

Lindsay Clandfield

# Straightforward

Elementary Companion

Italian Edition

  
MACMILLAN

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## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the key words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Language Reference from *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book

### Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(phr v)	phrasal verb	(n pl)	plural noun
(adj)	adjective	(prep)	preposition	(C)	countable
(n)	noun	(pron)	pronoun	(U)	uncountable

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	<b>big fish</b>	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	<b>calm start</b>	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	<b>green beans</b>	/grɪn biːnz/	/ɒ/	<b>hot spot</b>	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	<b>should look</b>	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	<b>ear</b>	/ɪə(r)/
/uː/	<b>blue moon</b>	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	<b>face</b>	/feɪs/
/e/	<b>ten eggs</b>	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	<b>pure</b>	/pjʊə(r)/
/ə/	<b>about mother</b>	/əbaʊt mʌðə(r)/	/ɔɪ/	<b>boy</b>	/bɔɪ/
/ɜː/	<b>learn words</b>	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	<b>nose</b>	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	<b>short talk</b>	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/eə/	<b>hair</b>	/heə(r)/
/æ/	<b>fat cat</b>	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	<b>eye</b>	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	<b>must come</b>	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	<b>mouth</b>	/maʊθ/

### CONSONANTS

/p/	<b>pen</b>	/pen/	/s/	<b>snake</b>	/sneɪk/
/b/	<b>bad</b>	/bæd/	/z/	<b>noise</b>	/nɔɪz/
/t/	<b>tea</b>	/tiː/	/ʃ/	<b>shop</b>	/ʃɒp/
/d/	<b>dog</b>	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	<b>measure</b>	/meʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	<b>church</b>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	<b>make</b>	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	<b>jazz</b>	/dʒæz/	/n/	<b>nine</b>	/naɪn/
/k/	<b>cost</b>	/kɒst/	/ɪŋ/	<b>sing</b>	/sɪŋ/
/g/	<b>girl</b>	/gɜːl/	/h/	<b>house</b>	/haʊs/
/f/	<b>far</b>	/fɑː(r)/	/l/	<b>leg</b>	/leg/
/v/	<b>voice</b>	/vɔɪs/	/r/	<b>red</b>	/red/
/θ/	<b>thin</b>	/θɪn/	/w/	<b>wet</b>	/wet/
/ð/	<b>then</b>	/ðen/	/j/	<b>yes</b>	/jes/

# Basics

## International words

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airport (n)	/eəpɔ:t/	aeroporto	We had a terrible time at the <b>airport</b> ... our bags were mixed up.
bus (n)	/bʌs/	autobus, bus	A <b>bus</b> is a large public vehicle that you pay to travel on and usually takes you short distances.
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	caffè	“Would you like a drink, Rob?” “Yes please, <b>coffee</b> .”
football (n)	/fʊtbɔ:l/	football, calcio	<b>Football</b> is a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals.
hotel (n)	/həʊ'tel/	hotel, albergo	“Hello Sam. Where are you?” “In the <b>hotel</b> .”
hospital (n)	/hɒspɪtəl/	ospedale	A <b>hospital</b> is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.
mobile phone (n)	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	cellulare	Rob's <b>mobile phone</b> was just covered in water.
pizza (n)	/pi:ttsə/	pizza	A <b>pizza</b> is a food that consists of flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc on it.
police (n)	/pə'li:s/	polizia	<b>Police</b> are people who try to catch criminals and make people obey the law.
sandwich (n)	/sænwɪtʃ/	sandwich, panino	A <b>sandwich</b> is a light meal that consists of meat, cheese, egg etc between two pieces of bread.
taxi (n)	/tæksi/	taxi	A <b>taxi</b> is a car with a driver who you pay to take you to a particular place.
tea (n)	/ti:/	tè	“Would you like a drink?” “ <b>Tea</b> , please.”

## Numbers

---

one	/wʌn/	uno	<b>One</b> is the number 1.
two	/tu:/	due	<b>Two</b> is the number 2.
three	/θri:/	tre	<b>Three</b> is the number 3.
four	/fɔ:/	quattro	<b>Four</b> is the number 4.
five	/faɪv/	cinque	<b>Five</b> is the number 5.
six	/sɪks/	sei	<b>Six</b> is the number 6.
seven	/sevn/	sette	<b>Seven</b> is the number 7.
eight	/eɪt/	otto	<b>Eight</b> is the number 8.
nine	/naɪn/	nove	<b>Nine</b> is the number 9.
ten	/ten/	dieci	<b>Ten</b> is the number 10.

## Classroom English

write (v)	/raɪt/	scrivere	Listen and <b>write</b> the letters you hear.
listen to (v)	/lɪsn tə/	ascoltare	Read and <b>listen to</b> the dialogue.
open (v)	/əʊpən/	aprire	<b>Open</b> your books.
close (v)	/kləʊz/	chiudere	<b>Close</b> your books.
look at (v)	/lʊk ət/	guardare	<b>Look at</b> the pictures.
read (v)	/ri:d/	leggere	<b>Read</b> and listen to the dialogue.
talk (v)	/tɔ:k/	parlare	<b>Talk</b> to your partner.
book (n)	/bʊk/	libro	Open your <b>books</b> , please.
word (n)	/wɜ:d/	parola	Point to the <b>words</b> you hear
partner (n)	/pɑ:tnə/	partner	Work with a <b>partner</b> and ask questions.
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	immagine, illustrazione	Look at the <b>pictures</b> .
text (n)	/tekst/	testo	Read the <b>text</b> .
CD (n)	/si: 'di:/	CD	Listen to the <b>CD</b> .

## Days of the week

Monday	/mʌndeɪ/	lunedì	<b>Monday</b> is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.
Tuesday	/tʃu:zdeɪ/	martedì	<b>Tuesday</b> is the day after Monday and before Wednesday.
Wednesday	/wenzdeɪ/	mercoledì	<b>Wednesday</b> is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday.
Thursday	/θɜ:zdeɪ/	giovedì	<b>Thursday</b> is the day after Wednesday and before Friday.
Friday	/fraɪdeɪ/	venerdì	<b>Friday</b> is the day after Thursday and before Saturday.
Saturday	/sætədeɪ/	sabato	<b>Saturday</b> is the day after Friday and before Sunday.
Sunday	/sʌndeɪ/	domenica	<b>Sunday</b> is the day after Saturday and before Monday.

## Colours

black (adj)	/blæk/	nero (a)	<b>Black</b> is the darkest colour, like the sky at night when there is no light.
blue (adj)	/blu:/	blu, azzurro (a)	<b>Blue</b> is the same colour as the sky on a clear, sunny day.
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	marrone	<b>Brown</b> is the same colour as wood or coffee.
green (adj)	/gri:n/	verde	<b>Green</b> is the same colour as grass.
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	grigio (a)	Something that is <b>grey</b> is between black and white in colour.

red (adj)	/red/	rosso (a)
white(adj)	/waɪt/	bianco (a)
yellow (adj)	/'jeləʊ/	giallo (a)

Something that is **red** is the same colour as blood.  
 Something that is **white** is the same colour as milk or snow.  
 Something that is **yellow** is the same colour as the middle of an egg.

## Things around you

---

apple (n)	/'æpl/	mela
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	lavagna
CD player (n)	/si: 'di: pleɪə/	lettore CD
coin (n)	/kɔɪn/	moneta
door (n)	/dɔ:/	porta
earring (n)	/'ɪərɪŋ/	orecchino
ID card (n)	/aɪ 'di: kɑ:d/	carta d'identità
key (n)	/ki:/	chiave
pen (n)	/pen/	penna
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/	foto
sweet (n)	/swi:t/	dolce
TV (n)	/ti: 'vi:/	TV, televisione
wallet (n)	/'wɒlɪt/	portafoglio
window (n)	/'wɪndəʊ/	finestra

An **apple** is a hard, round fruit with a smooth green, yellow or red skin.  
 A **board** is a flat, wide surface on the wall that a teacher writes on.  
 A **CD player** is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.  
 A **coin** is a flat, round piece of metal used as money.  
 A **door** is the thing that you open when you want to enter or leave a building or room.  
 An **earring** is a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear.  
 An **ID card** is an official document or card that shows who you are.  
 A **key** is a small piece of metal used for opening or locking a door.  
 A **pen** is an object that you use for writing or drawing with ink.  
 A **photo** is a picture of something that you make with a camera.  
 A **sweet** is a small piece of sweet food made with sugar.  
 A **TV** is a piece of electrical equipment with a screen used for watching programmes.  
 A **wallet** is a small, flat case that people keep money and bank cards in.  
 A **window** is a piece of glass in a wall that you can see through.

# Unit 1

## Objects

---

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	sveglia	“Is that your mobile phone?” “No, it’s my <b>alarm clock</b> .”
bottle of water (n)	/ˈbɒtl əv 'wɔ:tə/	bottiglia d’acqua	That’s my <b>bottle of water</b> .
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/	macchina fotografica	That’s my <b>camera</b> .
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	sedia	A <b>chair</b> is a thing that you sit on.
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	computer	You use a <b>computer</b> to search the Internet and send email.
desk (n)	/desk/	scrivania	You sit at a <b>desk</b> to work.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	bicchiere	A <b>glass</b> of red wine, please.
newspaper (n)	/ˈnju:zpeɪpə/	giornale	Do you read a <b>newspaper</b> ?
paper (n)	/peɪpə/	carta	A pen and <b>paper</b> , please.
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	telefono	Is that your mobile <b>phone</b> ?
umbrella (n)	/ʌmˈbrelə/	ombrello	An <b>umbrella</b> is something you hold over your head when it rains.

## Countries & nationalities

---

America (n)	/əˈmerɪkə/	America	Los Angeles is a big city in <b>America</b> .
American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/	americano (a)	Ben is from Los Angeles. He’s <b>American</b> .
Argentina (n)	/ɑ:dʒənˈti:nə/	Argentina	<b>Argentina</b> is a big country in South America.
Argentinian (adj)	/ɑ:dʒənˈtɪniən/	argentino (a)	She’s from Argentina. She’s <b>Argentinian</b> .
Australia (n)	/əˈstreɪliə/	Australia	Nicole Kidman is from Sydney in <b>Australia</b> .
Australian (adj)	/əˈstreɪliən/	australiano (a)	Cate Blanchett and Nicole Kidman are <b>Australian</b> .
Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/	Brasile	<b>Brazil</b> ’s flag is green, yellow and blue.
Brazilian (n)	/brəˈzɪliən/	brasiliano (a)	He’s from Brazil. He’s <b>Brazilian</b> .
Britain (n)	/ˈbrɪtɪn/	Gran Bretagna	I’m from <b>Britain</b> . I’m British.
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/	britannico (a)	The <b>British</b> flag is red, white and blue.
Canada (n)	/ˈkænədə/	Canada	Jim Carrey is from the province of Ontario in <b>Canada</b> .
Canadian (adj)	/kəˈneɪdiən/	canadese	“Is Jim Carrey <b>Canadian</b> ?” “Yes, he is.”
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/	Cina	<b>China</b> ’s flag is red and yellow.
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈni:z/	cinese	The <b>Chinese</b> flag is red and yellow.

England (n)	/ˈɪŋɡlənd/	Inghilterra
English (adj)	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/	inglese
France (n)	/frɑːns/	Francia
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	francese
Germany (n)	/dʒɜːməni/	Germania
German (adj)	/dʒɜːmən/	tedesco (a)
Greece (n)	/ɡriːs/	Grecia
Greek (adj)	/ɡriːk/	greco (a)
Ireland (n)	/aɪələnd/	Irlanda
Irish (adj)	/aɪrɪʃ/	irlandese
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/	italiano (a)
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/	Italia
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/	Giappone
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpəˈniːz/	giapponese
Mexico (n)	/ˈmeksɪkəʊ/	Messico
Mexican (adj)	/ˈmeksɪkən/	messicano (a)
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/	Polonia
Polish (adj)	/pəʊlɪʃ/	polacco (a)
Portugal (n)	/ˈpɔːtʃəɡ(ə)l/	Portogallo
Portuguese (adj)	/ˈpɔːtʃəˈɡiːz/	portoghese
Russia (n)	/ˈrʌʃə/	Russia
Russian (adj)	/ˈrʌʃn/	russo (a)
Scotland (n)	/ˈskɒtlənd/	Scozia
Scottish (adj)	/ˈskɒtɪʃ/	scozzese
Turkey (n)	/ˈtɜːki/	Turchia
Turkish (adj)	/ˈtɜːkɪʃ/	turco (a)

“Is Pierce Brosnan from **England**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”

Mark’s first language is **English**.

**France**’s flag is red, white and blue.

“Are you from France?” “Yes, I’m **French**.”

She’s from **Germany**. She’s German.

“Is Mark **German**?” “No, he’s English.”

**Greece**’s flag is blue and white.

He’s from Greece. He’s **Greek**.

Pierce Brosnan is from Drogheda in **Ireland**.

He’s **Irish**. He’s from Drogheda, Ireland.

The **Italian** flag is red, white and green.

**Italy**’s flag is red, white and green.

**Japan**’s flag is white and red.

I’m from Japan. I’m **Japanese**.

“Where are you from?” “I’m from **Mexico**.”

She’s from Mexico. She’s **Mexican**.

**Poland**’s flag is red and white.

The **Polish** flag is red and white.

I’m from **Portugal**. I’m Portuguese.

People from Portugal are **Portuguese**.

**Russia**’s flag is red, white and blue.

The **Russian** flag is red, white and blue.

“Is Pierce Brosnan from **Scotland**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”

“Is he **Scottish**?” “No, he’s Irish.”

**Turkey**’s flag is red and white.

The **Turkish** flag is red and white.

## Drinks

beer (n)	/bɪə/	birra
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	caffè
(apple, orange) juice (n)	/dʒuːs/	succo (di mela, di arancia)
tea (n)	/tiː/	tè
(mineral) water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	acqua (minerale)
wine (n)	/waɪn/	vino

A glass of **beer**, please.

“Would you like a **coffee**?” “No, thank you.”

“Orange **juice** or apple **juice**?” “Apple **juice**, please.”

“**Tea** or coffee?” “**Tea**, please.”

A bottle of **mineral water**, please.

“Would you like red **wine** or white **wine**?” “White **wine**, please.”

## Other words & phrases

afternoon (n)	/ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	pomeriggio	We say "Good <b>afternoon</b> " between 12.00 pm and 6.00 pm.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	età	"What <b>age</b> are the students?" "Between 13 and 55."
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	bar	Sam isn't in his room. He's in the <b>bar</b> .
country (n)	/kʌntri/	paese	America, Brazil, China and Russia are all big <b>countries</b> .
email (n)	/'i:meɪl/	email	His <b>email</b> address is markamail.com.
evening (n)	/'i:vnɪŋ/	sera	We say "Good <b>evening</b> " after 6.00 pm.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	bicchiere	A <b>glass</b> of mineral water, please.
guide (n)	/gaɪd/	guida	I am your tour <b>guide</b> for the Explore London tour.
invite (v)	/'ɪnvait/	invitare	Explore London tours would like to <b>invite</b> you to a welcome party.
language (n)	/'læŋgwɪdʒ/	lingua	"What's your first <b>language</b> ?" "English."
meet (v)	/'mi:t/	conoscere, incontrare	"This is Alison. She's new." "Nice to <b>meet</b> you, Alison."
morning (n)	/'mɔ:niŋ/	mattino	We say "Good <b>morning</b> " before 12.00 pm.
nationality (n)	/'næʃ(ə)'næləti/	nazionalità	"What's your <b>nationality</b> ?" "I'm Mexican."
new (adj)	/'nju:/	nuovo (a)	Alyssa's <b>new</b> . It's her first day at work.
party (n)	/'pɑ:ti/	festa	The welcome <b>party</b> is at the Regent Hotel, London on Sunday May 14.
practise (v)	/'præktɪs/	esercitarsi	Choose a language you want to <b>practise</b> .
reception (n)	/'ri:sepʃn/	reception	<b>Reception</b> is the place in a hotel where people go when they first arrive.
room (n)	/'ru:m/	stanza	Rob and Meg Sherman are in <b>room</b> 34.
telephone (n)	/'telɪfəʊn/	telefono	Link with another student via email, video conference or <b>telephone</b> .
tour (n)	/'tuə/	turistico (a); giro turistico	Valerie is the <b>tour</b> guide for the Explore London <b>tour</b> .

## Unit 2

### Common verbs

drink (v)	/'drɪŋk/	bere	Carl and Anna <b>drink</b> red wine with lunch.
eat (v)	/'i:t/	mangiare	I <b>eat</b> lots of French bread.
go (v)	/'gəʊ/	frequentare, andare	Sandra <b>goes</b> to an American university.
have (v)	/'hæv/	avere	I <b>have</b> a big car and a big house.
live (v)	/'lɪv/	abitare	"Where do they <b>live</b> ?" "They <b>live</b> in a flat in Malaga."
read (v)	/'ri:d/	leggere	We <b>read</b> English newspapers.
speak (v)	/'spi:k/	parlare	"Do you <b>speak</b> English?" "Yes, I do."

study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	studiare
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	viaggiare
work (v)	/wɜ:k/	lavorare

I **study** alone.  
 If you **travel**, you go to other towns, cities and countries.  
 He **works** at the university.

## Free time activities

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	andare a ballare
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	andare a far shopping
go to a restaurant	/ˌgəʊ tu ə ˈrestrɒnt/	andare al ristorante
go to the cinema	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/	andare al cinema
listen to music	/lɪsn tə ˈmju:zɪk/	ascoltare la musica
play sports	/pleɪ ˈspɔ:ts/	praticare sport
watch TV	/ˌwɒtʃ ti: ˈvi:/	guardare la TV

When you **go dancing**, you go to a club or a disco to dance.  
 When you **go shopping**, you go to the shops to buy food, clothes etc.  
 I don't **go to restaurants**.  
 He **goes to the cinema** alone.  
 Does he **listen to music**?  
 Men friends **play sports** and do things together.  
 Do you **watch TV** in the evening?

## Family

aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/	zia
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	fratello
child (n)	/tʃaɪld/	figlio/a, bambino/a
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzn/	cugino/a
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/	figlia
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/	padre
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/	nipote
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/	nipote
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/	nonno
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/	nonna
grandparent (n)	/ˈgrænpɛərənt/	nonno/a
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/	nipote
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/	marito
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	madre
parent (n)	/ˈpeərənt/	genitore

Your **aunt** is the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.  
 “Who’s Fabio?” “He’s my **brother**.”  
 It is normal for a British woman to have her first **child** when she is 29.  
 Your **cousin** is the son or daughter of your aunt and uncle.  
 I have a **daughter** Emily, but she doesn’t live at home.  
 A thirty-seven-year old man doesn’t live with his mother and **father**.  
 Your **grandchild** is the child of your son or daughter.  
 Your **granddaughter** is the daughter of your son or daughter.  
 What about a family for Andy? I want to be a **grandfather**!  
 Your **grandmother** is the mother of your father or mother.  
 Your **grandparent** is the mother or father of your mother or father.  
 Your **grandson** is the son of your daughter or son.  
 A woman’s **husband** is the man she is married to.  
 23% of children live with one parent, usually the **mother**.  
 Andy still lives with his **parents**.

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	sorella
son (n)	/sʌn/	figlio
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	zio

Your **sister** is a girl who is the daughter of the same parents as you.

Andy is their only **son**.

Your **uncle** is the brother of your mother or father, or is married to your aunt.

## Descriptions

age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	età
average-looking (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒlʊkɪŋ/	di aspetto normale
beautiful (adj)	/'bjʊ:tɪfl/	bello (a)
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	scuro (a)
fair (adj)	/feə/	biondo (a)
fat (adj)	/fæt/	grasso (a)
glasses (n)	/'glɑ:sɪz/	occhiali
hair (n)	/heə/	capelli
handsome (adj)	/'hænsəm/	bello (a)
height (n)	/haɪt/	altezza
medium height (adj)	/'mi:diəm 'haɪt/	di statura media
middle-aged (adj)	/'mɪdl,eɪdʒd/	di mezza età
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vecchio (a)
pretty (adj)	/'prɪti/	grazioso (a)
short (adj)	/'ʃɔ:t/	basso (a)
tall (adj)	/tɔ:l/	alto (a)
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	magro (a)
ugly (adj)	/'ʌgli/	brutto (a)
weight (n)	/'weɪt/	peso
young (adj)	/'jʌŋ/	giovane

“Middle-aged”, “old” and “young” are adjectives for **age**.

“**Average-looking**”, “beautiful” and “ugly” are adjectives for looks.

A **beautiful** woman is one who is very nice to look at.

He has **dark** hair and glasses.

Valerie has short **fair** hair and green eyes.

Bryan is **fat** and has black hair.

She has **glasses**.

What colour **hair** does he have?

Brad Pitt is a **handsome** film star.

“Tall” and “short” are adjectives for **height**.

He’s not very tall. He’s **medium height**

Bryan is fat and **middle-aged**.

“How **old** is Andy?” “He’s thirty-seven.”

She’s a **pretty** girl with long dark hair.

She’s a **short** pretty girl.

“How **tall** is he?” “He’s about 1 metre 80.”

Bryan isn’t **thin**, he’s fat.

**Ugly** is the opposite of beautiful.

“Fat” and “thin” are adjectives for **weight**.

Andy is a handsome **young** man.

## Other words & phrases

boy (n)	/bɔɪ/	ragazzo
bread (n)	/'bred/	pane
cat (n)	/'kæt/	gatto
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/	cioccolato
different (adj)	/'dɪf(ə)rənt/	diverso (a)
divorce (n)	/'drɪvɔ:s/	divorzio

Andy’s a good **boy**. He doesn’t have parties in the house.

I eat lots of French **bread**.

Carl and Anna don’t have their **cats** in Spain.

**Chocolate** is a sweet dark food that a lot of people like.

Men and women are very **different**.

Is **divorce** common in your country?

fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	moda
feelings (n)	/ˈfiːlɪŋz/	sentimenti
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartamento
friend (n)	/frend/	amico/a
get married	/get ˈmæriɪd/	sposarsi
girl (n)	/gɜːl/	ragazza
home (n)	/həʊm/	casa
house (n)	/haʊs/	casa
leave (v)	/liːv/	lasciare, partire
life (n)	/laɪf/	vita
love (v)	/lʌv/	amare
man (n)	/mæn/	uomo
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	ufficio
per cent (n)	/pə ˈsent/	per cento
personal (adj)	/ˈpɜːsnl/	personale
point of view (n)	/pɔɪnt əv ˈvjuː/	punto di vista
politics (n)	/pəˈlɪtɪks/	politica
problem (n)	/ˈprɒbləm/	problema
same (adj)	/seɪm/	stesso (a)
sports (n)	/spɔːts/	sport
thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	cosa
university (n)	/juːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/	università
woman (n)	/ˈwʊmən/	donna

Are you interested in clothes and **fashion**?

Women talk about their **feelings**.

We live in a **flat** in Malaga.

Sandra lives in a big house with three **friends**.

When I meet the right girl I'll **get married** and leave home.

She's a pretty **girl** with long dark hair.

Carl and Anna's new **home** is in Spain.

It's better for Andy if he has his own **house** or flat.

When Andy meets the right girl he'll get married and **leave** home.

I have a very American **life** now, with a big house and a big car.

I **love** Andy but it's better if he has his own house or flat.

Andy's not a boy – he's a **man**!

The photo on p. 28 shows Valerie on the phone in an **office**.

31 **per cent** of parents in Britain are not married.

Women talk about **personal** things to their friends.

Andy's **point of view** is that his life at home with his parents is fine.

The activities politicians do to get power are called **politics**.

My father isn't very happy but that's his **problem**.

“Do men and women like the **same** things?” “No, they don't.”

Men friends play **sports** and do things together.

“Do men and women like the same **things**?” “No, they don't.”

She goes to an American **university** in Seattle.

It's normal now for a British **woman** to have her first child when she's 29.

## Unit 3

### Places to live

city (n)	/sɪti/	città
city centre (n)	/sɪti ˈsentə/	centro della città
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartamento
house (n)	/haʊs/	casa
town (n)	/taʊn/	città (piccola)
village (n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	villaggio, paese

Are there any famous museums in your town or **city**?

Hugh lives in a flat in the **city centre**.

Gerard has a big **flat** at the end of the Champs Elysées.

Sean lives in a small **house** in Scotland.

Are there any famous museums in your **town** or city?

A **village** is a place in the countryside where people live that is much smaller than a town.

## Parts of a house

balcony (n)	/ˈbælkəni/	balcone
bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθru:m/	bagno, gabinetto
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedru:m/	camera da letto
dining room (n)	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ru:m/	sala da pranzo
door (n)	/dɔː/	porta
hall (n)	/hɔːl/	ingresso
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	cucina
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/	soggiorno
staircase (n)	/ˈsteəkɛɪs/	scala
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	finestra

A **balcony** is an area outside the wall of a flat where you can sit and relax.  
 “Are there any public **bathrooms** in the White House?” “No, there aren’t.”  
 How many **bedrooms** are there in your house?  
 The **dining room** is the room where you eat meals.  
 A policeman always stands outside the **door** at Number 10 Downing Street.  
 The **hall** is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.  
 The **kitchen** is the room where you cook food.  
 The **living room** is the room where you relax and watch TV.  
 A **staircase** is a set of stairs in a building.  
 From my bedroom **window** I can see the garden.

## Furniture

bed (n)	/bed/	letto
bookcase (n)	/ˈbʊkkeɪs/	libreria
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	sedia
clock (n)	/klɒk/	orologio
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/	cucina
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/	armadio
curtain (n)	/ˈkɜːtn/	tenda
desk (n)	/desk/	scrivania
fridge (n)	/frɪdʒ/	frigorifero
lamp (n)	/læmp/	lampada da tavolo
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/	quadro
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/	pianta
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	divano
stereo (n)	/ˈsteriəʊ/	stereo
television (n)	/teləvɪʒn/	televisione
wardrobe (n)	/ˈwɔːdrəʊb/	guardaroba

There are some papers on the **bed** in Shelley’s bedroom.  
 A **bookcase** is a piece of furniture where you keep books.  
 Shelley doesn’t have any **chairs** in her room.  
 The **clock** on the wall says 2 o’clock.  
 A **cooker** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen that you use to cook food.  
 A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture, usually attached to a wall, where you keep things.  
 I need some **curtains** for the bedroom window.  
 “Does Shelley have a **desk** in her bedroom?” “No, she doesn’t.”  
 A **fridge** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.  
 Would you like a **lamp** for your desk?  
 There are three **pictures** on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.  
 There’s a **plant** in front of the bookcase on p. 36.  
 A **sofa** is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.  
 A **stereo** is a piece of equipment for listening to music.  
 I often watch **television** in the evening.  
 A **wardrobe** is a piece of furniture for keeping clothes.

## Ordinal numbers

first	/fɜːst/	primo (a)
second	/ˈseknd/	secondo (a)
third	/θɜːd/	terzo (a)
fourth	/fɔːθ/	quarto (a)
fifth	/fɪfθ/	quinto (a)
sixth	/sɪksθ/	sesto (a)
seventh	/ˈsevnθ/	settimo (a)
eighth	/eɪtθ/	ottavo (a)
ninth	/naɪnθ/	nono (a)
tenth	/tenθ/	decimo (a)

The **first** person or thing comes or happens before all the others.

The **second** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number two.

The **third** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number three.

The **fourth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number four.

The **fifth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number five.

The **sixth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number six.

The **seventh** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number seven.

The **eighth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number eight.

The **ninth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number nine.

The **tenth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number ten.

## Other words & phrases

art (n)	/ɑːt/	arte
baby (n)	/ˈbeɪbi/	bambino
big (adj)	/bɪg/	grande
café (n)	/ˈkæfeɪ/	caffè, bar
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	facile
elevator (n)	/ˈeləveɪtə/	ascensore
entrance (n)	/ˈentrəns/	ingresso, entrata
famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/	famoso (a)
film star (n)	/ˈfɪlm stɑː/	star del cinema
floor (n)	/flɔː/	piano
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	orribile
information (n)	/ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/	informazioni
lift (n)	/lɪft/	ascensore
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/	simpatico (a)
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdn/	moderno (a)
museum (n)	/ˈmjuːziəm/	museo

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of modern **art**.

A **baby** is a very young child who cannot yet walk or talk.

Gerard and his wife live in a **big** flat in Paris.

“What floor is the **café** on?” “It’s on the second floor.”

**Easy** is the opposite of difficult.

Take the **elevator** up to the second floor and turn right.

The **entrance** to Number 10 Downing Street is through a black door.

Number 10 Downing Street is a **famous** house where the Prime Minister lives.

Brad Pitt and Nicole Kidman are famous **film stars**.

The café is on the second **floor**.

**Horrible** is the opposite of lovely.

For any **information** you need, go to the information desk.

Take the **lift** or the stairs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.

Michael and Catherine have a **lovely** big family house on the beach.

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of **modern** art.

Tate Modern is the first British **museum** of the new millennium.

new (adj)	/nju:/	nuovo (a)
noisy (adj)	/nɔɪzi/	rumoroso (a)
official (adj)	/ə'fi:ʃl/	ufficiale
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vecchio (a)
outside (adj)	/aʊtsaɪd/	fuori da
policeman (n)	/pə'li:smən/	poliziotto
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	tranquillo (a)
residence (n)	/ˈrezɪdəns/	residenza
school (n)	/sku:l/	scuola
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	negozio
stand (v)	/stænd/	stare in piedi

“Do you like your **new** flat?” “Yes, I do. It’s perfect.”  
 Sean has a cottage in the mountains – far from other people and **noisy** cities.  
 Number 10 Downing Street is the **official** residence of the British Prime Minister.  
 Your mother has some **old** curtains. Do you want them?  
 A policeman always stands **outside** the door of Number 10 Downing Street.  
 A **policeman** always stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.  
 It’s a small **quiet** house far from the city centre.  
 The official **residence** of the Prime Minister is Number 10 Downing Street.  
 Her house is next to the **school**.  
 Hugh’s flat is close to the **shops**.  
 A policeman **stands** outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.

## Unit 4

### Phrases with *have, go & get*

have breakfast/dinner/lunch	/hæv 'brekfəst, 'dɪnə, lʌntʃ/	fare colazione/ cenare/pranzare	Will gets home at 9.00 and <b>has dinner</b> .
have a drink/a coffee/a sandwich	/hæv ə 'drɪŋk, ə 'kɒfi, ə 'sænwɪtʃ/	prendere un drink/un caffè/un panino	After his meetings Will <b>has a drink</b> with friends in the café.
have a break	/hæv ə 'breɪk/	fare una pausa	Nothing Day is a time to <b>have a break</b> – to sit and do nothing.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	fare un sonnellino	On Saturdays and Sundays I <b>have a nap</b> in the afternoon.
get dressed	/get 'drest/	vestirsi	When you <b>get dressed</b> you put clothes on.
get up	/get 'ʌp/	alzarsi	What time do you <b>get up</b> in the morning?
get home	/get 'həʊm/	giungere a casa	I go home at 6:00 and I <b>get home</b> at 6:15.
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	andare a casa	I <b>go home</b> at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	andare a letto	I <b>go to bed</b> before 10:00 pm.
go to sleep	/gəʊ tə 'sli:p/	addormentarsi	At MetroNaps you listen to quiet, relaxing music and <b>go to sleep</b> .

## Months

January	/dʒænjəri/	gennaio	Nothing Day is on <b>January</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> .
February	/februəri/	febbraio	<b>February</b> is the second month of the year.
March	/mɑ:tʃ/	marzo	In <b>March</b> we have Mother's Day.
April	/eɪprɪ/	aprile	In <b>April</b> there's Earth Day.
May	/meɪ/	maggio	May Day is on 1 <sup>st</sup> <b>May</b> .
June	/dʒu:n/	giugno	In <b>June</b> we have Father's Day.
July	/dʒə'laɪ/	luglio	<b>July</b> is the seventh month of the year.
August	/ɔ:gəst/	agosto	I go on holiday in <b>August</b> .
September	/sep'tembə/	settembre	<b>September</b> is the ninth month of the year.
October	/ɒk'təʊbə/	ottobre	In <b>October</b> there's United Nations Day.
November	/nəv'vembə/	novembre	<b>November</b> is the eleventh month of the year.
December	/drɪ'sembə/	dicembre	<b>December</b> is the twelfth month of the year.

## Housework

do the shopping	/,du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	fare shopping	I <b>do the shopping</b> on Saturdays.
clean the bathroom	/,kli:n ðə 'bɑ:θru:m/	pulire il bagno	How often do you <b>clean the bathroom</b> ?
make the bed	/,meɪk ðə 'bed/	fare il letto	I <b>make the bed</b> every morning.
wash the clothes	/,wɒʃ ðə 'kləʊðz/	lavare i vestiti	I <b>wash the clothes</b> every week.
do the dishes	/,du: ðə 'dɪʃɪz/	lavare i piatti	He <b>does the dishes</b> every day.
take out the rubbish	/,teɪk aʊt ðə 'rʌbɪʃ/	portare fuori l'immondizia	How often do you <b>take out the rubbish</b> ?

## Other words & phrases

breakfast (n)	/'brekfəst/	colazione	It's nice to wake up late and have a relaxing <b>breakfast</b> .
card (n)	/kɑ:d/	un biglietto d'invito	Nothing Day is a day for nothing – no parties, no gifts, no <b>cards</b> .
class (n)	/kla:s/	lezione	I am sometimes late for English <b>class</b> .
closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/	chiuso (a)	Something that is <b>closed</b> is not open.
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/	cena	Will gets home at 9:00 and has <b>dinner</b> .
Earth (n)	/ɜ:θ/	Terra	<b>Earth</b> Day is in April.
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/	finire	I <b>finish</b> work at 5 pm.
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	palestra	After his meetings, Will goes to the <b>gym</b> .

Halloween (n)	/hæləʊ'i:n/	Halloween
idea (n)	/aɪ'diə/	idea
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	pranzo
meeting (n)	/mi:tɪŋ/	riunione
nap (n)	/næp/	sonnellino
nothing (pron)	/nʌθɪŋ/	niente
open (adj)	/əʊpən/	aperto (a)
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	doccia
special (adj)	/speʃl/	speciale
United Nations (n)	/juːˌnaɪtɪd 'neɪʃnz/	Nazioni Unite

**Halloween** is in October.

Do you think Nothing Day is a good **idea**?

**Lunch** is the meal that you eat in the middle of the day.

He finishes work at 6:00 but has **meetings** after work.

When I go to work after a **nap** I'm relaxed.

Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do **nothing**.

MetroNaps is **open** from 10 am to 6 pm.

In the morning I get up, have a **shower**, get dressed and have breakfast.

Christina East thinks it's time for a new **special** holiday called Nothing Day.

**United Nations** Day is in October.

## Unit 5

### Things to take on holiday

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	sveglia
guide book (n)	/gaɪd bʊk/	guida
passport (n)	/pɑ:spɔ:t/	passaporto
phrasebook (n)	/freizbʊk/	frasario
sunglasses (n)	/sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	occhiali da sole
ticket (n)	/tɪkɪt/	biglietto

An **alarm clock** is a clock that wakes you up by making a noise.

A **guide book** tells you about the museums, art galleries etc you can see in a particular place.

Remember to take your tickets and **passport**.

A **phrasebook** has lists of useful words and expressions in a particular language.

**Sunglasses** protect your eyes in the sun.

Remember to take your plane **tickets** and passport.

### The weather

cloudy (adj)	/klaʊdi/	nuvoloso (a)
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	freddo (a)
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	fresco (a)
rainy (adj)	/reɪni/	piovoso (a), piove spesso
snowy (adj)	/snəʊi/	nevoso (a), nevicata spesso
sunny (adj)	/sʌni/	soleggiato (a)
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	caldo (a)
windy (adj)	/wɪndi/	ventoso (a), c'è vento

In Montreal it's **cloudy** and windy, but warm.

It's **cold** and snowy in Whitehorse.

It's **cool** in Vancouver – 13°C.

You need your umbrellas in Vancouver – it's **rainy** and cool.

It's cold and **snowy** in Whitehorse – with temperatures of -12°C.

In Toronto it's **sunny** and cold.

In Montreal it's sunny and **warm**.

It's cloudy and **windy** but warm in Montreal.

## Other words & phrases

animal (n)	/ˈæniməl/	animale
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/	disponibile
barbeque (n)	/bɑ:bəkju:/	barbecue
bilingual (adj)	/baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/	bilingue
clean (adj)	/kli:n/	pulito (a)
complimentary (adj)	/kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)ri/	di cortesia
concert (n)	/'kɒnsət/	concerto
continental breakfast (n)	/'kɒntɪnəntl 'brekfəst/	colazione continentale
cook (v)	/kʊk/	cucinare
design (n)	/dɪ'zain/	design
destination (n)	/destɪ'neɪʃn/	meta
dictionary (n)	/'dɪkʃnəri/	dizionario
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	disegnare
drive (v)	/'draɪv/	guidare
electronic (adj)	/'ɪlek'trɒnɪk/	elettronico (a)
establishment (n)	/'ɪstæblɪʃmənt/	locale
exchange rate (n)	/'ɪksʃeɪndʒ ,reɪt/	tasso di cambio
go skiing	/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/	andare a sciare
hear (v)	/hɪə/	udire
iPod (n)	/'aɪpɒd/	iPod
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz
machine (n)	/'mæʃi:n/	macchina
money (n)	/'mʌni/	denaro
play chess/tennis	/'pleɪ 'tʃes, 'tenɪs/	giocare a scacchi/a tennis
sing (v)	/'sɪŋ/	cantare
swim (v)	/'swɪm/	nuotare
torch (n)	/'tɔ:tʃ/	torcia
translate (v)	/'trænz'leɪt/	tradurre
translation (n)	/'trænz'leɪʃn/	traduzione
type (v)	/'taɪp/	digitare
unnecessary (adj)	/'ʌn'nesəs(ə)ri/	non necessario
view (n)	/'vju:/	veduta

**Animals** are welcome at the Shakespeare Guest House.

At the Stratford Central Hotel smoking and non-smoking rooms are **available**.

There is a garden with garden furniture and a **barbeque** area.

A **bilingual** dictionary shows words in two languages.

The rooms at the Shakespeare Guest House are **clean** and warm.

**Complimentary** tea and coffee is available in every room.

There are great jazz **concerts** in Montreal.

A **continental breakfast** is included with the price of your room.

Did you **cook** dinner last night?

All our rooms have modern furniture and **design**.

The USA is the most popular **destination** for Canadian tourists.

A bilingual **dictionary** shows words in two languages.

Children like **drawing** pictures.

Can you **drive** a car?

The Lingo Global contains an **electronic** dictionary.

The Shakespeare Guest House is a non-smoking **establishment**.

The **exchange rate** is now 1.78 = £1.

Banff is the perfect place to **go skiing**.

The phraselator can **hear** a phrase and say the translation for that phrase.

We didn't bring the **ipod**.

Montreal has great **jazz** concerts.

The phraselator and the Lingo Global 29 are two **machines** that translate languages.

Rich people have a lot of **money**.

I **play tennis** in the summer.

When you **sing**, you make music using your voice.

When you **swim** you move through water using your arms and legs.

A **torch** is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.

The Lingo Global 29 can **translate** more than 58,000 useful phrases.

With the Phraselator you can hear the **translation**.

To use the Lingo Global 29 you **type** words or phrases.

Something that is **unnecessary** is not needed.

The Shakespeare Guest House is in a quiet, rural location with excellent **views**.

# Unit 6

## Celebrations

birthday (n)	/bɜːθdeɪ/	compleanno	“When’s your <b>birthday</b> ?” “31 December.”
ceremony (n)	/ˈserəməni/	cerimonia	I didn’t go to the wedding <b>ceremony</b> but I went to the party.
champagne (n)	/ʃæmˈpeɪn/	champagne	It’s nice to celebrate with a glass of <b>champagne</b> .
congratulate (v)	/kənˈgrætʃuleɪt/	congratularsi	We <b>congratulated</b> Richard and gave him a gold watch.
New Year’s Eve (n)	/ˌnjuː jɪəz ˈiːv/	vigilia di Capodanno	<b>New Year’s Eve</b> is on 31 December.
retirement (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt/	pensionamento, andare in pensione	We gave Richard a gold watch at his <b>retirement</b> party.
wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/	matrimonio	Kyle and Sue didn’t want a big <b>wedding</b> and got married in the town hall.

## Films & books

cartoon (n)	/kɑːtuːn/	cartone animato cartoon	a) A <b>cartoon</b> is a film or TV programme, especially for children, with drawings of funny people or animals that seem to move. b) A <b>cartoon</b> is a funny drawing in a magazine or newspaper, often with words underneath.
comedy (n)	/kɒmədi/	commedia	A <b>comedy</b> is a funny film or book that makes you laugh.
horror (n)	/ˈhɒrə/	horror, dell’orrore	A <b>horror</b> film or book is intended to frighten people.
love story (n)	/lʌv stɔːri/	storia d’amore	A <b>love story</b> is about two people who love each other.
romance (n)	/rəʊˈmæns/	storia d’amore, idillio	A <b>romance</b> is a story about two people who love each other.
science fiction (n)	/saɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	fantascienza	<b>Science fiction</b> is about imaginary events in the future, often about space travel and life on other planets.
thriller (n)	/θrɪlə/	thriller, giallo	A <b>thriller</b> is a book or film that tells an exciting story.
western (n)	/ˈwestən/	western	A <b>western</b> is about cowboys who lived in the western United States.

## Feelings

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	arrabbiato (a)	Men don’t cry when they are <b>angry</b> .
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/	annoiato (a)	When you are <b>bored</b> , you feel impatient because you are not interested in something or have nothing to do.
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	felice	Men cry a lot more than women when they are <b>happy</b> .

nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	nervoso (a)
sad (adj)	/sæd/	triste

When you are **nervous**, you feel excited and worried or slightly afraid.  
Crying when you are **sad** will make you feel better.

## Adjectives of opinion

awful (adj)	/ɔːfl/	terribile
bad (adj)	/bæd/	male
excellent (adj)	/eksələnt/	eccellente
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/	buono (a)
great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/	grande, favoloso
horrible (adj)	/hɒrɪbl/	orribile
lovely (adj)	/lʌvli/	gradevole
nice (adj)	/naɪs/	buono (a)
terrible (adj)	/tɛrɪbl/	terribile
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	meraviglioso (a)

I hated the film. I thought it was **awful**.  
People often cry when they are sad or feel **bad**.  
I loved the film. I thought it was **excellent**.  
David Beckham is a very **good** football player.  
“Do you like Antonio Banderas?” “Yes, I do. I think he’s **great**.”  
You use the word **horrible** to describe someone or something that you do not like.  
You use the word **lovely** to describe someone or something that you like.  
We had a compartment for two people, with some champagne and **nice** food.  
The weather was **terrible** – it rained all the time.  
We had a **wonderful** dinner at Richard’s retirement party.

## Other words & phrases

acceptable (adj)	/ək'septəbl/	accettabile
act (v)	/ækt/	interpretare
actor (n)	/æktə/	attore
athlete (n)	/æθli:t/	atleta
author (n)	/bɪ 'bɔːn/	autore
be born	/ɔːθə/	nacque
boat ride (n)	/bəʊt raɪd/	giro in barca
buy (v)	/baɪ/	comperare
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	piangere
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	cadere
favourite (adj)	/feɪv(ə)rɪt/	preferito (a)
feel (v)	/fi:l/	sentirsi
health (n)	/helθ/	salute
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	cavallo
medal (n)	/medl/	medaglia
president (n)	/prezɪdənt/	presidente

In Britain and America it is more **acceptable** for men to cry today.  
What films has Nicole Kidman **acted** in?  
Christopher Reeve was a famous **actor** who played Superman.  
**Athletes** often cry when they win Olympic medals.  
J. K. Rowling is the **author** of the Harry Potter books.  
“Where **was** Christopher Reeve **born**?” “In Manhattan.”  
We went for a **boat ride** on the Thames – it was great.  
When you **buy** something, you pay money in order to have it.  
People often **cry** when they are sad.  
Christopher Reeve **fell** off a horse 12 years ago.  
The Big Read was a TV show to discover Britain’s **favourite** books.  
People usually **feel** better after crying.  
Crying is good for your **health**.  
A **horse** is a large animal that people ride.  
Matthew Pinsent cried when he won a gold **medal** at the Athens Olympics.  
Two recent US **presidents** Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, have cried on TV.

psychologist (n)	/saɪkə'lɒdʒɪst/	psicologo
stress (n)	/stres/	accento tonico
symbol (n)	/sɪmbəl/	simbolo
weekend (n)	/wi:k'end/	weekend, fine settimana
win (v)	/wɪn/	vincere

British **psychologists** say that men cry more easily than we think.  
 To pronounce words correctly you must put the **stress** on the right syllable.  
 The book was about **symbols** in the art of a famous painter.  
 Last **weekend** I rented a DVD.  
 Men often cry when their football team plays very well and **wins** a cup.

## Unit 7

### Food

apple (n)	/æpl/	mela
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/	banana
bean (n)	/bi:n/	fagiolo
bread (n)	/bred/	pane
butter (n)	/bʌtə/	burro
cake (n)	/keɪk/	torta
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	carota
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	formaggio
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	pollo
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/	patate fritte
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/	cioccolato
corn (n)	/kɔ:n/	mais
curry (n)	/'kʌrɪ/	curry
diet (n)	/'daɪət/	dieta
egg (n)	/eg/	uovo
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	pesce
fruit (n)	/'fru:t/	frutta, frutto
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	aglio
ice cream (n)	/'aɪs 'krɪ:m/	gelato
lemon (n)	/'lemən/	limone
lettuce (n)	/'letɪs/	lattuga
milk (n)	/'mɪlk/	latte
nutrition (n)	/'nju:trɪʃn/	alimentazione

Every morning I had three **apples**, two bananas and a glass of water for breakfast.  
 Every morning I had three apples and two **bananas** for breakfast.  
 Rice and **beans** is a popular meal in Latin America.  
 Most people eat **bread** for breakfast.  
**Butter** is a yellow food that you put on bread.  
 We ate some chocolate **cake** for dessert.  
 A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.  
 A Marguerita pizza is covered with tomato sauce and **cheese**.  
**Chicken** is a common type of white meat.  
 Too many **chips** are bad for you.  
 We had some **chocolate** cake for dessert.  
 It's a simple Mexican dish with rice, beans and **corn**.  
 I love spicy **curries**!  
 I didn't lose one kilogram on the two Fs **diet** – it's awful.  
 Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.  
 Do you prefer **fish** or meat?  
 You should eat two or three pieces of **fruit** every day.  
**Garlic** is a small round white vegetable that gives a strong flavour to food.  
**Ice cream** is a cold, sweet food made from sugar and cream that children love.  
 A **lemon** is a small, round yellow fruit.  
 Tomato salad consists of **lettuce** and tomatoes.  
**Milk** and eggs are dairy products.  
 The **Nutrition** Reference Guide tells you about different types of food.

onion (n)	/ˈɒnjən/	cipolla
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	arancia
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	pasta
pepper (n)	/ˈpepə/	peperone
potato (n)	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	patata
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riso
salt (n)	/sɒlt/	sale
sausage (n)	/ˈsɒsɪdʒ/	salsiccia
shellfish (n)	/ˈʃelɪʃ/	frutti di mare
spinach (n)	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ/	spinaci
soup (n)	/su:p/	zuppa
steak (n)	/steɪk/	bistecca
sugar (n)	/ˈʃʊɡə/	zucchero
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑ:təʊ/	pomodoro
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒətəbl/	verdura
water (n)	/ˈwɔ:tə/	acqua
wine (n)	/waɪn/	vino

Add an **onion** and some garlic to the oil and cook the paella.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

Put some salt and **pepper** on your paella.

Don't eat too many **potatoes** if you're on a diet.

**Rice** is the most important food of 50% of the world's population.

Add **salt**, pepper and a lemon to the paella.

For paella you need different types of shellfish and Spanish **sausages**.

Paella consists of rice and different types of **shellfish**.

**Spinach** is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.

I love thick **soup** in the winter.

**Steak** is the meat from a cow.

Do you have **sugar** in tea and coffee?

Spaghetti bolognese is spaghetti with meat and **tomato** sauce.

You have to eat a lot of **vegetables** if you're on a diet.

Drinking **water** is good for you.

Do you prefer red or white **wine**?

## Describing food

cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	freddo (a)
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/	cotto (a)
delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	delizioso (a)
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	caldo (a)
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	crudo (a)
salty (adj)	/sɒlti/	salato (a)
spicy (adj)	/ˈspaɪsi/	piccante
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	dolce

I can't drink tea if it's cold.

You can eat spinach raw or **cooked**.

I love rice and beans. It's **delicious**.

The tea was too **hot**. I couldn't drink it.

You can eat spinach cooked or **raw** in salads.

Don't eat too much **salty** food.

I can't eat Mexican food. It's too **spicy**.

There's a lot of sugar in this coffee. It's too **sweet**.

## Eating out

bill (n)	/bɪl/	conto
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	dolce, dessert

When we finished the meal we asked for the **bill**.

We ate chocolate cake for **dessert**.

main course (n)	/meɪn 'kɔ:s/
meal (n)	/mi:l/
menu (n)	/menju:/
tip (n)	/tɪp/
waiter (n)	/weɪtə/
waitress (n)	/weɪtrəs/

portata principale
pasto
menù
mancia
cameriere
cameriera

For the **main course** we had fish.  
 Fast food **meals** consist of chips, burgers, sausages etc.  
 We looked at the **menu**.  
 We left a **tip** for the waiter/waitress.  
**Waiter**, could we have a menu please?  
 The **waitress** asked us what we wanted to eat.

## Unit 8

### Transport

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/
boat (n)	/bəʊt/
bus (n)	/bʌs/
bus stop (n)	/bʌs stɒp/
car (n)	/kɑ:/
car park (n)	/ˈkɑ: pɑ:k/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
motorbike (n)	/ˈməʊtəbaɪk/

aeroporto
bicicletta
barca
autobus
fermata dell'autobus
automobile
parcheggio
guidare
motocicletta

I don't like waiting for a long time at the **airport**.  
 More people use public transport and **bicycles** now in London.  
 A **boat** is a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water.  
 My husband hardly ever takes taxis. He usually goes by **bus**.  
 A **bus stop** is a place where you wait for a bus.  
**Cars** are more dangerous than planes.  
 A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars.  
 A lot of people like listening to music while they **drive**.  
 A **motorbike** is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large, heavy bicycle.  
 "Shall we go by car?" "No, let's go **on foot**."  
**Planes** are about 29 times safer than cars.  
 A **port** is an area of water where ships stop.  
 Do you sometimes **ride** a bicycle to work?  
 The train stops at the next **station**.  
 I go by **train** to work.  
 A lot of people in London take the **underground** to work.

on foot	/ɒn 'fʊt/
plane (n)	/pleɪn/
port (n)	/pɔ:t/
ride (v)	/raɪd/
station (n)	/steɪʃn/
train (n)	/treɪn/
underground (n)	/ˌʌndəgraʊnd/

a piedi
aereo
porto
andare in bicicletta
stazione
treno
metropolitana

### Action verbs

kiss (v)	/kɪs/
run (v)	/rʌn/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/

baciare
correre
cantare

One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a man and woman **kissing**.  
 When you **run** you move your legs and feet quickly to go somewhere.  
 When you **sing** you make music using your voice.

sleep (v)	/sli:p/	dormire
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	fumare
walk (v)	/wɔ:k/	camminare

One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a baby **sleeping**.  
 You **smoke** too many cigarettes.  
 He **walks** to work every day.

## Other words & phrases

accident (n)	/ˈæksɪdənt/	incidente
adult (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	adulto
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/	solo (a)
common (adj)	/ˈkɒmn/	comune
course (n)	/kɔ:s/	corso
exactly (adv)	/ɪg'zæktli/	esattamente
fear (n)	'fiə/	paura
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	volo
follow (n)	/fɒləʊ/	seguire
hand (n)	/hænd/	mano
law (n)	/lɔ:/	legge
phobia (n)	/fəʊbiə/	fobia
photograph (n)	/fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	fotografia
pilot (n)	/paɪlət/	pilota
police station (n)	/pə'li:s steɪʃn/	stazione di polizia
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	sicuro (a)
security (n)	/sɪ'kjʊənti/	sistema di sicurezza
stranger (n)	/streɪndʒə/	estraneo
survive (v)	/sə'vaɪv/	sopravvivere
take (v)	/teɪk/	prendere

The chances of being in a plane **accident** are about 0.0000000004%.  
 More than 10 million British **adults** are afraid of flying.  
 If you can't stand flying you are not **alone**.  
 Fear of flying is one of the most **common** phobias in the world.  
 There was a one-day **course** at the airport for people afraid of flying.  
 The pilot explained **exactly** how a plane works.  
**Fear** of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.  
 The most difficult part of the course was the 45-minute **flight**.  
 A man in a hat **followed** me into the restaurant.  
 During the flight some people held **hands** and some people cried.  
 In 2003 the mayor of London made a new **law** to help reduce traffic.  
 Fear of flying is one of the most common **phobias** in the world.  
 We stopped to take some **photographs**.  
 The **pilot** explained exactly how a plane works.  
 A **police station** is the building where the local police works.  
 Planes are about 29 times **safer** than cars.  
 I don't like going through **security** – it makes me nervous.  
 I don't like talking to **strangers** on planes.  
 After the 45-minute flight I felt I could get on a plane and **survive**.  
 She **took** a taxi home from the party.

## Unit 9

### Clothes

boot (n)	/bu:t/	stivale
dress (n)	/dres/	vestito (da donna)
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/	giacca

A **boot** is a type of shoe that covers your foot and part of your leg.  
 A **dress** is a piece of clothing that covers a woman's body and part of her legs.  
 A **jacket** is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.

jeans (n)	/dʒi:nz/	jeans
jumper (n)	/dʒʌmpə/	maglione
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/	camicia
shoe (n)	/ʃu:/	scarpa
skirt (n)	/skɜ:t/	gonna
tie (n)	/taɪ/	cravatta
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	scarpe da ginnastica
trousers (n)	/ˈtraʊzəz/	pantaloni
T-shirt (n)	/ˈti:ʃɜ:t/	maglietta, T-shirt

**Jeans** are trousers made of heavy cotton cloth and are often blue. A **jumper** is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms. For a man, I think a **shirt** and tie make a good impression at an interview. A **shoe** is the thing that you wear on your foot, usually over socks. A **skirt** is a piece of clothing for a woman that hangs from the waist. For a man, I think a shirt and **tie** make a good impression at an interview. **Trainers** are comfortable shoes that you wear for doing sport. **Trousers** are a piece of clothing for men and women that cover the body from the waist to the feet and that are divided into separate parts for each leg. A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.

## Body

arm (n)	/ɑ:m/	braccio
back (n)	/bæk/	schiena
chest (n)	/tʃest/	torace
elbow (n)	/ˈelbəʊ/	gomito
finger (n)	/ˈfɪŋgə/	dito
foot/feet (n)	/fʊt, fi:t/	piede/piedi
hand (n)	/hænd/	mano
head (n)	/hed/	testa
knee (n)	/ni:/	ginocchio
leg (n)	/leg/	gamba
neck (n)	/nek/	collo
shoulder (n)	/ˈʃəʊldə/	spalla
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	stomaco
wrist (n)	/rɪst/	polso

Stretch your **arms** and your hands as exercise. When you sit for a long time keep your **back** straight and your feet on the floor. Your **chest** is the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach. Your **elbow** is the part in the middle of your arm where it bends. Your **fingers** are the long thin parts on the end of your hands. When you sit for a long time keep your back straight and your **feet** on the floor. In Canada you should shake a person's **hand** for the first meeting. Many English-speaking countries have the Queen of England's **head** on their coins. Your **knee** is the part in the middle of your leg where it bends. Your **leg** is one of the two parts of your body to which your feet are attached. You can hurt your arms, your **neck** and your wrists if you sit for a long time every day. Stretch your arms, your hands and your **shoulders** as exercise. Your **stomach** is the part of your body where food goes after you have eaten it. You can hurt your arms, your neck and your **wrists** if you sit for a long time every day.

## Face

---

cheek (n)	/tʃi:k/	guancia
chin (n)	/tʃɪn/	mento
ear (n)	/ɪə/	orecchio
eye (n)	/aɪ/	occhio
hair (n)	/heə/	capelli
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	bocca
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	naso
tooth/teeth (n)	/tu:θ, ti:θ/	dente/denti

Your **cheek** is the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes.

Your **chin** is the part of your face below your mouth.

Your **ear** is one of the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.

Your **eye** is one of the two things in your face that you see with.

**Hair** is what grows on your head and can be black, brown or blond.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face below your nose that you use to eat and speak.

Your **nose** is the part of your face above your nose that you use for smelling.

Your **teeth** are the hard white objects inside your mouth that you use for biting.

## Health problems

---

cold (n)	/kəʊld/	raffreddore
headache (n)	/hedɪk/	mal di testa
hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	far male
ill (adj)	/ɪl/	malato (a)
stomachache (adj)	/stʌməkeɪk/	mal di stomaco
tired (adj)	/taɪɹəd/	stanco (a)
toothache (adj)	/tu:θeɪk/	mal di denti

When you have a **cold** you have a red nose and you sneeze.

When you've got a **headache**, your head hurts.

You can **hurt** your back, your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time.

I feel **ill** – I've got a headache and I feel sick.

I had a **stomachache** after eating a big meal.

I feel **tired** because I've been working very hard.

If your **toothache** is bad you must go to the dentist.

## Unit 10

### Places in a city

---

bank (n)	/bæŋk/	banca
disco (n)	/dɪskəʊ/	discoteca
hospital (n)	/hɒspɪtl/	ospedale
hotel (n)	/həʊ'tel/	albergo, hotel
library (n)	/'laɪbrəri/	biblioteca
nightclub (n)	/'naɪtklʌb/	night club

You mustn't smoke in any offices or **banks** in Ireland.

A **disco** is a place where people dance to popular music.

A **hospital** is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.

The Cape Grace is a five-star **hotel** next to the sea in Cape Town.

You must take the books back to the **library**.

The **nightclub** closes at 3 am.

school (n)	/sku:l/	scuola
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	negozio
shopping centre (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centro commerciale
stadium (n)	/ˈsteɪdiəm/	stadio
town hall (n)	/taʊn ˈhɔ:l/	municipio

A **school** is a place where children go to learn.  
 There are hundreds of little **shops** at the market.  
 The **shopping centre** is in the middle of the town.  
 A **stadium** is a large building where people watch sports events.  
 A **town hall** is a building that has all the offices of a town's local government.

## Describing a town/city

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:tɪfl/	bello (a)
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/	noioso (a)
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	a buon prezzo
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzməˈpɒlɪtn/	cosmopolita
dangerous (adj)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	pericoloso (a)
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	caro (a), costoso (a)
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	cordiale
historical (adj)	/hɪsˈtɒrɪkl/	storico (a)
interesting (adj)	/ˈɪntərəstɪŋ/	interessante
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/	moderno (a)
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/	rumoroso (a)
polluted (adj)	/pəˈlu:tɪd/	inquinato (a)
quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪjət/	tranquillo (a)
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	sicuro (a)
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌɡli/	brutto (a)
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	ostile

Cape Town is one of South Africa's most **beautiful** cities.  
 It's a grey and **boring** city.  
 Travelling by bus is **cheap**.  
 Most people think that Toronto is more **cosmopolitan** than Ottawa.  
 Sharks are one of the most **dangerous** animals in the world.  
 The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel that's very **expensive**.  
 Canadians say that people from other cities are more **friendly** than Torontonians.  
 Are there any beautiful or **historical** buildings in your city?  
 Toronto is more **interesting** because it's bigger and more cosmopolitan.  
 The new museum is very **modern**.  
 Our hotel was very **noisy** because of all the traffic.  
 The air is often very **polluted** in big cities.  
 The villiage is very **quiet** after dark.  
 London is a **safe** city if you are careful.  
 A lot of modern buildings are **ugly**.  
 Big cites can be **unfriendly** places.

## go + ing

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	andare a ballare
go diving	/gəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/	fare immersioni, tuffarsi
go sightseeing	/gəʊ ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/	fare un giro turistico
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	fare shopping
go swimming	/gəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/	nuotare
go walking	/gəʊ ˈwɔ:kɪŋ/	camminare

The Dockside nightclub is a good place to **go dancing** and have a good time.  
 You can **go diving** with sharks in Gansbaai, Cape Town.  
 You can **go sightseeing** on Robben Island.  
 What's the best place to **go shopping** for clothes?  
 At Cape Grace you can **go swimming** in the pool or relax in the spa.  
 You can **go walking** on the top of Table Mountain.

## Size and colours

big (adj)	/bɪg/	grande
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	scuro (a)
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/	dorato (a)
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/	grande
light (adj)	/laɪt/	chiaro (a)
silver (adj)	/sɪlvə/	argentato (a)
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	piccolo (a)
tiny (adj)	/tami/	minuscolo (a)

The Docksides is the **biggest** nightclub in South Africa.

My favourite colour is **dark** red.

**Gold** is the colour of the valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.

The photo on p. 108 shows a **large** white and blue football shirt.

A **light** colour is pale in colour, not dark.

The photo on p. 108 shows a **silver** keyring.

Alicante is **smaller** than Madrid.

Can you see the **tiny** silver keychain on p. 108?

## Other words and phrases

apartheid (n)	/ə'pɑ:tait/	apartheid
at least	/ət 'li:st/	almeno
bizarre (adj)	/bɪ'zɑ:/	bizzarro (a)
carry (v)	/kæri/	portare
dancefloor (n)	/dɑ:nsflɔ:/	pista da ballo
get dressed	/get 'drest/	vestirsi
gun (n)	/gʌn/	arma
illegal (adj)	/ɪ'li:gl/	illegale
jewellery (n)	/dʒuəlri/	gioielli
keyring (n)	/ki:rɪŋ/	portachiavi
lose (v)	/lu:z/	perdere
offer (v)	/ɒfə/	offrire
permit (n)	/pɜ:mɪt/	permesso
pig (n)	/pɪg/	maiale
quality (n)	/kwɒlɪti/	qualità
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/	squalo
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	gridare
skill (n)	/skɪl/	abilità
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	serpente

Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during **apartheid**.

You must keep **at least** one hand on a bicycle.

Something that is **bizarre** is very strange.

In most American cities you needn't have a permit to buy or **carry** a gun.

The Docksides nightclub has a **dancefloor** for 5,000 people.

You must **get dressed** in your hotel room, not in your car, if you want to go swimming in Destin, Florida.

You needn't have a permit to buy a **gun**.

It's **illegal** to predict the future in Yamhill, Oregon.

You can find cheap **jewellery** and quality clothes at the shopping centre.

The picture on p.108 shows a tiny silver **keyring**.

If you **lose** your pet tiger, you must call the police within one hour in Canton, Ohio.

Paragraphs 1–6 describe some of the best things Cape Town has to **offer**.

In most American cities you needn't have a **permit** to carry a gun.

You mustn't take a **pig** to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.

The air **quality** in White Plains is better than in New York.

The ocean near Cape Town is famous for **sharks**.

You must not **shout** or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.

A **skill** is the ability to do something well.

In Toledo, Ohio it's against the law to throw a **snake** at another person.

spa (n)	/spa:/	terme, bagno termale	At Cape Grace hotel you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the <b>spa</b> .
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	strano (a)	Do you have any <b>strange</b> laws in your town or country?
stressed (adj)	/strest/	stressato	Relaxing in a spa is wonderful if you are <b>stressed</b> .
teddy bear (n)	/'tedi 'beə/	orsacchiotto	There are some bright red <b>teddy bears</b> with England on them in the gift shop.
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	gettare, scagliare	It's illegal to <b>throw</b> a snake at another person in Toledo, Ohio.
towel (n)	/taʊl/	asciugamani	There are some yellow <b>towels</b> in the gift shop on p. 108.

## Unit 11

### Jobs

accountant (n)	/ə'kaʊntənt/	contabile	An <b>accountant</b> is someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person.
actor (n)	/æktə/	attore	An <b>actor</b> is someone who performs in plays and films.
builder (n)	/'bɪldə/	costruttore	A <b>builder</b> is someone whose job is to build and repair houses.
doctor (n)	/'dɒktə/	dottore	In Britain 25% of new <b>doctors</b> every year come from other countries.
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/	infermiere/a	Are <b>nurses</b> usually women in your country?
secretary (n)	/'sekɹətɹi/	segretario/a	I met my ex-husband when I was his <b>secretary</b> .
security guard (n)	/'sɪkjʊərətɪ gɑ:d/	guardiano	A <b>security guard</b> looks after a building at night.
vet (n)	/'vet/	veterinario	A <b>vet</b> is a doctor for animals.
waiter (n)	/'weɪtə/	cameriere	A <b>waiter</b> is a man who serves people in a restaurant or café.

### Describing work

badly-paid (adj)	/'bædli peɪd/	mal pagato (a)	A <b>badly-paid</b> job is one in which you do not get a lot of money.
employed (adj)	/'em'plɔɪd/	impiegato (a)	My brother is <b>employed</b> as a vet.
full-time (adj)	/'fʊl'taɪm/	a tempo pieno	I have a <b>full-time</b> job in an office.
part-time (adj)	/'pɑ:ttaɪm/	part-time	In the future <b>part-time</b> jobs will be more common than full-time jobs.
permanent (adj)	/'pɜ:mənənt/	permanente	She has a <b>permanent</b> job with a bank.
temporary (adj)	/'tempərəri/	temporaneo (a)	A <b>temporary</b> job is one that you do only for a limited period of time.
unemployed (adj)	/'ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	disoccupato (a)	Someone who is <b>unemployed</b> does not have a job.
well-paid (adj)	/'welpeɪd/	ben pagato (a)	A <b>well-paid</b> job pays you a lot of money.

## Collocations with *make & do*

do a good job	/ˌduː ə ɡʊd 'dʒɒb/	fare un buon lavoro	I usually <b>do a good job</b> when I'm motivated.
do homework	/ˌduː 'həʊmwɜːk/	fare i compiti	I always <b>do</b> my <b>homework</b> every night.
make a friend	/meɪk ə 'frend/	fare amicizia	Happy people <b>make friends</b> more easily.
make a mistake	/meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/	fare un errore	I sometimes <b>make mistakes</b> in English.
make coffee	/meɪk 'kɒfi/	fare il caffè	I never <b>make coffee</b> in the morning. I make tea.
make plans	/meɪk 'plænz/	fare progetti	It's important to <b>make plans</b> for the future.

## Phrasal verbs

ask out (v)	/ɑːsk 'aʊt/	chiedere di uscire	If you <b>ask</b> someone <b>out</b> , you invite them to go somewhere with you because you want to start a romantic relationship with them.
break up (v)	/breɪk 'ʌp/	lasciarsi	If two people <b>break up</b> , they end a romantic relationship.
get along (v)	/get ə'ləŋ/	andare d'accordo	If two people <b>get along</b> , they like each other and are friendly to each other.
get up (v)	/get 'ʌp/	alzarsi	When you <b>get up</b> in the morning, you get out of bed.
go out (v)	/ɡəʊ 'aʊt/	uscire	If you <b>go out</b> with someone, you have a romantic relationship with them.

## Other words & phrases

chance (n)	/tʃɑːns/	possibilità	When you make a mistake, see this as a <b>chance</b> to learn something new.
chapter (n)	/tʃæptə/	capitolo	Each <b>chapter</b> of the book <i>Futurework</i> is about a different subject.
invisible (adj)	/ɪn'vɪzəbl/	invisibile	Something that is <b>invisible</b> cannot be seen.
opportunity (n)	/ɒpə'tjuːnɪti/	opportunità	An <b>opportunity</b> is a chance to do something.
public (adj)	/pʌblɪk/	pubblico (a)	The National Health Service is a <b>public</b> health service in Britain.
quit (v)	/kwɪt/	smettere	It's hard to <b>quit</b> smoking.
regret (v)	/rɪ'ɡret/	rimpiangere	If you don't make an appointment with the dentist, you will <b>regret</b> it later.
save (money) (v)	/seɪv/	risparmiare (denaro)	It's never too late to <b>save money</b> and it needn't be a lot.
volunteer work (n)	/vɒlən'tɪə wɜːk/	lavoro di volontariato	People who do <b>volunteer work</b> help other people.

# Unit 12

## Music

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band (n)	/bənd/	gruppo	The Rolling Stones are a famous pop <b>band</b> .
classical (music) (n)	/klæsɪkl/	musica classica	<b>Classical music</b> is music written by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.
folk (music) (n)	/fəʊk/	musica folk	<b>Folk music</b> is traditional music from a particular country or region.
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz	<b>Jazz</b> is a type of music with a strong lively beat in which the musicians often make up the music as they play.
musician (n)	/mjuːzɪfn/	musicista	The <b>musicians</b> Prince, Seal and Annie Lennox say that Joni Mitchell was an influence on their music.
pop (music) (n)	/pɒp/	musica pop	<b>Pop music</b> is a type of music, usually played on electronic instruments, that a lot of young people like.
R&B (n)	/ɑːr ən 'biː/	rhythm and blues, R&B	Aretha Franklin has sung some of the most famous <b>R&amp;B</b> songs in history.
rap (n)	/ræp/	rap	<b>Rap</b> is a type of music where someone talks over a strong musical beat.
rock (music) (n)	/rɒk/	musica rock	<b>Rock music</b> is a type of music that uses a heavy regular beat, electric guitars and singing.
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/	cantante	I think Robbie Williams is a great <b>singer</b> .
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	canzone	Bob Dylan has written more than 450 <b>songs</b> .
songwriter (n)	/sɒŋraɪtə/	cantautore, cantautrice	Joni Mitchell is one of the most important women <b>songwriters</b> of the twentieth century.

## Media

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camera (n)	/kæmrə/	macchina fotografica, cinepresa	A <b>camera</b> is a piece of equipment used for taking photographs or for making films.
game show (n)	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	quiz televisivo	A <b>game show</b> is a TV programme in which people play games in order to win prizes.
journalist (n)	/dʒɜːnəlɪst/	giornalista	A <b>journalist</b> is someone who writes articles or interviews people for a newspaper or for TV.
newspaper (n)	/njuːzpeɪpə/	giornale	Have you ever had your photo in the <b>newspaper</b> ?
radio (n)	/reɪdiəʊ/	radio	Have you ever called a <b>radio</b> programme with a question?
the (morning/evening) news (n)	/ðə 'njuːz/	notiziario (del mattino/della sera)	Football players are always in <b>the news</b> a lot.

## Other words & phrases

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achievement (n)

/ə'tʃi:vmənt/

(buon) risultato

An **achievement** is something very good or special that someone does.

award (n)

/ə'wɔ:d/

premio

The Lifetime Achievement **award** is for individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business.

beginning (n)

/br'gɪnɪŋ/

inizio

Every end is a new **beginning**.

brochure (n)

/brəʊʃə/

depliant, brochure

The text on p. 126 is an advertisement **brochure** for a language school.

choose (v)

/tʃu:z/

scegliere

*Time* magazine **chooses** the Person of the Year.

lifetime (n)

/laɪftaɪm/

vita, carriera

Joni Mitchell received the Grammy **Lifetime** Achievement Award in 2002.

memorise (v)

/meməraɪz/

memorizzare

Learning English isn't only grammar and lots of vocabulary to **memorize** – you can also learn with films and songs.

# Basics 1 Language reference

## A, an, plurals

Gli articoli indeterminativi *a, an* precedono un nome singolare.

*An* precede un nome che inizia con una vocale.

an apple  
an ID card  
an earring

*A* precede un nome che inizia con una consonante.

a TV  
a pen  
a door

Il plurale dei nomi si ottiene aggiungendo *-s, -es, -ies* al singolare.

*-s*  
pen pens  
door doors  
apple apples

*-es*  
sandwich sandwiches  
bus buses

*-ies*  
dictionary dictionaries  
baby babies

*A/an* non precedono mai un nome plurale.

✓ a door  
✗ a doors

# Language reference 1

## Verb *to be*: present simple

Forma affermativa				
Forme non contratte			Forme contratte	
I	am	from Canada.	I'm	fine.
He/She/It	is		He's/She's/It's	
You/We/They	are		You're/We're/They're	

Per volgere *to be* alla forma negativa si aggiunge *not* (*o n't*) al verbo.

Forma negativa	
Forme non contratte	Forme contratte
I am not from Spain.	I'm not from Spain.
He/She/It is not a teacher.	He/She/It isn't a teacher.
You/We/They are not in class.	You/We/They aren't in class. o You're/We're/They're not in class.

Per volgere *to be* alla forma interrogativa si premette il verbo al soggetto.

### verbo soggetto

*Are you married?*

Forma interrogativa		
Am	I	30 years old?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they	
Risposte brevi		
Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
	he/she/it	is. isn't.
	you/we/they	are. aren't.

## Possessive adjectives

I	my	<i>It's my book.</i>
you	your	<i>What's your name?</i>
he	his	<i>It's his mobile phone.</i>
she	her	<i>Is it her pen?</i>
it	its	<i>What's its name?</i>
we	our	<i>It's our class.</i>
they	their	<i>I am their teacher.</i>

Gli aggettivi possessivi precedono il nome.

### *This/these/that/those*

*This/these* indicano cose o persone vicine a chi parla.



*That/those* indicano cose o persone lontane da chi parla.



# Language reference 2

## Present simple

Il *present simple* si usa per esprimere azioni o fare affermazioni genericamente vere.

*I go to an American university.*

*We live in Malaga.*

Forma affermativa		
I	speaks	English.
He/She/It	speaks	
You/We/They	speaks	

Il verbo rimane immutato nella coniugazione tranne che alla terza persona singolare (*she/he/it*) a cui si aggiunge *-s*.

Variazioni ortografiche del *present simple* alla terza persona singolare (*she/he/it*):  
la maggior parte dei verbi aggiunge *-s*.

*work – works eat – eats like – likes play – plays*

I verbi terminanti in consonante + *y* aggiungono la desinenza *-ies* (*y* diventa *i* + *-es*).

*study – studies*

I verbi terminanti in *-ch*, *-sh*, *o* aggiungono la desinenza *-es*.

*do – does watch – watches*

Nota: *have – has*

La forma negativa si ottiene premettendo *don't* o *doesn't* (per *she/he/it*) all'infinito senza *to*.

soggetto	do/does not	infinito senza to
<i>I</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>live in Britain.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>have a boyfriend.</i>

Forma negativa			
I	don't	live	in a house.
He/She/It	doesn't		
You/We/They	don't		

La forma interrogativa si ottiene premettendo *do/does* al soggetto seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.

Do/does	soggetto	infinito senza to
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>speak English?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>listen to music?</i>

Rispondi a queste domande usando le risposte brevi.

*Do you speak English?*

**Yes, I do.**

*Does he have a big family?*

**No, he doesn't.**

Forma interrogativa		
Do	I	work?
Does	he/she/it	
Do	you/we/they	
Risposta breve		
Yes, No,	I	do. don't.
	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
	you/we/they	do. don't.

## Wh- questions

*What* (che cosa?, quale?), *where* (dove?), *when* (quando?), *who* (chi?), *why* (perchè?) e *how* (come?) sono pronomi e aggettivi interrogativi che introducono una domanda.

**How** are you?

**Where** are you from?

**What** is his name?

**Who** does he live with?

**Why** does he live at home?

## Possessive 's

Si usa *'s* per indicare possesso.

*John's cousin*

*my son's bedroom*

Se la parola termina in *-s*, si aggiunge *'*.

*His parents' house. The babies' rooms.*

Not *the room of my son, the house of his parents.*

## Adjectives

Gli aggettivi precedono il nome.

*a black cat*

*the big house*

Gli aggettivi seguono il verbo *to be*.

*Nancy is tall.*

*Her hair is long.*

Gli aggettivi sono invariabili e, quindi, non hanno il plurale.

*The old men.*

## Plurals

Plurale dei nomi terminanti in *-y*

*family = families*

*baby = babies*

Plurali irregolari

*child = children*

*man = men*

*woman = women*

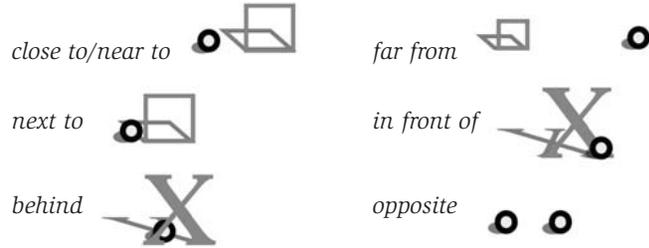
*person = people*

# Language reference 3

## Prepositions of place



Altre preposizioni di luogo:



Le preposizioni di luogo precedono il nome.

**in** London    **close to** the school    **behind** the market

I live **close to/near to** the city centre.

I live **far from** the city centre.

They live **next to** my house.

Her house is **in front of** the school.

There's a big garden **behind** the house.

The flat is **opposite** the hospital.

I work **at** home.

Non: I work ~~in~~ home

## There is/there are

Forma affermativa		
There	is	a tennis court.
	are	three kitchens.
Forma negativa		
There	isn't	a restaurant.
	aren't	any public telephones.

Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi				
Is	there	a bathroom?	Yes, No,	there is. there isn't.
Are		any offices?	Yes, No,	there are. there aren't.

How many (quanti, quante) si usa per rivolgere una domanda:

**How many** bedrooms are there?    There are 32 bedrooms.

## A, an, some & any

### a/an

L'articolo indeterminativo a/an (un, uno, una) si usa con i nomi al singolare.

I have **a** desk in my room.

### some

Some (un po' di, qualche, del, degli, delle) si usa con nomi plurali nelle frasi affermative.

There are **some** lamps here.

### any

Any (un po' di, qualche, del, degli, delle) si usa con nomi plurali nelle frasi interrogative e in quelle negative.

Do you have **any** curtains?

There aren't **any** boys here.

## Language reference 4

### Prepositions of time: *in, at, on*

Le preposizioni *in, at, on* si usano con le espressioni di tempo:

*in* + mesi, anni, *the morning/afternoon/evening*

**in** March, **in** the morning

*on* + giorni, date

**on** Monday, **on** January 16<sup>th</sup>

*at* + ore e nell'espressione *at night*

**at** four o'clock

*at* si usa con *night* e *weekend*:

**at** night, **at** the weekend

*at* si usa con nomi indicanti festività:

**at** Christmas, **at** Easter

### Frequency adverbs and phrases

Gli avverbi di frequenza si usano per indicare con quale frequenza si compie un'azione.

How **often** do you do the housework?

I **never** do the housework.

always	often	usually	sometimes	hardly ever/rarely	never
100%					0%

Gli avverbi di frequenza precedono il verbo (*tranne be*).

He **never** makes the bed.

Gli avverbi di frequenza seguono *be*.

He's **always** on the phone.

Queste espressioni stanno all'inizio o al fondo della frase.

*every day/month/year*

*once a week/month/year*

Queste espressioni vanno all'inizio o alla fine di una frase.

I make the bed **every morning**.

**Once a year** he washes the clothes.

## Language reference 5

### Can/Can't

*Can* è un verbo ausiliare modale, vale a dire:

- è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.
- è invariabile a tutte le persone.
- si volge al negativo con *not* (n't).
- per fare l'interrogativa si premette *can* al soggetto
- è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.

#### Forma affermativa

I	can	speak another language.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

#### Forma negativa

I	can't	speak another language.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

*I can speak French*

*I can't understand.*

Non ~~*I can to speak French*~~

Non ~~*I don't can understand.*~~

#### Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

Can	I you he/she/it we they	repeat that, please?	
	Yes,	I you he/she/it	can.
	No,	we they	can't.

# Language reference 5

Can you hear me?

Non ~~Do you can hear me?~~

Can può essere usato per: esprimere capacità.

*I **can** speak English.*

chiedere un permesso

***Can** I use your phone?*

## Past simple *was/were*

Il past simple di *be* è *was/were*.

*I **was** in Canada.*

*We **weren't** in a lovely hotel.*

### Forma affermativa e forma negativa

I He/She/It	was wasn't	on holiday.
You We They	were weren't	

### Forma interrogativa

Was	I He/She/It	in Toronto?
Were	you we they	

### Risposte brevi

Yes, No,	I he/she/it	was. wasn't.
	you/we/they	were. weren't.

## Past simple – regular verbs

I verbi regolari formano il past simple aggiungendo la desinenza *-ed* all'infinito senza *to*.

*He **closed** the door.*

*He **walked** to work.*

*He **started** work at nine o'clock.*

### Forma affermativa

I You He/She/It We They	packed	our bags.
-------------------------------------	--------	-----------

La negativa si forma con l'ausiliare *did*, *did not (didn't)* + infinito senza *to*

### Forma negativa

I You She/He/It We They	didn't	visit	the museum.
-------------------------------------	--------	-------	-------------

L'interrogativa si forma con l'ausiliare *did* + soggetto + infinito senza *to*

### Forma interrogativa

Did	I you she/he/it we they	remember	the passports?
-----	-------------------------------------	----------	----------------

## Language reference 6

### Past simple – irregular verbs

Molti verbi di uso comune hanno una forma irregolare per il passato.

*eat – ate go – went make – made see – saw  
have – had*

Forma affermativa		
I		
You		
He/She/It	went	to the party.
We		
They		

C'è un elenco di verbi irregolari a pag. 159.

Sia i verbi regolari che quelli irregolari seguono le stesse regole nella formazione dell'interrogativo e del negativo. Vedi Language reference 5, pag. 60.

### Past time expressions & ago

Le seguenti espressioni di tempo sono normalmente usate con il passato.

*yesterday/last night/week/Saturday/month/year*

Possono essere poste sia all'inizio che al fondo della frase.

*I saw a film **last night**.  
**Yesterday** I had English class.*

Con il past simple si usano spesso anche espressioni di tempo + ago.

Di solito stanno al fondo della frase.

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.  
They booked their tickets **six months ago**.*

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.  
Non I saw the film **ago two weeks**.*

*I read this book **last night**.  
Non I read this book the **last night**.*

### Adverbs of manner

Gli avverbi di modo si usano per indicare in che modo si compie un'azione.

*Bill Clinton cried **quietly**.  
The football team played **well**.*

Di solito stanno al fondo della frase.

Un avverbio di modo si ottiene, di solito, aggiungendo -ly all'aggettivo corrispondente.

*quiet – quietly slow – slowly bad – badly*

Gli aggettivi terminanti in -y cambiano la y in -i + ly.

*easy – easily noisy – noisily*

Alcuni avverbi sono uguali all'aggettivo corrispondente.

*late – late fast – fast hard – hard early – early*

L'avverbio corrispondente a good è well.

*They are **good** players. They play **well**.*

# Language reference 7

## Countable & uncountable nouns

I nomi possono essere numerabili (countable) o non numerabili (uncountable).

Nomi numerabili	Nomi non numerabili
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hanno il plurale <i>This dish has five <b>eggs</b>.</i></li> <li>sono preceduti dagli articoli <i>a/an</i> <i>the</i> al singolare <i>Can I have <b>an orange</b>?</i></li> <li>some accompagna i nomi numerabili in frase affermativa. <i>I'd like <b>some carrots</b>.</i></li> <li>any si usa con nomi numerabili in frase negativa/interrogativa <i>Does it <b>have any chocolate</b> in it?</i></li> <li>nel dizionario i nomi numerabili sono indicati con C pen (n/C)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non hanno il plurale, sono sempre singolari <i>I love <b>fruit</b>.</i></li> <li>non sono preceduti da <i>a/an</i></li> <li>some accompagna i nomi non numerabili in frase affermativa <i>She <b>drank some water</b>.</i></li> <li>any si usa con i nomi non numerabili in frase negativa/interrogativa <i>Don't eat <b>any bread</b>.</i></li> <li>nel dizionario i nomi non numerabili sono indicati con U salt (n/U)</li> </ul>

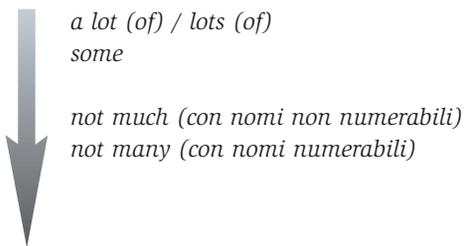
## How much/how many

How much e how many si usano per parlare di quantità.

How much + nomi non numerabili  
**How much** rice do people eat?

How many + nomi numerabili  
**How many** countries make rice?

Per parlare di quantità si possono usare anche *lots*, *much*, *some*, che precedono il nome.



He has **lots of** friends.  
They don't make **much** money.

## Too

Too + aggettivo significa 'troppo'.  
*It's **too** spicy.*

Too + aggettivo = troppo; very + aggettivo = molto.  
*The tea was **too** hot. I couldn't drink it.*  
*The tea was **very** hot, but I could drink it.*

# Language reference 8

## Verb + -ing

I verbi *love, like, hate, don't mind* sono seguiti dal verbo alla forma in *-ing*.

- ☺ ☺ *I love*
- ☺ *I like*
- *I don't mind + flying.*
- ☹ *I don't like*
- ☹ ☹ *I hate*

Variazioni ortografiche

La forma in *-ing* determina, in alcuni casi, una variazione nella terminazione del verbo.

Nella maggior parte dei casi: infinito + *-ing*    *fly – flying*    *talk – talking*  
*go – going*

Se un infinito termina in 'e' muta, la 'e' cade davanti a *-ing*    *arrive – arriving*  
*hate – hating*

Un verbo monosillabico terminante all'infinito in una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale, raddoppia la consonante + *-ing*.

*sit – sitting*    *run – running*

## Present continuous

Il present continuous si usa per esprimere un'azione in corso di svolgimento.

Il present continuous si costruisce con il presente dell'ausiliare *to be* seguito dalla forma in *-ing* del verbo principale.

Forma affermativa				
Forme non contratte			Forme contratte	
I am			I'm	
You are			You're	
He/She/It is	working.		He's/She's/It's	working.
We are			We're	
They are			They're	

Forma negativa				
Forme non contratte			Forme contratte	
I am			I'm not	
You are			You aren't	
He/She/It is	not	working.	He/She/It isn't	working.
We are			We aren't	
They are			They aren't	

Forma interrogativa	
Am I	working?
Are you	
Is he/she/it	
Are we	
Are they	

## Present simple vs present continuous

Il *present simple* si usa per indicare azioni abituali.

*He leaves work at six o'clock.*

Il present simple è, di solito, accompagnato dai seguenti avverbi ed espressioni di tempo:

*every day/month/year/afternoon*  
*once a week/month/year*  
*always/sometimes/hardly ever/often*

Il present continuous si usa per indicare un'azione in corso di svolgimento.

*He's leaving work at 5:30 today.*

Le seguenti espressioni di tempo accompagnano, di solito, il present continuous:

*at the moment*  
*now*  
*right now*  
*today*

Per la forma interrogativa e negativa del present simple si usa l'ausiliare *do/does*; *don't/doesn't*.

Vedi pag. 30.

# Language reference 9

## Should/shouldn't

*Should* è un ausiliare modale, vale a dire:

- è seguito da un verbo all'infinito senza *to*.
- è invariabile a tutte le persone.
- la forma negativa si ottiene aggiungendo *not (n't)* a *should*.
- nella forma interrogativa *should* precede il soggetto e l'infinito senza *to*.

*Should* corrisponde al condizionale italiano di dovere ed esprime consiglio o raccomandazione.

*You should say hello when you meet someone for the first time.*

<b>Forma affermativa</b>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	should	wear a tie.
<b>Forma negativa</b>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	shouldn't	wear a tie.
<b>Forma interrogativa</b>	Should	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	wear a tie?
<b>Risposte brevi</b>	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	should.
	No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	shouldn't.

*Should* non è mai seguito da *to*.

*You should arrive early.*

Non ~~*You should to arrive early.*~~

## Imperative

L'imperativo della seconda persona singolare e plurale corrisponde all'infinito del verbo senza *to*. L'imperativo serve per esprimere ordini, istruzioni, raccomandazioni.

**Drink** water.

**Sit** straight.

La forma negativa si ottiene premettendo *don't* all'imperativo.

**Don't sit** for a long time.

**Don't move.**

L'imperativo può anche essere usato per:

- dare indicazioni (vedi Unit 3D pag. 39).

## Whose & possessives

*Whose* può essere sia aggettivo che pronome, significa 'di chi', e introduce una domanda relativa ad un possesso.

**Whose** money is that?

**Whose** is that money?

I pronomi possessivi si usano per evitare ripetizioni del nome, perché lo sostituiscono.

Aggettivi Pronomi	possessivi possessivi
It's my book.	It's mine.
It's your book.	It's yours.
It's his book.	It's his.
It's her book.	It's hers.
It's our book.	It's ours.
It's their book.	It's theirs.

Il pronome possessivo, in quanto pronome, non è mai seguito dal nome.

*It's mine.*

Non ~~*It's mine book.*~~

# Language Reference 9

## *have got*

*Have got* ha lo stesso significato di *have* ed è comunemente usato nell'inglese britannico parlato.

*have got* si usa:

- Per parlare di ciò che si possiede.  
*I've got a car.*
- Per parlare di rapporti interpersonali.  
*I've got two brothers and sisters.*
- Per parlare di situazioni.  
*I've got a headache.*

### Forma affermativa

I/You/We/They	have got 've got	a headache.
He/She/It	has got 's got	

### Forma negativa

I/You/We/They	haven't got	a headache.
He/She/It	hasn't got	

### Forma interrogativa

Have	you/I/we/they	got	a headache?
Has	he/she/it		

### Risposta breve

Yes,	you/I/we/they	have.
	he/she/it	has.
No,	you/I/we/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	hasn't.

Il past simple di *have got* è *had*.

# Language reference 10

## Must/musn't/needn't

Must è un ausiliare modale, vale a dire::

- è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.
- è invariabile a tutte le persone.
- la forma negativa si ottiene aggiungendo *not (n't)*.
- nella forma interrogativa *must* precede il soggetto e l'infinito senza *to*.

Must, musn't, needn't		
I	must	wear shoes in this place.
You		
He/She/It	musn't	
We	must not	
They	needn't	

Must corrisponde al presente indicativo italiano di 'dovere' ed esprime obbligo. Must può avere due forme negative.

*Mustn't (must not)* ha valore di proibizione e significa *non fare ciò*. Può essere sostituito da *needn't (need not)* + infinito senza *to* qualora si voglia rimuovere l'idea di obbligo o costrizione; il significato è: non è il caso che..., non è necessario che....

L'uso di *must* in forma interrogativa è poco comune.

**Must I bring a pen to the exam?**

Possiamo anche dire *don't/doesn't need to = needn't*.

## Comparatives

La forma comparativa di un aggettivo si usa per paragonare due persone o cose.

*The capital is **more expensive than** my town.*

Il secondo termine di paragone è introdotto da *than*, non da *that*.

*The city is bigger **than** the town.*

Non ~~*The city is bigger that the town.*~~

Per la maggior parte degli aggettivi brevi (monosillabici) il comparativo di maggioranza si forma aggiungendo *-er* all'aggettivo stesso.

*old older small smaller*

Se l'aggettivo termina in consonante + vocale + consonante, la consonante finale raddoppia prima di aggiungere *-er*.

*big bigger*

Gli aggettivi più lunghi (più di una sillaba) formano il comparativo premettendo *more*.

*expensive more expensive dangerous more dangerous*

Gli aggettivi terminanti in *-y* preceduta da consonante trasformano la *-y* in *-i* prima di aggiungere *-er*.

*noisy noisier*

Good e bad sono aggettivi che formano il comparativo in modo irregolare.

*good better bad worse*

## Superlatives

La forma superlativa dell'aggettivo si usa per paragonare più di due persone o cose.

*It's **the most dangerous** part of the city.*

*It's **the highest** mountain.*

I superlativi sono preceduti dall'articolo *the*.

*He is **the best** player.*

Non ~~*He is best player.*~~

La maggior parte degli aggettivi brevi (monosillabici) aggiunge *-est* per formare il superlativo.

*short the shortest*

*cheap the cheapest*

*nice the nicest*

Se un aggettivo termina in consonante + vocale + consonante, la consonante finale raddoppia prima di aggiungere *-est*.

*big the biggest hot the hottest*

Gli aggettivi più lunghi (più di una sillaba) formano il superlativo premettendo *the most*.

*expensive the most expensive popular the most popular*

Gli aggettivi terminanti in *-y* preceduta da consonante trasformano la *-y* in *-i* prima di aggiungere *-est*.

*happy the happiest funny the funniest*

Good e bad sono aggettivi che formano il superlativo in modo irregolare.

*good the best bad the worst*

# Language reference 11

## Question review

When, where, what, how, who e why sono aggettivi e pronomi interrogativi che usiamo per iniziare una domanda.

Ecco alcune regole importanti sulla forma interrogativa inglese: le interrogative con be si formano premettendo be al soggetto.

Verbo	Soggetto	
Are	you	a doctor?
Where were	you	yesterday?

Per volgere il *present simple* e il *past simple* (di un verbo che non sia *be*) all'interrogativa si ricorre all'ausiliare *do/does/did* e all'infinito senza *to*.

L'ausiliare precede il soggetto che è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.

Ausiliare	Soggetto	Infinito	
Do	you	work	at night?
When did	you	finish	today?

Altre forme verbali (*present continuous, can, should*) sono composte da ausiliare e verbo principale. L'ausiliare precede il soggetto che è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.

Ausiliare	Soggetto	Infinito	
Can	you	speak	English?
What should	he	do?	

## Will / won't

*Will* serve a fare previsioni al futuro.

*Will* è un ausiliare modale, vale a dire:

- è seguito dall'infinito senza *to*
- è invariabile a tutte le persone
- forma la negativa con *not (n't)*
- nell'interrogativa *will* precede il soggetto + infinito senza *to*.

### Forma affermativa e negativa

I	will	have a job in ten years.
You	'll	
He/She/It	won't	
We		
They		

### Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

Will	I you he she it we they	have a job in ten years?	Yes, No,	I you he she it we they	will won't.
------	---	-----------------------------	-------------	---	----------------

## Going to future

La forma *be + going to + infinito* serve per parlare di progetti futuri.

*She's going to go to the gym next year.*

### Forma affermativa

Forme non contratte			Forme contratte		
I am			I'm		
You are			You're		
He/She/It is	going to	vote in the next election.	He's/She's/It's	going to	do exercise.
We are			We're		
They are			They're		

### Forma negativa

Forme non contratte			Forme contratte		
I am			I'm not		
You are			You aren't		
He/She/It is	not	going to	He/She/It isn't	going to	learn another language.
We are			We aren't		
They are			They aren't		

### Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

Am I			Yes, I am.
Are you			No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it	going to	visit England?	Yes, he/she/it is.
Are we			No, he/she/it isn't.
Are they			Yes, you/they/we are.
			No, you/they/we aren't.

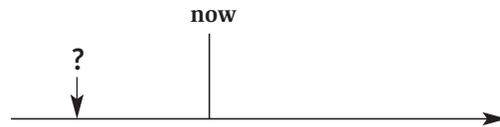
# Language reference 12

## Present perfect

Si usa il present perfect (che corrisponde, in parte, al passato prossimo italiano) per indicare avvenimenti accaduti al passato di cui non si specifica il tempo.

Il present perfect è composto dall'ausiliare *have/has* + participio passato

*He has won an award.*  
*They have made 35 albums.*



*He's been to London.*

Ci sono due tipi di participio passato in inglese:

- regolare (termina in *-ed*) *visited, received, opened*
- irregolare (ha una sua forma) *spoken, eaten, met*

Vedi a pag. 159 l'elenco dei participi passati irregolari.

Forma affermativa			
Forme non contratte		Forme contratte	
I have	been to London.	I've	been to London.
You have		You've	
He has		He's	
She has		She's	
It has		It's	
We have		We've	
They have	They've		

Forma negativa		
I haven't	(ever)	won an award.
You haven't		
He hasn't		
She hasn't		
It hasn't		
We haven't		
They haven't		

Per volgere alla forma negativa il present perfect si può anche usare *not + ever*.

*I haven't ever won an award.*

Si può anche ricorrere a *never = not ever*.

*I have never won an award.*

*I have never heard him speak.*

Il present perfect serve anche a rivolgere domande su attività o esperienze passate. Alla forma interrogativa si usa *ever* con il significato di 'mai' in senso dubitativo (qualche volta?, forse?).

Forma interrogativa			Risposte brevi	
Have I	(ever)	spoken in public?	Yes,	I have.
Have you				you have.
Has he			he/she/it has.	
Has she			we have.	
Have we			they have.	
Have they				
	No,		I haven't.	
			you haven't.	
			he/she/it hasn't.	
			we haven't.	
			they haven't.	

## Verb forms review

Tempo Forma	affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	Usò
Present simple	I live in Spain.	He doesn't work here.	Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do. No, they don't.	routines habits facts
Past simple	They took the bus.	We didn't go to class.	Did you study for the exam?	Yes, he did. No, I didn't.	events in the past
Present continuous	He is working at home.	I'm not working at the moment.	Are they playing football?	Yes, they are. No, he isn't.	actions happening now
Future (going to)	We are going to see a film.	He isn't going to have a holiday.	Are you going to stop?	Yes, I am. No, they aren't.	future plans
Future (will)	He will get married.	They won't have a job.	Will I work at home?	Yes, you will. No, we won't.	future predictions
Present perfect	They've sung in many countries.	She hasn't won a Grammy Award.	Have you ever spoken in public?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't	experiences unspecified past