioni rilasciano documenti e forniscono informazioni (il termine inglese, tuttavia, non ha la forma plurale con il suffisso -s essendo uncountable).</p>
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 11</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations.</p>	Known	Needed	Wanted	News	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 4. News è corretto perché alcune procedure informatiche, come la firma digitale e la fatturazione elettronica, già non fanno più notizia.</p>



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<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 13</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations. An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services. Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11 Nowadays, citizens can actively participate in</p>	<p>Transformation</p>	<p>To transform</p>	<p>Transforming</p>	<p>Transformed</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Transformation è corretto perché, data la struttura sintattica della frase, è necessario inserire un sostantivo.</p>



the life of society 12 online tools, and it represents the digital 13 of citizenship. Considering the importance of 14 issue, it is necessary to educate 15 to digital citizenship.					
<p>Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 14</p> <p>The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations. An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services.</p> <p>Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11 Nowadays, citizens can actively participate in the life of society 12 online tools, and it represents the digital 13 of citizenship. Considering the importance of 14 issue, it is necessary to educate 15 to digital citizenship.</p>	These	This	Which	Those	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. This è corretto perché, data la struttura sintattica della frase, è necessario inserire un aggettivo dimostrativo singolare.</p>



Leggi il seguente brano e completa il testo col termine corretto corrispondente al punto 15

The process of digitalisation of public administration is part of a strategy that aims to 1 the access to goods and services throughout Europe, both for citizens and businesses, but also aims to exploit the potential of 2 to promote innovation, sustainability, economic growth and 3 Thanks to the promotion of digital citizenship's rights and the adoption of an 4 government model, digital technology offers innumerable possibilities both for the organisation of administrations and for relations 5 citizens, enterprises and administrations. An efficient and innovative public administration must ensure 6 and high-quality services for citizens. This means reconsidering and redefining 7 and services in a digital perspective and providing other administrations and, as far as possible, also civil society the 8 access to data and services. Several administrations already use contract registers and have digitalised 9 procedures. The use of electronic signatures, the digital release of documents and 10, or the electronic invoicing (both in the public sector and in the private sector) are no longer 11 Nowadays, citizens can actively participate in the life of society 12 online tools, and it represents the digital 13 of citizenship. Considering the importance of 14 issue, it is necessary to educate 15 to digital citizenship.

Persons

Person's

The persons

People

La risposta corretta è la numero 4. People è corretto perché, considerando la struttura e il significato della frase, è la forma plurale di «person» più adeguata da inserire.



<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quali sono i lavori che si presume i robot non potranno mai sostituire?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Cleaners and factory workers	Doctors and teachers	Teachers	Office workers	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Doctors and teachers è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono i lavori che potrebbero presumibilmente essere messi in cima a una lista di professioni che non saranno mai sostituite dai robot.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quali sono i lavori che è facile immaginare che i robot possano sostituire?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Doctors	Cleaners and factory workers	Doctors and teachers	Jobs that need human connection and creativity	La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Cleaners and factory workers è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono le professioni in cui i robot possono più facilmente sostituire gli esseri umani.
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quali sono le caratteristiche che possono impedire che gli esseri umani vengano sostituiti dai robot in alcuni lavori?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Diagnosing illness	Sharing personal information	Human connection and creativity	Easiness to imagine	La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Human connection and creativity è corretto perché sono le caratteristiche che possono impedire che gli esseri umani vengano sostituiti dai robot in alcuni lavori citati nel brano.
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, alcuni pazienti potrebbero sentirsi maggiormente a proprio agio nel condividere informazioni personali con chi?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	A machine	A person	A doctor	A patient	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 1. A machine è corretto perché, secondo il brano, alcuni pazienti potrebbero sentirsi maggiormente a proprio agio nel condividere informazioni personali con una macchina rispetto a un'altra persona.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, che cosa pensa l'esperto Anthony Seldon?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>There could not be a place for robots in education</p>	<p>Some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person</p>	<p>There could be a place for experts in British education</p>	<p>There could be a place for robots in education</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 4. There could be a place for robots in education è corretto perché, secondo il brano, l'esperto Anthony Seldon pensa che ci potrebbe essere spazio per i robot nell'ambito dell'istruzione.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quale potrebbe essere il ruolo in classe degli insegnanti in presenza dei robot nella previsione di Anthony Seldon?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Assistants	Education experts	Doing the main job of transferring information	Students	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Assistants è corretto perché, secondo il brano, l'esperto Anthony Seldon prevede che questo potrebbe essere il ruolo in classe degli insegnanti in presenza dei robot.
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quale potrebbe essere il ruolo in classe dei robot nella previsione di Anthony Seldon?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Education experts	Doing the main job of transferring information	Students	Assistants	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Doing the main job of transferring information è corretto perché, secondo il brano, l'esperto Anthony Seldon prevede che questo potrebbe essere il ruolo dei robot in classe.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, che cosa sapranno fare in classe i robot nella previsione di Anthony Seldon?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Adapt the face to each student	Adapt movements to each student	Adapt the information to each student	Adapt brain signals to each student	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Adapt the information to each student è corretto perché, secondo il brano, nella previsione di Anthony Seldon, i robot sapranno adattare le informazioni da condividere con ogni studente «leggendo» le espressioni facciali, i movimenti e forse perfino i segnali cerebrali di ciascun discente.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, qual è la percentuale di bambini che non vanno a scuola in alcune parti del mondo?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	One	14	Not enough	9–16	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 4. 9–16 è corretto perché, secondo il brano, è la percentuale di bambini che non vanno a scuola in alcune parti del mondo.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, perché i robot potrebbero prendere il posto degli insegnanti nei luoghi in cui i bambini non vanno a scuola?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	Because robots can teach anywhere	Because robots get stressed or tired more rarely	Because robots can move for easier jobs	Because robots are better than teachers	La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Because robots can teach anywhere è corretto perché, secondo il brano, i robot potrebbero prendere il posto degli insegnanti nei luoghi in cui i bambini non vanno a scuola dato che possono insegnare ovunque.
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, perché molti insegnanti in tutto il mondo stanno lasciando il proprio lavoro?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>Because robots are better than teachers</p>	<p>Because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked</p>	<p>Because robots can teach anywhere</p>	<p>Because teachers prefer harder jobs</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked è corretto perché, secondo il brano, fra i motivi per cui molti insegnanti in tutto il mondo stanno lasciando il proprio incarico vi sono le difficoltà della professione e l'eccessivo carico di lavoro.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, in che modo i programmi informatici possono aiutare gli impiegati nel loro lavoro d'ufficio?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>Waste a lot of time</p>	<p>Agree on the negative aspects of their job</p>	<p>Organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars</p>	<p>Cut the time they spend marking homework and writing reports</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 3. Organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono le attività in cui i programmi informatici aiutano gli impiegati nel loro lavoro d'ufficio.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, quali attività richiedono molto tempo agli insegnanti?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>Doing non-teaching work, including marking homework</p>	<p>Organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars</p>	<p>Agree on the negative aspects of their job</p>	<p>Waste a lot of time</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 1. Doing non-teaching work, including marking homework è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono attività che richiedono molto tempo agli insegnanti.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, in quali attività i robot possono far risparmiare tempo agli insegnanti?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>Organising and answering emails, arranging meetings and updating calendars</p>	<p>Marking homework and writing reports</p>	<p>The parts of the job that humans do best</p>	<p>Agreeing on the negative aspects of their job</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. Marking homework and writing reports è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono le attività in cui i robot possono far risparmiare tempo agli insegnanti.</p>
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<p>Leggi il brano e rispondi alla seguente domanda: «Secondo il brano, su quali attività potrebbero concentrarsi maggiormente gli insegnanti se avessero più tempo ed energie?»</p> <p>If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job. Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>	<p>Marking homework and writing reports</p>	<p>The parts of the job that humans do best</p>	<p>Organising and answering emails, arranging meetings and updating calendars</p>	<p>Finding another job</p>	<p>La risposta corretta è la numero 2. The parts of the job that humans do best è corretto perché, secondo il brano, sono le attività su cui gli insegnanti potrebbero concentrarsi maggiormente se avessero più tempo ed energie.</p>
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