

Philip Kerr & Ceri Jones

# Straightforward

Intermediate Companion

Italian Edition

  
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Macmillan Education  
Between Towns Road, Oxford, OX4 3PP, UK  
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited  
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 13: 978-1-4050-9535-8  
ISBN 10: 1-4050-9535-0

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006

First published 2006

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Page make-up by Anne Sherlock

Printed in Spain by Edelvives

2010 2009 2008 2007 2006  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Intermediate Companion!

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

- word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Intermediate 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* Intermediate Student's Book

### Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(pron)	pronoun	C	countable	sb	somebody
(adj)	adjective	(prep)	preposition	U	uncountable	sth	something
(n)	noun	(n pl)	plural noun	C/U	countable and uncountable		
		(adv)	adverb				

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	<b>big fish</b>	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	<b>calm start</b>	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	<b>green beans</b>	/ɡriːn 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/	/ŋ/	<b>sing</b>	/sɪŋ/
/g/	<b>girl</b>	/ɡɜːl/	/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/

# Unit 1

## Self-image

---

consider (sb) + <i>adj</i>	/kən'sɪdə/	considerare (qualcuno)	I <b>consider myself lucky</b> to live in such a nice house.
consider (sb) to be	/kən'sɪdə tə ,bi:/	pensare di essere	I <b>consider myself to be</b> lucky.
describe (sb) as	/dɪ'skraɪb əz/	definire (qualcuno)	How many people on p.10 <b>describe themselves as</b> British?
proud to + <i>infinitive</i>	/praʊd ,tu:/	(essere) orgoglioso di	Are you <b>proud to be</b> British?
see (sb) as	/si: əz/	considerare, vedere (qualcuno)	I don't <b>see myself as</b> an old-age pensioner -- I'm too busy for that.
think of (sb) as	/θɪŋk əv əz/	ritenere (qualcuno)	I <b>think of myself</b> as a European.

## Physical features

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average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	medio (a)	He's neither thin nor fat – he's of <b>average</b> build.
bald (adj)	/bɔ:ld/	calvo (a)	A man who has no hair is <b>bald</b> .
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/	biondo (a)	<b>Blond</b> hair is pale yellow in colour.
build (n) C	/bɪld/	corporatura, struttura fisica	He's got a very muscular <b>build</b> -- he must spend hours in the gym.
complexion (n) C	/kəm'plekʃn/	carnagione	Somebody's <b>complexion</b> is the type of skin they have.
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	scuro (a)	She has short <b>dark</b> hair.
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	salubre	A <b>healthy</b> complexion shows that you are well and not ill.
muscular (adj)	/mʌskjʊlə/	muscoloso (a)	He's got a very <b>muscular</b> build – he must spend hours in the gym.
narrow (adj)	/nærəʊ/	piccolo (a)	<b>Narrow</b> eyes are not large.
pale (adj)	/peɪl/	pallido (a)	A <b>pale</b> complexion is light and not dark.
pointed (adj)	/pɔɪntɪd/	allungato (a)	She has a small <b>pointed</b> face.
prominent (adj)	/prɒmɪnənt/	prominente	He has a very <b>prominent</b> nose like a big carrot.
round (adj)	/raʊnd/	rotondo (a)	A <b>round</b> head is shaped like a circle or ball.
shaved (adj)	/ʃeɪvd/	rasato (a)	Somebody with a <b>shaved</b> head has had all their hair cut off with a razor.
shiny (adj)	/ʃaɪni/	lucente	<b>Shiny</b> hair looks healthy and attractive.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	snello (a)	Someone of <b>slim</b> build is thin in an attractive way.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	diritto (a)	A <b>straight</b> nose does not curve.
tanned (adj)	/tænd/	abbronzato (a)	Someone with a <b>tanned</b> complexion has spent time in the sun.
wavy (adj)	/weɪvi/	ondulato (a)	<b>Wavy</b> hair has waves in it and is neither straight nor curly.
wide (adj)	/waɪd/	grande	<b>Wide</b> eyes are large.

## Other words & phrases

accounts (n pl)	/ə'kaʊnts/	contabilità	Camilla wants to look at the <b>Accounts</b> Department first.
analyst (n) C	/æ'nəlɪst/	analista	Dieter Krugger is an investment <b>analyst</b> .
approachable (adj)	/ə'prəʊtʃəbl/	accessibile	Someone who is <b>approachable</b> is easy to talk to.
arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrestare	When can the British police <b>arrest</b> you without a reason?
arrogant (adj)	/ærə'gənt/	arrogante	Someone who is <b>arrogant</b> thinks they are very important.
automatic (n) C/(adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætɪk/	automatico (a), arma automatica	An <b>automatic</b> is an <b>automatic</b> machine gun or revolver.
base (n) C	/beɪs/	base	The plane does not have enough fuel to return to <b>base</b> .
beefeater (n) C	/bi:fi:tə/	beefeater (guardia della Torre di Londra)	When I was a child Britishness was Winston Churchill and <b>beefeaters</b> .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	morsicare	It looks as if Michael Portillo has <b>bitten</b> off more than he can chew.
boss (n) C	/bɒs/	capo	Your <b>boss</b> is the person you work for.
branch (n) C	/brɑ:ntʃ/	filiale	Head Office has appointed a new director of this <b>branch</b> .
budget (n) C	/bʌdʒɪt/	budget	He has to learn to live on a tight <b>budget</b> of £80 a week.
business-like (adj)	/bɪznəs,laɪk/	efficiente	Camilla is very organized and <b>business-like</b> .
button (n) C	/bʌtn/	bottone	Camilla is wearing a blue jacket with shiny gold <b>buttons</b> .
career (n) C	/kə'riə/	carriera	Michael Portillo had a long <b>career</b> in politics.
cashier (n) C	/kæ'ʃiə/	cassiere/a	Jenny works as a classroom assistant and as a supermarket <b>cashier</b> .
challenge (n) C	/tʃælɪndʒ/	sfida	Tim Hutch has many <b>challenges</b> to face.
chaos (n) U	/keɪɒs/	caos	Mitty is holding an automatic and the courtroom is in <b>chaos</b> .
chew (v)	/tʃu:/	masticare	It looks as if Michael Portillo has bitten off more than he can <b>chew</b> .
citizen (n) C	/sɪtɪzn/	cittadino	Which European country has a test for new <b>citizens</b> ?
clever (adj)	/klevə/	intelligente	I'm proud to be the grandmother of two <b>clever</b> girls.
clip (n) C	/klɪp/	sequenza	In another <b>clip</b> Portillo is working behind the cash till at the supermarket.
colleague (n) C	/kɒli:g/	collega	Portillo says his new <b>colleagues</b> are much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament.
concept (n) C	/kɒnsept/	concetto	Britishness is now an irrelevant <b>concept</b> .
cope (v)	/kəʊp/	essere all'altezza	Will Portillo be able to <b>cope</b> in his new role?
courtroom (n) C	/kɔ:t,ru:m/	tribunale	The <b>courtroom</b> is in chaos.
crossword (n) C	/krɒs,wɜ:d/	parole crociate	Gerald does <b>crosswords</b> in the local library.
cucumber (n) C	/kju:kʌmbə/	cetriolo	When I think of Britain I think of <b>cucumber</b> sandwiches.
day-to-day (adj)	/deɪtə'deɪ/	quotidiano (a)	He has a budget of £80 to pay for the family's <b>day-to-day</b> living expenses.

decent (adj)	/di:sənt/	decente
define (v)	/dr'faɪn/	definire
dial (v)	/daɪəl/	comporre
diplomacy (n) U	/dr'pləʊməsi/	diplomazia
emergency services (n pl)	/ɪmɜ:dʒənsɪ, 'sɜ:vɪsɪz/	servizi di emergenza
expense (n) C	/ɪk'spensɪz/	spesa
expert (n) C	/'ekspɜ:t/	esperto/a
eye-opener (n) C	/aɪ, əʊpnə/	fatto rivelatore
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	falso
fidget (v)	/fɪdʒɪt/	agitarsi
fireworks (n pl)	/faɪəwɜ:ks/	fuochi d'artificio
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	in forma
flatly (adv)	/flætli/	drasticamente
fuel (n) U	/fju:əl/	carburante
fuss (n) U	/fʌs/	scalpore
get away with (sth) (v)	/get ə'weɪ wɪð/	farla franca
give (sb) away (v)	/,gɪv ə'weɪ/	rivelare
govern (v)	/gʌvən/	governare
head office (n) C	/hed 'ɒfɪs/	direzione generale
headquarters (n pl)	/hed'kwɔ:təz/	quartier generale
hero (n) C	/hɪərəʊ/	protagonista
imaginary (adj)	/ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/	immaginario (a)
immigrant (n)	/ɪmɪgrənt/	immigrato
impress (v)	/ɪm'pres/	colpire
instrument (n) C	/ɪnstrʊmənt/	strumento
intrigue (v)	/ɪn'tri:g/	incuriosire
invade (v)	/ɪn'veɪd/	invadere
invasion (n) C	/ɪn'veɪʒn/	invasione
investment (n) C	/ɪn'vestmənt/	investimento
irrelevant (adj)	/ɪ'reləvənt/	irrilevante
judgement (n) C	/dʒʌdʒmənt/	giudizio

The government should spend money on **decent** hospitals.

How do you **define** Britishness?

What number do you **dial** for emergency services?

All his lessons in political **diplomacy** will get him nowhere.

What number do you dial for **emergency services**?

He had a budget of £80 to pay for day-to-day living **expenses**.

They must try to persuade **experts** it's their real job.

Life as a single mum is going to be a real **eye-opener**.

She looks very tanned but I think it's **fake**.

People who are lying often **fidget** and are nervous.

People celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night with large fires and **fireworks**.

I would describe myself as quite **fit** for my age.

Ellie **flatly** refuses to listen to him.

The plane does not have enough **fuel** to return to base.

What's the problem with a nationality test? Why all the **fuss**?

Liars think they are **getting away with it** but their body and voice give them away.

Liars think they are getting away with it but their body and voice **give them away**.

For nearly 100 years only two political parties have **governed** Britain.

**Head Office** has appointed a new director of this branch.

**Headquarters** is the place where a company or organization has its main offices.

Walter Mitty is the **hero** of a short story.

Will invents an **imaginary** son and goes to single-parent meetings.

Why don't we welcome **immigrants** with open arms?

At the party Tasha's friends are **impressed** by Michael Portillo.

Classical guitar is the only **instrument** Tim can play.

The title of the programme **intrigued** me.

In 1066 the Normans **invaded** England.

1066 was the last successful **invasion** of England.

Dieter Krugger is an **investment** analyst.

Britishness is now an **irrelevant** concept.

"Don't judge her until you know what she's like." "I'm not making any **judgements**."

karaoke (n) U	/ˌkærɪˈəʊki/	karaoke
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	ragazzo
liar (n) C	/laɪə/	bugiardo/a
lie (v/n C)	/laɪ/	mentire
		bugia
lifestyle (n) C	/laɪf,staɪl/	stile di vita
likeable (adj)	/laɪkəbl/	piacevole
live off (sth/sb) (v)	/lɪv ɒf/	vivere di
marketing (n) U	/ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/	marketing
mess around (v)	/mes əˈraʊnd/	far confusione
modest (adj)	/ˈmɒdɪst/	modesto (a)
multiculturalism (n) U	/ˌmʌltɪˈkʌltʃərəlɪzəm/	multiculturalismo
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	mamma
noodle (n) C	/ˈnuːdl/	spaghettini
old-age pensioner (n) C	/əʊld eɪdʒ ˈpenʃ(ə)nə/	pensionato
palm (n) C	/pɑːm/	palmo
parliament (n) C	/ˈpɑːləmənt/	parlamento
patiently (adv)	/ˈpeɪʃəntli/	pazientemente
patriotism (n) U	/ˈpætrɪəˌtɪzəm/; /ˈpeɪtrɪəˌtɪzəm/	patriottismo
personnel (n pl)	/ˈpɜːsənel/	personale
phase (n) C	/feɪz/	fase
pigeon (n) C	/ˈpɪdʒən/	piccione
political (adj)	/pəˈlɪtɪkl/	politico (a)
politician (n) C	/ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/	uomo politico
pretend (v)	/prɪˈtend/	fingere
racism (n) U	/reɪˌsɪz(ə)m/	razzismo
reality TV (n) U	/riːæləti tiːviː/	TV realtà
rebellious (adj)	/rɪˈbeljəs/	ribelle
refugee (n) C	/ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/	rifugiato
replace (v)	/rɪˈpleɪs/	sostituire
reviewer (n) C	/rɪˈvjuːə/	recensore
rhythm (n) C	/rɪðəm/	ritmo

Tasha has a **karaoke** party for her friends.

Portillo has to look after Jenny’s house and **kids** for a week.

It is possible to spot a **liar** because of his body language.

A lot of people **lie** about their age. (v)

What do most people tell **lies** about? (n)

What are the main differences between Michael Portillo’s and Jenny Miner’s **lifestyles**?

He seemed very friendly and approachable – all in all very **likeable**.

Will **lives off** the royalties of a hit song that his father wrote.

Camilla will visit sales and **marketing** towards the end of the day.

I like **messing around** with kids.

**Modest** is the opposite of self-important.

**Multiculturalism** is the practice of giving equal importance to each different culture in a society.

Jenny Miner is a single **mum**.

McLaren described being British as “singing Karaoke in bars and eating Chinese **noodles**”.

I don’t see myself as an **old-age pensioner**.

His hands won’t stay still and his **palms** are probably sweaty.

Michael Portillo used to be a member of **parliament**.

Portillo listens carefully and **patiently** to the teacher.

What happened to good old-fashioned **patriotism**?

She’ll visit accounts first, then IT and **personnel**.

Ellie’s going through a rebellious **phase**.

Gerald feeds **pigeons** in the park.

There are three main **political** parties in England.

I thought Michael Portillo, the **politician**, was an arrogant man.

Portillo doesn’t **pretend** to enjoy the work but says his colleagues are nicer.

The CRE is an organization that fights **racism**.

I don’t usually choose to watch **reality TV**.

Ellie’s going through a **rebellious** phase.

Michael Portillo is the son of a Spanish political **refugee**.

“Britishness” has died off and nothing has **replaced** it.

The **reviewer** liked Michael Portillo after the programme.

The **rhythm** of a liar’s speech often slows down.

right-wing (adj)	/ˈraɪtˈwɪŋ/
royalties (n pl)	/ˈrɔɪəlɪtɪz/
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/
self-important (adj)	/ˌselfɪmˈpɔːtənt/
sincere (adj)	/sɪnˈsɪə/
single parent (n) C	/ˌsɪŋɡl ˈpeərənt/
snottness (n) U	/ˈsnɒtɪnəs/
socialist (n/adj)	/ˈsəʊʃəlɪst/
soft spot (n) C	/ˌsɒft ˈspɒt/
specialize in (sth) (v)	/ˈspeʃəlaɪz ɪn/
spot (v)	/spɒt/
staff (n) U	/stɑːf/
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/
stick to (v)	/stɪk ˈtuː/
stubborn (adj)	/ˈstʌbən/
stumble (v)	/ˈstʌmbl/
sweaty (adj)	/ˈsweti/
technical (adj)	/ˈteknɪkl/
tell-tale (adj)	/ˈtelˌteɪl/
tension (n) U	/tenʃn/
tight (adj)	/taɪt/
till (n) C	/tɪl/
traditionally (adv)	/trəˈdɪʃnəli/
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/
volunteer (n) C/(v)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/
watch out (v)	/ˌwɒtʃ ˈaʊt/

di destra
diritti d'autore
pauroso (a)
presuntuoso (a)
sincero (a)
genitore non sposato
arroganza
socialista
(avere) un debole per
specializzarsi
individuare
personale
incespicare
palcoscenico
concentrarsi su
ostinato (a)
sudato (a)
tecnico (a)
rivelatore
tensione
ristretto (a)
cassa
tradizionalmente
tipico (a)
volontario
offrirsi volontario
fare attenzione

The Conservatives are a **right-wing** party.  
 Will lives off the **royalties** of a hit song his father wrote.  
 She has a small pointed face and **scary** black eyes.  
**Self-important** is the opposite of modest.  
 Liars often appear to be 100% **sincere**.  
 Will invents a son and goes to **single-parent** meetings.  
 There's a certain **snottness** in trying to define Britishness.  
 The Labour Party is a **socialist** party.  
 Anyone would think you had a **soft spot** for her.  
 Will **specializes in** doing nothing.  
 It is possible to **spot** a liar because of his body language.  
 What do you think Camilla thinks of the **staff** in the office?  
 Tim plays live on **stage** in a rock band during the programme.  
 Can we just **stick to** business, please?  
 Ellie is eight years old and very **stubborn**.  
 If you **stumble**, you fall or almost fall.  
 His hands won't stay still and his palms are probably **sweaty**.  
 Camilla's interested in IT systems and the **technical** side of things.  
 Fidgeting is a **tell-tale** sign of a liar.  
 He seems to be smiling but there's **tension** around his lips and nose.  
 He has to learn how to live on a **tight** budget of £80 a week.  
 Portillo works behind the cash **till** at a supermarket.  
 The Conservatives are **traditionally** more right-wing.  
 What does a member of parliament do on a **typical** working day?  
 This week's **volunteer**, Tim Hutch, usually works as a music teacher in a secondary school. (n)  
 Portillo **volunteers** to look after Jenny Miner's four children for a week. (v)  
**Watch out** for a repeat because this programme is sure to become a classic.

## Unit 2

### Phrasal verbs

bring together	/ˌbrɪŋ ˈtəʒeðə/
come across	/ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/

riunire
imbattersi

The trip is a way of **bringing together** the three things he loves most in life.  
 They **came across** the bear near a river.

drop (sb) off	/ˌdrɒp ˈɒf/	far scendere
get by	/ˌget ˈbaɪ/	cavarsela
get over (sth)	/ˌget ˈəʊvə/	superare
give (sth) up	/ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/	smettere
look after (sb)	/ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/	accudire, badare a
pick (sb) up	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp/	far salire
pull out	/ˌpʊl ˈaʊt/	muoversi
run into (sb)	/ˌrʌn ˈɪntuː/	imbattersi
see (sb) off	/ˌsiː ˈɒf/	salutare
set out	/ˌset ˈaʊt/	partire
sort out	/ˌsɔːt ˈaʊt/	risolvere
stand up for (sth)	/ˌstænd ˈʌp ˌfɔː/	difendere
stop off	/ˌstɒp ˈɒf/	fermarsì
turn in	/ˌtɜːn ˈɪn/	rientrare

She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.  
 Alvaro is **getting by** on a budget of three dollars a day.  
 I'm sure you'll **get over** it soon.  
 I've tried to **give it up** many times.  
 They **looked after** the bear cub.  
 Yellow cabs are the only taxis that can **pick up** passengers on the streets of New York.  
 Oh, no! The train's **pulling out** now.  
 Alvaro **runs into** many people on his travels.  
 Will you **see us off**?  
 In October he **set out** on his South American adventure.  
 I **sorted** the problem **out** before I left work.  
 Why are you **standing up for** her when she's taken your job?  
 He never **stopped off** for more than five days in any one place.  
 After looking at the stars we **turned in** and got some sleep.

## Travel

catch a bus/plane/train	/ˌkætʃ ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	prendere un autobus/aereo/treno	When did you last <b>catch a taxi</b> ?
get in a bus/car/taxi	/get ɪn ə ˈbʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	salire sull'autobus/auto/taxi	When you <b>get in a taxi/car/bus</b> , you climb into it.
get out of a bus/car/taxi	/get aʊt əv ə ˈbʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	scendere dall'autobus/auto/taxi	When you <b>get out of a bus/car/taxi</b> , you leave it.
get off a bus/plane/train	/get ɒf ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	scendere dall'autobus/aereo/treno	<b>Get off</b> the train at Waverley Station.
get on a bus/plane/train	/get ɒn ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	salire sull'autobus/aereo/treno	When you <b>get on a bus/plane/train</b> , you climb into it.
miss a bus/plane/train	/mɪs ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	perdere l'autobus/ l'aereo/il treno	If you <b>miss the last bus</b> you can always take a taxi.
take a bus/taxi/train	/teɪk ə ˈbʌs/tæksi/treɪn/	prendere un autobus/taxi/treno	How often do you <b>take a taxi</b> ?
take (time) to + infinitive	/teɪk (ˈtaɪm) ˌtuː/	volerci (tempo) per	It often <b>takes</b> a long <b>time</b> to get over a serious illness like that.

## Other words & phrases

acrobatics (n pl)	/ˌækrəˈbætɪks/	esibizioni acrobatiche	My show includes magic, <b>acrobatics</b> and theatre.
act (n) C	/ækt/	numero	Alvaro performs his clown <b>act</b> free everywhere he goes.
adventure (n) C	/ədˈventʃə/	avventura	What follows is a diary of our travels and <b>adventures</b> .
alternatively (adv)	/ɒlˈtɜːnətɪvli/	in alternativa	You can catch the Airport Express or <b>alternatively</b> you can take a taxi.
amazed (adj)	/əˈmeɪzd/	stupito (a)	If you are <b>amazed</b> , you are very surprised.
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/	a quanto pare	Well, <b>apparently</b> they were part of a group of students who hitchhiked for charity.
backpack (n C/v)	/ˈbæk.pæk/	zaino	A <b>backpack</b> is a bag that you carry on your back. (n)
bear (n) C	/beə/	fare escursioni	I've <b>backpacked</b> through Asia and cycled through Europe. (v)
bet (n C/v)	/bet/	orso	They looked after the <b>bear</b> cub.
		scommessa	He accepted a <b>bet</b> to hitchhike round Ireland with a fridge. (n)
		scommettere	If you <b>bet</b> , you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (v)
blood (n) U	/blʌd/	sangue	Cycling is in Alvaro's <b>blood</b> .
bush (n) U	/bʊʃ/	macchia, territorio selvaggio	We're going to miss a lot of things once we leave the <b>bush</b> behind.
cab (n) C	/kæb/	taxi	There are 12,053 yellow <b>cabs</b> in New York.
campfire (n) C	/ˈkæmpfaɪə/	fuoco di accampamento	We've been guests at the <b>campfire</b> of Aboriginal communities.
cave (n) C	/keɪv/	caverna	The <b>caves</b> and rock art at Uluru are fascinating.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	festeggiare	He arrived in Athens in time to <b>celebrate</b> his 21 <sup>st</sup> birthday.
charity (n) C/U	/ˈtʃærəti/	attività benefica	They hitchhiked to raise money for <b>charity</b> .
climate (n) C	/klaɪmət/	clima	Australia's <b>climate</b> is generally hot and sunny.
clown (n) C	/klaʊn/	clown, pagliaccio	In the second photo Alvaro is dressed as a <b>clown</b> .
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	costa	I hope people leave the <b>coast</b> and find out what the real Australia is all about.
comedian (n) C	/kəˈmiːdiən/	attore comico	Tony Hawks is a well-known writer and <b>comedian</b> .
competent (adj)	/ˈkɒmpɪtənt/	competente	Derek was perfectly <b>competent</b> but he'll be the first one to go.
competition (n) C	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	concorso	A Swedish student won the Travel Web Site <b>competition</b> .
cub (n) C	/kʌb/	cucciolo	They looked after the bear <b>cub</b> .
custom (n) C	/ˈkʌstəm/	consuetudine	A <b>custom</b> is something people do that is traditional.
darken (v)	/ˈdɑːkən/	oscurarsi	We watched the Rock turn red against the <b>darkening</b> sky.
dawn (n) C	/dɔːn/	alba	Uluru shines purple in the light of <b>dawn</b> .
desert (n) C	/ˈdezət/	deserto	Alvaro has slept in the Atacama <b>Desert</b> of Chile.
double-decker (adj/n C)	/ˌdʌblˈdekeə/	a due piani	You can buy special tickets for the <b>double-decker</b> buses. (adj)
		autobus a due piani	A <b>double-decker</b> is a bus that has an upper and a lower level. (n)

dragon (n) C /ˈdræɡən/  
 eventually (adv) /ɪˈventʃʊəli/  
 exist (v) /egˈzɪst/  
 explore (v) /ɪkˈsplɔː/  
 extraordinarily (adv) /ɪkˈstrɔːdnərəli/  
 fascinating (adj) /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/  
 fire station (n) C /ˈfaɪə ˌsteɪʃn/  
 four-wheel drive (n) C /ˌfɔːwiːl ˈdraɪv/  
 fox (n) C /fɒks/  
 fridge (n) C /frɪdʒ/  
 frontier (n) C /frʌntɪə/  
 goldfield (n) C /ɡəʊldˌfiːld/  
 headline (n) C /ˈhed.laɪn/

helicopter (n) C /ˈhelɪkɒptə/  
 hire (v) /haɪə/  
 hitchhike (v) /hɪtʃˌhaɪk/  
 hometown (n) C /ˌhəʊmˈtaʊn/  
 how come (adv) /ˌhaʊ ˈkʌm/  
 hug (n) C /hʌɡ/  
 in the wild (adv) /ɪn ðə ˈwaɪld/  
 incredible (adj) /ɪnˈkredəbl/  
 injure (v) /ɪndʒə/  
 injury (n) C /ɪndʒəri/  
 inspire (v) /ɪnˈspaɪə/  
 juggling (n) U /dʒʌɡlɪŋ/  
 landmark (n) C /ˈlændmɑːk/  
 laptop (adj/n C) /ˈlæp.tɒp/  
 length (n) C /leŋθ/

lie ahead (v) /ˌlaɪ əˈhed/  
 lift (n) C /lɪft/  
 magic (n) U /ˈmædʒɪk/  
 mean (adj) /miːn/  
 mechanical (adj) /mɪˈkænikl/

strega  
 infine  
 esistere  
 esplorare  
 straordinariamente  
 affascinante  
 caserma dei pompieri  
 fuoristrada  
 volpe  
 frigorifero  
 frontiera  
 bacino aurifero  
 titolo

elicottero  
 noleggiare  
 fare l'autostop  
 città natale  
 come mai  
 abbraccio  
 allo stato selvaggio  
 incredibile  
 ferire  
 ferita  
 ispirare  
 gioco di prestigio  
 sito storico  
 computer portatile  
 lunghezza

essere avanti  
 passaggio  
 gioco di magia  
 meschino (a)  
 meccanico (a)

Camilla's not such a **dragon** off duty, is she?  
 He **eventually** arrived in Athens on July 1<sup>st</sup>.  
 Only about 200 Siberian tigers still **exist** in the wild.  
 They **explored** the beautiful River Amur region.  
 It's an **extraordinarily** beautiful film.  
 The caves and rock art are **fascinating**.  
 He has slept in **fire stations**, police stations, and churches.  
 I want to cover the outback in a second-hand **four-wheel drive**.  
 They explore the region with the help of a baby **fox** cub.  
 He hitchhiked around Ireland with a **fridge**.  
 He is sponsored by the *Clowns without* **Frontiers** organization.  
 We've relived history in the **goldfields** of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.  
 "Lawyer gives up job to cycle round South America" is the **headline** of the story on p.16.

What did they do? Hire a **helicopter** or something?  
 What did they do? **Hire** a helicopter or something?  
 A group of teachers have **hitchhiked** the length of Britain.  
 He used to deliver pizzas in his **hometown** of Uppsala.  
**How come** you're on the bus? Have you got problems with your car?  
 A little girl gave him a big kiss and a **hug**.  
 There are only about 300 of these animals **in the wild**.  
 We made some **incredible** friends during our trip.  
 Tizio had been **injured** and the Coluccis looked after him.  
 Tizio got over his **injury**.  
 I hope our diary **inspires** people to find out what Australia is all about.  
 My show includes **juggling**, music and magic.  
 Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is a well-known Australian **landmark**.  
 He used his **laptop** (computer) to post photos on his personal website.  
 A group of teachers hitchhiked the **length** of Britain from Land's End to John O'Groats.  
 After 13 months Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay still **lie ahead**.  
 He has had **lifts** in vans, cars and trucks.  
 My show includes **magic** and acrobatics.  
 It was a bit **mean**, just taking you to a pizza place.  
 Tommy had **mechanical** problems with his Vespa during a storm.

mission (n) C	/ˈmɪʃn/	missione	His <b>mission</b> is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into.
monument (n) C	/ˈmɒnjʊmənt/	monumento	A <b>monument</b> is a building or statue of historical importance.
moral support (n) U	/ˈmɔrəl səˈpɔ:t/	supporto morale	I think Derek wanted a bit of <b>moral support</b> .
nonsense (n) U	/ˈnɒnsəns/	sciocchezze	All that <b>nonsense</b> they read on their management training courses!
origin (n) C	/ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/	origine	The <b>origin</b> of something is the way it started.
outback (n) U	/ˈaʊtbæk/	zona deserta	I'm planning to cover as much of the <b>outback</b> as I can.
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔ:m/	esibirsi	I <b>perform</b> to the poorest people to give them a little happiness.
platform (n) C	/ˈplætˌfɔ:m/	binario	"Has the train for North Park left yet?" "No, it's still at the <b>platform</b> ."
post (v)	/pəʊst/	inserire	He <b>posted</b> details and photos on his personal website.
principality (n) C	/ˌprɪnsəˈpæləti/	principato	A <b>principality</b> is a country ruled by a prince.
purple (adj)	/pɜ:pəl/	viola	Uluru shines <b>purple</b> in the light of dawn.
purpose (n) C	/pɜ:pəs/	scopo	My sole <b>purpose</b> is to bring them a little happiness.
put (sth) right (v)	/pʊt ˈraɪt/	ovviare a una mancanza	I've never explored my own country so the time has come to <b>put this right</b> .
raise (v)	/reɪz/	raccogliere	A group of teachers hitchhiked the length of Britain to <b>raise</b> money for charity.
rescue (v)	/ˈreskjʊ:/	salvare	Thomas was eventually <b>rescued</b> five days later.
sacred (adj)	/ˈseɪkrəd/	sacro (a)	The guides explained everything about Uluru and its <b>sacred</b> sites.
salt (n) U	/sɔ:lt/	sale	We were blinded by the <b>salt</b> lakes of Curara Soak.
second-hand (adj)	/ˌsekəndˈhænd/	di seconda mano	I'm planning to cover the outback in a <b>second-hand</b> four-wheel drive.
sight (n) C/U	/saɪt/	posto di interesse	From Waverley Station you can walk to most of the major <b>sights</b> . (C)
		veduta	Nothing compares to the spectacular <b>sight</b> of the famous Uluru. (U)
sole (adj)	/səʊl/	unico (a)	My <b>sole</b> purpose is to bring them a little happiness.
spectacular (adj)	/ˌspekˈtækjʊlə/	spettacolare	Nothing compares to the <b>spectacular</b> sight of the famous Uluru.
spellbound (adj)	/ˌspeɪlˈbaʊnd/	incantato (a)	We were <b>spellbound</b> by the sight of Uluru.
sponsor (v)	/ˈspɒnsə/	sponsorizzare	Alvaro is <b>sponsored</b> by the <i>Clowns Without Frontiers</i> organization.
storm (n) C	/stɔ:m/	temporale	He had problems with his Vespa during a <b>storm</b> in the Swiss Alps.
stranger (n) C	/ˈstreɪndʒə/	estraneo, forestiero	You are a <b>stranger</b> in the town and have to ask the driver for tickets to the town centre.
			There's a <b>taxi rank</b> at the station where you can get a taxi.
taxi rank (n) C	/ˈtæksi ˌræŋk/	posteggio dei taxi	She suggests we spend an evening together for <b>team building</b> .
team building (n) U	/ˈti:m ˌbɪldɪŋ/	(creare) spirito di squadra	They spent six months looking for the rare Siberian <b>tiger</b> .
tiger (n) C	/ˈtaɪgə/	tigre	They had a <b>time limit</b> – they had to get to John O'Groats in less than two days.
time limit (n) C	/ˈtaɪm ˌlɪmɪt/	limite di tempo	Tommy was rescued by a farmer in a <b>tractor</b> .
tractor (n) C	/ˈtræktə/	trattore	He often picks up hitchhikers in his <b>truck</b> .
truck (n) C	/trʌk/	camion	It's an <b>unforgettable</b> journey and an <b>unforgettable</b> film.
unforgettable (adj)	/ˌʌnfəˈgetəbl/	indimenticabile	He has had lifts in <b>vans</b> , cars and trucks.
van (n) C	/væn/	furgone	Who is the most <b>widely-travelled</b> person that you know?
widely travelled (adj)	/ˌwaɪdli ˈtrævəld/	(persona) che ha viaggiato molto	

# Unit 3

## Accommodation

apartment block (n) C	/ə'pɑ:tmənt ,blɒk/	condominio	Accommodation in British town centres is often in <b>apartment blocks</b> .
cabin (n) C	/'kæbɪn/	capanna	Each family own their own small <b>cabin</b> .
campsite (n) C	/'kæmpsaɪt/	campeggio	A <b>campsite</b> is a place where people stay in tents.
cave (n) C	/keɪv/	caverna	A <b>cave</b> is a large hole in the side of a hill.
communal (adj)	/'kɔ:mju:nl/	in comune	Everyone must do repairs, look after the kids and cook the <b>communal</b> meals.
community (n) C	/'kɔ:mju:nəti/	comunità	Everybody helps with the work of the <b>community</b> .
detached (adj)	/'drɪtætʃt/	unifamiliare	Families often live in the suburbs in <b>detached</b> or semi-detached houses.
dormitory (n) C	/'dɔ:mɪtri/	dormitorio	The photograph at the bottom of p.31 shows a school <b>dormitory</b> .
facilities (n pl)	/'fæsɪlətɪz/	servizi	Families share ownership of the park and the common <b>facilities</b> .
holiday home (n) C	/'hɒlɪdeɪ ,həʊm/	casa per le vacanze	About half a million British people own <b>holiday homes</b> in France.
houseboat (n) C	/'haʊsbəʊt/	casa galleggiante	A <b>houseboat</b> is a boat that people live on.
lighthouse (n) C	/'laɪthaʊs/	faro	A <b>lighthouse</b> is a tower next to the sea with a light that warns ships of danger.
local authority (n) C	/'ləʊkl ɔ:'θɒrəti/	autorità locale	A <b>local authority</b> is an organization responsible for providing services to a town or city.
lock (v)	/'lɒk/	chiudere a chiave	One of the advantages of the community is that you don't need to <b>lock</b> your door at night.
mobile home (n) C	/'məʊbaɪl 'həʊm/	camper	A <b>mobile home</b> is a large caravan that people live in.
monthly charge (n) C	/'mʌnθli 'tʃɑ:dʒ/	quota mensile	We have to pay a <b>monthly charge</b> for the lift.
ownership (n) U	/'ɒnəʃɪp/	proprietà	Families share <b>ownership</b> of the park and the common facilities.
resident (n) C	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	residente	Meetings of the <b>residents</b> take place every month.
semi-detached (adj)	/'semi'drɪtætʃt/	bifamiliare	Families often live in the suburbs in detached or <b>semi-detached</b> houses.
suburb (n) C	/'sʌbɜ:b/	sobborgo	Families often live in the <b>suburbs</b> in detached or semi-detached houses.
tent (n) C	/'tent/	tenda	A campsite is a place where people stay in <b>tents</b> .
terraced (adj)	/'terəst/	a schiera	Accommodation in British town centres is sometimes in rows of old <b>terraced</b> houses.
treehouse (n) C	/'tri:haʊs/	casetta sull'albero	A <b>treehouse</b> is a small shelter in a tree.
wallpaper (n) U	/'wɔ:lpeɪpə/	carta da parati	One of the rules of the Association was that you couldn't put green <b>wallpaper</b> in bedrooms.
windmill (n) C	/'wɪndmɪl/	mulino a vento	A <b>windmill</b> is a tall building with sails that turn in the wind.

## Conversation fillers

Ah!	/ɑː/	ah!	<b>Ah</b> well. Glad you could come over, Derek.
I see.	/ˌaɪ 'siː/	ah, sì?, capisco	"I must admit one or two of the flowers were a bit dead." " <b>I see.</b> "
Mm.	/m/	mm	"Anyway, she was busy ..." " <b>Mm.</b> " "So I chatted with her husband ..."
Oh!	/əʊ/	oh!	"Nigel, have you got the time?" " <b>Oh,</b> er, just gone ten."
Really!	/ˈriəli/	veramente?	"I thought it would be a good idea to bring a present." " <b>Really!</b> "
Right.	/raɪt/	è vero, è così	"He was very nice ... very friendly actually." " <b>Right.</b> "
Uh-huh.	/ʌ 'hʌ/	uh-huh	"Do you remember that I was having dinner with the boss last night?" " <b>Uh-huh.</b> "
Yes.	/jes/	sì	"I chatted with her husband." " <b>Yes.</b> " "And he was very nice."

## Sleep

fall asleep	/fɔːl ə'sliːp/	addormentarsi	Have you ever <b>fallen asleep</b> at school?
feel sleepy	/fiːl 'sliːpi/	essere assonnato	I sometimes <b>feel sleepy</b> in the middle of the day.
get to sleep	/ˌɡet tə 'sliːp/	addormentarsi	Do you find it easy to <b>get to sleep</b> ?
go to sleep	/ˌɡəʊ tə 'sliːp/	andare a letto	I never <b>go to sleep</b> before ten o'clock.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	fare un sonnellino	I sometimes <b>have a nap</b> after lunch.
heavy sleeper (n) C	/ˌhevi 'sliːpə/	persona che ha il sonno profondo	A <b>heavy sleeper</b> sleeps deeply.
light sleeper (n) C	/ˌlaɪt 'sliːpə/	persona che ha il sonno leggero	A <b>light sleeper</b> wakes easily when they are sleeping.
make the bed	/ˌmæɪk ðe 'bed/	fare il letto	I always <b>make the bed</b> first thing in the morning.
set the alarm clock	/ˌset ðiː ə'lɑːm ˌklɒk/	regolare la sveglia	I sometimes forget to <b>set my alarm clock</b> .
wake up (v)	/ˌweɪk 'ʌp/	svegliarsi	I often find it difficult to <b>wake up</b> in the morning.

## Other words & phrases

airy (adj)	/eəri/	arieggiato (a)	Bedrooms had to be fresh and <b>airy</b> .
arsenic (n) U	/ˈɑːsnɪk/	arsenico	<b>Arsenic</b> is a poisonous chemical.
bench (n) C	/bentʃ/	panchina	He made his bed on a plastic <b>bench</b> in the departure lounge.
best-seller (n) C	/ˌbest'selə/	bestseller	Recipe books are often at the top of the <b>best-seller</b> list.
big deal (n) C	/ˌbɪɡ 'diːl/	grosso problema	One or two of the children are a problem but it's no <b>big deal</b> .
calamari (n pl)	/ˌkælə'mɑːri/	calamari	Derek really liked the <b>calamari</b> .

candle (n) C	/ˈkændl/
catch up with (v)	/kætʃ 'ʌp wɪð/
chef (n) C	/ʃef/
claim (n) C/(v)	/kleɪm/
conduct (v)	/kən'dʌkt/
convenient (adj)	/kən'vi:nɪənt/
conviction (n) C	/kən'vɪkʃn/
crash (v)	/kræʃ/
day-to-day (adj)	/ˌdeɪtə'deɪ/
decorate (v)	/ˌdekə'reɪt/
deer (n) C	/dɪə/
deserved (adj)	/dɪ'zɜ:vɪd/
divide (v)	/dɪ'vaɪd/
dramatic (adj)	/drə'mætɪk/
drawback (n) C	/ˈdrɔ:bæk/
dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredfl/
dull (adj)	/dʌl/
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/
for good (adv)	/fə 'gʊd/
found (v)	/faʊnd/
fully clothed (adj)	/ˌfʊli 'kləʊðd/
gossip (n) U	/ˈɡɒsɪp/
half-way (adj/adv)	/ˌhɑ:fweɪ/
a helping hand	/ə ˌhelpɪŋ ˈhænd/
homesick (adj)	/ˈhəʊmsɪk/
household name (n) C	/ˌhaʊshəʊld ˈneɪm/
incense (n) U	/ɪnsens/
inn (n) C	/ɪn/
keep (sb) company (v)	/ki:p ˈkʌmp(ə)nɪ/
living conditions (n pl)	/lɪvɪŋ kən,dɪʃənz/
mayonnaise (n) U	/ˌmeɪəˈneɪz/
monk (n) C	/mɒŋk/

candela
rimettersi in contatto con
chef
sostenere
condurre
comodo (a)
condanna
infrangersi
quotidiano (a)
imbiancare, arredare
capriolo
meritato (a)
dividere
ad effetto
difficoltà
terribile
noioso (a)
enorme
per sempre
fondare
completamente vestito
pettegolezza, gossip
a metà strada
aiuto
nostalgico (a)
nome famoso
incenso
locanda
tener compagnia
condizioni di vita
maionese
monaco

We're very careful with **candles** and we don't allow smoking.

I go back to my home town and **catch up with** friends and family.

TV **chefs** like Jamie Oliver are household names.

Many people **claim** that Britain's bad reputation for food is undeserved. (v)

When Louis was feeling sleepy he **conducted** the day's business from his bed.

My house is very **convenient** for the shops.

Lennon couldn't get a visa because he had a **conviction** for drugs.

The waves are enormous and come **crashing** down on the rocks.

Everybody must take responsibility for the **day-to-day** running of the community.

Nigel **decorated** the house himself.

We see all sorts of animals like **deer** and rabbits.

Is Britain's bad reputation for food **deserved**?

The work isn't always **divided** very fairly.

The views are certainly **dramatic** but doesn't it get a bit lonely sometimes?

The **drawback** of living in a tree is the danger of people falling off!

At least we didn't talk about Nigel's **dreadful** secretary!

There's not much to do – it can be a bit **dull** at times.

I love the sea in winter when the waves are **enormous**.

Many people decide to stay in the area **for good**.

Just over twenty years ago Kirsty **founded** Paradise Ridge.

The monks had to go to sleep **fully clothed**.

Derek's been telling me all the **gossip** at the office.

Isn't it dangerous living **half-way** up a tree?

Everybody has to lend **a helping hand** in the day-to-day running of the community.

I miss my family and you get a bit **homesick** at times.

TV chefs like Jamie Oliver are **household names**.

You had to burn **incense** to hide the smell of cooking.

People who stayed at an **inn** had to share their beds with complete strangers.

I have three dogs and they **keep me company**.

**Living conditions** in the workhouses were very hard.

Derek's been learning how to make **mayonnaise**.

The **monks** had to sleep in separate beds.

noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/  
 obviously (adv) /'ɒbvɪəsli/  
 poisonous (adj) /'pɔɪzənəs/  
 poverty (n) U /'pɒvəti/  
 refugee (adj) /,refjʊ'dʒi:/  
 reputation (n) C/U /,repjʊ'teɪʃn/  
 sanitary (adj) /'sænət(ə)ri/

scenery (n) U /'si:nəri/  
 sink (n) C /sɪŋk/  
 slice (n) C /slaɪs/  
 sparkling (adj) /'spɑ:kliŋ/  
 spectacular (adj) /'spek'tækjʊlə/  
 substance (n) C /'sʌbstəns/  
 tap water (n) U /tæp ,wɔ:tə/  
 time flies /taɪm 'flaɪz/  
 undeserved (adj) /,ʌndɪ'zɜ:vɪd/  
 uniform (n) C /'ju:nɪ'fɔ:m/  
 useless (adj) /'ju:sləs/  
 vacation (n) C /və'keɪʃn/  
 valet (n) C /væleɪ/  
 waiting list (n) C /'weɪtɪŋ ,lɪst/  
 wooden (adj) /'wʊdn/  
 workhouse (n) C /'wɜ:k,haʊs/

rumoroso (a)  
 ovviamente  
 velenoso (a)  
 povertà  
 rifugiato  
 reputazione  
 sanitario (a)

panorama  
 lavello  
 fetta  
 frizzante  
 spettacolare  
 sostanza  
 acqua del rubinetto  
 il tempo vola  
 immeritato (a)  
 divisa  
 inutile  
 vacanza  
 valletto  
 lista d'attesa  
 di legno  
 ospizio

It gets quite **noisy** at night in the city centre.

**Obviously** the big drawback is the danger of people falling off.

Arsenic is a **poisonous** chemical.

Workhouses were the government's solution to the problem of **poverty**.

Alfred Mehran was a political **refugee** who lost his documents.

Does your country have a good **reputation** for food?

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Ladies' **Sanitary** Association published a list of rules for bedrooms.

Many people go to enjoy the spectacular mountain **scenery**.

The glasses are over there above the **sink**.

Ice and **slice** with your water?

Do you want still water or **sparkling**?

People enjoy the **spectacular** mountain scenery.

Incense is a **substance** that gives a strong smell when it is burned.

Could I have just straight **tap water**, please?

Is it ten already? **Time flies**, eh?

Many people think Britain's bad reputation for food is **undeserved**.

Everyone in the workhouse had to wear a **uniform**.

"Do you do a lot of cooking, Derek?" "No, I'm completely **useless**."

Residents can't just come to their cabins for **vacations**.

Louis XIV's **valet** woke him up at 8.30.

There are more than seventy families on the **waiting list**.

A large **wooden** house stands at the centre of the 25 cabins.

Poor people had to live in the **workhouses**.

## Unit 4

### Idioms (taking risks)

a bit of a gamble /ə ,bɪt əv ə 'gæmbəl/  
 a lot at stake /ə ,lɒt ət 'steɪk/  
 against the odds /ə'geɪnst ði: 'ɒdz/  
 give (sth) a go /,gɪv ə 'gəʊ/  
 it's a lottery /ɪts ə 'lɒtəri/

un azzardo  
 molto in gioco  
 contro i pronostici  
 fare un tentativo  
 è un terno al lotto

It's **a bit of a gamble** but I think we should give it a go.

There's **a lot at stake** here, I really don't think it's a good idea.

It's **against the odds**, but you never know – maybe we'll win.

It's a bit of a gamble, but I think we should **give it a go**.

**It's a lottery** – but if we don't play, we'll never win anything.

play safe	/ˈpleɪ 'seɪf/	andare sul sicuro, non correre rischi	We could take a risk or we could <b>play safe</b> and keep what we have.
try your luck	/ˈtraɪ jə 'lʊk/	tentare la fortuna	Why not <b>try your luck</b> on the lottery?

## Injuries

ankle (n) C	/ˈæŋkl/	caviglia	He twisted his <b>ankle</b> when he fell.
black eye (n) C	/ˌblæk 'aɪ/	occhio nero	She wouldn't explain how she got a <b>black eye</b> .
bleed (v)	/bli:d/	perder sangue	Her finger is <b>bleeding</b> after she cut it with a knife.
bruise (n) C/(v)	/bru:z/	contusione	She's got a <b>bruise</b> on her arm where the ball hit her. (n)
burn (n) C/(v)	/bɜ:n/	ustione rimanere ustionato	He suffered <b>burns</b> when his car caught fire at a petrol station. (n) C He was <b>burnt</b> at a petrol station. (v)
frostbitten (adj)	/ˈfrɒstˌbɪtn/	congelato (a)	The doctors were deciding whether to cut off his <b>frostbitten</b> toes.
scratch (n) C/(v)	/skrætʃ/	graffiatura graffiare	The only injuries were cuts and <b>scratches</b> . (n) The cat was frightened and tried to <b>scratch</b> me. (v)
shock (n) C/(v)	/ʃɒk/	shock	Many people were suffering from <b>shock</b> after the explosion. (n) C
sprain (n) C/(v)	/spreɪn/	procurarsi una distorsione	He <b>sprained</b> his wrist playing squash. (v)
suffer from (v)	/sʌfə ˌfrɒm/	soffrire di	Many Olympic-level gymnasts <b>suffer from</b> anorexia as they try to keep their weight down.
twist (v)	/twɪst/	prendere una storta	She <b>twisted</b> her ankle when she fell.
unconscious (adj)	/ʌnˈkɒnʃəs/	privo di conoscenza	Doctors think he may remain <b>unconscious</b> for a few hours.
wrist (n) C	/rɪst/	polso	He sprained his <b>wrist</b> playing squash.

## Other words & phrases

according to (prep)	/əˈkɔ:dn̩ tu:/	secondo	<b>According to</b> locals, John is already planning to buy the pub.
addict (n) C	/ædn̩kt/	succube, dipendente	Some people spend hundreds of pounds a year on tickets and become lottery <b>addicts</b> .
all night (adj)	/ɔ:l naɪt/	aperto tutta la notte	They went to an <b>all-night</b> supermarket and bought new shirts.
balcony (n) C	/ˌbælkəni/	balcone	Police rescued a woman after her son locked her out on the <b>balcony</b> .
bang (v)	/bæŋ/	sbattere	She <b>banged</b> her head on the table.
billion (n) C	/ˌbɪljən/	miliardo	The turnover for the gambling industry is £42 <b>billion</b> a year.
burglar (n) C	/ˌbɜ:glə/	scassinatore	Police arrested the two <b>burglars</b> last night.
catch fire (v)	/ˌkætʃ ˈfaɪə/	prendere fuoco	If something explodes, it suddenly <b>catches fire</b> with a loud noise.

coincidence (n) C	/kəʊ'ɪnsɪd(ə)ns/	coincidenza	A <b>coincidence</b> is something that happens by chance.
corpse (n) C	/kɔ:ps/	cadavere	Rescue workers found seventeen <b>corpses</b> in the icy river.
critic (n) C	/krɪtɪk/	critico	Some <b>critics</b> of the lottery call it a tax on the poor.
destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	distruocere	A gas explosion <b>destroyed</b> the church.
droppings (n pl)	/drɒpɪŋz/	escrementi	It's supposed to be lucky if bird <b>droppings</b> fall on your head.
end up (v)	/,end 'ʌp/	finire per	People can <b>end up</b> spending hundreds of pounds a year on lottery tickets.
explode (v)	/ɪk'spləʊd/	esplosione	His car crashed into a tree and <b>exploded</b> .
explosion (n) C	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	esplosione	A gas <b>explosion</b> destroyed the church.
fancy (v)	/fænsɪ/	far piacere	Do you <b>fancy</b> coming in for a drink?
fortune (n) U	/fɔ:tʃu:n/	fortuna	Selak is philosophical about his <b>fortune</b> : "I am going to enjoy my life now."
fry (v)	/fraɪ/	friggere	The roof was so hot the egg was immediately <b>fried</b> .
gamble (v)	/gæmbl/	giocare d'azzardo	If you <b>gamble</b> , you risk money in the hope of winning more.
good cause (n) C	/,gʊd 'kɔ:z/	buona causa	When lottery money comes in the government reduces the amount it spends on <b>good causes</b> .
governor (n) C	/gʌv(ə)nə/	governatore	The <b>governor</b> of the local prison phoned to say he had found the two young men.
handful (n) C	/hændfʊl/	manciata	A ticket only costs a <b>handful</b> of small change.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	avere (qualcosa) in comune	If two people <b>have things in common</b> , they like the same things.
have (sth) on your mind	/hæv ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	aver (qualcosa) per la testa	If you <b>have something on your mind</b> , you are worried about it.
haystack (n) C	/heɪstæk/	covone	A <b>haystack</b> is a large pile of dried grass.
hiker (n) C	/haɪkə/	escursionista	The 41-year-old <b>hiker</b> was climbing in the Alps.
horn (n) C	/hɔ:n/	clacson	I shouted and sounded the <b>horn</b> but you didn't see me.
icy (adj)	/aɪsi/	ghiacciato (a)	The train came off the rails and fell into an <b>icy</b> river.
identical (adv)	/aɪ'dentɪkl/	identico (a)	Brigit Harrison and Dorothy Lowe were <b>identical</b> twin sisters.
income (n) C	/ɪn'kʌm/	reddito	People on low <b>incomes</b> often spend hundreds of pounds a year on the lottery.
industry (n) C	/ɪndə'stri/	industria	The turnover for the gambling <b>industry</b> in the UK is £42 billion.
it's (not) worth it	/ɪts nɒt 'wɜ:θ ɪt/	ne (non ne) vale la pena	The gym is pretty expensive but <b>it's worth it</b> .
jackpot (n) C	/dʒækpɒt/	jackpot	Hundreds of people win <b>jackpots</b> on lotteries every week.
jet set (n) C	/dʒet ,set/	jet set	John Goodman is the latest to join the <b>jet set</b> when his numbers came up on TV.
legal (adj)	/li:gl/	legale	For <b>legal</b> reasons, "John Goodman" is not his real name.
leisure club (n) C	/leɪzə ,klʌb/	club del tempo libero	Hey Clive, didn't I see you at the <b>leisure club</b> last night?
lightning (n) U	/laɪtnɪŋ/	fulmine	You're more likely to be struck by <b>lightning</b> than win the lottery.
liquid (n) C/U	/lɪkwɪd/	liquido	If you spray something, you throw <b>liquid</b> over it.
local (adj)/(n) C	/ləʊkl/	locale	He was having a quiet drink in his <b>local</b> pub with his mates. (adj)

lucky break (n) C	/ˌlʌki 'breɪk/	colpo di fortuna
make-up (n) U	/ˈmeɪk ˌʌp/	trucco, make-up
mate (n) C	/meɪt/	amico
oven (n) C	/ˌʌvən/	forno
parachute (n) C/(v)	/ˈpærəˌʃu:t/	paracadute
		lanciarsi col paracadute
paramedic (n) C	/ˈpærəˌmedɪk/	paramedico
parental (adj)	/pə'rentl/	dei genitori, parentale
pepperoni (n) U	/ˈpepə'rəʊni/	peperoni
petrol station (n) C	/ˈpetrəl ˌsteɪʃn/	stazione di servizio
philosophical (adj)	/fɪlə'sɒfɪkl/	filosofico
pile (n) C	/paɪl/	mucchio
plough into (v)	/ˈplau 'ɪntuː/	andare a sbattere
profile (n) C	/ˈprəʊfaɪl/	profilo
pupil (n) C	/ˈpju:pəl/	alunno
quick-fix (adj)	/ˈkwɪk'fɪks/	rapido (a)
rail (n) C	/reɪl/	binario
reduce (v)	/rɪ'dju:s/	ridurre
regular (n) C/adj	/ˈregjələ/	cliente abituale
		regolare
regularly (adv)	/ˈregjələli/	regolarmente
scream (n) C/v	/skri:m/	urlo
		urlare
siren (n) C	/saɪrən/	sirena
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	rompere
snake (n) C	/sneɪk/	serpente
sneeze (v)	/sni:z/	starnutire
solution (n) C	/səˈlu:ʃn/	soluzione
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	risolvere

According to **locals** John is already planning to buy the pub. (n)  
Police in Manchester had a **lucky break** when the burglars ended up in the local prison.

She was putting on her **make-up** when a black cat jumped onto the table.  
John was having a quiet drink in the pub with his **mates**.  
Let's put some pizzas in the **oven** and watch a DVD.  
A **parachute** is a large piece of cloth with strings used by someone jumping out of a plane. (n) C  
If you **parachute** somewhere you jump from a plane wearing a parachute. (v)  
**Paramedics** found her two-year-old grandson playing behind a tree.  
**Parental** problems include the case of a mother who had to pay £675 because of her teenage son's behaviour.  
A **pepperoni** pizza, please.  
His car caught fire at a **petrol station**.  
Selak is **philosophical** about what happened to him.  
A haystack is a large **pile** of dried grass.  
His car **ploughed into** a tree and exploded.  
Charities, especially low-**profile** ones can suddenly find themselves with less money.  
Teachers were meeting to discuss their **pupils'** end-of-term reports.  
The lottery isn't the **quick-fix** solution to life's problems.  
The train came off the **rails** and fell into an icy river.  
When lottery money comes in, the government **reduces** the amount they give to charities.  
I'm a **regular** at the Robin Hood – that's my local. (n)  
Something that is **regular** happens so that there is the same amount of time between events. (adj)  
Millions of people **regularly** buy lottery tickets.  
Neighbours heard the woman's **screams** and called the police. (n) C  
She **screamed** the moment she saw him.  
They suddenly heard the noise of police **sirens** approaching.  
The cat jumped on to the table and **smashed** the mirror.  
I've got several unusual pets, including a **snake**.  
You will be very lucky if you see a cat **sneeze**.  
The lottery isn't a quick-fix **solution** to life's problems.  
The lottery **solves** some problems but causes others.

speedboat (n) C	/ˈspiːd.bəʊt/	motoscafo	He bought a new car, house and <b>speedboat</b> with the money.
spit (v)	/spɪt/	sputare	Bad luck will go away if you <b>spit</b> on the ground in front of you.
spray (v)/(n) C	/spreɪ/	spruzzare	The petrol pump was old and had <b>sprayed</b> petrol over the car engine. (v)
		spray	A <b>spray</b> is a liquid in a container that you use by pushing a button. (n)
squash (n) U	/skwɒʃ/	squash	He sprained his wrist playing <b>squash</b> .
superstition (n) C	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃn/	superstizione	In Britain there are many <b>superstitions</b> connected with cats.
survive (v)	/səˈvaɪv/	sopravvivere	Thomas <b>survived</b> five days in the Alps in freezing temperatures.
symphony (n) C	/ˈsɪmfəni/	sinfonia	I love Beethoven's 5 <sup>th</sup> <b>Symphony</b> .
tempt (v)	/tempt/	tentare	Next time you're <b>tempted</b> to buy a lottery ticket think – who actually wins in the end?
throughout (prep)	/θruːˈaʊt/	da un capo all'altro	If something happens <b>throughout</b> a place, it happens in every part of that place.
toddler (n) C	/ˈtɒdlə/	bambino che muove i primi passi	With a little <b>toddler</b> around all the boring jobs turn into a game.
toe (n) C	/təʊ/	dita dei piedi	Doctors were deciding whether to cut off his frostbitten <b>toes</b> .
turnover (n) U	/ˈtɜːnəʊvə/	fatturato	The <b>turnover</b> for the gambling industry is £42 billion per year.
twin (n) C/adj	/twɪn/	gemello	Brigit and Dorothy were identical <b>twins</b> who were separated a few weeks after their birth. (n)
		gemello (a)	They didn't know they were identical <b>twin</b> sisters. (adj)
twist of fate	/ˈtwɪst əv ˈfeɪt/	colpo di fortuna	A <b>twist of fate</b> is a sudden change in a situation.
warehouse (n) C	/ˈweəhaʊs/	magazzino	Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a <b>warehouse</b> .
wave (v)	/weɪv/	far segno con la mano	I shouted and <b>waved</b> but you didn't see me.
the wicked (n)	/ðə ˈwɪkɪd/	il malvagio / i malvagi	Oh, there's the phone. No rest for <b>the wicked</b> .
you're kidding	/jɔː ˈkɪdɪŋ/	stai scherzando	"We live in Harlech Crescent." " <b>You're kidding</b> – so do we!"

## Unit 5

### Adjectives

comfortable	/ˈkɒmfətəbl/	comodo (a)	We set up camp and make everything nice and <b>comfortable</b> .
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	affollato (a)	A place that is <b>crowded</b> has a lot of people in it.
delicious	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	delizioso (a)	The food was <b>delicious</b> last time but this time it was not so good.
efficient	/ɪˈfɪʃnt/	efficiente	Someone who is <b>efficient</b> does their job very well.
fashionable	/ˈfæʃnəbl/	alla moda	Mayfair is close to the main shopping streets and some of London's most <b>fashionable</b> squares.

fresh	/freʃ/	fresco (a)
healthy	/helθi/	salubre
popular	/pɒpjələ/	popolare
reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	affidabile
strong	/strɒŋ/	forte
stylish	/staɪlɪʃ/	di classe

Food that is **fresh** has been recently picked or prepared.  
 The advertising slogan for the mineral water will be “Natural and **Healthy**”.  
*Whizzo* is the most **popular** washing powder.  
 Famous brand names are a lot more **reliable** than other brands.  
 Something that is **strong** is not easily broken or destroyed.  
 It was a **stylish** place but the chairs were very uncomfortable.

## Negative prefixes (adjectives)

dishonest	/dɪs'ɒnɪst/	disonesto
disloyal	/dɪs'lɔɪəl/	sleale
dissatisfied	/dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/	insoddisfatto
impatient	/ɪm'peɪʃnt/	impaziente
impolite	/ɪmpə'laɪt/	sgarbato
impossible	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	impossibile
improbable	/ɪm'prɒbəbl/	improbabile
inaccurate	/ɪn'ækjʊrət/	inesatto
inconvenient	/ɪnkən'vi:nɪənt/	inopportuno
incorrect	/ɪnkə'rekt/	sbagliato
unbelievable	/ʌnbɪ'li:vəbl/	incredibile
unemployed	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	disoccupato
unhappy	/ʌn'hæpi/	insoddisfatto (a)
unlucky	/ʌn'lʌki/	sfortunato
unprepared	/ʌnpri'peəd/	impreparato
unsuccessful	/ʌnsək'sesfl/	privo di successo

Someone who is **dishonest** tells lies or steals things.  
 Someone who is **disloyal** is not loyal to someone they know well or to an organization they belong to.  
 Market research shows us that many people are **dissatisfied** with the credit limits on their cards.  
 Someone who is **impatient** is annoyed because something is not happening as quickly as you want.  
 Someone who is **impolite** is rude to other people.  
 I'm afraid that's **impossible**, sir. You can't hold a card in a different name.  
 Something that is **improbable** is not likely to happen or be true.  
 Something that is **inaccurate** is not correct.  
 If this is **inconvenient**, I could always call you back later.  
 Something that is **incorrect** is wrong or not true.  
 For every £100 you spend, we will give you five reward points. Isn't that **unbelievable**?  
 “I'm between jobs.” “Between jobs?” “Yes, you know, **unemployed**.”  
 Many people are **unhappy** with their credit cards because the interest is so high.  
 If someone is **unlucky**, bad things happen to them.  
 Someone who is **unprepared** for something is not ready for it.  
 Someone who is **unsuccessful** does not get or do what they want.

## Office activities

do a report	/du: ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	fare una relazione
do some photocopying	/du: sʌm 'fəʊtə,kɒpjɪŋ/	fare delle fotocopie
do the filing	/du: ðə 'faɪlɪŋ/	schedare

If you **do a report**, you write it.  
 Younger employees don't mind **doing** all that last-minute **photocopying**.  
 If you **do the filing**, you put documents in the correct place.

make a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ə fəʊnkoːl/	fare una telefonata	I <b>make</b> most of my <b>phone calls</b> in the morning.
make a report	/ˌmeɪk ə rɪpɔːt/	fare una relazione	If you <b>make a report</b> , you write it.
make a photocopy	/ˌmeɪk ə 'fəʊtəkɒpi/	fare una fotocopia	Please <b>make a photocopy</b> of this report.
make the coffee	/ˌmeɪk ə 'kɒfi/	fare il caffè	The trainee usually <b>makes the coffee</b> for everyone else.
receive an email	/rɪsɪːv ən 'iːmeɪl/	ricevere una mail	You can send and <b>receive emails</b> on your laptop.
receive a phone call	/rɪsɪːv ə 'fəʊnkoːl/	ricevere una telefonata	I <b>received a phone call</b> from the boss at 10 o'clock last night.
send an email	/ˌsend ən 'iːmeɪl/	mandare una mail	Don't forget to <b>send</b> me <b>an email</b> .
send a report	/ˌsend ə rɪpɔːt/	mandare una relazione	She <b>sent</b> me the <b>report</b> via email.
write an email	/raɪt ən 'iːmeɪl/	scrivere una mail	How many <b>emails</b> do you <b>write</b> a day?
write a report	/raɪt ən rɪpɔːt/	scrivere una relazione	Have you <b>written</b> that urgent <b>report</b> yet?

## Office supplies

biro (n) C	/ˈbaɪrəʊ/	biro	He made a few corrections with his <b>biro</b> .
drawing pin (n) C	/ˈdrɔːɪŋ ˌpɪn/	puntina da disegno	A <b>drawing pin</b> is a pin used for fastening paper to a wall.
filing cabinet (n) C	/ˈfaɪlɪŋ ˌkæbɪnət/	schedario	A <b>filing cabinet</b> is a piece of office furniture in which you keep documents.
highlighter (pen) (n) C	/ˈhaɪlaɪtə (ˌpen)/	evidenziatore	Her secretary used a <b>highlighter</b> to show all the important information.
in tray (n) C	/ɪnˈtreɪ/	cassettina	There are loads of reports in my <b>in tray</b> that I have to look at.
ink cartridge (n) C	/ɪŋk ˌkɑːtrɪdʒ/	cartuccia di inchiostro	I need a new <b>ink cartridge</b> for the printer.
mouse mat (n) C	/ˈmaʊs ˌmæt/	tappetino per il mouse	A <b>mouse mat</b> is the piece of material that you move a computer mouse around on.
notepad (n) C	/ˈnəʊtˌpæd/	block notes	A <b>notepad</b> consists of sheets of paper joined together for writing notes on.
paperclip (n) C	/ˈpeɪpəˌklɪp/	clips	The photocopies were attached with a <b>paperclip</b> .
pencil sharpener (n) C	/ˈpensl ʃɑːp(ə)nə/	temperamatite	A <b>pencil sharpener</b> is used for making a pencil sharper.
Post-its® (n pl)	/ˈpəʊstɪts/	post-it	<b>Post-its</b> are small pieces of coloured paper used for writing notes.
stapler (n) C	/ˈsteɪplə/	pinzatrice	A <b>stapler</b> is a small object used for fastening pieces of paper with a staple.
Tipp-Ex® (n) U	/ˈtɪpeks/	bianchetto	<b>Tipp-Ex</b> is a white liquid used for covering mistakes.

## Other words & phrases

advertiser (n) C	/ædvəˌtaɪzə/	pubblicitario	Children are one of the most important markets for <b>advertisers</b> .
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	seccante	They have the <b>annoying</b> habit of making jokes that you have to laugh at.
appeal (v)	/əˈpiːl/	attrarre	It's important that the advertisements <b>appeal</b> to children.

approval (n) U	/ə'pru:v/	approvazione	<b>Approval</b> is a positive feeling that you have towards someone or something that you consider to be good.
bankrupt (adj/v)	/bæŋkrʌpt/	bancarotta fare bancarotta	<b>Bankrupt</b> businesses have no money and cannot pay what they owe. (adj) “Is there anything else you want?” “No, I don’t want to <b>bankrupt</b> the company, do I?” (v)
big business (n) C	/bɪg 'bɪznɪs/	grosse aziende	Many teachers use educational material that is paid for by <b>big business</b> .
blank (adj)	/blæŋk/	vuoto	The computer won’t process the form if any of the boxes are left <b>blank</b> .
bossy (adj)	/bɒsi/	autoritario	When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a <b>bossy</b> bully.
brand (n) C	/brænd/	marchio	Famous brand names are more expensive than other <b>brands</b> .
bully (n) C	/bʊli/	prepotente	When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a bossy <b>bully</b> .
call round (v)	/kɔ:l 'raʊnd/	passare a trovare	I’ll phone you back tomorrow, or maybe I’ll <b>call round</b> in person.
catch (sb’s) attention	/kætʃ ə'tenʃn/	attirare l’attenzione (di qualcuno)	Advertisers use different ways of <b>catching children’s attention</b> .
cereal (n) C/U	/sɪəriəl/	cereale	Covers for text books include adverts for snacks and breakfast <b>cereals</b> .
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	cliente	Do some research into your <b>clients</b> before you call.
code (n) C	/kəʊd/	codice	What’s your department name and <b>code</b> ?
commercial (n) C	/kə'mɜ:ʃl/	spot pubblicitario	The programme contains ten minutes of news and two minutes of <b>commercials</b> .
compliment (n) C	/kɒmplɪmənt/	complimento	They always have a smile and a <b>compliment</b> for visitors.
consumer (n) C	/kən'sju:mə/	consumatore	“The kids we’re reaching are <b>consumers</b> in training,” say the people in marketing.
corridor (n) C	/kɒrɪdɔ:/	corridoio	Schools sell advertising space in school <b>corridors</b> and toilets.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	copertina	Students receive free <b>covers</b> for their text books with adverts on them.
credit limit (n) C	/kredɪt ,lɪmɪt/	limite di credito	You can have a high <b>credit limit</b> and borrow up to £15,000.
crisis (n) C	/kraɪsɪs/	crisi	When there’s a <b>crisis</b> the “friend” is replaced by a bossy bully.
cutback (n) C	/kʌtbæk/	riduzione, taglio	The new procedure is something to do with <b>cutbacks</b> , I think.
digital (adj)	/dɪdʒɪtl/	digitale	<b>Digital</b> cameras are more powerful these days.
district (n) C	/dɪstrɪkt/	quartiere	The most expensive offices in the world are in London’s Mayfair and Park Lane <b>districts</b> .
double (v/adj)	/dʌbl/	raddoppiare doppio (a)	We will take the credit limit on your existing card and <b>double</b> it. (v) The comparative and superlative forms of “big” contain a <b>double</b> consonant – “g”. (adj)
educational (adj)	/edʒu'keɪʃn(ə)l/	educativo (a)	Many <b>educational</b> materials are paid for by big business.
educationalist (n) C	/edʒu'keɪʃn(ə)lɪst/	educatore	<b>Educationalists</b> will tell you that the simple answer is to teach children young.

energy (n) U	/ˈenədʒi/	energia	Young people often have more <b>energy</b> and enthusiasm.
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnˈθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/	entusiasta	Young people are often more <b>enthusiastic</b> .
existing (adj)	/ɪgˈzɪstɪŋ/	esistente	We will take the credit limit on your <b>existing</b> card and double it.
fizzy (adj)	/ˈfɪzi/	frizzante	The water is an alternative to cola and other <b>fizzy</b> drinks.
flirt (n C/v)	/flɜːt/	(persona) che vuole attrarre l'attenzione flirtare	The office <b>flirt</b> always has a smile and a compliment for visitors. (n) Someone who <b>flirts</b> behaves towards someone in a way that shows romantic interest in them. (v)
fund-raising (n) U	/ˈfʌndˌreɪzɪŋ/	raccolta di denaro	Other <b>fund-raising</b> programmes don't raise enough money.
get rid of (sth/sb) (v)	/get ˈrɪd əv/	liberarsi di	Hello, anyone there? Hah! That <b>got rid of him!</b>
growth (n) U	/grəʊθ/	crescita	Not everyone is happy with the <b>growth</b> of classroom advertising.
influence (v)	/ɪnfluːəns/	influenzare	In 1997 children <b>influenced</b> the spending of \$500 billion.
interest rate (n) C	/ˈɪnrəst ˌreɪt/	tasso d'interesse	The Spark Platinum card has a low <b>interest rate</b> of 5.5%.
joker (n) C	/dʒəʊkə/	persona scherzosa	The office <b>joker</b> is always making jokes.
laser (n) C	/leɪzə/	laser	We haven't got any <b>laser</b> paper – only ordinary paper.
loyalty (n) U	/lɔɪəlti/	lealtà	Advertisers want people to develop brand <b>loyalty</b> .
market research (n) U	/ˈmɑːkɪt rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	ricerca di mercato	<b>Market research</b> shows us that people are dissatisfied with their credit card limits.
maternity leave (n) U	/məˈtɜːnəti ˌliːv/	congedo per maternità	She's away on <b>maternity leave</b> at the moment.
mood (n) C	/muːd/	stato d'animo	The worst thing is that their <b>moods</b> change so quickly.
ordinary (adj)	/ɔːdn(ə)ri/	ordinario (a)	We haven't got any laser paper – only the <b>ordinary</b> paper.
percentage (n) C	/pəˈsentɪdʒ/	percentuale	The <b>percentage</b> that you pay when you borrow money is called interest.
platinum (n) U	/plætɪnəm/	platino	The <b>Platinum</b> Card is not as good as the Gold Card.
procedure (n) C	/prəˈsiːdʒə/	procedura	The department code is part of the new <b>procedure</b> .
process (v)	/prəʊses/	elaborare	The computer won't <b>process</b> the form if any of the boxes are left blank.
property (n) C/U	/ˈprɒpəti/	proprietà	A <b>property</b> is the house or flat that you own. (C) Your <b>property</b> is the things that you own. (U)
rent (v)	/rent/	prendere in affitto	These clubs are often closed on Monday nights so the company could <b>rent</b> one.
repetitive (adj)	/rɪˈpetətɪv/	ripetitivo	No task is too boring for them and no job is too <b>repetitive</b> .
secret (n C/adj)	/sɪˈkrət/	segreto	You don't need to tell anyone – it could be our little <b>secret</b> . (n) C Something that is <b>secret</b> is not told to other people. (adj)
shortage (n) C	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	carenza, mancanza	The biggest problem facing most schools is a <b>shortage</b> of cash.
slogan (n) C	/sləʊɡən/	slogan	The advertising <b>slogan</b> will be “Natural and Healthy”.
snack (n) C	/snæk/	snack, spuntino	Covers for text books include adverts for <b>snacks</b> and breakfast cereals.
stationery (n) U	/ˈsteɪʃn(ə)ri/	cancelleria	The <b>stationery</b> department hasn't got the paper he wants.
survey (n) C	/sɜːveɪ/	indagine, ricerca	The salesman is doing a market research <b>survey</b> .

sweet (n) C	/swi:t/	dolce
task (n) C	/tɑ:sk/	compito
taxpayer (n) C	/tæks,peɪə/	contribuente
terrible (adj)	/terəbl/	terribile
trainee (n) C	/treɪ'ni:/	tirocinante
transfer (v)	/trænsfɜ:/	trasferire
urgent (adj)	/ɜ:dʒ(ə)nt/	urgente
voucher (n) C	/vaʊtʃə/	buono, voucher
washing powder (n) U	/wɒʃɪŋ ,paʊdə/	detersivo in polvere
workaholic (n) C	/,wɜ:kə'hɒlɪk/	stakanovista

**Sweets** are often advertised with children in mind.  
No **task** is too boring for them and no job is too repetitive.  
**Taxpayers** don't want to pay more and fund-raising programmes don't raise enough money.  
The boss often has a habit of making **terrible** jokes.  
The **trainee** is usually the youngest person in the office, getting work experience.  
If you **transfer** your balance, we will give you nine months' free credit.  
The next minute they're asking you whether you've written that **urgent** report.  
Students who do well in their studies are given **vouchers** for free pizzas, burgers and French fries.  
No other **washing powder** is as good as *Whizzo*.  
The **workaholic** always takes the fewest days holiday.

## Unit 6

### Holidays

action-packed (adj)	/ækʃən,pækt/	pieno di attività
airline (n) C	/eəlaɪn/	linea aerea
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	spiaggia
bedding (n) U	/bedɪŋ/	necessario per il letto
brochure (n) C	/brəʊʃə/	depliant, brochure
capital (n) C	/kæpɪtl/	capitale
check out of v	/tʃek 'aʊt əv/	lasciare
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/	cosmopolita
deposit (n) C	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	deposito
destination (n) C	/,destɪ'neɪʃn/	destinazione
exclusive (adj)	/ɪk'sklʉ:sɪv/	esclusivo (a)
excursion (n) C	/ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/	escursione
exotic (adj)	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/	esotico (a)
find your way around	/,faɪnd jə ,wei ə'raʊnd/	trovare il percorso
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	volo
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	divertente

You will love this **action-packed** day with rock climbing and sea-kayaking.  
Two **airlines** fly direct to Tokyo – Japan Airlines and Virgin Atlantic.  
Negril has eleven kilometres of beautiful white **beaches**.  
Let the staff know if you need extra **bedding**, food or drink.  
We chose our destination from a travel **brochure**.  
In 2005 the city of Cork became a European **Capital** of Culture.  
What time do we have to **check out of** the hotel?  
Negril is a very **cosmopolitan** resort.  
You have to pay a **deposit** for the holiday.  
What sort of holiday **destination** do you like?  
Port Antonio has some **exclusive** and upmarket hotels.  
This **excursion** takes you to the magical area north of Dublin.  
Negril is a cosmopolitan and **exotic** resort with white beaches.  
The guidebook will help you **find your way around**.  
I'm going to look for some cheap **flights** on the internet.  
Negril is exotic, **fun** and completely unforgettable.

guided tour (n) C	/ˌɡaɪdɪd ˈtʊə/	visita guidata	The highlight of the day will be a <b>guided tour</b> of the World Heritage Site of Newgrange.
laid-back (adj)	/leɪdˈbæk/	rilassato (a)	Negril is cosmopolitan but manages to keep a <b>laid-back</b> atmosphere.
off the beaten track	/ɒf ðə ˈbi:tɪn ˈtræk/	fuori dagli itinerari comuni	Port Antonio is <b>off the beaten track</b> and away from the more well-known resorts.
packing (n) U	/ˈpækɪŋ/	fare la valigia	Have you done your <b>packing</b> yet?
picturesque (adj)	/ˈpɪktʃəˈresk/	pittoresco (a)	Port Antonio is surrounded by the <b>picturesque</b> scenery of the Blue Mountains.
postcard (n) C	/ˈpəʊst,kɑ:d/	cartolina	When are you going to send some <b>postcards</b> ?
resort (n) C	/rɪˈzɔ:t/	luogo di villeggiatura, resort	Negril and Port Antonio are two of the top <b>resorts</b> in Jamaica.
romantic (adj)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/	romantico (a)	I'm looking forward to some <b>romantic</b> walks along the beaches.
sandy (adj)	/ˈsændi/	sabbioso (a)	You can go for a pony ride along the <b>sandy</b> beaches of the Bay.
secluded (adj)	/sɪˈklu:ɪd/	appartato (a)	Port Antonio has romantic, <b>secluded</b> beaches.
sightseeing (n) U	/ˈsaɪtˌsi:ɪŋ/	visita turistica	Those of you who've had enough of <b>sightseeing</b> will love this action-packed day.
sunscreen (n) U	/ˈsʌnˌskri:n/	filtro solare	I'm going to buy <b>sunscreen</b> and a film for my camera.
tourist attraction (n) C	/ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃn/	attrattiva turistica	The Blarney Stone is a famous <b>tourist attraction</b> in Ireland.
travel agent (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənt/	agenzia di viaggio	I've just picked up some brochures from the <b>travel agent</b> .
travel rep (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌrep/	rappresentante dell'agenzia	The <b>travel rep</b> will meet you for a welcome cocktail in the bar.
upmarket (adj)	/ˌʌpˈmɑ:kɪt/	d'elite	Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and <b>upmarket</b> hotels on the island.

## Other words & phrases

abbey (n) C	/ˈæbi/	abbazia	We'll begin with a visit to Slane <b>Abbey</b> where Saint Patrick came.
amazing (adj)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	sorprendente	The pilot was kind and took us to some <b>amazing</b> places.
ancient (adj)	/eɪnˈʃənt/	antico (a)	The Hill of Tara was home of the <b>ancient</b> kings of Ireland.
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	terribile	The weather was horrible – absolutely <b>awful</b> .
babysitter (n) C	/ˈbeɪbɪˌsɪtə/	babysitter	We would like a <b>babysitter</b> a few evenings a week.
bargain (n) C	/ˈbɑ:ɡɪn/	occasione	Don't let last-minute <b>bargains</b> make your decisions for you.
battery (n) C	/ˈbæt(ə)ri/	batteria	I need a new <b>battery</b> for my laptop computer.
bay (n) C	/beɪ/	baia	You can go for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the <b>Bay</b> .
bird's-eye view (n) C	/ˈbɜ:dzaɪ ˈvju:/	veduta complessiva	A <b>bird's-eye view</b> of something is a very good view of it.
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/	noioso (a)	<b>Boring</b> is the opposite of interesting.
brand new (adj)	/ˈbrænd ˈnju:/	nuovo di zecca	See Ireland's west coast from our <b>brand new</b> , six-seater helicopter.

breathtaking (adj) /'breθteɪkɪŋ/  
 cabin (n) C /kæbɪn/  
 cocktail (n) C /'kɒkteɪl/  
 colony (n) C /'kɒləni/  
 congratulations (n pl) /kɒŋgrætʃʊ'leɪʃənz/  
 delegation (n) C /,delə'geɪʃn/  
 depth (n) C /depθ/

discreet (adj) /dɪ'skri:t/  
 dramatic (adj) /drə'mætɪk/  
 dreadful (adj) /dredfl/  
 eloquent (adj) /eləkwənt/  
 enjoyable (adj) /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/  
 excellent (adj) /eksələnt/  
 exhausted (adj) /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/  
 fantastic (adj) /fæntəstɪk/  
 fascinating (adj) /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/  
 fate (n) U /feɪt/  
 flexibility (n) U /fleksə'bɪlətɪ/  
 get round to (sth) /get 'raʊnd tə/  
 giant (adj) /dʒaɪənt/

goalkeeper (n) C /gəʊlki:pə/  
 gorgeous (adj) /gɔ:dʒəs/  
 guidance (n) U /'gɑɪdəns/  
 harbour (n) C /'hɑ:bə/  
 harp (n) C /hɑ:p/  
 heritage (n) U /'herɪtɪdʒ/  
 highlight (n) C /'haɪlaɪt/  
 hill (n) C /hɪl/  
 horrible (adj) /'hɒrəbl/  
 hyper-organised (adj) /haɪpə'ɔ:gənəɪzɪd/  
 in particular /ɪn pə'tɪkjʊlə/  
 in person /ɪn 'pɜ:sn/  
 indoor (adj) /ɪndɔ:/

mozzafiato  
 capanna, cabina  
 cocktail  
 colonia  
 congratulazioni  
 delegazione  
 abisso

discreto (a)  
 pittoresco (a)  
 terribile  
 eloquente  
 piacevole  
 eccellente  
 esausto (a)  
 fantastico (a)  
 affascinante  
 fato  
 flessibilità  
 riuscire a  
 gigantesco (a)

portiere  
 bellissimo (a)  
 guida  
 porto  
 arpa  
 patrimonio  
 momento clou  
 collina  
 orribile  
 ultra organizzato  
 in particolare  
 di persona  
 indoor

From the helicopter there are **breathtaking** views of the Aran Islands.  
 Once you've settled into your **cabin**, one of our guides will come and visit you.  
 Meet the travel rep for a welcome **cocktail** in the bar.  
 You'll need a zoom lens to take shots of the seal **colony** on the Islands.  
 "I'm expecting a baby in June." "**Congratulations!**"  
 A **delegation** of European politicians are coming on a cultural visit.  
 We'll go back into the **depths** of time and visit giant standing stones that  
 are 5,000 years old.

He's not a mystery man but we both want to be a little **discreet**.  
 Ireland's west coast is one of the most beautiful and **dramatic** places on earth.  
 "We had a car crash on the first day of our holiday." "That sounds **dreadful**."  
 People who kiss the stone will become talkative and **eloquent**.  
 Something that you like doing is **enjoyable**.  
 The Algarve was **excellent** – really, really good.  
 You're going to be **exhausted** with all that clubbing.  
 "What did you think of Prague?" "**Fantastic**. The kids enjoyed it too."  
 Ireland's history is **fascinating** – we learnt so much.  
 Don't let **fate** and last-minute bargains make your decisions for you.  
 It's important to leave some space for **flexibility** in your plans.  
 I'll **get round to** booking the flights in a week or two.  
 The World Heritage Site of Newgrange is surrounded by **giant** standing  
 stones.

My mother's a real fan of the Real Madrid **goalkeeper**.  
 Italian women are stunning – absolutely **gorgeous!**  
 Go rock climbing under the **guidance** of an experienced instructor.  
 The historic town of Dalkey has two castles and a little **harbour**.  
 The **harp** is a musical instrument associated with Ireland.  
 Newgrange is a World **Heritage** Site.  
 The **highlight** of the day will be a guided tour of Newgrange.  
 We will visit the **Hill** of Tara, home of the ancient kings of Ireland.  
 "Did you have a good time in England?" "No, the food was **horrible!**"  
 Some people are **hyper-organised** and like to have everything under control.  
 Are you looking for anything **in particular**?  
 I wanted to break the news to my family **in person**.  
 The National Aquatic Centre is Europe's largest **indoor** waterworld.

instructor (n) C	/ɪn'strʌktə/	istruttore
kayak (n) C	/kaɪæk/	kayak
last minute (adj)	/lɑːst 'mɪnɪt/	ultimo (minuto)
lens (n) C	/lenz/	lente
make sure (v)	/,meɪk 'ʃʊə/'ʃɔː/	accertarsi
make up your mind	/,meɪk ʌp jə 'maɪnd/	decidere
memorable (adj)	/'mem(ə)rəbl/	memorabile
option (n) C	/ɒpʃn/	opzione, scelta
painful (adj)	/'peɪnfl/	penoso (a)
pilot (n) C	/'paɪlət/	pilota
pony (n) C	/'pəʊni/	pony
reckon (v)	/'rekən/	ritenere
relatively (adv)	/'relətɪvli/	relativamente
respectable (adj)	/'rɪspektəbəl/	rispettabile
rock-climbing (n) U	/'rɒk,klaɪmɪŋ/	scalata
round (sth) off v	/'raʊnd 'ɒf/	concludere
rush (v)	/'rʌʃ/	affrettarsi
saint (n) C	/'seɪnt/	santo
sculpture (n) C	/'skʌlptʃə/	scultura
seal (n) C	/'si:l/	foca
settle into (v)	/'setl 'ɪntuː/	sistemarsi
shot (n) C	/'ʃɒt/	istantanea
shy (adj)	/'ʃaɪ/	timido (a)
site (n) C	/'saɪt/	sito
step (n) C	/'step/	passo
stop off (n) C	/'stɒp 'ɒf/	scalo
stunning (adj)	/'stʌnɪŋ/	stupefacente
superb (adj)	/'sʊpə:b/	superbo (a)
talkative (adj)	/'tɔːkətɪv/	loquace
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/	terribile
thrill (n) C	/'θrɪl/	emozione
unbeatable (adj)	/'ʌn'bi:təbl/	imbattibile
unexpectedly (adv)	/'ʌnɪk'spektɪdli/	inaspettatamente

Go rock climbing under the guidance of an experienced **instructor**. After lunch there's sea-**kayaking** in Dublin Bay. I always leave things till the **last minute**. Don't forget to bring a camera with a zoom **lens**. We'll **make sure** a bicycle is waiting for you on your arrival. Let's see what the weather's like and then we'll **make up our minds**. This **memorable** day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey. What are the three **options** for the last two questions in the quiz. "I had toothache last week." "That sounds **painful**." The **pilot** was very kind and took us to some amazing places. Our guide will take you for a **pony** ride along the beach. I **reckon** what I'm most looking forward to is the romantic walks along the beaches. It's a big difference in price for a **relatively** small difference in time. For those of you who like to lie in the excursion leaves at the very **respectable** time of 11.30. Experience the thrills of **rock-climbing**. To **round the day off** there's a visit to the National Aquatic Centre. I'll give you a call tomorrow. Must **rush**. **Saint** Patrick brought the message of the Bible to Slane Abbey. Visitors can see the **sculptures** in the Crawford Gallery. There's a **seal** colony on the Aran Islands. We've just **settled into** our hotel. Bring a camera with a zoom lens for once-in-a-lifetime **shots** of the seal colony. "Do you think he's going to come over?" "No, he looks too **shy**." There will be a guided tour of the World Heritage **Site** of Newgrange. The next **step** is to book a flight. There's an Air France flight to Tokyo with a **stop off** in Paris. Italian women are **stunning** – absolutely gorgeous! The weather was awful but the hotel was **superb**. People who kiss the stone will become **talkative** and eloquent. "How was the skiing?" "**Terrible**. There was no snow." Experience the **thrills** of rock climbing. Something that is **unbeatable** is excellent. If something turns up, it happens **unexpectedly**.

up in the air	/ʌp ɪn ði: 'eə/	ancora da vedere	“When’s he going?” “He doesn’t know yet ... it’s all very <b>up in the air.</b> ”
via (prep)	/vaɪə/	via	The flight is <b>via</b> Paris and takes just over 14 hours.
wind surfing (n) U	/wɪn(d) sɜ:fɪŋ/	windsurf	<b>Wind surfing</b> is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board.
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	meraviglioso (a)	We had a <b>wonderful</b> holiday in Ireland – very enjoyable.
zoom (v)	/zu:m/	zoom	Don’t forget to bring a camera with a <b>zoom</b> lens.

## Unit 7

### Phrasal verbs with *live*

live for (sth)	/lɪv fə/	vivere per	I can’t understand people who <b>live for</b> their work.
live off (sth/sb)	/lɪv ɒf/	vivere a spese di	There’s no point working if you can <b>live off</b> social security.
live on (sth)	/lɪv ɒn/	sopravvivere	I don’t need much money to <b>live on</b> – just enough for the basics.
live out of (sth)	/lɪv aʊt əv/	vivere fuori (sempre lontano da casa)	I love travelling and am happy <b>living out of</b> a suitcase.
live through (sth)	/lɪv θru:/	passare attraverso	You haven’t really lived if you haven’t <b>lived through</b> difficult times.
live up to (sth)	/lɪv 'ʌp tə/	essere all’altezza di	I’m not interested in <b>living up to</b> my parents’ expectations.

### Metaphors

an unexpected turn	/ən ʌnɪk,spektɪd 'tɜ:n/	una svolta inattesa	Her life took <b>an unexpected turn</b> when she went back to Edinburgh.
at a crossroads	/æt ə 'krɒsrəʊdz/	ad un bivio	She found herself <b>at a crossroads</b> . Should she stay in Portugal or move back to the UK?
embark on a new stage of life	/ɪm,bɑ:k ɒn ə ,nju: ,steɪdʒ əv 'laɪf/	iniziare una nuova fase della propria vita	She moved to Portugal where she <b>embarked on a new stage of life</b> .
go their separate ways	/,gəʊ ðeə seprət 'weɪz/	andarsene ciascuno per la propria strada	The marriage ended in divorce and the couple <b>went their separate ways</b> .
her life took off	/hɜ: ,laɪf tʊk 'ɒf/	la sua vita cambiò in meglio	<b>Her life took off</b> after she completed the first Harry Potter book.
move on	/mu:v 'ɒn/	progredire	She wanted to <b>move on</b> and went to Portugal.
no turning back	/nəʊ tɜ:nɪŋ 'bæk/	nessuna possibilità di ripensamento	When Hollywood bought the film rights to Harry Potter there was <b>no turning back</b> .
take a new direction	/teɪk ə ,nju: dɪ'rekʃn/	prendere una nuova direzione	After the divorce she decided that it was time to <b>take a new direction</b> .

## Life stages

adolescent (n) C	/ˌædəˈlesnt/	adolescente	He's a typical <b>adolescent</b> – rebellious and irresponsible.
adult (adj)/(n) C	/ˌædʌlt; ədʌlt/	adulto	She's still a teenager but she's very <b>adult</b> in some ways. (adj) In Britain you're legally an <b>adult</b> when you're 18. (n)
elderly (adj)	/ˈeldəli/	anziano	She decided to ask an <b>elderly</b> relative for advice.
in your early/late forties	/ɪn jɔː ˌɜːli/leɪt ˈfɔːtiz/	all'inizio/fine dei quaranta	She's middle-aged – in <b>her late</b> forties or <b>early fifties</b> .
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdl'eɪdʒd/	di mezza età	She's <b>middle-aged</b> – in her late forties or early fifties.
pensioner (n) C	/ˈpenʃ(ə)nə/	pensionato	He's a <b>pensioner</b> now, but he's still very active.
retired (adj)	/rɪˈtaɪəd/	in pensione	He's <b>retired</b> and living in a home for the elderly.
teenager (n) C	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	teenager	She's still a <b>teenager</b> but she's very adult in some ways.
toddler (n) C	/ˈtɒdlə/	bambino che muove i primi passi	A <b>toddler</b> is a young child who is learning how to walk.

## Exclamations with *what*

What a day!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈdeɪ/	Che giornata!	The car broke down on the way to work and then I fell and twisted my ankle – <b>what a day!</b>
What a good idea!	/ˌwɒt ə ˌɡʊd aɪdɪə/	Che buona idea!	“I’ll see if his address is in the phone book.” “ <b>What a good idea!</b> ”
What a mess!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈmes/	Che pasticcio!	“I’ve got tomato ketchup all over my T-shirt.” “ <b>What a mess!</b> ”
What a night!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪt/	Che notte!	We missed the last bus and there were no taxis so we had to walk 5 km home. <b>What a night!</b>
What a nightmare!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪtmeə/	Che incubo!	“She’s lost her job, her husband’s left her and now she’s broken her leg.” “ <b>What a nightmare!</b> ”
What a nuisance!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnjuːsəns/	Che seccatura!	“There was no hot water this morning so I couldn’t have a shower.” “ <b>What a nuisance!</b> ”
What a relief!	/ˌwɒt ə rɪˈliːf/	Che sollievo!	“The doctor said it was nothing serious.” “ <b>What a relief!</b> ”
What a shame!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈʃeɪm/	Che vergogna!	“I thought we were going to win but the other team scored in the last minute.” “ <b>What a shame!</b> ”
What a surprise!	/ˌwɒt ə səˈpraɪz/	Che sorpresa!	“For the first time in my life, he bought me some flowers.” “ <b>What a surprise!</b> ”
What a waste of time!	/ˌwɒt ə ˌweɪst əv ˈtaɪm/	Che perdita di tempo!	“We spent five hours queuing to try and get a ticket.” “ <b>What a waste of time!</b> ”
What an idiot!	/ˌwɒt ən ˈɪdɪət/	Che idiota!	“... then he said that Slovakia was the capital of the Czech Republic.” “ <b>What an idiot!</b> ”
What bad luck!	/ˌwɒt ˌbæd ˈlʌk/	Che sfortuna!	“I lost £50 in the street today.” “ <b>What bad luck!</b> ”

## Other words & phrases

admirer (n) C	/əd'maɪrə/	ammiratore	Her secret <b>admirer</b> was heartbroken and left for Australia.
anniversary (n) C	/ˌænɪ'vɜːs(ə)ri/	anniversario	It's mum and dad's wedding <b>anniversary</b> next weekend.
appreciate (v)	/ə'priːʃiət/	essere grato, apprezzare	I'd <b>appreciate</b> it if you didn't mention this to anyone.
aspect (n) C	/ˈæspekt/	aspetto	What <b>aspects</b> of your job do you really enjoy?
blow out (v)	/bləʊ 'aʊt/	spegnere	They'll help her <b>blow out</b> all the candles on her birthday cake!
blush (v)	/blʌʃ/	arrossire	She <b>blushed</b> with embarrassment.
cheers	/tʃiəz/	allegria!	Am I glad it's Friday! <b>Cheers</b> .
childcare (n) U	/tʃaɪldkeə/	cure pediatriche	We were paying more in <b>childcare</b> than I was earning.
compete (v)	/kəm'pi:t/	competere	If somebody <b>competes</b> in something they try to be more successful than other people.
confess (v)	/kən'fes/	confessare	He <b>confessed</b> his secret love to Maria and the couple got married.
consequence (n) C	/kɒnsɪkwəns/	conseguenza	Do you think that children can understand the <b>consequences</b> of their actions?
consultancy (n) C	/kən'sʌltənsi/	lavoro di consulenza	I sometimes do <b>consultancy</b> work in the evenings.
consultant (n) C	/kən'sʌltənt/	consulente	Zoe was a successful PR <b>consultant</b> whose life was going well.
contract (n) C	/kɒntrækt/	contratto	Steve receives an offer of a professional <b>contract</b> with a top football club.
ditch (n) C	/dɪtʃ/	fosso	Maria was so shocked she fell in a <b>ditch</b> !
dither (v)	/dɪðə/	esitare	Take the job! Stop <b>dithering</b> !
drop (n) C	/drɒp/	goccia	Maria says the odd <b>drop</b> of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.
eager (adj)	/iːgə/	entusiasta	If you are <b>eager</b> about something, you do it with enthusiasm.
embarrassment (n) U	/ɪm'bærəsmənt/	imbarazzo	She blushed with <b>embarrassment</b> .
epidemic (n) C	/epɪ'demɪk/	epidemia	William died in a flu <b>epidemic</b> .
errand (n) C	/erənd/	commissione	<b>Errands</b> are things you must do.
expectation (n) C	/ekspek'teɪʃn/	speranza, attesa	I'm not interested in living up to my parents' <b>expectations</b> .
eyesight (n) U	/aɪsaɪt/	vista	Maria's in good health although her <b>eyesight</b> is beginning to fail.
farm hand (n) C	/fɑːm 'hænd/	bracciante	How much do <b>farm hands</b> get paid?
fire (v)	/faɪə/	licenziare	The company <b>fired</b> me by text!
flu (n) U	/fluː/	influenza	William died in a <b>flu</b> epidemic.
get in touch with (sb)	/ˌget ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	mettersi in contatto con	We tried to <b>get in touch with</b> friends and family all over the world.
graduate (v)/(n) C	/ˌgrædʒuːeɪt/ (v); /ˌgrædʒuːət/ (n)	laurearsi laureato/a	When someone <b>graduates</b> , they complete their studies at university or college. (v) A <b>graduate</b> is someone who has a degree from a university or college. (n)

guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	colpevole	Jeff felt <b>guilty</b> about leaving his son for so many hours every day.
heartbroken (adj)	/ˈhɑːt,breɪkən/	col cuore infranto	Tom was <b>heartbroken</b> and left for Australia.
hell (n) U	/hel/	inferno	The company fired her by text and suddenly life was “ <b>hell</b> ”.
invitation (n) C	/ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/	invito	We’ve received more than 50 replies to our <b>invitations</b> .
irresponsible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/	irresponsabile	Teenagers can be very <b>irresponsible</b> .
jealous (adj)	/ˈdʒeləs/	geloso (a)	I’m not sure I want to get married to someone who gets <b>jealous</b> .
ketchup (n) U	/ˈketʃʌp/	ketchup	I’ve got tomato <b>ketchup</b> all over my T-shirt!
lamb (n) C	/læm/	agnello	Watching a <b>lamb</b> being born is incredible.
loose (adj)	/luːs/	largo (a)	I ordered a new wedding ring because this one is getting a bit <b>loose</b> .
make sense	/ˌmeɪk ˈsens/	aver senso	We were paying more in childcare than I was earning. It didn’t <b>make</b> much <b>sense</b> .
miss out on (sth) (v)	/mɪs ˈaʊt ɒn/	perdere (qualcosa)	I don’t want to <b>miss out on</b> Ben’s childhood.
moving (adj)	/ˈmuːvɪŋ/	commovente	Watching a lamb being born is one of the most <b>moving</b> experiences I’ve ever had.
nappy (n) C	/ˈnæpi/	pannolino	The days are full of shopping, cleaning and <b>nappy</b> changing!
newsreader (n) C	/ˈnjuːzˌriːdər/	annunciatore, annunciatrice	She works as an early morning <b>newsreader</b> .
nursery (n) C	/ˈnɜːs(ə)ri/	asilo nido	When my wife went back to work we had to put Ben into a <b>nursery</b> all day.
occasion (n) C	/əˈkeɪʒn/	occasione	She wants to look good for her birthday and has been putting together a special outfit for the <b>occasion</b> .
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	occasionale	She says the <b>odd</b> drop of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.
orchestra (n) C	/ˈɔːkɪstrə/	orchestra	Dave is a violinist looking for a job with one of the London <b>orchestras</b> .
outfit (n) C	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	vestito, mise	Maria has been putting together a special <b>outfit</b> for her birthday.
over-worked (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈwɜːkt/	carico di lavoro	Someone who is <b>over-worked</b> has too much work to do.
physically (adv)	/ˈfɪzɪkli/	fisicamente	Work on the farm is <b>physically</b> very tiring.
playgroup (n) C	/ˈpleɪˌɡruːp/	scuola materna	There are plenty of <b>playgroups</b> and toddlers clubs.
PR (public relations) (n pl)	/ˈpiːɑː/	PR (relazioni pubbliche)	Zoe was a successful <b>PR</b> consultant in London.
promotion (n) C/U	/ˌprɒˈməʊʃn/	promozione	Briony is not sure if she should accept the <b>promotion</b> .
pursue (v)	/pəˈsjuː/	perseguire	If you <b>pursue</b> something, you follow it.
put two and two together	/pʊt ˌtuː ən ˌtuː təˈɡeðə/	fare due più due, trarre le debite conclusioni	You’re always on the phone to Japan. It didn’t take much to <b>put two and two together</b> .
radical (adj)	/ˈrædɪkl/	radicale	Would you like to make a <b>radical</b> change to your lifestyle?
redundancy (n) C	/rɪˈdʌndənsi/	cassa integrazione	<b>Redundancy</b> is the best thing that has ever happened to me!
regret (n) C/(v)	/rɪˈɡret/	rimpianto	Zoe has no <b>regrets</b> about her change of lifestyle. (n)
		rimpiangere	Do you think that Zoe will <b>regret</b> her decision later? (v)
scholarship (n) C	/ˈskɒləʃɪp/	borsa di studio	Steve has won a <b>scholarship</b> to university and all his fees will be paid.

set up (v)	/ˌset 'ʌp/	allestire
sherry (n) U	/ʃeri/	sherry
social security (n) U	/ˌsəʊʃl sɪ'kjʊərəti/	previdenza sociale
stressful (adj)	/'stresfl/	stressante
superficial (adj)	/ˌsu:pə'fiʃl/	superficiale
take (sth/sb) seriously	/ˌteɪk 'sɪəriəsli/	prendere (qualcosa, qualcuno) sul serio
tattoo (n) C	/tæ'tu:/	tatuaggio
tiredness (n) U	/taɪəd'nəs/	stanchezza
travel expenses (n pl)	/'trævl ɪk'spensəz/	spese di viaggio
tropical (adj)	/trɒpɪkl/	tropicale
unsure (adj)	/ʌn'ʃʊ:/	insicuro (a)
the unthinkable (n)	/ði: ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/	l'impensabile
violinist (n) C	/ˌvaɪə'lɪnɪst/	violinista

Tom left for Australia to **set up** a new home.

The odd drop of **sherry** in the evenings has helped me live so long!

There's no point working if you can live off **social security**.

Starting a new job can be very **stressful**.

Everything about my past life suddenly seemed **superficial**.

Kathy refused to **take** Zoe **seriously** at first.

You have to be 18 to get a **tattoo**.

I was often stressed in London but this is a good healthy **tiredness**.

After tax and **travel expenses** we were paying more in childcare than I was earning.

Would you like to open a beach bar on a **tropical** island?

When I first started the job I was nervous and **unsure**.

**The unthinkable** happened when she received a text message telling her she was out of work.

Dave is a **violinist** who plays the violin for customers in a restaurant.

## Unit 8

### Newspapers

article (n) C	/ɑ:tɪkl/	articolo
circulation (n) U	/ˌsɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃn/	circolazione
daily (adj)/(n) C	/'deɪli/	quotidiano (a)
feature (n) C/(v)	/'fi:tʃə/	quotidiano servizio speciale
headline (n) C	/'hedlaɪn/	presentare titolo
journalist (n) C	/'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	giornalista
left-wing (adj)	/'left ,wɪŋ/	di sinistra
news coverage (n) U	/'nju:z ,kʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/	servizi di cronaca

Which kind of newspaper **articles** do you find most interesting?

*The Sun* has a **circulation** of many millions.

Seven out of ten Australian **daily** newspapers are owned by News Corporation. (adj)

A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day. (n)

*The Daily Telegraph* contains special **features** on subjects such as gardening and motoring. (n)

It **features** articles on subjects such as motoring and gardening. (v)

The front page of *The Sun* has a large **headline** and photo.

*The Daily Telegraph* has **journalists** all over the world.

*The Guardian* is considered a **left-wing** newspaper.

As well as its **news coverage** it contains features on subjects such as gardening and motoring.

press (n) U	/pres/	stampa
quality newspaper (n) C	/ˈkwɒləti ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	giornale di qualità
right-wing (adj)	/raɪt ˈwɪŋ/	di destra

The man's solicitor made a statement to the **press**.  
*The Daily Telegraph* is the most popular **quality newspaper**.  
It is widely accepted that *The Daily Telegraph* is a **right-wing** newspaper.

## Compound nouns (driving)

childminder (n) C	/tʃaɪldmaɪndə/	governante
credit card (n) C	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	carta di credito
driving licence (n) C	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	patente
ID card (n) C	/aɪˈdiː ˌkɑːd/	carta d'identità
mobile phone (n) C	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	cellulare
motorway (n) C	/ˌməʊtəˌweɪ/	autostrada
no-parking zone (n) C	/nəʊˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌzəʊn/	zona in cui c'è divieto di sosta
one-way street (n) C	/ˌwʌnweɪ ˈstri:t/	strada a senso unico
police station (n) C	/pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn/	stazione di polizia
seatbelt (n) C	/siːtbelt/	cintura di sicurezza
speed limit (n) C	/spiːd ˌlɪmɪt/	limite di velocità
traffic lights (n) C	/ˈtræfɪk ˌlaɪts/	semaforo

I'll be late picking up the kids from the **childminder's**.  
The bag contained money and **credit cards**.  
I have to go down to the police station and show them my **driving licence**.  
The bag contained money, credit cards and an **ID card**.  
You must not use a **mobile phone** while you're driving.  
A **motorway** is a road with several lanes that vehicles can drive fast on.  
You must not park your car in a **no-parking zone**.  
You must not drive the wrong way down a **one-way street**.  
Linda has to go to the **police station** to show her driving licence.  
A policewoman stopped me because I wasn't wearing my **seatbelt**.  
You must not drive over the **speed limit**.  
A policewoman stopped me at the **traffic lights**.

## Law and order

arrest (v)	/əˈrest/	arrestare
clue (n) C	/kluː/	idea, indizio
court (n) C	/kɔːt/	tribunale, corte
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crimine
criminal (n) C	/ˈkrɪmɪnl/	criminale
evidence (n) U	/ˈeɪvɪdəns/	prova
gangster (n) C	/ˈgæŋstə/	gangster
guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	colpevole
innocent (adj)	/ɪˈnəsənt/	innocente
judge (n) C	/dʒʌdʒ/	giudice
jury (n) C	/dʒʊəri/	giuria
mask (n) C	/mɑːsk/	maschera
punishment (n) C	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	punizione
revolver (n) C	/rɪˈvɒlvə/	rivoltella

It did not take police long to **arrest** the criminals.  
He hasn't a **clue** what he wants to do.  
The trial began two months later in the High **Court**.  
Witnesses are people who see a **crime**.  
It did not take police long to arrest the **criminals**.  
**Evidence** is information that shows who is responsible for a crime.  
*Bonnie and Clyde* is a famous **gangster** movie.  
The jury decides if a person is **guilty** or innocent.  
The jury decides if a person is guilty or **innocent**.  
The **judge** sentenced the men to ten years in prison.  
The judge told the **jury** to find the men guilty.  
The **masks** were too small and the men couldn't see where they were going.  
When a judge sentences someone, he or she gives that person a **punishment**.  
The men left their bag, containing masks and a **revolver**, on the bus.

rob (v)	/rɒb/	rapinare
robber (n) C	/rɒbə/	rapinatore
robbery (n) C	/rɒbəri/	rapina
sentence (v)	/ˈsentəns/	condannare
stick-up (n) C	/ˈstɪkʌp/	rapina
trial (n) C	/ˈtraɪəl/	processo
violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	violento (a)
witness (n) C	/ˈwɪtnəs/	testimone

The men attempted to **rob** a branch of the Cheltenham Savings Bank. The **robbers** went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun. The **robbery** happened at ten o'clock and more than £10,000 was stolen. The judge **sentenced** the men to ten years in prison. The robbers ran into a launderette and shouted, "This is a **stick-up!**" The **trial** began two months later in the High Court. A man killed a policeman after watching a **violent** Hollywood thriller. **Witnesses** are people who see a crime.

## Other words & phrases

abandon (v)	/əˈbændən/	abbandonare
access (n) U	/ˈæksɪs/	incontro
annual (adj)	/ˈænjʊəl/	annuo
attitude (n) C	/ˈætɪ.tjuːd/	atteggiamento
best-selling (adj)	/ˌbestˈselɪŋ/	più venduto
biscuit (n) C	/ˈbɪskɪt/	biscotto
bomb (n) C	/bɒm/	bomba
cable (n) C	/ˈkeɪbl/	cavo
cheerful (adj)	/ˈtʃɪəfl/	allegro (a)
corporation (n) C	/ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃn/	corporazione
cream (n) U	/kriːm/	panna
cyclist (n) C	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	ciclista
demand (v)	/dɪˈmɑːnd/	richiedere
demonstration (n) C	/ˌdeməˈnstrəɪʃn/	dimostrazione
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔːst/	divorziato (a)
engineering (n) U	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	ingegneria
facilities (n pl)	/fəˈsɪlɪtɪz/	servizi
flan (n) C/U	/flæn/	flan
fountain (n) C	/ˈfaʊntɪn/	fontana
globalization (n) U	/ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	globalizzazione
investigative (adj)	/ɪnˈvestɪɡətɪv/	investigativo (a)
lane (n) C	/leɪn/	corsia

Not wanting to **abandon** their plans, the men went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun. Divorced fathers protested at being refused **access** to their children. My **annual** salary is £13,500. What is Colin Ashley's **attitude** towards America? The **best-selling** newspaper in the UK is *The Sun*. He found a packet of **biscuits** and ate them. If I found a **bomb** in the street, I would go to the police. BSKyB is a **cable** TV company. You don't sound very **cheerful**. What's the matter? Seven out of ten Australian daily newspapers are owned by News **Corporation**. Bill Gates was hit in the face with a **cream** pie. 60 **cyclists** rode naked through Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities for **cyclists**. Nurses are **demanding** better pay. Have you ever been on a **demonstration**? **Divorced** fathers were protesting at being refused access to their children. If you'd studied **engineering**, you'd have found a better-paid job. They were protesting at the lack of **facilities** for cyclists in Madrid. A **flan** is a cake or pie without a top. Protestors cooled off in the Cibeles **Fountain**. Three women were arrested at an Anti-**Globalization** demonstration. An **investigative** journalist needs a lot of patience. You must not drive slowly in the fast **lane** of a motorway.

launderette (n) C	/ˌlɔːndə'ret/	lavanderia a gettone	Surprised customers in the <b>launderette</b> laughed and suggested they try the bank next door.
link (v)	/lɪŋk/	collegare	If two people or things are <b>linked</b> , they are related to each other in some way.
living conditions (n pl)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	condizioni di vita	If we had decent <b>living conditions</b> , the protest wouldn't be necessary.
look-alike (n) C	/ˈlʊkəˌlaɪk/	sosia	A group of Elvis Presley <b>look-alikes</b> danced to the London family courts.
movie (n) C	/ˈmuːvi/	film	<i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is one of the most famous gangster <b>movies</b> of all time.
naked (adj)	/ˈneɪkɪd/	nudo (a)	Cyclists rode <b>naked</b> through the streets of Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities.
negotiation (n) C	/nɪˌɡəʊˈrɪeɪʃn/	negoziato	After a day of <b>negotiations</b> four of the prisoners came down from the roof.
network (n) C	/ˈnetwɜːk/	rete televisiva, network	News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV <b>networks</b> .
overcrowding (n) U	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪŋ/	superaffollamento	The protest at the prison was the result of <b>overcrowding</b> .
pathetic (adj)	/pəˈθetɪk/	patetico (a)	The judge described the men as <b>pathetic</b> .
pie (n) C/U	/paɪ/	torta	Bill Gates was hit in the face with a cream <b>pie</b> .
point (v)	/pɔɪnt/	puntare	He <b>pointed</b> his gun and demanded £5,000.
pompous (adj)	/ˈpɒmpəs/	pomposo (a), tronfio (a)	He wouldn't throw cream pies at these people if they were less <b>pompous</b> .
public figure (n) C	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈfɪɡə/	personaggio pubblico	For the last 30 years Godin has been throwing pies at some of our most pompous <b>public figures</b> .
publish (v)	/ˌpʌblɪʃ/	pubblicare	His latest book was <b>published</b> earlier this week.
reasonable (adj)	/ˈriːznəbl/	ragionevole	How would you feel if you were not paid a <b>reasonable</b> salary?
roof (n) C	/ruːf/	tetto	Prisoners stood on the <b>roof</b> of Wealstun prison to protest.
salary (n) C	/ˈsæl(ə)ri/	stipendio	The starting <b>salary</b> for a nurse is £10,000.
schedule (n) C	/ˈʃedjuːl/	orario	In TV people work to very tight <b>schedules</b> .
scribble (v)	/ˈskrɪbl/	scrivere in fretta	I'll <b>scribble</b> down the address for you.
slip (v)	/slɪp/	scivolare	Michael <b>slipped</b> and fell on the polished floor.
statement (n) C	/ˈsteɪtmənt/	dichiarazione	One of the fathers made a <b>statement</b> to the press.
strike (n) C/(v)	/straɪk/	sciopero	Over 5,000 Scottish nurses have entered the second week of a <b>strike</b> . (n)
studio (n) C	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	colpire	Pie man <b>strikes</b> again and hits Bill Gates in the face with a cream pie. (v)
summing-up (n) C	/ˌsʌmɪŋˈʌp/	studio	News Corporation controls 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fox <b>studios</b> .
symbol (n) C	/ˈsɪmbl/	conclusioni	In his <b>summing-up</b> the judge said that the robbery was not funny.
sympathize (v)	/ˈsɪmpəˈθaɪz/	simbolo	They decided to take their clothes off as a <b>symbol</b> of their vulnerability in the traffic.
thriller (n) C	/ˈθrɪlə/	simpatizzare	Which of the protests in the articles do you <b>sympathize</b> with the most?
toy (n) C	/tɔɪ/	thriller, giallo	A man killed a policeman after watching a violent Hollywood <b>thriller</b> .
traffic (n) U	/ˈtræfɪk/	giocattolo	The robbers went into a <b>toy</b> shop to buy two clown masks and a gun.
		traffico	<b>Traffic</b> in London came to a stop because of the protest.

treatment (n) U/C	/ˈtri:tmənt/
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljəbl/
value (n) C	/ˈvælju:/
vulnerability (n) C	/ˌvʌln(ə)rəˈbɪləti/
war (n) C	/wɔ:/
write-off (n) C	/raɪtɒf/

cura
valle
di valore
valore
vulnerabilità
guerra
inutilizzabile

The men received **treatment** in hospital for their injuries.  
 A **valley** is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.  
 Thieves stole several **valuable** paintings from their home.  
 Your book has been described as an attack on American **values**. Is that fair?  
 They took their clothes off as a symbol of their **vulnerability** in the Madrid traffic.  
 Journalists often have to travel to countries at **war**.  
 I'm all right but the van's a **write-off**.

## Unit 9

### Shopping

corner shop (n) C	/ˌkɔːnə ˈʃɒp/
discount shop (n) C	/ˈdɪskaʊnt ˌʃɒp/
high street shopping (n) U	/ˌhaɪ ˌstri:t ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
online shopping (n) U	/ˌɒnlɑɪn ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
shop assistant (n) C	/ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/
shopaholic (n) C	/ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/
shoplifter (n) C	/ˈʃɒplɪftə/
shopping centre (n) C	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/
shopping mall (n) C	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæl/
window-shopping (n) U	/ˌwɪndəʊˌʃɒpɪŋ/

negozio all'angolo
discount
shopping nella via principale
acquisto on-line
commesso/a
maniaco dello shopping
cleptomane
centro commerciale
centro commerciale
guardare le vetrine (senza comprare)

A **corner shop** is a small shop on the corner of a street.  
 A **discount shop** is a shop that sells things at reduced prices.  
**High street shopping** is shopping in the main street of a town or city.  
**Online shopping** is shopping on the Internet.  
 A **shop assistant** is someone whose job is to serve people in a shop.  
 A **shopaholic** is someone who enjoys buying things.  
 A **shoplifter** is someone who steals things from a shop.  
 Most big **shopping centres** are on the outskirts of town.  
 A **shopping mall** is a large building with a lot of shops.  
**Window-shopping** is the activity of looking at things in shop windows.

### Containers

bottle (n) C	/ˈbɒtl/
box (n) C	/bɒks/
can (n) C	/kæn/
carton (n) C	/ˈkɑːtn/
jar (n) C	/dʒɑː/
packet (n) C	/ˈpækɪt/
tin (n) C	/tɪn/
tub (n) C	/tʌb/

bottiglia
scatola
lattina
cartoccio
barattolo
scatola, pacco
lattina
recipiente

I spent all my money on an expensive **bottle** of champagne.  
 A **box** of matches, please.  
 A **can** of lemonade, please.  
 I bought a **carton** of low-fat milk.  
 They bought a **jar** of marmalade.  
 A typical English food item is a **packet** of English tea bags.  
 We bought six **tins** of cat food for the cat.  
 Can I have a **tub** of margarine?

## Collocations with *take*

take a look at (sth)	/,teɪk ə 'lʊk ət/	dare un'occhiata	<b>Take a look at</b> our bargain basement for more information.
take advantage of (sth)	/,teɪk əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ əv/	approfittare	<b>Take advantage of</b> our free delivery service.
take (sb's) advice	/,teɪk əd'vaɪs/	accettare i consigli (di qualcuno)	Can't find that special present? <b>Take our advice</b> , buy a gift voucher.
take (sb's) breath away	/,teɪk 'breθ ə,weɪ/	lasciar (qualcuno) senza fiato	The beauty of the landscape will <b>take your breath away</b> .
take (sb's) word for (sth)	/,teɪk 'wɜ:d fə/	credere (a qualcuno) sulla parola	<b>Take our word for it</b> – you've come to the right place.
take time	/,teɪk 'taɪm/	prendersi una pausa	<b>Take time</b> out of your busy day to look after yourself.

## Other words & phrases

accessible (adj)	/ək'sesəbl/	accessibile	The shopping centre is easily <b>accessible</b> for wheelchair users.
accurately (adv)	/ækjʊrətli/	accuratamente	The list tries to analyse the nation's buying habits as <b>accurately</b> as possible.
analyse (v)	/æ'nəlaɪz/	analizzare	The list tries to <b>analyse</b> the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible.
appeal (v)	/ə'pi:l/	attrarre	These sorts of cultural activities <b>appeal</b> to older people.
association (n) C	/ə,səʊsɪ'eɪʃn/	associazione	We represent a local parents' <b>association</b> .
basement (n) C	/beɪsmənt/	seminterrato	Take a look at our bargain <b>basement</b> for more information.
basket (n) C	/bɑ:skɪt/	paniere	How many things in the shopping <b>basket</b> do you buy regularly?
buff (n) C	/bʌf/	patito (a), appassionato (a)	There are enough DVDs and videos to keep the keenest film <b>buff</b> happy for a long time!
burger (n) C	/bɜ:ɡə/	hamburger	British consumers are now spending more on vegetarian <b>burgers</b> and decaffeinated coffee.
cater (v)	/keɪtə/	soddisfare le esigenze	Which stores claim to <b>cater</b> for all age groups?
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	catena	Tesco is a famous supermarket <b>chain</b> in the UK.
chart (n) C	/tʃɑ:t/	(canzone) in hit-parade	The Music Centre sells lots of <b>chart</b> successes for younger customers.
classic (n) C/(adj)	/klæsɪk/	classico	We sell plenty of <b>classics</b> for those of you who are a little older. (n)
complaint (n) C	/kəm'pleɪnt/	classico (a)	A <b>classic</b> song, film etc is one that has been popular for a long time. (adj)
connoisseur (n) C	/kɒnə'sɜ:/	reclamo	"I've got a problem with ..." is one way of making a <b>complaint</b> .
contact (v)	/kɒntækt/	esperto/a	The Music Centre sells loads of new releases for the music <b>connoisseur</b> .
cracker (n) C	/krækə/	contattare	<b>Contact</b> us via phone or email.
cranberry (n) C	/krænb(ə)rɪ/	cracker	<b>Crackers</b> are dry biscuits that you eat with cheese.
		mirtillo	A carton of <b>cranberry</b> juice, please.

crisp (n) C	/krisp/	patatina	A packet of <b>crisps</b> , please.
cross off (v)	/,krɒs 'ɒf/	eliminare	Less healthy food items have been <b>crossed off</b> the typical British consumer's list.
cut (sth) short	/,kʌt 'ʃɔ:t/	ridurre il tempo (per gli acquisti)	In a shopping mall you don't have to <b>cut</b> your shopping trip <b>short</b> to find something to eat.
cybernaut (n) C	/saɪbənɔ:t/	cibernauta	Are your classmates <b>cybernauts</b> or technophobes?
decaffeinated (adj)	/di:'kæfɪneɪtɪd/	decaffeinato (a)	People are spending more money on vegetarian burgers and <b>decaffeinated</b> coffee.
delivery (n) C	/dɪ'lɪv(ə)ri/	consegna	Take advantage of our free <b>delivery</b> service.
discount (n) C	/'dɪskaʊnt/	discount	Some stores offer <b>discounts</b> on selected items.
electronic (adj)	/,elek'trɒnɪk/	elettronico (a)	The nation's shopping basket also includes <b>electronic</b> goods.
exception (n) C	/ɪk'sepʃn/	eccezione	Are those calls to Japan an <b>exception</b> to the rule about not making personal calls on company phones?
fraud (n) U	/frɔ:d/	truffa	E-shoppers should be protected against credit card <b>fraud</b> ?
free-range (adj)	/,fri:'reɪndʒ/	ruspante	<b>Free-range</b> chicken appears in this year's basket.
frustrated (adj)	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/	frustrato (a)	If I miss out on a shopping opportunity I get pretty <b>frustrated</b> .
gift (n) C	/gɪft/	regalo	Why not buy a <b>gift</b> voucher as a present?
gin (n) U	/dʒɪn/	gin	There isn't any <b>gin</b> in the shopping basket.
greeting (n) C	/ˈgri:tɪŋ/	saluto	I'd like to send the CDs to a friend with a special birthday <b>greeting</b> .
guarantee (n) C/(v)	/,gærən'ti:/	garanzia	A <b>guarantee</b> is a promise that something will definitely happen. (n)
hand-made (adj)	/ˈhænd,meɪd/	garantire	Your gift is <b>guaranteed</b> to arrive in style with our free delivery service. (v)
herb (n) C	/hɜ:b/	fatto a mano	I can spend hours in a stationery shop. I love <b>hand-made</b> paper.
hot-air balloon (n) C	/hɒt 'eə bə'lʊ:n/	erbetta	We sell flowers, plants, <b>herbs</b> and spices.
household (n) C/(adj)	/ˈhaʊs,həʊld/	pallone aerostatico	This month's special offer is a ride in a <b>hot-air balloon</b> .
landscape (n) C	/ˈlændskeɪp/	famiglia	Very few <b>households</b> bought fresh pasta 20 years ago.
leaf (n) C	/li:f/	(articolo) per la casa	The basket also includes electronic and <b>household</b> goods. (adj)
lemonade (n) U	/ˌleməˈneɪd/	panorama	Let the beauty of the <b>landscape</b> take your breath away!
lighter (n) C	/ˈlaɪtə/	foglia	The basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad <b>leaves</b> .
low-fat (adj)	/ˈləʊ,fæt/	limonata, gazzosa	A bottle of <b>lemonade</b> , please.
luxury (n) C	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	accendino	Apparently we prefer <b>lighters</b> to matches.
margarine (n) U	/ˌmɑ:dʒəˈri:n/	ipocalorico (a)	A lot of people now buy <b>low-fat</b> milk.
marmalade (n) U	/ˈmɑ:məˌleɪd/	lusso	Mineral water was considered a <b>luxury</b> 10 years ago.
memorabilia (n) U	/ˌmem(ə)rəˈbɪliə/	margarina	The basket contains a tub of olive oil-based <b>margarine</b> .
		marmellata di arance	A jar of <b>marmalade</b> , please.
		oggetti da collezione	<b>Memorabilia</b> are objects that you collect because they are connected with something that interests you.

monopoly (n) C	/mə'nɒpəli/	monopolio	BT used to be a government company and had a <b>monopoly</b> .
olive oil (n) U	/ˌɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	olio d'oliva	Very few households bought <b>olive oil</b> 20 years ago. (n)
organic (adj)	/ɔ:'gænɪk/	biologico (a)	The typical consumer is spending more on <b>organic</b> fruit and vegetables.
out of favour	/aʊt əv 'feɪvə/	in declino	Traditional drinks such as lemonade are falling <b>out of favour</b> .
outskirts (n pl)	/aʊtskɜ:ts/	periferia	Big shopping centres are usually on the <b>outskirts</b> of town.
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	sfilata	A fashion <b>parade</b> is an event at which models show new styles of clothes.
peak (n) C	/pi:k/	periodo di massima diffusione	At their <b>peak</b> there were more than 140,000 phone boxes.
peanut (n) C	/pi:nʌt/	arachide	A couple of packets of <b>peanuts</b> , please.
precious (adj)	/preʃəs/	prezioso (a)	Don't waste <b>precious</b> time travelling to your local garden centre.
priority (n) C	/praɪ'ɒrəti/	priorità	Number One <b>priority</b> is to stop people making personal calls on the company phones.
product (n) C	/prɒdʌkt/	prodotto	What are the typical <b>products</b> in the nation's shopping basket?
proposal (n) C	/prə'pəʊzl/	proposta	You must present your <b>proposal</b> for the new shopping area to the class.
query (n) C	/kwɪəri/	domanda	A <b>query</b> is a question that you ask because you want information.
queue (n) C/(v)	/kju:/	coda	A <b>queue</b> is a line of people waiting for something.
range (n) C	/reɪndʒ/	gamma	Not many web sites offer such a wide <b>range</b> of goods.
refrain from (v)	/rɪ'freɪn frəm/	evitare di	Please <b>refrain from</b> making personal calls on company phones.
release (n) C/(v)	/rɪ'li:s/	novità	Choose from our range of new <b>releases</b> and all-time classics. (n)
salad (n) U/C	/sæləd/	far uscire, distribuire	If you <b>release</b> a film, video or CD, you make it available for people to buy. (v)
sale (n) C	/seɪl/	insalata	The shopping basket includes a bag of pre-washed <b>salad</b> leaves.
screenplay (n) C	/skri:npleɪ/	vendita	Take a look at our summer <b>sales</b> .
security (n) U	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/	sceneggiatura	There are enough videos, DVDs and <b>screenplays</b> to keep the keenest film buff happy.
slice (n) C	/slaɪs/	sicurezza	<b>Security</b> is safety from attack, harm or damage.
souvenir (n) C	/su:və'nɪə/	fetta	Packets of cheese <b>slices</b> are not as popular now.
spice (n) C	/speɪs/	souvenir, ricordo	Are there any shops that sell <b>souvenirs</b> ?
spill (v)	/spɪl/	spezia	We sell flowers, plants, herbs and <b>spices</b> .
statistic (n) C	/stətɪstɪk/	versare	You haven't <b>spilled</b> water over your phone, have you?
switch on (v)	/swɪtʃ 'ɒn/	statistica	The Office of <b>Statistics</b> draws up a list of goods.
technophobe (n) C	/tek'nə'fəʊb/	accendere	I couldn't even <b>switch</b> the digital camera <b>on</b> !
tidy up (v)	/taɪdi 'ʌp/	tecnofobo	Are your classmates cybernauts or <b>technophobes</b> ?
tissue (n) C	/tɪʃu:/	ordinare	The files are in a mess – they need <b>tidying up</b> .
trilogy (n) C	/trɪ'lɒdʒi/	fazzoletto di carta	A box of <b>tissues</b> , please.
		trilogia	Have you got the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> <b>trilogy</b> on DVD?

trolley (n) C	/ˈtrɒli/	carrello	Take a look at the contents of your <b>trolley</b> and see if you're part of modern Britain.
tuna (n) U/C	/ˈtjuːnə/	tonno	A tin of <b>tuna</b> , please.
unconventional (adj)	/ˌʌnkən'venʃn(ə)l/	non convenzionale	Which store specialises in both traditional and <b>unconventional</b> presents?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/	vegetariano (a) vegetariano/a	People now buy more <b>vegetarian</b> burgers and decaffeinated coffee. (adj) A <b>vegetarian</b> is someone who doesn't eat meat. (n)
vodka (n) U	/ˈvɒdkə/	vodka	People now prefer <b>vodka</b> to gin.
what a cheek	/ˌwɒt ə 'tʃiːk/	che impertinenz!	She thinks we're talking to friends on the phone. <b>What a cheek!</b> As if we had the time.
wheelchair (n) C	/ˈwiːltʃeə/	sedia a rotelle	The shopping centre should be accessible for <b>wheelchair</b> users.
wish list (n) C	/ˈwɪʃ ˌlɪst/	lista dei desideri	Someone's birthday <b>wish list</b> is the list of presents they would like to receive.
wrap (v)	/ræp/	avvolgere	Take advantage of our free gift <b>wrapping</b> and delivery service.

## Unit 10

### Illusions

act (v)	/ækt/	comportarsi	He began to <b>act</b> very strangely after their wedding.
audience (n) C	/ˌɔːdiəns/	pubblico, audience	His stage show pulls big <b>audiences</b> and success is guaranteed.
fake (adj)/(n) C	/feɪk/	finto (a) falso	Was the knife <b>fake</b> or real? (adj) A <b>fake</b> is something that looks real but is not. (n)
magician (n) C	/mə'dʒɪʃn/	mago	<b>Magicians</b> share a code of secrecy.
perform (v)	/pə'fɔːm/	eseguire	I once saw a magician <b>performing</b> an incredible trick.
pretend (v)	/prɪ'tend/	fingere	Arnaud <b>pretended</b> to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.
public (n)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	pubblico	He asked a member of the <b>public</b> to come to the front of the theatre.
reveal (v)	/rɪ'viːl/	rivelare	Magicians never <b>reveal</b> their secrets.
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/	palcoscenico	The <b>stage</b> is the part of a theatre where people perform.
trick (n) C	/trɪk/	trucco	Once we know the secret of a <b>trick</b> the magic vanishes.
vanish (v)	/ˈvænɪʃ/	svanire	The knife <b>vanished</b> and in its place were the two pieces of apple.

### Word families

certain (adj)	/sɜːtɪn/	certo (a)	Something that is <b>certain</b> is definitely true.
certainly (adv)	/sɜːtɪnli/	certamente	That's <b>certainly</b> a lot of nonsense.

certainty (n) C	/ˈsɜːnti/
definite (adj)	/def(ə)nət/
definitely (adv)	/def(ə)nətli/
impossibility (n) C	/ɪm.pɒsəˈbɪləti/
impossible (adj)	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/
improbability (n) C	/ɪm.pɒrəbəˈbɪləti/
improbable (adj)	/ɪmˈprɒbəbl/
likelihood (n) U	/ˈlaɪklihʊd/
likely (adj)	/ˈlaɪkli/
possibility (n) C	/ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/
possible (adj)	/ˌpɒsəbl/
possibly (adv)	/ˌpɒsəbli/
probability (n) C	/ˌprɒbəˈbɪləti/
probable (adj)	/ˌprɒbəbl/
probably (adv)	/ˌprɒbəbli/
uncertain (adj)	/ʌnˈsɜːtn/
uncertainty (n) C	/ʌnˈsɜːnti/
unlikely (adj)	/ʌnˈlaɪkli/

certezza
sicuro
senza alcun dubbio
impossibilità
impossibile
improbabilità
improbabile
probabilità
probabile
possibilità, eventualità
possibile
in alcun modo
probabilità
probabile
probabilmente
incerto
incertezza
improbabile

I can't say with any **certainty** that that's correct.  
 Something that is **definite** is certain.  
 I **definitely** agree with that.  
 Nobody could believe that – it's an absolute **impossibility**.  
 Something that is **impossible** cannot be done.  
 An **improbability** is something that is not likely to happen.  
 That sounds a very **improbable** idea. I'd be very surprised.  
 The **likelihood** of something happening is the chance of it happening.  
 Something that is **likely** will probably happen.  
 We don't know definitely but it's a **possibility**.  
 "Will this cost us money?" "Yes, I think it's **possible**."  
 That can't **possibly** be an alien.  
 There's very little **probability** of that being true.  
 Something that is **probable** is likely to happen.  
 People **probably** waste a lot of time when they are working.  
 Something that is **uncertain** is not definite.  
 An **uncertainty** is something that is not known or decided.  
 That's very **unlikely** to be true. I find it hard to believe.

## Verbs followed by infinitive

begin	/brɪn/
claim	/kleɪm/
deserve	/dɪˈzɜːv/
manage	/ˈmænɪdʒ/
pretend	/prɪˈtend/
refuse	/rɪˈfjuːz/
seem	/siːm/
try	/traɪ/

cominciare
pretendere, sostenere
meritare
riuscire a
fingere
rifiutare
sembrare
cercare, tentare

If something **begins**, it starts.  
 He **claimed** to be an alien.  
 He said all humans were bad and **deserved** to die.  
 He **managed** to convince people that he was the real Martin Guerre.  
 He **pretended** to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.  
 Bertrande **refused** to believe that her husband was someone else.  
 The Return of Martin Guerre tells the story of a man who is not what he **seems**.  
 More and more schools are **trying** to solve the problem of bullying.

## Idioms

bright and early	/ˌbraɪt ən ˈɜːli/
drag your feet	/ˌdræɡ jə ˈfiːt/
get cracking	/ˌɡet ˈkrækɪŋ/

di prima mattina
tirlarla per le lunghe
sbrigararsi, mettersi sotto

Do you like to get up **bright and early** or do you prefer to stay in bed?  
 If I don't want to do something, I tend to **drag my feet**.  
 Let's **get cracking**, shall we?

get to the point /ˌget tə ðə 'pɔɪnt/  
 high point /haɪ ˌpɔɪnt/  
 play it safe /ˌpleɪ ɪt 'seɪf/

giungere al punto  
 momento più importante  
 non correre rischi

Say what you want to say and **get to the point**.  
 What was the **high point** of your day yesterday?  
 In general, do you live dangerously or **play it safe**?

## Other words & phrases

accuse (v) /ə'kju:z/  
 admit (v) /əd'mɪt/  
 alien (n) C /eɪlɪən/  
 ape (n) C /eɪp/  
 apologetic (adj) /əˌpɒlə'dʒetɪk/  
 archaeological (adj) /ˌɑ:krɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/  
 army (n) C /ɑ:mi/  
 biological (adj) /ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/  
 bullying (n) U /'bʊlɪŋ/  
 bury (v) /'berɪ/  
 calm down (v) /ˌkɑ:m 'daʊn/  
 casino (n) C /kə'si:nəʊ/  
 CCTV (n) C /ˌsi:si:ti'vi:  
 confidentiality (n) U /ˌkɒnfɪdɪn'fræləti/  
 crazy (adj) /'kreɪzi/  
 dating agency (n) C /'deɪtɪŋ ˌeɪdʒənsi/  
 deaf (adj) /def/  
 equipment (n) U /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/  
 float (v) /fləʊt/  
 furious (adj) /'fjʊəriəs/  
 grave (n) C /greɪv/  
 guardian (n) C /'gɑ:dʒən/  
 gun (n) C /gʌn/  
 hack into (v) /hæk ɪntu:  
 hang (v) /hæŋ/  
 heel (n) C /hi:l/  
 hoot (v) /hu:t/

accusare  
 confessare, ammettere  
 alieno  
 scimmia  
 pentito  
 archeologico (a)  
 esercito  
 biologico (a)  
 prepotenza  
 seppellire  
 calmarsi  
 casinò  
 TV a circuito chiuso  
 riservatezza  
 pazzo (a), pazzesco (a)  
 agenzia matrimoniale  
 sordo (a)  
 attrezzatura  
 galleggiare  
 furioso (a)  
 tomba  
 custode  
 arma  
 entrare illecitamente (in un  
 pc altrui)  
 impiccare  
 tacco  
 suonare (il clacson)

Pierre **accused** Martin of being an imposter.  
 He finally **admitted** his crime.  
 Her husband claimed to be an **alien**!  
 People claim they have seen an animal, half-man, half-**ape**, in the mountains.  
 Montano has been taken to court but is not **apologetic**.  
**Archaeological** research shows there may have been a church in the town.  
 Martin Guerre and du Tilh had been friends in the **army**.  
 Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a **biological** weapon?  
**Bullying** is on the increase in our schools.  
 Do you think he **buried** the murder weapon?  
 She made an effort to **calm down**.  
 The **casino** said they didn't intend to pay.  
 Some schools are installing **CCTV**.  
 The problem with this is the whole question of **confidentiality**.  
 The idea that Jesus had children is just **crazy**.  
 You might meet someone through a **dating agency**.  
 His wife was **deaf** so she didn't hear him.  
 Magicians need special **equipment** to do their tricks.  
 You can buy the equipment for the "floating-on-a-chair" trick on the internet.  
 Magicians around the world are **furious** with Montano.  
 In the 12<sup>th</sup> century monks announced they had found King Arthur's **grave**.  
 The organization is the **guardian** of an incredible secret.  
 I'm not going – they might have a **gun** or something.  
 People can **hack into** our system any time they want.  
 Du Tilh was **hanged** in front of the Guerre's family house.  
 The new shoes had higher **heels** than her usual pair.  
 He **hooted** loudly on his horn.

imposter (n) C	/ɪmˈpɒstə/	impostore	Pierre accused Martin of being an <b>imposter</b> .
in the long/short term	/ɪn ðə ˈlɒŋ/ʃɔ:t tɜ:m/	a lungo/ breve termine	<b>In the long term</b> , I think it will cost us money.
knight (n) C	/naɪt/	cavaliere	There is a connection with King Arthur and his <b>knights</b> of the Round Table.
minority (n) C	/maɪˈnɔ:rəti/	minoranza	The small <b>minority</b> who cause trouble can be caught on CCTV.
moral (adj)	/mɔ:rəl/	morale	I don't think we should worry too much about whether it is <b>moral</b> or not.
motel (n) C	/məʊˈtel/	motel	The man was staying in a <b>motel</b> with his wife.
murder (n) C/(v)	/ˈmɜ:də/	assassinio	Do you think he buried the <b>murder</b> weapon? (n)
		assassinare	The director of the Louvre Museum is <b>murdered</b> . (v)
murderer (n) C	/ˈmɜ:dərə/	assassino	Who do you think the <b>murderer</b> is?
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	misterioso (a)	Glastonbury is a magical and <b>mysterious</b> place.
obvious (adj)	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	ovvio (a)	The benefits of the new system are pretty <b>obvious</b> .
pharmaceutical (adj)	/ˈfɑ:məˈsju:tɪkl/	farmaceutico (a)	<b>Pharmaceutical</b> companies could find cures if they really wanted to.
phone-in (n) C	/ˈfəʊnɪn/	di telefonate	Welcome to the Mary Manners <b>phone-in</b> show.
productivity (n) U	/ˌprɒdʌkˈtɪvəti/	produttività	We want to improve <b>productivity</b> .
rabbit (n) C	/ˈræbɪt/	coniglio	Magicians often pull <b>rabbits</b> out of hats.
ruin (v)	/ˈru:ɪn/	rovinare	I won't tell you the secret because that would <b>ruin</b> the story.
satellite (n) C	/ˈsætəlaɪt/	satellite	Americans have got this new technology with <b>satellites</b> and computers.
scan (v)	/skæn/	leggere rapidamente	The system <b>scans</b> emails to look for particular words.
scandal (n) C/U	/ˈskændl/	scandalo	I'll be taking your calls about the latest <b>scandal</b> involving the royal family.
scare (v)	/skeə/	spaventare	Kara was the victim of an American TV show called <b>Scare Tactics</b> .
secrecy (n) U	/ˈsi:kri:si/	segretezza	Magicians share a code of <b>secrecy</b> .
secret agent (n) C	/ˈsi:kret ˈeɪdʒənt/	agente segreto	One journalist claimed Holt was a <b>secret agent</b> who worked for the Chinese.
software (n) U	/ˈsɒftweə/	software	This <b>software</b> can tell us what people are doing online.
spoil (v)	/spɔɪl/	rovinare	Magicians were furious to find their shows <b>spoiled</b> .
spy on (v)	/ˈspaɪ ɒn/	spiare	Do we really have the right to <b>spy on</b> people like this?
suspect (v)	/səˈspekt/	sospettare	Police <b>suspect</b> Langdon of the murder.
tactic (n) C	/ˈtæktɪk/	tattica	The TV show is called <i>Scare Tactics</i> .
technology (n) C/U	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	tecnologia	They've got this new <b>technology</b> with satellites and computers.
terrorist (n) C	/ˈterərɪst/	terrorista	They use the technology to look for <b>terrorists</b> and so on.
traitor (n) C	/ˈtreɪtə/	traditore	A <b>traitor</b> is a person who doesn't keep secrets.
understandably (adv)	/ˌʌndəˈstændəbli/	comprensibilmente	<b>Understandably</b> , many of the magicians feel Montano is a traitor.
upset (v)	/ʌpˈset/	turbare	<i>The Da Vinci Code</i> is a book that has <b>upset</b> a lot of people.
vandalism (n) U	/ˈvændəˌlɪz(ə)m/	vandalismo	<b>Vandalism</b> , violence and bullying are on the increase.
weapon (n) C	/ˈwepən/	arma	Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a biological <b>weapon</b> ?
worthless (adj)	/ˈwɔ:θləs/	privo (a) di valore	Magicians are less than happy to find their equipment <b>worthless</b> and their shows spoiled.

# Unit 11

## Sport

athletics (n) U	/æθ'letɪks/	atletica
baseball (n) U	/'beɪsbɔ:l/	baseball
beat (v)	/bi:t/	battere
boxing (n) U	/'bɒksɪŋ/	boxe
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	afferrare, prendere
champion (n) C	/tʃæmpɪən/	campione
championship (n) C	/tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/	campionato
coach (n) C/(v)	/kəʊtʃ/	allenatore
dive (v)	/daɪv/	allenare
field (n) C	/fi:ld/	tuffarsi
finalist (n) C	/'faɪnəlɪst/	campo
football (n) U	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	finalista
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	calcio, football
gymnast (n) C	/'dʒɪmnæst/	palestra
gymnastics (n) U	/'dʒɪm'næstɪks/	ginnasta
hang-gliding (n) U	/'hæŋ'glɑɪdɪŋ/	ginnastica
hit (v)	/hɪt/	volare con il deltaplano
jump (v)	/'dʒʌmp/	colpire
kick (v)	/'kɪk/	saltare
marathon (n) C	/'mærəθən/	calcicare
medal (n) C	/'medl/	maratona
paraglider (n) C	/'pærə'glɑɪdə/	medaglia
paragliding (n) U	/'pærə'glɑɪdɪŋ/	praticante di parapendio
pass (v)	/'pɑ:s/	parapendio
penalty (n) C	/'penəlti/	passare
polo (n) U	/'pəʊləʊ/	calcio di rigore
player (n) C	/'pleɪə/	polo
		giocatore

Louise fell in love with paragliding and not **athletics**.

**Baseball** is a sport in which players hit a ball with a bat and run around four bases.

She **beat** all the men to win the gold medal.

**Boxing** is a sport in which two people hit each other wearing gloves.

You have to **catch** the ball and run with it to the other end of the field.

Louise has been named European **Champion** twice.

The first world paragliding **championships** were held in 1979.

One of the jobs of the **coach** is to see real talent. (n)

Many tennis players are **coached** by their parents. (v)

Holt **dived** into the water and was never seen again.

You have to catch the ball and run with it to the other end of the **field**.

It is nearly 30 years since there was a British **finalist** at Wimbledon.

The thing I'm looking forward to most in Madrid is the **football**.

Young athletes must spend seven days a week in the **gym**.

Comaneci was the youngest **gymnast** ever to win a gold medal.

Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci both won medals for **gymnastics**.

**Hang-gliding** and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.

If you **hit** someone or something, you move your hand or an object onto them with force.

If you **jump**, you move your body off the ground using your legs.

You can **kick** the ball if you have a penalty.

I'm going to run a **marathon**. Will you sponsor me?

Dominique won an Olympic gold **medal** for the USA.

There are 400,000 **paragliders** in Europe alone.

**Paragliding** first became popular in the 1970s.

You can **pass** the ball to other players but you can't throw it forwards.

You can kick the ball if you have a **penalty**.

Horse-riding and **polo** are popular with the royal family.

**Players** have to throw a ball in a net to score goals.

race (n) C/(v)	/reɪs/	regata correre	There's an annual boat <b>race</b> between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (n) If you <b>race</b> , you compete against other people in a race. (v)
racket (n) C	/rækɪt/	racchetta	You play tennis with a tennis <b>racket</b> .
rugby (n) U	/rʌgbi/	rugby	<b>Rugby</b> is a sport played by two teams with a ball shaped like an egg.
run (v)	/rʌn/	correre	In netball players cannot <b>run</b> with the ball.
semi-final (n) C	/,semɪ'faɪnl/	semifinale	We're hoping to see the men's <b>semi-finals</b> on Centre Court.
serve (v)	/sɜ:v/	servire	When a player <b>serves</b> in tennis, he or she hits the ball to their opponent in order to start playing for a point.
skydiving (n) U	/skaɪ,dɑɪvɪŋ/	paracadutismo acrobatico	Hang-gliding and <b>skydiving</b> are becoming increasingly popular.
snowboarding (n) U	/ˈsnəʊ,bɔ:dɪŋ/	snowboard	<b>Snowboarding</b> was introduced to the Olympic Games in 1998.
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	lanciare	In rugby you can't <b>throw</b> the ball forwards.
water polo (n) U	/ˈwɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ/	pallanuoto	<b>Water polo</b> is a sport played in water by two teams who must throw a ball into a goal.

## Nouns and adjectives

agile (adj)	/ædʒaɪl/	agile	She's <b>agile</b> and can move very easily.
agility (n) U	/ə'dʒɪləti/	agilità	Women have more mental <b>agility</b> than men.
ambitious (adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ambizioso (a)	Men don't usually like <b>ambitious</b> women.
ambition (n) C	/æm'bɪʃn/	ambizione	Some families do not have enough money to support their children's sporting <b>ambitions</b> .
determined (adj)	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	deciso (a), determinato (a)	If you are <b>determined</b> enough, you can usually get what you want.
determination (n) U	/dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn/	determinazione	<b>Determination</b> is the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing what you want to do.
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk/	entusiasta	Many people are less <b>enthusiastic</b> as they get older.
enthusiasm (n) U	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æzəm/	entusiasmo	Many people lose their <b>enthusiasm</b> as they get older.
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligente	Do you think it's more important to be good-looking or <b>intelligent</b> ?
intelligence (n) U	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/	intelligenza	Is it better to have good looks than <b>intelligence</b> ?
power (n) U	/paʊə/	potere	The British royal family has no real political <b>power</b> .
powerful (adj)	/paʊəfl/	potente	Do you agree that women will always be less <b>powerful</b> than men?
ruthless (adj)	/ru:θləs/	spietato (a)	You need to be <b>ruthless</b> to succeed in the business world.
ruthlessness (n) U	/ru:θləsnəs/	spietatezza	<b>Ruthlessness</b> is an attitude in which someone achieves their aims even if other people suffer.
talent (n) C	/tælənt/	talento	Sport can help people with disabilities explore new <b>talents</b> .
talented (adj)	/tæləntɪd/	di talento	He's a <b>talented</b> and successful tennis player.

## Make & do

make a cup of tea	/,meɪk ə kʌp əv 'ti:/	fare una tazza di tè	Could you ask my secretary to <b>make</b> me a cup of tea?
make a donation	/,meɪk ə dəʊ'neɪʃn/	fare un'offerta	Would you like to <b>make a donation</b> for Sports Relief?
make a mess	/,meɪk ə 'mes/	fare confusione	Avril's <b>made a mess</b> of the accounts – there are mistakes on every page.
make a mistake	/,meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/	fare un errore	What is the biggest <b>mistake</b> you have ever <b>made</b> ?
do some work	/,du: sʌm 'wɜ:k/	fare un po' di lavoro	I'll have to go and <b>do some work</b> .
do the shopping	/,du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	fare shopping	We <b>do the shopping</b> every Saturday.
do the accounts	/,du: ði: ə'kaʊnts/	fare i conti	Linda has to <b>do the accounts</b> all over again as Avril has made a mess of them.
do someone a favour	/,du: sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə/	fare un favore a qualcuno	Could you <b>do me a favour</b> and ask Avril to make me a cup of tea?
do some sport	/,du: sʌm 'spɔ:t/	fare sport	It's important to <b>do some sport</b> as often as possible.

## Other words & phrases

acceptance (n) U	/ək'septəns/	accettazione	The last paragraph of the article on p.106 talks about the process for <b>acceptance</b> as an Olympic sport.
achievement (n) C	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	successo	Sport can provide a sense of <b>achievement</b> for everybody.
anorexia (n) U	/,ænrə'eksɪə/	anoressia	Many older gymnasts suffer from <b>anorexia</b> as they try to keep their weight down.
award (v)/(n) C	/ə'wɔ:d/	premiare premio	In 1998 she was <b>awarded</b> her first international championship gold medal. (v) An <b>award</b> is a prize or a medal that is given to someone who has achieved something. (n)
bet (v)/(n) C	/bet/	scommettere scommessa	People <b>bet</b> serious amounts of money on horse-racing. (v) A <b>bet</b> is an agreement in which you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (n)
calendar (n) C	/kæləndə/	calendario	This week-long event is one of the highlights of the racing <b>calendar</b> .
cancel (v)	/kænsəl/	annullare	How many times have the Olympics been <b>cancelled</b> because of war?
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	casual	On some parts of the course you cannot wear <b>casual</b> clothes.
charitable (adj)	/tʃærɪtəbl/	caritatevole	<b>Charitable</b> organizations are organizations that help raise money.
check out (v)	/tʃek 'aʊt/	controllare	If your mobile's out of order you must have it <b>checked out</b> .
childhood (n) C	/tʃaɪldhʊd/	infanzia	Child sports stars do not have a normal <b>childhood</b> .
contribution (n) C	/kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/	contributo	Would you like to make a little <b>contribution</b> to Sports Relief?
courier (n) C	/kʊəriə/	corriere	The tickets were delivered by special <b>courier</b> this morning.

cycle (n) C	/ˈsaɪkl/	ciclistico (a)
declare (v)	/dɪˈkleə/	dichiarare
design (v)	/dɪˈzaɪn/	disegnare
devote (v)	/dɪˈvəʊt/	dedicarsi
disability (n) C	/ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti/	invalidità
donation (n) C	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	offerta
downhill (adv)	/daʊnˈhɪl/	in discesa
dress up (v)	/ˌdres ˈʌp/	vestirsi in modo elegante
dye (v)	/daɪ/	tingere
estimate (v)	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	stimare
fed up (adj)	/ˌfed ˈʌp/	stufo (a)
fill in (v)	/ˌfɪl ˈɪn/	compilare
foundation (n) C	/ˌfaʊnˈdeɪʃn/	fondazione
gang (n) C	/gæŋ/	gang, banda
glory (n) U	/ˈglɔːri/	gloria
host (v)	/həʊst/	ospitare
in the meantime	/ɪn ðə ˈmiːntaɪm/	nel frattempo
increasingly (adv)	/ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli/	sempre più
iron (v)	/aɪən/	stirare
majesty (n) U	/ˈmædʒəsti/	maestà
massive (adj)	/ˈmæsɪv/	molto numeroso (a)
native (adj)	/ˈneɪtɪv/	nativo (a)
official (adj)	/əˈfɪʃl/	ufficiale
outlook (n) C	/ˈaʊtlʊk/	visione
participate (v)	/pɑːˈtɪsɪˌpeɪt/	partecipare
patron (n) C	/ˈpeɪtrən/	patrono
phenomenon (n) C	/ˈfəˌnɒmɪnən/	fenomeno
psychological (adj)	/ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkl/	psicologico (a)
psychologist (n) C	/ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪst/	psicologo/a

Did you give any money to Dave for the sponsored **cycle** ride?  
 She wants to be legally **declared** an adult to stop her parents having any control over her.  
 A fashion designer **designs** clothes.  
 Much of the royal family's time is **devoted** to sport and charity.  
 The Wheelchair Sports Foundation helps people with **disabilities** enjoy sport.  
 Would you like to make a **donation** to Sports Relief?  
 Cycling **downhill** is easier than cycling uphill.  
 I love the whole idea of **dressing up** and drinking champagne.  
 Liz is having her hair **dyed** black for the occasion.  
 It is **estimated** that there are already 400,000 paragliders in Europe alone.  
 Linda gets **fed up** of doing Avril's work all the time.  
 Can you **fill in** the form, please?  
 The **foundation** plays an important part in the lives of people with disabilities.  
 The area is controlled by **gangs** that come together to fight.  
 The sports coach often takes all the **glory** as well.  
 Has your country ever **hosted** the Olympic Games?  
**In the meantime** what will Louise be doing when the Olympics are shown on TV?  
 Air sports are becoming **increasingly** popular.  
 How often do you have your clothes **ironed** for you?  
 I've got to do these accounts. Her **Majesty** is waiting.  
 There were so many people. **Massive** crowds!  
 If paragliding is added to the Olympics, Louise will become a household name in her **native** Denmark.  
**Official** competitions for paragliding are held in more and more countries each year.  
 Sport helps to give people a positive **outlook** on life.  
 If you **participate** in something, you take part in it.  
 The royal family work as unpaid **patrons** of many charitable organizations.  
 Did the child star **phenomenon** first appear with Olga Korbut in the 1972 Olympics?  
 From a **psychological** point of view the child star phenomenon is not a good thing.  
 We'll talk to a child **psychologist** about child sports stars.

royal (adj)	/ˈrɔɪəl/	reale
sacrifice (n) C	/ˈsækrɪfɪs/	sacrificio
shave (v)	/ʃeɪv/	radere
strawberry (n) C	/ˈstrɔːbəri/	fragola
successive (adj)	/sək'sesɪv/	successivo (a)
take part (v)	/ˌteɪk 'pɑːt/	partecipare
tiny (adj)	/ˈtɪni/	piccino (a)
train (v)	/treɪn/	allenarsi
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	scarpe da ginnastica
unpaid (adj)	/ʌn'peɪd/	non pagato (a)

The British **royal** family has no real political power.  
 Do you think that winning an Olympic medal is worth all these **sacrifices**?  
 If you **shave** your hair, you cut it very short.  
 The traditional **strawberries** and cream are very popular at Wimbledon.  
 She has won the Women's World Cup on two **successive** occasions.  
 The royal family **take part** in sports such as horse-riding and polo.  
 She was only fourteen years old and she was **tiny**. She looked even younger.  
 Tennis stars these days start **training** from a very young age.  
 You cannot wear casual clothes such as jeans and **trainers** on some parts of the course.  
 They work as **unpaid** patrons of many charitable organizations.

## Unit 12

### Money

bank account (n) C	/ˈbæŋk əˌkaʊnt/	conto corrente
cash machine (n) C	/ˈkæʃ məˌʃɪn/	bancomat
dependent (adj)	/dɪˈpendənt/	a carico di
earnings (n pl)	/ˈɜːnɪŋz/	guadagni
financial (adj)	/faɪˈnæŋʃl/	finanziario (a)
financially (adv)	/faɪˈnæŋʃli/	finanziariamente
get into debt	/ˌget ɪntə 'det/	indebitarsi
invest (v)	/ɪnˈvest/	investire
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	investimento
make money	/ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/	guadagnare denaro
open an account	/əˈpən ən əˌkaʊnt/	aprire un conto corrente
pay a bill	/ˌpeɪ ə 'bɪl/	pagare un conto
save (v)	/seɪv/	risparmiare
savings account (n) C	/ˈseɪvɪnz əˌkaʊnt/	libretto di risparmio

How old were you when you opened your first **bank account**?  
 You can withdraw cash from the **cash machine**.  
 Young people are often **dependent** on their families as far as money's concerned.  
 Veronica was awarded \$110,000 in damages for medical bills and loss of **earnings**.  
 A settlement is a **financial** agreement.  
 A lot of parents are still helping their children **financially** when they first start to work.  
 It's easy to **get into debt** these days.  
 Very few young people **invest** their money.  
 The bank manager asked if I had any **investments**.  
 He's a rich man who has **made** a lot of **money**.  
 How old were you when you **opened** your first bank **account**?  
 Have you ever **paid a bill** late?  
 Do you **save** money regularly?  
 A **savings account** is an account in which you save money.

share (n) C	/ʃeə/
stock (n) C	/stɒk/
take out a mortgage	/,teɪk aʊt ə 'mɔːɡɪdʒ/
withdraw (v)	/wɪð'drɔː/
write a cheque	/,raɪt ə 'tʃek/

azione
titolo (azionario)
fare un mutuo
ritirare
fare un assegno

She became rich by investing in stocks and **shares**.  
 She became rich by investing in **stocks** and shares.  
 You'll need to **take out a mortgage** to buy the house.  
 I couldn't **withdraw** any cash because the machine was out of order.  
 Do you often **write cheques** instead of paying by cash?

## Reporting verbs

claim	/kleɪm/
complain	/kəm'pleɪn/
deny	/dɪ'naɪ/
inform	/ɪn'fɔːm/
insist	/ɪn'sɪst/
warn	/wɔːn/

pretendere
lamentarsi
negare
informare
insistere
avvertire, mettere in guardia

Protesters **claimed** they had a legal right to demonstrate.  
 Glaser **complained** that he had suffered emotional distress.  
 In court, the company continued to **deny** responsibility.  
 He was **informed** that all the toilets in the stadium were unisex.  
 In court, he **insisted** that he was not responsible.  
 Her manager **warned** her that she would lose her job if she did not return to work in twelve months.

## Other words & phrases

agitated (adj)	/ˈædʒɪteɪtɪd/
appeal (n) C	/ə'piːl/
as a matter of fact	/æz ə ,mætər əv 'fækt/

agitato (a)
appello
in effetti

Akan looked **agitated** and told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.  
 Mrs Joel's lawyers are already planning an **appeal**.  
 I've got some very important news. **As a matter of fact**, I've got two bits of news.

astonishing (adj)	/ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/
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stupefacente
--------------

Her friends thought it was **astonishing** that she was thinking of seeing him again.

attract (v)	/ə'trækt/
beggar (n) C	/'begə/
campaign (n) C	/kæm'peɪn/
cheek (n) C	/tʃiːk/
chin (n) C	/tʃɪn/
close down (v)	/,kləʊz 'daʊn/

attrarre
mendicante
campagna
guancia
mento
chiudere

We aren't **attracting** as many young customers as we'd like to.  
 Are there many **beggars** and homeless people in your town?  
 We hope this survey will help us improve our advertising **campaign**.  
 With tears rolling down his **cheeks**, he told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.  
 A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt her **chin**.  
 I know some of you have been worried about this part of the company **closing down**.

companionship (n) U	/kəm'pænjənʃɪp/
damages (n pl)	/ˈdæmɪdʒəz/
distress (n) U	/dɪ'stres/

compagnia
danni
disturbo

Darrin claimed that he lost the "services and **companionship**" of his wife.  
 She was awarded \$110,000 in **damages**.  
 He claimed that he had suffered emotional **distress** and sued the stadium.

duty (n) C	/ˈdjuːti/	incarico, mansione	Dave will take over Derek's <b>duties</b> as General Office Manager.
edition (n) C	/ɪˈdɪʃn/	edizione, serie	Almost 80% wanted to win the limited <b>edition</b> Smart™ car.
emphasis (n) C	/emˈfæsis/	enfasi	Our advertising campaign places too much <b>emphasis</b> on investments and savings.
freeway (n) C	/ˈfriːweɪ/	autostrada	Use cruise control for long-distance trips on the <b>freeway</b> .
help out (v)	/ˈhelp ˈaʊt/	aiutare	A lot of parents are still <b>helping</b> their children <b>out</b> financially when they first start to work.
heroin (n) U	/ˈherəʊɪn/	eroina	He said that he had given up <b>heroin</b> and found a job.
homeless (adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	senzatetto	Are there many beggars and <b>homeless</b> people in your town?
honour (v)	/ˈɒnə/	onorare	The US Congressional Gold Medal is given to <b>honour</b> special achievements.
investigate (v)	/ɪnˈvestɪˌgeɪt/	investigare, analizzare	The Money Survey <b>investigates</b> people's attitudes to money.
kick out (v)	/ˈkɪk ˈaʊt/	cacciar fuori	Clive thinks that Camilla has <b>kicked</b> Derek <b>out</b> .
limited (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	limitato (a)	Almost 80% wanted to win the <b>limited</b> edition car.
manual (n) C	/ˈmænjʊəl/	manuale	The instruction <b>manual</b> told drivers to use cruise control on the freeway.
manufacturer (n) C	/ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃərə/	industriale	The <b>manufacturers</b> denied responsibility and asked the judge to throw out the claim.
men's room (n) C	/ˈmenz ˌruːm/	toilette (degli uomini)	During the Elton John concert he needed to go to the <b>men's room</b> .
motor home (n) C	/ˈməʊtə ˌhəʊm/	camper	His Winnebago <b>motor home</b> crashed on its first trip.
multiplex (n) C/(adj)	/ˈmʌltɪˌpleks/	multisala multisala	A <b>multiplex</b> is a large building that contains several cinema screens. (n) The interviews took place mainly in shopping centres and <b>multiplex</b> cinemas. (adj)
outline (v)	/ˈaʊtlam/	delineare	My colleague Kate will now <b>outline</b> a possible plan of action.
painter (n) C	/ˈpeɪntə/	pittore	A <b>painter</b> is someone who paints.
pickle (n) C	/ˈpɪkl/	sottaceto	A hot <b>pickle</b> fell out of the burger and burnt Victoria's chin.
plaintiff (n) C	/ˈpleɪntɪf/	ricorrente, querelante	The judge agreed with the <b>plaintiff</b> and ordered the company to pay \$1.75 million in damages.
predictable (adj)	/prɪˈdɪktəbl/	prevedibile	The second question was pretty <b>predictable</b> as well; most people said they worried about money.
reflect (v)	/rɪˈflekt/	riflettere	We need to make sure we <b>reflect</b> this situation in future advertising campaigns.
report (n) C	/rɪˈpɔːt/	relazione	You should all have a copy of the <b>report</b> in front of you.
responsibility (n) C	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	responsabilità	The company continued to deny <b>responsibility</b> .
settlement (n) C	/ˈsetlmənt/	accordo	The company made a <b>settlement</b> with the plaintiff before the case went to court.
steady (adj)	/ˈstedi/	fisso	It's important to have a <b>steady</b> job that earns you money every month.

student union (n) C	/ˈstjuːdnt ˈjuːnjən/	unione studentesca	A lot of the interviews took place in university <b>student unions</b> .
sue (v)	/suː/	citare in giudizio	She decided to <b>sue</b> the company when they refused to pay her medical bills.
suitable (adj)	/suːtəbl/	adatto (a)	This attraction is not <b>suitable</b> for people with a heart condition.
supreme (adj)	/suːˈpriːm/	supremo (a)	The <b>Supreme</b> Court refused to hear an appeal.
survey (n) C/(v)	/sɜːveɪ (n); səˈveɪ (v)/	sondaggio, indagine	Complete the <b>survey</b> and you could win one of our fabulous prizes. (n)
target (n) C	/ˈtɑːɡɪt/	fare un sondaggio	If you <b>survey</b> people, you ask them questions to find out their opinions. (v)
tear (n) C	/tɪə/	obiettivo	Thanks to all your hard work, we have reached our <b>targets</b> .
theme park (n) C	/θiːm ˈpɑːk/	lacrima	With <b>tears</b> rolling down his cheeks he told Sheila he was a heroin addict.
throw out (v)	/θrəʊ ˈaʊt/	parco divertimenti	A grandmother from Kansas City is suing a Florida <b>theme park</b> .
unfair (adj)	/ʌnˈfeə/	respingere	They denied responsibility and asked the judge to <b>throw out</b> the claim.
unisex (adj)	/juːnɪseks/	ingiusto (a)	Oh, what a shame. That's really <b>unfair</b> .
vehicle (n) C	/ˈviːɪkl/	unisex	All the toilets in the stadium were <b>unisex</b> .
with immediate effect	/wɪð ɪˌmiːdiət ɪˈfekt/	veicolo	He went into the back of the <b>vehicle</b> to make himself a cup of coffee.
		con effetto immediato	Mr Blackman will take over as General Office Manager <b>with immediate effect</b> .

# Language reference 1

## Stative & dynamic verbs

Alcuni verbi si coniugano soltanto alla forma simple. Sono chiamati verbi di stato e, spesso, descrivono emozioni, opinioni, sensazioni e situazioni che non cambiano.

*I love you.* Non ~~*I am loving you.*~~

*He seems friendly.* Non ~~*He is seeming friendly.*~~

I seguenti sono verbi di stato comunemente usati:

*agree appear be believe belong contain dislike fit forget  
hate know last like love matter mean need own  
prefer realize remember seem understand want*

La maggior parte dei verbi inglesi possono essere coniugati sia in forma simple che in forma continuous. Tali verbi sono chiamati verbi di azione.

*The weather is getting worse*

*The weather **is getting** worse.*

*It often **snows** in January.*

Alcuni verbi possono essere sia di stato che di azione se il loro significato cambia in base al contesto.

*He **has** a house in north London.* (have = possedere)

*She's **having** a few problems.* (have = sperimentare)

Altri verbi di stato o di azione, a seconda del significato, sono:

*be feel see smell think*

## Present simple & present continuous

Il *present simple* si usa:

- per parlare di dati concreti (azioni o situazioni genericamente vere) e situazioni permanenti.

*She **lives** in a small flat.*

- per parlare di abitudini e azioni che si svolgono con frequenza regolare.

*She **drives** the kids to school every day.*

Il *present continuous* si usa:

- per indicare azioni in corso di svolgimento nel momento in cui si parla.

*He's **trying to** explain a problem to them.*

- per parlare di situazioni e attività temporanee.

*She's **going** through a very rebellious phase.*

È possibile, a volte, usare sia il *present simple* che il *present continuous*. La scelta dipende da come si interpreta l'azione.

*I **live** in Madrid.* = penso che questa sia una situazione permanente.

*I'm **living** in Madrid.* = penso che questa sia una situazione temporanea.

Vedi a pag. 64 per informazioni sul presente con significato di futuro.

## Subject and object questions

L'ordine della frase è, di solito:

	<b>ausiliare</b>	<b>soggetto</b>	<b>verbo</b>
<i>Who</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>work for?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>do on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>vote for?</i>

Le precedenti frasi interrogative sono chiamate interrogative oggettive perché il pronome o aggettivo interrogativo (*who, what, which party*) è l'oggetto del verbo.

In alcune frasi interrogative il pronome o aggettivo che le introduce (*who, what, which o how many*) è il soggetto. Tali frasi sono chiamate interrogative soggettive e non richiedono l'ausiliare (*do, does o did*) al *present simple* o al *past simple*.

**soggetto + verbo (pronome/aggettivo interrogativo)**

*Who* *thinks the test is a good idea?*

*What* *happens on New Year's Eve?*

*Which party* *won the last election?*

*How many people* *voted for the government?*

## Language reference 2

### Present perfect & past simple

Per indicare azione passata è possibile, in alcuni casi, scegliere tra past simple e present perfect.

Il past simple si usa:

- in frase interrogativa se si chiede quando si è svolta una certa azione.  
*When **did** she **arrive** at Alice Springs?*
- in frase affermativa, se si specifica quando una certa azione si è conclusa (si usano spesso espressioni avverbiali come *yesterday, last week, one night*, che indicano un tempo concluso).  
*She got there **two weeks ago**.*  
*He gave up his job **last year**.*

Il present perfect si usa:

- quando il tempo non è specificato. L'azione si è svolta al passato, ma non è importante definirne il tempo. Il present perfect è spesso usato per parlare genericamente di un'esperienza.  
***Have** you ever **been** to Australia?*  
*They've **visited** many interesting places.*
- con espressioni avverbiali che non definiscono il tempo preciso in cui si è svolta l'azione (es. *ever, never, already, yet, since, just, recently*).  
*He's **just** begun his journey.*  
*He's **already** visited six different countries.*
- quando parliamo di un'azione passata svoltasi in un periodo di tempo non ancora concluso.  
*She's made a lot of friends **in the last few weeks**.*  
(in the last few weeks include il presente)

Ecco alcune espressioni comuni che descrivono un tempo non concluso:

during	the last few days/weeks/months/years
in	
over	

Alcune espressioni possono indicare sia un tempo concluso che un tempo non concluso:

- Have you done anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= è ancora mattino.)  
*Did you do anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= il mattino è ora concluso.)

Possiamo usare anche altre espressioni per indicare il tempo in cui si svolge un'azione: *today, this week, this month*, ecc.

### Present perfect

<b>Forma affermativa</b>	soggetto + <i>have/has</i> + participio passato
<b>Forma negativa</b>	soggetto + <i>haven't/hasn't</i> + participio passato
<b>Forma interrogativa</b>	<i>have/has</i> + soggetto + participio passato

### Past simple

<b>Forma affermativa</b>	Verbi regolari: infinito + <i>-ed</i> Verbi irregolari: vedi elenco a pag. 155
<b>Forma negativa</b>	Verbi regolari e irregolari: soggetto + <i>didn't</i> + infinito senza <i>to</i>
<b>Forma interrogativa</b>	Verbi regolari e irregolari: <i>did</i> + soggetto + infinito senza <i>to</i>

Vedi pag. 74 per altre informazioni sul *present perfect*.

### Phrasal verbs

I verbi fraseologici sono composti di verbo + particella (es. *get by, set out, stop off*). Alcuni verbi fraseologici sono seguiti da due particelle (es. *run out of, look forward to*). I verbi fraseologici possono essere separabili o inseparabili.

Se il verbo è inseparabile, non possiamo separarlo dalla sua particella.

*He finally **got over** his illness.*  
Non ~~*He finally got his illness over.*~~

Se il verbo è separabile, l'oggetto può sia seguire che precedere la particella.

*She **dropped off** her husband at the airport.*  
*She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.*

Se l'oggetto è un pronome (es. *him, her, it*) precede sempre la particella.

*Will you see **us** off?* Non ~~*Will you see off us?*~~

## Language reference 3

### Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present & past time)

#### Permesso

Si usano *can* + infinito e *is/are allowed to* + infinito per indicare un'azione permessa al presente.

*You can drive in the UK when you are seventeen.*  
*The children are allowed to watch TV until ten o'clock.*

Si usano *could* + infinito e *was/were allowed to* + infinito per indicare un'azione permessa al passato.

*Many years ago people could smoke anywhere.*  
*She was allowed to stay out until twelve o'clock.*

#### Obbligo

Si usano *must* + infinito e *has/have to* per esprimere obbligo al presente

*You must arrive 30 minutes before your flight.*  
*We have to leave soon.*

Si usa *had to* + infinito per esprimere obbligo al passato.

*He had to pay a lot of tax last year.*

#### Assenza di obbligo

Si usano *don't/doesn't have to* + infinito e *don't/doesn't need to* per esprimere assenza di obbligo al presente.

*You don't have to come if you don't want to.*  
*I don't need to wear a tie to work.*

Si usano *didn't have to* + infinito e *didn't need to* per esprimere assenza di obbligo al passato.

*She knew the restaurant manager so she didn't have to pay for her meal.*  
*They didn't need to get up early because it was a holiday.*

#### Proibizione

Si usano *can't* + infinito, *mustn't* + infinito e *isn't/aren't allowed to* + infinito per indicare proibizione al presente.

*You can't enter the US without a passport.*  
*You mustn't open your papers before the exam begins.*  
*The students aren't allowed to take mobile phones to school.*

Si usano *couldn't* + infinito e *wasn't/weren't allowed to* + infinito per indicare proibizione al passato.

*British schoolchildren couldn't have long hair in the 1950s.*  
*The monks were not allowed to speak.*

### Make, let & allow

#### Permesso

Per indicare permesso, si possono usare *let* + oggetto + infinito (senza *to*) e *allow* + oggetto + *to* + infinito.

*She lets her children do anything they want.*  
*My father let me use his car.*  
*The teacher allowed the students to ask questions.*

#### Obbligo

Per indicare obbligo si può usare *make/made* + oggetto + infinito (senza *to*).

*The company makes the staff work very hard.*  
*She made me do it again.*

#### Proibizione

Si possono usare *doesn't/didn't let* + oggetto + infinito (senza *to*) e *doesn't/didn't allow* + oggetto + *to* + infinito per indicare proibizione.

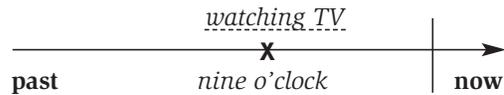
*They don't let me leave until five o'clock.*  
*He didn't let me speak.*  
*They don't allow animals to come into the house.*

# Language reference 4

## Past simple & past continuous

Il past continuous descrive un'azione in corso di svolgimento in un certo momento del passato. L'azione descritta non è conclusa.

At nine o'clock last night, he **was watching** TV.

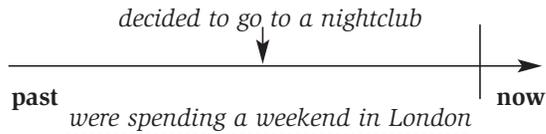


Per indicare un'azione conclusa al passato si usa il *past simple*.

He **decided** to buy a lottery ticket.

Spesso il past continuous e il past simple sono usati in unione tra di loro. Il past continuous esprime un'azione di maggiore durata, che fa da sfondo all'azione più breve e conclusa espressa dal *past simple*.

Three friends **were spending** a weekend in London and they **decided** to go to a nightclub.



## Past continuous

### Forma affermativa

soggetto + was/were + verbo + -ing ...

### Forma negativa

soggetto + was/were + not + verbo + -ing ...

### Forma interrogativa

was/were + soggetto + verbo + -ing?

## Past perfect simple

Il *past perfect* si usa per indicare un'azione al passato che ne precede un'altra, sempre al passato.

Rescuers arrived, but Selak **had swum** to safety.

(= Selak si mise in salvo a nuoto e, successivamente, giunsero i soccorritori.)

Spesso si usa il past perfect in unione con il past simple per precisare l'ordine in cui le due azioni si sono svolte. Paragona:

He **had married** her when he **won** the lottery.

(= la sposò e, successivamente, vinse alla lotteria.)

He **married** her when he **had won** the lottery.

(= vinse alla lotteria e, poi, la sposò.)

### Forma affermativa e forma negativa

I/You/He/She/We/They	had	broken	a leg.
	hadn't		

### Forma interrogativa

What	had	I/you/he/she/we/they	done?
------	-----	----------------------	-------

## Time linkers

Si possono usare *while*, *as* e *when* per indicare contemporaneità d'azione.

He was reading a letter **while/as/when** the doctors were deciding what to do next.

**While/As/When** the doctors were deciding what to do next, he was reading a letter.

*The moment*, *as soon as*, *when* indicano che un'azione ne segue immediatamente un'altra.

The boy fell asleep **the moment/as soon as/when** he climbed onto the sofa.

**The moment/As soon as/When** the boy climbed onto the sofa, he fell asleep.

By the time indica che un'azione ne precede un'altra.

The party had finished **by the time** we arrived.

**By the time** we arrived, the party had finished.

## Language reference 5

### Comparatives

I comparativi servono a paragonare due cose o persone. Il secondo termine di paragone è introdotto da *than*.

*The supermarkets are cheaper **than** my local shops.*

*Famous brand names are often more expensive **than** other brands.*

Il comparativo di minoranza si costruisce con *less* + aggettivo + *than*.

*Orange juice is **less popular than** fizzy drinks.*

La differenza tra due persone o cose può essere aumentata o diminuita premettendo un elemento modificatore all'aggettivo in grado comparativo. Per una differenza maggiore si ricorre a *much*, *a lot*, *far*; per differenze minori si possono usare *little*, *slightly*, *a bit*.

*Digital cameras are **much** more powerful these days.*

*The shop now has a **slightly** wider range of goods.*

I superlativi servono a paragonare più di due persone o cose. L'aggettivo in grado superlativo è preceduto da *the*.

*She buys **the** cheapest clothes she can find.*

*It's **the** most fashionable brand at the moment.*

Il superlativo relativo di minoranza (il meno...di) si costruisce con *the least* + aggettivo.

*Which shop is **the least** friendly?*

Se un aggettivo è breve si aggiunge, di solito, la desinenza *-er/-est*.

fresh	fresher	the freshest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest

Se un aggettivo termina in *-e*, si aggiunge *-r/-st*.

wide	wider	the widest
late	later	the latest

Se un aggettivo termina in *-y* preceduta da consonante, la *-y* diventa *-i* + *er/-est*.

easy	easier	the easiest
busy	busier	the busiest

Se un aggettivo monosillabico termina con una consonante preceduta da una vocale, la consonante finale raddoppia.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Agli aggettivi più lunghi si aggiungono i prefissi *more/the most*.

important	more important	the most important
reliable	more reliable	the most reliable

Alcuni aggettivi hanno forma irregolare al comparativo e al superlativo.

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

Se vogliamo affermare che due cose sono uguali o quasi uguali, possiamo usare le seguenti strutture:

- 1 *the same as* (uguale a)  
*Her trainers are **the same as** mine.*
- 2 *as* + aggettivo + *as* (comparativo di uguaglianza: così...come)  
*Her trainers are **similar to** mine.*
- 3 *similar to* (simile a)

Se si vuol parlare delle differenze tra due persone o cose si può ricorrere alle seguenti strutture:

- 1 *different from* (diverso da)  
*Her trainers are **different from** mine.*
- 2 *not as* + aggettivo + *as* (comparativo di uguaglianza negativo: non...come)  
*Her trainers are **not as nice as** mine.*  
(= Le mie scarpe da ginnastica sono più belle)

### Comparing nouns

Si può fare il comparativo e il superlativo di un nome oltre che di un aggettivo. Per paragonare due cose o persone si ricorre a *more* + nome + *than*.

*In the US, there are **more classroom advertisements than** in Europe.*

Il comparativo di minoranza (meno...di) si forma con *less/fewer* + nome.

Si usa *less* con i nomi non numerabili e *fewer* con i nomi plurali (numerabili).

*He does **less work than** his boss.*

*The company wants everybody to take **fewer days off**.*

Per paragonare più di due cose o persone si può ricorrere al superlativo relativo di maggioranza (il più...di) o di minoranza (il meno...di): *the most/the least/the fewest* + nome. *The least* si usa con i nomi non numerabili e *the fewest* con i nomi plurali (numerabili).

*Who has **the most experience**?*

*Of all the people in the office, she spends **the least time** behind her desk.*

*Her department gets **the fewest complaints**.*

# Language reference 6

## Future 1 (plans)

*Going to* + infinito esprime progetti e intenzioni future, vale a dire azioni che abbiamo intenzione di compiere ma circa le quali non abbiamo ancora preso una decisione definitiva.

*We're going to get some brochures tomorrow.*

### Forma affermativa e forma negativa

*They're going to hire a car.*

*He's not going to visit his parents.*

### Forma interrogativa

*What is she going to do next?*

Il present continuous esprime azioni future già programmate.

*We're getting the two o'clock flight from Heathrow.*

(= abbiamo già comprato i biglietti.)

Con i verbi *go* e *come* non si usa, in genere, *going to* + infinito, ma il *present continuous*.

*They're going to Corfu next summer.*

*What time are you coming?*

Si usa *will* + infinito per parlare di azioni future non ancora programmate. È spesso accompagnato da *probably*, *possibly* o *perhaps*.

*We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.*

## Future 2 predictions

Si può ricorrere sia a *will* che a *going to* + infinito per fare previsioni circa il futuro.

*You'll really enjoy the trip.*

*You're really going to enjoy the trip.*

Si usa *going to* + infinito quando vi è certezza al presente di ciò che avverrà in futuro.

*It's going to rain later this morning.*

(Ci sono nuvole nere in cielo.)

*I'm not going to finish this today.*

(Ho ancora molto lavoro da fare ed è già tardi.)

In molti casi è possibile ricorrere sia a *will* che a *going to*.

## Present tenses in future time clauses

Si usa un tempo presente per indicare azione futura dopo parole come *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* e *once*. Spesso la frase principale è al futuro con *will*.

*As soon as everybody gets here, the coach will leave.*

*We will have lunch after we get to Dalkey.*

Un periodo composto da una frase dipendente con *if* + un tempo presente indicante azione futura e *will* nella frase principale, è spesso definito periodo ipotetico di primo tipo (*first conditional*).

Per sottolineare il compimento di un'azione futura si usa il present perfect.

*Once we have seen the castle, we'll visit some of the pubs.*

# Language reference 7

## Present perfect continuous

Il present perfect continuous serve ad esprimere azioni iniziate al passato e ancora in svolgimento al presente.

*I've been studying geography for two years.*  
(= sto ancora studiando geografia.)

Per indicare il tempo intercorso tra l'inizio dell'azione e il presente, si possono usare *for* e *since*. *For* seguito da un'espressione di tempo indica la durata dell'azione.

*for five years/a long time/the last two years/three weeks*

*Since* seguito da un'espressione di tempo indica il momento in cui l'azione ha avuto inizio.

*since two o'clock/last year/2002/I met you*

*How long ...* si usa per fare domande circa la durata di un'azione.

**How long** *have you been living here?*

Il present perfect continuous può anche indicare un'azione in corso di svolgimento in un tempo recente che può essere, o non essere, ancora in corso.

*She's been getting ready for the party.*  
*They've been swimming in the river.*

Il present perfect continuous serve a sottolineare l'azione stessa o la durata dell'azione. Tuttavia, si usa il present perfect simple (non il continuous) per indicare il risultato di un'azione.

*She's been writing letters.*  
(Chi parla è interessato all'azione di scrivere.)  
*She's written 50 letters.*  
(Chi parla è interessato al risultato dell'azione, cioè al numero di lettere già scritte.)

Il present perfect simple (non il continuous) indica anche singole azioni concluse.

*She's chosen a new outfit.*  
*They've booked a holiday.*

### Forma affermativa e forma negativa

I/You/We/They	've haven't	been working.
He/She	's hasn't	

### Forma interrogativa

What	have	I you/we/they	been doing?
	has	he/she	

Si usa il present perfect simple (non il continuous) con i verbi di stato.

*I've been here since last autumn.*  
Non ~~*I've been being here.*~~

Per ulteriori informazioni sui verbi di stato e le forme continuous vedi unit 1 (language reference pag. 14).

Per ulteriori informazioni sul present perfect simple vedi unit 2 (language reference pag. 24).

## Language reference 8

### Would

*Would* + infinito serve ad esprimere un'opinione su situazioni ipotetiche al presente o al futuro.

*It would be nice to have a pay rise.*

*They'd probably say no.*

*I wouldn't go there for a holiday.*

*Would* + infinito serve a chiedere e ad offrire consigli o suggerimenti.

*What would you do in my situation?*

*I'd probably tell her the truth.*

Si usa *would* seguito da *like*, *love*, *prefer* e *hate* per esprimere preferenze.

*Would you prefer to have coffee or tea?*

*I'd love to be a journalist.*

### Unreal conditions

Per indicare situazioni ipotetiche impossibili o improbabili si può ricorrere ad un periodo ipotetico introdotto da *if*.

Per esprimere una situazione ipotetica al presente o al futuro si usa un tempo passato nella frase dipendente introdotta da *if*.

*If she had a car, ...*

(= ma non ha/avrà un'auto.)

*If I were\* the president of the USA, ...*

(= ma non sono/sarò il presidente degli USA)

\* Con *be* si può usare *were* alla prima e terza persona singolare nella dipendente introdotta da *if*.

Si usa *would* + infinito nella frase principale del periodo ipotetico per indicare le conseguenze o il risultato di un'azione ipotetica.

*If she had a car, she would drive to work.*

*She would drive to work if she had a car.*

*If I were the president of the USA, I'd do things very differently.*

Questo tipo di periodo è spesso definito periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo (*second conditional*). Paragona le seguenti coppie di frasi:

*If you listened, you would understand.*

(La premessa della dipendente con *if* è soltanto un'ipotesi. Chi parla pensa che l'interlocutore non ascolti o non ascolterà.)

*If you listen, you'll understand.*

(In questo caso la premessa è reale. Chi parla pensa che sia probabile che l'interlocutore ascolti.) Per ulteriori informazioni sul periodo ipotetico della realtà vedi unit 6 (language reference pag. 64).

### Unreal conditions in the past

Quando si fa riferimento a una situazione ipotetica al passato si usa il past perfect (*had* + participio passato) nella frase dipendente con *if*. Questo tipo di periodo indica che l'esito di una certa premessa è stato l'opposto di quanto ci si attendeva.

*If you had listened to me, ...*

(= ma non mi hai ascoltato.)

*If he hadn't missed the train, ...*

(= ma ha perso il treno.)

*Would* + *have* + participio passato nella frase principale del periodo esprime la conseguenza o il risultato di una situazione ipotetica

*If you had listened to me, you would've understood.*

*You would've understood if you'd listened to me.*

*If he hadn't missed the train, he would have been on time.*

Questo periodo è spesso definito periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo (*third conditional*).

# Language reference 9

## Articles, determiners & quantifiers

L'articolo determinativo *the* si usa:

- per far riferimento a qualcosa o a qualcuno già citato in precedenza o precisato dal contesto  
*The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods. **The** list is designed to reflect the nation's buying habits.*
- per far riferimento a ciò che (persona o cosa) è unico in quel contesto.  
*In **the** consumer world of **the** twenty-first century ...*

Si omette l'articolo con i nomi non numerabili o plurali se si parla di qualcosa in senso generale.

*They replace them with **Ø** new products.  
We prefer **Ø** lighters.*

L'articolo indeterminativo *a* o *an* si usa:

- per parlare genericamente (con nomi singolari).  
*The basket does not contain **a** box of matches.*
- presentare nuove informazioni o far riferimento a qualcosa per la prima volta (con nomi singolari numerabili).  
*The Office of Statistics draws up **a** list of goods.*
- per far riferimento ad una cosa o ad un gruppo di cose.  
*... to see if you're **a** part of modern Britain.*

I determinanti *some* ed *any* si usano per descrivere un numero o una quantità non precisati (con nomi non numerabili e plurali).

*We should get **some** mineral water.  
**Some** families are spending more on organic food.*

*Some* è comunemente usato in frasi affermative. Nelle negative e interrogative si usa, in genere, *any*.

*It does not contain **any** luxury goods like caviar.  
Have you bought **any** coffee recently?*

Si può usare *any* in frase affermative per indicare una quantità imprecisata (qualsiasi, qualunque).

*If you see **any** special offers at the shops, let me know.  
(= non importa quante/quali offerte speciali)*

*Some, any, many, most* e *all* possono essere seguiti o non seguiti da *of*.

con of		
<i>some</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>the + nome</i>
<i>any</i>		<i>my/his/her/etc. + nome</i>
<i>many</i>		<i>them/us/you</i>
<i>most</i>		
<i>all</i>		

***Some of** the shops are very expensive.  
I don't know **any of** your friends.*

senza of	
<i>some</i>	+ nome
<i>any</i>	
<i>many</i>	
<i>most</i>	
<i>all</i>	

***Some people** hate shopping.  
Are there **any shops** that sell souvenirs?*

*None* (nessuno) nega che vi sia un numero o una quantità di qualcosa. Se *none* è seguito da un nome o da un pronome, questi sono preceduti da *of*.

<i>None of</i>	<i>the + nome</i>
	<i>my/his/her/etc. + nome</i>
	<i>them/us/you</i>

***None of the shops** are open.  
Non ~~none shops are open~~ ...  
**None of my friends** smoke.  
**None of them** has time to help you.*

Se *none* è soggetto di una frase, è seguito da un verbo in forma affermativa. Il verbo può essere al singolare o al plurale.

*No* è seguito dal nome senza articolo o aggettivo possessivo.

*There were **no** parking facilities.  
**No** website is better for cheap flights.*

Le seguenti espressioni di quantità possono essere seguite sia da nomi plurali numerabili che da nomi non numerabili: *a lot of, lots of, enough, not enough, plenty of*.  
*Enough* significa 'abbastanza'; indica che una certa quantità è sufficiente.

## Language reference 9

Do we have **enough** money to go out for a meal?  
I think you've probably had **enough** time.

*Plenty of* significa 'molto'; indica che una certa quantità è più che sufficiente.

You've got **plenty of** time to catch the train.  
There's **plenty of** room for everybody.

espressioni di quantità con nomi plurali numerabili	espressioni di quantità con nomi non numerabili
many	—
not many	not much
too many	too much
a few	a little
few	little

Nell'inglese moderno *much* non è comunemente usato in frase affermativa. Lo si sostituisce con *a lot of/lots of*.

They gave us **a lot of** advice.  
Non ~~They gave us much advice.~~

*Too many* (troppi) e *too much* (troppo) indicano che una certa quantità è eccessiva.

There were **too many** people. (= non ne ero soddisfatto.)

*A few* (alcuni) e *a little* (un po') indicano un numero o una quantità limitata. *Few* (pochi) *little* (poco), senza articolo indeterminativo, implicano una limitazione ed equivalgono a *not many* o *not much*. Paragona:

**A few** beaches are really nice.  
(= un certo numero di spiagge)  
**Few** beaches are really nice.  
(= poche)

*Few* e *little* (senza l'articolo indeterminativo *a*) sono, di solito, seguiti da un verbo in forma affermativa.

## Language reference 10

### Modals of speculation (present & past time)

Si può ricorrere ad un modale per esprimere un'ipotesi relativamente al presente, al passato o al futuro.

La scelta del modale dipende dal nostro grado di certezza.

certo ←————→ meno certo  
*must*                      *might (not)*                      *may (not)*

certo ←————→ meno certo  
*could*                      *can't*                      *sure*

Si usa un modale seguito da infinito per esprimere un'ipotesi relativamente al presente o al futuro.

You **must be** very tired.  
I **might need** your help later.  
He **can't be** serious.

Si usa un modale + *be* + forma in *-ing* per esprimere ipotesi su azioni in corso di svolgimento.

She **must be having** problems at work.  
I'm not sure where he is. He **could be having** a bath.  
She **might be working** for the CIA.

Si usa un modale + *have* + participio passato per esprimere ipotesi sul passato.

They **must have arrived** by now.  
He **might not have known** her true identity.  
It **can't have been** a surprise.

# Language reference 11

## Passive

Il passivo è usato:

- per parlare di un'azione quando l'agente (la persona o cosa che compie l'azione) è sconosciuto o non importante.  
*The captain **was shown** the red card in the second minute of the game.*
- per sottolineare un avvenimento piuttosto che chi ha compiuto un'azione.  
*The first World Cup **was held** in Uruguay in 1930.*

Se si indica l'agente, lo si fa precedere da *by*. L'agente è reso esplicito se è importante o insolito, oppure perché lo si vuol mettere in rilievo.

*The gold medal **was won** by Michael Johnson.*

	attivo	passivo
present simple	<i>They <b>play</b> tennis indoors.</i>	<i>Tennis <b>is played</b> indoors.</i>
present continuous	<i>They <b>are holding</b> the next games in Russia.</i>	<i>The next games <b>are being held</b> in Russia.</i>
past simple	<i>They <b>changed</b> the rules.</i>	<i>The rules <b>were changed</b>.</i>
past continuous	<i>Officials <b>were showing</b> them around the city.</i>	<i>They <b>were being shown</b> around the city.</i>
present perfect	<i>They've <b>done</b> it.</i>	<i>It's <b>been done</b>.</i>
future 1 (future plans)	<i>They're <b>going to cancel</b> the games.</i>	<i>The games <b>are going to be cancelled</b>.</i>
future 2 (will)	<i>We'll <b>finish</b> it soon.</i>	<i>It'll <b>be finished</b> soon.</i>
modal verbs	<i>You <b>must write</b> it down.</i>	<i>It <b>must be written</b> down.</i>
infinitive	<i>I want you <b>to help</b> me.</i>	<i>I want <b>to be helped</b>.</i>

## Verbs with two objects

Alcuni verbi possono avere due oggetti: un oggetto indiretto e un oggetto diretto.

She sent	<b>oggetto indiretto</b> her father	<b>oggetto diretto</b> a letter.
She made	<b>oggetto indiretto</b> me	<b>oggetto diretto</b> a special cake.

Questi verbi possono essere seguiti immediatamente dall'oggetto diretto. In tal caso l'oggetto indiretto sarà preceduto da *to* o *for*.

*She sent a letter **to** her father.*

*She made a special cake **for** me.*

Altri verbi che possono avere due oggetti (con l'indiretto preceduto da *to*) sono: *bring, give, offer, pay, promise, read, send, show, teach, tell, write*.

Altri verbi che possono avere due oggetti (con l'indiretto preceduto da *for*) sono: *buy, find, get, keep, make, write*.

Se questi verbi sono al passivo, sia l'oggetto diretto che l'indiretto possono essere soggetti della frase.

**attivo:** *They gave him a lot of support.*

**passivo 1:** *He was given a lot of support.*

**passivo 2:** *A lot of support was given to him.*

## Causative

Mediante l'uso causativo si indica un'azione che si chiede ad altri di fare in nostra vece.

*She **has her hair** cut every Friday.*

(= si fa tagliare i capelli ogni venerdì.)

*We **had champagne brought** to our room.*

(= ci siamo fatti portare lo champagne in camera.)

Non è necessario indicare chi compie l'azione perché, di solito, lo si capisce dal contesto. Se si vuole specificare l'agente, si ricorre a *by*.

*He has his suits made **by** the most expensive tailor in town.*

soggetto	verbo	oggetto	participio passato
He/She/	has/have	the car/	repaired/
They, etc.	is/are having	the TV/	mended/
	had	it	fixed
	is/are going to have		

## Language reference 12

### Reported speech & thought

Con il discorso indiretto si riferiscono pensieri o parole di qualcuno.

Discorso diretto: *'I'm very tired,' she said.*

Discorso indiretto: *She said she was very tired.*

Discorso diretto: *'It's boring,' he thought.*

Discorso indiretto: *He thought it was boring.*

Di solito, le forme verbali del discorso diretto vengono volte al passato nell'indiretto. Tuttavia, questa regola non è sempre valida.

discorso diretto	discorso indiretto
<i>'I work ...'</i>	<i>She said she worked ...</i>
<i>'I'm working ...'</i>	<i>She said she was working ...</i>
<i>'I've worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I was working ...'</i>	<i>She said she had been working ...</i>
<i>'I'll work ...'</i>	<i>She said she would work ...</i>
<i>'I'm going to work ...'</i>	<i>She said she was going to work ...</i>
<i>'I must work ...'</i>	<i>She said she had to work ...</i>
<i>'I can work ...'</i>	<i>She said she could work ...</i>

Nel discorso indiretto è spesso necessario cambiare i pronomi e le indicazioni di tempo.

Discorso diretto: *'I'm going to see my doctor tomorrow.'*

Discorso indiretto: *She said she was going to see her doctor the following day.*

Altre indicazioni di tempo che possono cambiare sono: *now* (immediately), *today* (that day), *yesterday* (the day before), *tomorrow* (the following day), *this* (that), *last* (the...before), *next* (the following...)

Siccome il tempo del discorso indiretto può essere diverso da quello del discorso diretto, sarà a volte necessario modificare un'espressione per chiarirne il significato.

Discorso diretto: *'I'll do it now.'*

Discorso indiretto: *She said she'd do it immediately.*

Due verbi comunemente usati nel discorso indiretto sono *say* e *tell*. *Say non* è seguito da un pronome oggetto, ma soltanto dalla frase indiretta; *tell* è seguito da un pronome oggetto e, quindi, dalla frase indiretta.

*He said (that) he loved her.*

Non ~~*He said her that he loved her.*~~

*He told her (that) he loved her.*

Non ~~*He told that he loved her.*~~

### Reported questions

Nel riferire indirettamente una domanda:

- si volge il verbo al passato.
- si toglie il punto interrogativo.
- si cambia l'ordine delle parole nella frase.

Discorso diretto: *'What's the time?'*

Discorso indiretto: *She asked what the time was.*

Nel discorso indiretto si pone il soggetto prima del verbo e, quindi, non è necessario usare gli ausiliari *do/does/did* al presente e al passato.

Discorso diretto: *'Where do you live?'*

Discorso indiretto: *She asked me where I lived.*

Non ~~*'She asked me where I did live.'*~~

Con frasi interrogative che richiedono una risposta *yes/no* l'interrogativa indiretta è introdotta da *if* o *whether*.

Discorso diretto: *'Do you read the financial newspapers?'*

Discorso indiretto: *He asked me if/whether I read the financial newspapers.*

### Tell & ask with infinitive

Per riferire istruzioni, ordini o richieste, si possono usare *tell/ask* + oggetto + (*not*) *to* + infinito.

Discorso diretto: *'Can you hurry up?'*

Discorso indiretto: *She told/asked me to hurry up.*

Discorso diretto: *'Don't be late.'*

Discorso indiretto: *I told/asked them not to be late.*