

Philip Kerr

Straightforward

Pre-intermediate Companion

Italian Edition


MACMILLAN

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Welcome to the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion give you?

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 1

Family

aunt (n) C	/ɑːnt/	zia	Your aunt is your mother's or your father's sister.
cousin (n) C	/'kʌz(ə)n/	cugino/a	Your cousin is your aunt's or your uncle's child.
daughter (n) C	/dɔːtə/	figlia	Your daughter is your female child.
grandfather (n) C	/'grænfɑːðə/	nonno	Your grandfather is your mother's or father's father.
grandmother (n) C	/'grænmʌðə/	nonna	Your grandmother is your mother's or father's mother.
husband (n) C	/'hʌzbənd/	marito	A woman's husband is the man she is married to.
mother-in-law (n) C	/'mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔː/	suocera	Your mother-in-law is your husband's or wife's mother.
nephew (n) C	/'nefjuː/	nipote maschio (di zio)	Your nephew is your brother's or sister's son.
niece (n) C	/'niːs/	nipote femmina (di zio)	Your niece is your brother's or sister's daughter.
pet (n) C	/'pet/	animale domestico	A pet is an animal that lives with the family.
son (n) C	/'sʌn/	figlio	Your son is your male child.
son-in-law (n) C	/'sʌnɪnlɔː/	genero	Your son-in-law is the husband of your daughter.
uncle (n) C	/'ʌŋkl/	zio	Your uncle is the brother of one of your parents or the husband of your aunt.
wife (n) C	/'waɪf/	moglie	A man's wife is the woman he is married to.

Friendship

best friend	/'best 'frend/	miglior amico/a	Your best friend is your closest friend.
get on (well) with (sb)	/'get 'ɒn wɪð/	andare d'accordo con (qualcuno)	If you get on well with somebody , you like that person and are friendly to them.
have a lot in common with (sb)	/'hæv ə lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən wɪð/	avere molto in comune con (qualcuno)	David is one of my oldest friends and we have a lot in common .
keep in touch with (sb)	/'kiːp ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	essere in contatto con (qualcuno)	We keep in touch by phone and email.
neighbour (n) C	/'neɪbə/	vicino/a	A neighbour is a person who lives very near you.

Other words & phrases

accommodation (n) U	/'ækəmə'deɪʃn/	sistemazione	Students working at the Regent Hotel get free accommodation .
accountant (n) C	/'əkaʊntənt/	contabile	Gemma's father was an accountant .
advert(isement) (n) C	/'ædvɜːtɪsmənt/	annuncio pubblicitario	I'm calling about your advertisement in the newspaper.

attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/
background (n) C	/ˈbækgraʊnd/
best-selling (adj)	/best'selɪŋ/
blonde (adj)	/blɒnd/
bucket (n) C	/ˈbʌkɪt/
circus (n) C	/sɜ:kəs/
clothes (n pl)	/klaʊðz/
colleague (n) C	/ˈkɒli:g/
college (n) C/U	/ˈkɒlɪdʒ/
concert (n) C	/ˈkɒnsət/
contact (v)	/ˈkɒntækt/
corn (n) U	/kɔ:n/
couple (n) C	/ˈkʌpl/
doll (n) C	/dɒl/
dress (n) C	/dres/
electricity (n) U	/ɪlek'trɪsəti/
email (n) C	/i:meɪl/
enquiry (n) C	/ɪn'kwærɪ/
experience (n) U	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/
expert (n) C	/ekspɜ:t/
famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/
fan (n) C	/fæn/
farmhouse (n) C	/fɑ:mhaʊs/
fashionable (adj)	/ˈfæʃnəbl/
find out (v)	/faɪnd 'aʊt/

fit (adj)	/fɪt/
flat (n) C	/flæt/
flowery (adj)	/fləʊəri/
gardening (n) U	/gɑ:dnɪŋ/
guitar (n) C	/gɪtɑ:/
hobby (n) C	/hɒbi/
housework (n) U	/haʊswɜ:k/
include (v)	/ɪn'klu:d/
juggling (n) U	/dʒʌɡlɪŋ/

bello (a), attraente
ambiente
di successo
biondo (a)
secchio
circo
panni
collega
collegio, università
concerto
contattare
mais (am.), grano (brit.)
coppia
bambola
vestito (da donna)
corrente elettrica
email
richiesta di informazioni
esperienza
esperto
famoso (a)
fan
fattoria
alla moda
trovare (notizie)

in forma
appartamento
a fiori
giardinaggio
chitarra
hobby
lavori di casa
includere
giochi di prestigio

The British like **attractive** Australian pop singers.

We come from similar **backgrounds** and we have a lot in common.

Alan Titchmarsh is a **best-selling** writer and a famous TV face.

Helga was Nicholas' girlfriend – that's her with the **blonde** hair.

She washes the clothes in a **bucket**.

The Boehmers are a **circus** family.

She washes the **clothes** in a bucket.

A **colleague** is a person you work with.

David and I were at **college** together.

My interests are cinema, **concerts** and pubs.

You can **contact** me by phone or email.

Gemma cooks simple dinners of **corn** and vegetables.

The **couple** got married in 2003.

Jane is six and likes playing with her Barbie **dolls**.

Look at that lovely flowery **dress**!

There is no **electricity** in Gemma's and Lesikar's home.

Christine promises to reply to all **emails**.

For general **enquiries**, press 1 followed by hash.

No **experience** is necessary to work at the Regent Hotel.

Alan Titchmarsh is a gardening **expert** on BBC TV.

Make a list of five **famous** people from your country.

Chelsea is an excellent place for Kylie Minogue **fans** to go.

He lives in an eighteenth-century **farmhouse** in a small village.

Chelsea is a very **fashionable** part of London.

People visit Friends Reunited to **find out** about old friends.

I'm going to Kung Fu classes to get **fit**.

David and Gavin live in a **flat** near London Bridge.

Look at that lovely **flowery** dress!

The British are very interested in **gardening**.

Nicholas is the boy with the **guitar** and the pink shirt.

Sally is too busy with her job to have time for **hobbies**.

She is always busy with her job and the **housework**.

Her neighbours **include** pop stars Madonna and Bob Geldof.

The Boehmers are a circus family and the children do different kinds of **juggling**.

laugh (v) /lɑ:f/
 library (n) C /'laɪbrəri/
 lovely (adj) /'lʌvli/
 member (n) C /'membə/
 message (n) C /'mesɪdʒ/
 motor home (n) C /'məʊtə həʊm/
 perform (v) /pə'fɔ:m/

pink (adj) /pɪŋk/
 poll (n) C /pəʊl/
 pop singer (n) C /pɒp sɪŋə/
 popular (adj) /'pɒpjʊlə/
 practise (v) /'præktɪs/
 press (v) /pres/
 primary school (n) C /'praɪməri sku:l/
 prime minister (n) C /praɪm 'mɪnɪstə/
 private (adj) /'praɪvət/
 pub (n) C /pʌb/
 recent (adj) /'ri:snt/
 recruitment agency (n) C /rɪ'kru:tmənt eɪdʒənsi/

secretary (n) C /'sekɹəri/
 shirt (n) C /ʃɜ:t/
 show (n) C /ʃəʊ/
 soap opera (n) C /'səʊp ɒprə/
 staff (n) U /stɑ:f/
 surprise (n) C/U /sə'praɪz/
 temporary (adj) /'temp(ə)rəri/
 theme park (n) C /θi:m pɑ:k/
 tone (n) C /təʊn/
 traditional (adj) /trə'dɪʃn(ə)l/
 typical (adj) /'tɪpɪkl/
 university (n) C/U /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/
 urgently (adv) /'ɜ:dʒəntli/
 vegetable (n) /'vedʒtəbl/
 village (n) C /'vɪlɪdʒ/

ridere
 biblioteca
 grazioso (a)
 membro
 messaggio
 camper
 esibirsi

rosa
 sondaggio
 cantante pop
 popolare
 esercitarsi
 premere
 scuola elementare
 primo ministro
 privato (a)
 pub
 recente
 agenzia di selezione del personale
 segretario/a
 camicia
 spettacolo, show
 telenovela, soap opera
 personale
 sorpresa
 temporaneo (a)
 parco divertimenti
 segnale acustico
 tradizionale
 tipico (a)
 università
 urgentemente
 verdura
 paese

Why are you **laughing**?
 Gemma's mother worked in a **library**.
 "I look terrible." "No, you don't. You look **lovely**."
 Friends Reunited has seven million **members**.
 Please leave your **message** after the tone.
 Judy and Larry have a 10-metre-long **motor home**.
 The Boehmers now **perform** all over America.

Who's the boy with the guitar and the lovely **pink** shirt?
 The winner of the opinion **poll** was Alan Titchmarsh.
 Kylie Minogue is an Australian **pop singer**.
 Friends Reunited is one of the most **popular** websites in Britain.
 You can **practise** your languages at conversation classes.
Press the star button to listen to the menu.
 There is a small **primary school** in the village.
 The **prime minister** of Britain lives in Downing Street.
 Experienced teacher offers **private** English lessons.
 My interests are cinema, concerts and **pubs**.
 The surprise winner of the **recent** opinion poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
 The name of the **Recruitment Agency** is Sayers.

Sally is a part-time **secretary**.
 Who's the boy with the lovely pink **shirt**?
 The first **show** was at a theme park in Iowa.
 The family enjoys comedy programmes and **soap operas**.
 We are urgently looking for temporary **staff**.
 The **surprise** winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
 Call now if you're looking for **temporary** work.
 The first show was at a **theme park** in Iowa.
 Please leave your name and number after the **tone**.
 On Sundays they always have **traditional** roast beef or roast lamb.
 The Joneses are a **typical** English family.
 What did Christine study at Leeds **University**?
 We are **urgently** looking for temporary staff.
 Gemma cooks simple dinners of corn and **vegetables**.
 He lives in a small **village** in the south of England.

voicemail (n) U	/ˈvɔɪsmel/	segreteria telefonica	You have reached the voicemail of Kate Woods.
vote (n) C/(v)	/vəʊt/	voto	The prime minister got only 3% of the votes in the poll. (n) 29% of people voted for Alan Titchmarsh. (v)
website (n) C	/ˈwebsaɪt/	sito web	Friends Reunited is one of the most popular websites in Britain.
wedding (n) C	/ˈwedɪŋ/	matrimonio	The couple's wedding was in 2003.
winner (n) C	/ˈwɪnə/	vincitore	The winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
wonder (v)	/ˈwʌndə/	domandarsi	I wonder where they all are now.

Unit 2

Adjectives with prepositions

afraid of	/əˈfreɪd əv/	spaventato da	I was afraid of the older children.
bored with	/bɔːd wɪð/	stufo di	Are you bored with school?
fond of	/fɒnd əv/	affezionato a	I was really fond of Mr Miller, the biology teacher.
good at	/gʊd ət/	bravo in	I was terrible at most subjects, but I was good at art.
interested in	/ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/	interessato a	He was really interested in us as people.
keen on	/kiːn ɒn/	appassionato di	I was keen on sports and swimming.
terrible at	/terəbl ət/	scarso in	I was terrible at most subjects, but I was good at art.
worried about	/wʌrɪd əbaʊt/	preoccupato per	I was worried about my grades.

Education

cafeteria (n) C	/kæfəˈtɪəriə/	mensa	The school has its own cafeteria .
certificate (n) C	/sɜːtɪfɪkət/	certificato, diploma	There is no leaving certificate in England.
compulsory (adj)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	obbligatorio (a)	English and maths are compulsory until the age of 16.
computer (n) C	/kəmˈpjʊtə/	computer	I'm interested in computers and the internet.
course (n) C	/kɔːs/	corso	How long does the course last?
desk (n) C	/desk/	cattedra	The teacher sat down at her desk .
education system (n) C	/edʒʊˈkeɪʃn sɪstəm/	sistema scolastico	Ireland has one of the best education systems in the world.
examination (exam) (n) C	/ɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ (ɪgˈzæm)/	esame	Did you do well in your exams ?
experienced (adj)	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/	esperto (a)	Experienced teachers provide top-quality tuition.
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪgˈzæm)/	non superare (un esame)	I took my exams and failed most of them.
fee (n) C	/fiː/	tassa scolastiche	How much are the course fees ?

get a place (at university)	/get ə 'pleɪs (ət ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti)/	essere ammesso (all'università)	I got a place at Cambridge University.
grade (n) C	/greɪd/	voto	I always got good grades at school.
headmaster (n) C	/hed'mɑ:stə/	preside (m)	The headmaster was standing at the door of the class.
headmistress (n) C	/hed'mɪstrəs/	a preside (f)	A headmistress is a female teacher who is in charge of a school.
headteacher (n) C	/hed'ti:tʃə/	preside, direttore	A headteacher is a teacher who is in charge of a school.
homework (n) U	/həʊmwɜ:k/	compito/i compiti	At school I never did my homework .
language laboratory (n) C	/læŋgwɪdʒ ləbɒrət(ə)ri/	laboratorio linguistico	The school has a language laboratory and a library.
leaving age (n) C	/li:vɪŋ eɪdʒ/	età di adempimento dell'obbligo scolastico	The minimum leaving age is sixteen.
leaving certificate (n) C	/li:vɪŋ sə'tɪfɪkət/	diploma finale	At the end of secondary school students take the leaving certificate .
lesson (n) C	/lesən/	lezione	I never missed my lessons .
location (n) C	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/	sede, ubicazione	The school has a central location near the Opera House.
mixed sex (adj)	/mɪkst seks/	mista	A mixed sex school is for boys and girls.
multi-media centre (n) C	/mʌlti 'mi:diə sentə/	centro multimediale	The school has a multi-media centre with 20 PCs.
native speaker (n) C	/neɪtɪv 'spi:kə/	parlante nativo	All our teachers are native French speakers .
pass (an exam) (v)	/pɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/	superare (un esame)	Did you pass your exam ?
private school (n) C	/praɪvət sku:l/	scuola privata	There are private schools and state schools in the English education system.
(corporal) punishment (n) U	/(kɔ:prəl) 'pʌnɪʃmənt/	punizione (fisica)	The government banned corporal punishment .
pupil (n) C	/pju:pl/	alunno	They had a special class for difficult pupils .
qualification (n) C	/kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	titolo	You need to have the right qualifications .
registration form (n) C	/redʒɪ'streɪʃn fɔ:m/	modulo di iscrizione	Here's the registration form for the course.
result (n) C	/rɪ'zʌlt/	risultato	Students get their exam results in the summer holidays.
single sex (adj)	/sɪŋgl seks/	non mista	A single-sex school is for either boys only or girls only.
social programme/activity (n) C	/səʊʃl prəʊgræm/æktɪvəti/	programma/ attività sociale	The school has an exciting social programme .
state school (n) C	/steɪt sku:l/	scuola pubblica	In the English education system there are state schools and private schools.
subject (n) C	/sʌbdʒɪkt/	materia	What was your favourite subject at school?
term (n) C	/tɜ:m/	trimestre	Students do their exams at the end of term .
timetable (n) C	/taɪmteɪbl/	orario	We provide top-quality tuition with flexible timetables .
tuition (n) U	/tʃu:'ɪʃn/	insegnamento	We provide top-quality tuition with flexible timetables.
university (n) C	/ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/	università	After I left school I went to university .

School subjects

art (n) U	/ɑ:t/	arte	I was terrible at most subjects but I was good at art .
biology (n) U	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	biologia	Mr Miller was our biology teacher.
Greek (n) U	/gri:k/	greco	All the students studied Latin and Greek .

history (n) U	/ˈhɪstri/	storia
Irish (n) U	/ˈaɪrɪʃ/	irlandese
Latin (n) U	/ˈlætɪn/	latino
mathematics (maths) (n) U	/mæθəˈmæɪtɪks/ (/mæθs/)	matematica
music (n) U	/ˈmjuːzɪk/	musica
religion (n) U	/rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/	religione
science (n) U	/ˈsaɪəns/	scienze
technology (n) U	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	educazione tecnica

Compulsory subjects include maths and **history**.
 Students in the Republic of Ireland must study **Irish**.
 All the students studied **Latin** and Greek.
 English and **maths** are compulsory until the age of sixteen.
 I liked rock **music** when I was a teenager.
 Latin, Greek and **religion** were the important subjects in the past.
 I was interested in **science** and technology.
 I was interested in science and **technology**.

Other words & phrases

accent (n) C	/ˈæksənt/	accento
actually (adv)	/ˈæktʃʊəli/	in effetti
anyway (adv)	/eniweɪ/	comunque
artist (n) C	/ɑːtɪst/	artista
as usual	/əz ˈjuːʒʊəl/	come al solito
(fall) asleep (adj)	/(fɔ:l) əˈsli:p/	addormentarsi
ban (v)	/bæn/	proibire
behaviour (n) U	/brɪˈheɪvjə/	comportamento
borrow (v)	/ˈbɒrəʊ/	prendere a prestito
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	brillante
care (about sb) (v)	/ˈkeə/	avere a cuore
club (n) C	/klʌb/	club
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/	scegliere
(multinational) company (n) C	/(mʌltɪnæʃnəl) ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	multinazionale
competition (n) C	/kəmpeɪtɪʃn/	competizione
complicated (adj)	/kəmplɪkeɪtɪd/	complicato
embarrass (v)	/ɪmˈbærəs/	mettere a disagio
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	piacere, amare
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	molto interessante
fancy dress costume/party (n) C	/ˈfænsi ˈdres kɒstju:m/pɑːti/	festa in costume
flexible (adj)	/ˈfleksəbl/	flessibile
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	volo
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	divertimento
funny (adj)	/ˈfʌni/	divertente

My French **accent** isn't very good.
 I'm probably a beginner, **actually**.
 Everybody, well all the girls **anyway**, loved him.
 Pierce Brosnan wanted to be an **artist**.
 Before the exam I told the students all the rules, **as usual**.
 It was hot and I **fell asleep** at the desk.
 The government **banned** corporal punishment in 1982.
 Some of our students have **behaviour** problems.
 A library is a place to **borrow** books.
 Music classes with the new teacher were **brilliant**.
 He really **cared about** his students, you know.
 French **club** is on Friday evenings.
 In addition, they must **choose** two or three extra subjects.
 My father works for a **multinational company**.
 We won first prize in a **competition**.
 Ireland has one of the most **complicated** education systems in the world.
 How can children **embarrass** their parents?
 Did you **enjoy** your school days?
 The school has an **exciting** social programme.
 A **fancy dress party** is one where people dress up as different characters.
 We provide top-quality tuition with **flexible** timetables.
 The price includes **flights** and accommodation.
 The music lessons were such **fun** that I didn't want to leave school.
 His father told **funny** stories to Frank.

government (n) C	/ˈɡʌvnmənt/
great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/
in addition	/ɪn əˈdɪʃn/
in charge (of)	/ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ (əv)/
(all) inclusive (adj)	/(ɔːl)ɪnˈkluːsɪv/
minimum (adj)/(n)	/'mɪnɪməm/
miss (a lesson) (v)	/mɪs (ə 'lesn)/
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
of course (adv)	/əv 'kɔːs/
organize (v)	/'ɔːɡənaɪz/
painter (n) C	/'peɪntə/
provide (v)	/'prəvaɪd/
row (n) C	/rəʊ/
rule (n) C	/ruːl/
shopping bag (n) C	/'ʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ/
stupid (adj)	/'stjuːpɪd/
sympathetic (adj)	/'sɪmpəθetɪk/
ultra-modern (adj)	/'ʌltrə 'mɒd(ə)n/
witch (n) C	/'wɪtʃ/
worry (about sb/sth) (v)	/'wʌrɪ/

governo	
fantastico	
inoltre	
(avere) la responsabilità (di)	
tutto compreso, all inclusive	
minimo (a)	
saltare una lezione	
cellulare	
naturalmente	
organizzare	
pittore	
provvedere	
fila	
regola	
borsa della spesa	
tardo, ottuso	
comprensivo	
ultramoderno	
strega	
preoccuparsi di	

The **government** banned corporal punishment in 1982.
 “Did you like it?” “Yes, it was **great**.”
In addition, they must choose two or three extra subjects.
 I was **in charge of** the exams that day.
 We won a two-week, **all inclusive** (flight, accommodation, school fees) trip to Sydney.
 The **minimum** leaving age in England is 16.
 I never **missed lessons** at school.
 No **mobile phones** are allowed in exams.
 “Can you help me with my bag?” “Yes, **of course**.”
 The head teacher **organized** a party for all the new teachers.
 I loved art at school and I’m a **painter** now.
 Our teachers **provide** top-quality tuition.
 I walked up and down between the **rows** of desks.
 I told the students all the **rules** – no talking and so on.
 A woman with a big **shopping bag** was standing in front of us.
 The teachers said I was **stupid** but it wasn’t true.
 He was **sympathetic** when I explained that I was feeling ill.
 The school has an **ultra-modern** multi-media centre.
 I thought it was a Hallowe’en party so I decided to wear a **witch**’s costume.
 I’m **worried about** my grades.

Unit 3

House & home

(be) away from home	/(bi:) əweɪ frəm 'həʊm/	(essere) lontano da casa	Because of my work I’m often away from home .
get home	/get 'həʊm/	tornare a casa	When I got home there was cigarette smoke in my room.
home town	/'həʊm 'taʊn/	città natale	Many Scots went to live abroad and gave their names to their home towns .
homework (n) U	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	compito	I have to do my homework .
housewife (n) C	/'haʊswaɪf/	casalinga	A housewife is a woman who does not work outside the home.
housework (n) U	/'haʊswɜ:k/	faccende domestiche	It’s my turn to do the housework .
leave home	/'li:v 'həʊm/	lasciar casa	Many young people leave home when they’re 18.

Towns

accommodation (n) U	/əkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	sistemazione	Accommodation is cheap here in Verdun.
art gallery (n) C	/ɑ:t ɡæləri/	galleria d'arte	The art gallery is opposite the library.
bar (n) C	/bɑ:/	bar	There are a lot of good bars in Old Montreal.
bridge (n) C	/brɪdʒ/	ponte	Cross the bridge to get to the football stadium.
bus station (n) C	/bʌs steɪʃn/	stazione dell'autobus	There is a metro station not far from the bus station .
castle (n) C	/kɑ:sl/	castello	The castle is not far from the bridge.
cathedral (n) C	/kəˈθi:drəl/	cattedrale	The cathedral is near the train station.
church (n) C	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	chiesa	The church is near a street called Gallowgate.
cinema (n) C	/sɪnəmə/	cinema	In Old Montreal there's an IMAX cinema .
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crimine	There is not much crime in Outremont.
culture (n) U	/kʌltʃə/	cultura	Melbourne got high grades for entertainments and culture .
flat (n) C	/flæt/	appartamento	There aren't enough cheap flats in Old Montreal.
industrial (adj)	/ɪnˈdʌstriəl/	industriale	Newcastle was a 19 th century industrial centre.
library (n) C	/laɪbrəri/	biblioteca	The library is opposite the art gallery.
metro (n) C	/metrəʊ/	metropolitana	There is a metro station not far from the stadium.
museum (n) C	/mju:ziəm/	museo	There are some excellent museums in Old Montreal.
nightclub (n) C	/naɪtklʌb/	night club	At what age is it legal to go to a nightclub ?
nightlife (n) U	/naɪtlaɪf/	vita notturna	There isn't enough nightlife for us in Verdun.
park (n) C	/pɑ:k/	parco	Outremont has the most beautiful park and the biggest houses.
opera house (n) C	/ɒp(ə)rə haʊs/	teatro dell'opera	The opera house is near the cathedral.
pollution (n) U	/pəˈlu:ʃn/	inquinamento	Pollution is caused by chemicals that damage air, water and land.
public transport (n) U	/pʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔ:t/	trasporti pubblici	Public transport is excellent in Verdun.
restaurant (n) C	/rest(ə)rɒnt/	ristorante	The best restaurants in town are in Outremont.
shopping centre (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centro commerciale	The shopping centre is near Eldon Square.
stadium (n) C	/steɪdiəm/	stadio	There is a metro station not far from the stadium .
studio (n) C	/stju:diəʊ/	studio	A studio is a room where music, films or TV shows are recorded.
theatre (n) C	/θiətə/	teatro	Is there a theatre in your town/city?
traffic (n) U	/træfɪk/	traffico	There are too many tourists and too much traffic in Old Montreal.
tram (n) C	/træm/	tram	A tram is a vehicle that travels along tracks in the middle of a street.
train station (n) C	/treɪn steɪʃn/	stazione ferroviaria	Where is the train station in Newcastle?

Other words & phrases

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	all'estero	Many Scots went to live abroad in the nineteenth century.
area (n) C	/eəriə/	zona	We go to the area near the university for nightlife.
banker (n) C	/'bæŋkə/	banchiere	There are Scottish bankers and Scottish businessmen everywhere you look.
cash (n) U	/kæʃ/	denaro contante	Cash is money in the form of notes and coins.
century (n) C	/ˈsentʃəri/	secolo	Many Scots went to live abroad in the nineteenth century .
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	chiacchierare, chattare	I often chat with James and David on the website.
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	economico	There aren't enough cheap flats in Old Montreal.
clan (n) C	/klæn/	clan	" Clan " is the Scottish word for family.
coal (n) U	/kəʊl/	carbone	Newcastle was an industrial centre for ships and coal .
community (n) C	/kə'mju:nəti/	comunità	Most places in California have a Spanish-speaking community .
conference (n) C	/ˈkɒnf(ə)rəns/	convegno	There was a conference of whisky producers here in Lexington.
countryside (n) U	/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/	campagna	Newcastle is surrounded by beautiful countryside .
dirty (adj)	/ˈdɜ:ti/	sporco (a)	The kitchen's a bit dirty .
discourage (v)	/dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/	scoraggiare	If you discourage someone, you make them feel less confident or hopeful.
drive (sb) mad (v)	/draɪv 'mæd/	far infuriare (qualcuno)	If something drives you mad , it makes you angry.
encourage (v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	incoraggiare	If something encourages you, it makes you feel more confident or hopeful.
flatmate (n) C	/flætmeɪt/	coinquilino	Make a list of rules for the flat with your flatmates .
flag (n) C	/flæg/	bandiera	The flag of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag.
grim (adj)	/grɪm/	spiacevole	If something is grim , it is bad.
guest (n) C	/gest/	ospite	There isn't any space in the house when we have guests .
immigrant (n) C	/ɪmɪgrənt/	immigrante, immigrato	Some of the first immigrants to America were Dutch.
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪ'pendəns/	indipendenza	I get no independence living at home with mum and dad.
normal (adj)	/nɔ:ml/	normale	"Strange" means not normal .
online (adj/adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	on line	Something that is online is connected to or available through a computer or a computer network. (adj)
ordinary (adj)	/ɔ:dn(ə)ri/	ordinario (a)	I'm waiting for a tartan scarf that I ordered online . (adv)
origin (n) C	/ɒrɪdʒɪn/	origine	Something that is strange is not normal or ordinary .
outdoor (adj)	/aʊt'dɔ:/	all'aperto	There are more than 30 million people of Scottish origin around the world.
owner (n) C	/əʊnə/	proprietario/a	Old Montreal is a good place for outdoor sport.
passenger (n) C	/ˈpæsɪndʒə/	passaggero/a	K. Inamoto is a Japanese restaurant owner in Outremont.
peace (n) U	/pi:s/	pace	Many of the passengers on the <i>Titanic</i> were leaving for a new life in America.
			I get no peace and I can't do any work..

picnic (n) C	/ˈpɪknɪk/	picnic	You can have picnics in the park.
producer (n) C	/prəˈdjuːsə/	produttore	I went to a conference of whisky producers in Lexington.
programme (n) C	/ˈprɒɡræm/	programma	I counted 245 names on the conference programme .
put (sb) off (v)	/pʊt ˈɒf/	scoraggiare, dissuadere (qualcuno)	If you put someone off something, you discourage them from doing it.
reunion (n) C	/riːjuːniən/	riunione	Next summer there is a reunion of Hamiltons in Edinburgh Castle.
rollerblading (n) U	/rələʊbleɪdɪŋ/	andare sui rollerblade	You can go rollerblading in the park in summer.
scarf (n) C	/skɑːf/	sciarpa	I am waiting for the tartan scarf I ordered online.
settle down (v)	/setl ˈdaʊn/	stabilirsi	Many Scots settled down and had families in the countries where they went to live.
skating (n) U	/skeɪtɪŋ/	pattinaggio (n) pattinare (v)	You can go ice- skating in the winter.
sofa (n) C	/səʊfə/	divano	We only have a sofa in the living room.
space (n) U	/speɪs/	spazio	There isn't any space in the house when we have guests.
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	strano (a), insolito (a)	" Strange " means not normal or ordinary.
tartan (adj/n)	/tɑːtn/	scozzese, tartan	I'm waiting for a tartan scarf that I ordered online. (adj) The Hamilton brothers told me about the Hamilton clan and the Hamilton tartan . (n)
tourist (n) C	/tuərist/	turista	There are too many tourists in Old Montreal.
twin (n) C	/twɪn/	gemello	We've got fourteen-year-old twins sleeping in the room with me and my brothers.
whisky (n) U	/ˈwɪski/	whisky	There was a conference of whisky producers in Lexington.

Unit 4

Weddings

bouquet (n) C	/buːkeɪ/	bouquet	The bride throws a bouquet of flowers in the air.
bride (n) C	/braɪd/	sposa	The bride wears a long white dress.
bridesmaid (n) C	/braɪdzmeɪd/	damigella	Young girls called bridesmaids follow the bride into church.
ceremony (n) C	/ˈserəməni/	cerimonia	After the ceremony the couple and their guests go to the reception.
champagne (n) U	/ʃæmˈpeɪn/	champagne	They drink champagne and eat wedding cake at the reception.
church (n) C	/tʃɜːtʃ/	chiesa	The wedding ceremony often takes place in a church .
groom (n) C	/ɡruːm/	sposo	The groom arrives at the wedding before the bride.

guest (n) C	/gest/	ospite	After the ceremony the couple and their guests go to the reception.
honeymoon (n) C	/hʌnɪmʊn/	luna di miele	The married couple often leave the party early to go on their honeymoon .
marriage (n) C/U	/mæɪrɪdʒ/	matrimonio	Is marriage changing in your country?
priest (n) C	/pri:st/	prete	The priest is the person who marries a bride and groom in church.
reception (n) C	/rɪ'sepʃn/	ricevimento	At the reception the couple and their guests drink champagne and eat cake.
registry office (n) C	/redʒɪstri ɒfɪs/	ufficio di stato civile	The ceremony usually takes place in a church or registry office .
ring (n) C	/rɪŋ/	anello	A woman wears her wedding ring on the third finger of her left hand.
speech (n) C	/spi:tʃ/	discorso	At the wedding meal the best friend of the groom makes a speech .
wedding cake (n) C/U	/wedɪŋ keɪk/	torta nuziale	The bride and groom cut the wedding cake together.

Relationships

ask (sb) out	/ɑ:sk 'aʊt/	invitare (qualcuno) ad uscire	He asked her out and they went on a date to the cinema.
be crazy about (sb)	/bi 'kreɪzi əbaʊt/	essere pazzo di (qualcuno)	He was crazy about her and she was in love with him too.
have an argument about (sth)	/hæv ən 'ɑ:gjʊmənt əbaʊt/	litigare per (qualcosa)	They had a big argument about something and then they split up.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	avere (qualcosa) in comune	They seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well.
go out with (sb)	/gəʊ 'aʊt wɪð/	uscire con (qualcuno)	Kathleen's going out with a journalist.
get married to (sb)	/get 'mæɪrɪd tu:/	sposarsi con (qualcuno)	They're going out together but she doesn't want to get married to him .
be in love with (sb)	/bi: ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	essere innamorato di (qualcuno)	He was crazy about her and she was in love with him too.
split up	/splɪt 'ʌp/	lasciarsi	They had a big argument and split up .
go (out) on a date	/gəʊ (aʊt) ɒn ə 'deɪt/	avere un appuntamento	They went on a date to the cinema.
fall in love with (sb)	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	innamorarsi di (qualcuno)	They fell in love very quickly.
partner (n) C	/pɑ:tnə/	partner	Friends say I have a full life and ask why I want a new partner .
divorce (n) C	/dɪ'vɔ:s/	divorzio	The number of divorces is increasing all the time.
divorced (adj)	/dɪ'vɔ:st/	divorziato (a)	Many people get divorced nowadays.

Other words & phrases

active (adj)	/æktɪv/	attivo (a)	Lynn is a very active and outgoing person.
agency (n) C	/eɪdʒ(ə)nsi/	agenzia	America's biggest internet dating agency has more than 6 million members.
arrange (v)	/ə'reɪndʒ/	accordarsi	Joe and Kathleen finally arrange to meet.
average (adj)	/ævərɪdʒ/	medio (a)	The average UK wedding costs £13,000.

believe in sth (v)	/br'i:lv m/	credere in (qualcosa)	My perfect partner is happy with life and believes in himself.
bookstore (n) C	/'bʊkstɔ:/	libreria	Joe opens a huge bookstore near Kathleen's shop.
boss (n) C	/bɒs/	direttore, capo	Joe is the boss of a really big bookshop in New York.
business (n) C/U	/'bɪznəs/	attività (commerciale)	Kathleen's business goes badly and the bookshop has to close. (C)
carry on (v)	/kæri 'ɒn/	affari	Kathleen and Joe have an argument about business . (U)
		proseguire	The relationship carries on like that for a bit until she starts to fall in love with him.
cigar (n) C	/sɪ'gɑ:/	sigaro	Pete likes fine wines and Havana cigars .
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	raffreddore	She's ill – she's got a cold .
conclusion (n) C	/kən'kluzən/	conclusione	The conclusion seems clear: marriage is very much alive and well.
cover (n) C	/'kʌvə/	copertina	On the cover of every magazine someone is getting married.
dead (adj)	/ded/	morto (a)	Do you think marriage is dead ?
disadvantage (n) C	/dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	svantaggio	What are the disadvantages of internet dating?
friendly (adj)	/'frendli/	cordiale	My perfect partner is open in his relationships – warm and friendly .
generation (n) C	/dʒenə'reɪʃn/	generazione	Do you agree that marriage belongs to an older generation ?
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligente	Pete's perfect partner is intelligent , attractive and fun.
jacket (n) C	/'dʒækɪt/	giacca	A jacket is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
journalist (n) C	/'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	giornalista	Kathleen is going out with a journalist .
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	bambino	I put the kids to bed and then read or watch TV.
kiss (v)	/kɪs/	baciarsi, baciare	Joe and Kathleen kiss when they are in the park.
magazine (n) C	/'mægə'zi:n/	rivista	Stories of divorce and marriage sell magazines .
matter (v)	/'mætə/	importare	It doesn't matter if you are single or married – the prison of marriage belongs to an older generation.
newsagent (n) C	/'nju:zeɪdʒ(ə)nt/	giornalaio	Go to any newsagent and look at the magazines on sale.
on my/her own	/'ɒn maɪ/hɜ:(r) 'əʊn/	per conto mio/suo	Lynn doesn't want to be on her own for the rest of her life.
outgoing (adj)	/'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	estroverso (a)	I'm a very active and outgoing person.
perfect (adj)	/'pɜ:fɪkt/	ideale	My perfect partner has the same interests as me.
personality (n) C	/'pɜ:sənæləti/	personalità	Lynn has an active and outgoing personality .
prefer (v)	/'prɪfɜ:(r)/	preferire	My perfect partner is independent and sometimes prefers to do things on his own.
princess (n) C	/'prɪn'ses/	principessa	We can see the princess now – she's wearing a beautiful white dress.
prison (n) C	/'prɪzn/	prigione	Do you agree that the prison of marriage belongs to an older generation?
professor (n) C	/'prɒfəsə/	professore	Sue doesn't agree with her professor about marriage.
promise (v)	/'prɒmɪs/	promettere	I'm telling you the truth – I promise .

referee (n) C	/ˈrefəˈriː/	arbitro	The referee is holding up a red card.
romantic (adj)	/ˈrɒmˌæntɪk/	romantico (a)	Jay wants a partner who is kind and romantic .
secret (adj)/(n) C	/ˈsiːkrət/	segreto (a)	Something that is secret cannot easily be explained or is difficult to understand. (adj)
		segreto	Lynn doesn't want a partner who has any secrets . (n)
share (v)	/ʃeə/	condividere	I would like to find someone to share those special moments.
single mother (n) C	/ˈsɪŋɡl ˈmʌðə/	madre nubile, madre separata	Lynn is a single mother with two young girls.
smile (n) C/(v)	/smaɪl/	sorriso	It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of victory. (n)
		sorridere	When someone smiles , they raise the corners of their mouth because they are happy or pleased. (v)
unusual (adj)	/ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/	insolito (a)	Have you ever been to a wedding? Did anything interesting or unusual happen?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/vedʒəˈteəriən/	vegetariano (a)	Vegetarian food is intended for vegetarians. (adj)
vice versa (adv)	/vaɪs ˈvɜːsə/	vegetariano	Jay would like to meet a vegetarian who doesn't smoke.
victory (n) C	/ˈvɪkt(ə)ri/	viceversa	Kathleen doesn't know who Joe is and vice versa .
		vittoria	It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of victory .
yoga (n) U	/ˈjəʊgə/	yoga	I often prefer to stay at home and read or do yoga .

Unit 5

Compound nouns

backpack (n) C	/ˈbækpæk/	zaino	A backpack is a bag that you carry on your bag when you are walking long distances.
boyfriend (n) C	/ˈbɔɪfrend/	ragazzo, fidanzato	A boyfriend is a man or boy that you are having a romantic or sexual relationship with.
cable car (n) C	/keɪbl kɑː/	funivia, funicolare	The new cable car is going to bring 400 tourists every hour.
camping-gas stove (n) C	/kæmpɪŋ ˈgæs stəʊv/	fornello a gas per campeggio	A camping-gas stove is a piece of equipment that you use for cooking when you are camping.
credit card (n) C	/kredɪt kɑːd/	carta di credito	A credit card is a small plastic card that you buy things with and pay for them later.

dinner party (n) C	/ˈdnə pɑ:ti/	pranzo	A dinner party is a social event in which you invite people to your house for an evening meal.
first-aid kit (n) C	/fɜ:st ˈeɪd kɪt/	cassetta di pronto soccorso	A first-aid kit is a small box that contains things to treat someone who is ill or injured.
flashlight (n) C	/flæʃlaɪt/	torcia	A flashlight is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.
guide book (n) C	/ɡaɪd bʊk/	guida	A guide book is a book for tourists that contains information about a place.
insect spray (n) U	/ˈɪnsekt spreɪ/	insetticida spray	Insect spray is a liquid product in a container that you use to kill insects.
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	cellulare	Passengers are not allowed to use their mobile phones during the flight.
penknife (n) C	/ˈpennaɪf/	temperino	A penknife is a small knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle.
sleeping bag (n) C	/ˈsli:pɪŋ bæɡ/	sacco a pelo	A sleeping bag is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˈsʌŋɡlɑ:sɪz/	occhiali da sole	Sunglasses are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
tea bag (n) C	/ti: bæɡ/	bustina per il tè	There are old tea bags and water bottles everywhere on the Inca Trail.
tour guide (n) C	/tʊə ɡaɪd/	guida turistica	Ana Redondo is a tour guide and activist who wants to save Machu Picchu.
T-shirt (n) C	/ti: ʃɜ:t/	T-shirt, maglietta	A T-shirt is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.
video camera (n) C	/vɪdɪəʊ kæmərə/	videocamera	A video camera is a piece of equipment used for recording something onto videotape.
water bottle (n) C	/wɔ:tə bɒtl/	bottiglia dell'acqua	There are old tea bags and water bottles everywhere on the Inca Trail.

Air travel

board (v)	/bɔ:d/	imbarcarsi	Your plane is boarding at 12.30.
boarding card (n) C	/ˈbɔ:dɪŋ kɑ:d/	carta d'imbarco	Show your boarding card at the departure gate.
book (v)	/bʊk/	libro	Book your flight and get your ticket.
check in (v)	/tʃek ˈɪn/	fare il check-in	Do you have any bags to check in ?
check-in (n) U	/tʃekɪn/	check-in	Go to the check-in and check in your luggage.
departure (n) C	/dɪˈpɑ:tʃə/	partenza	Mike leaves from Departure Gate 41.
duty-free (adj)	/dju:ti ˈfri:/	duty-free	We bought some gifts in the duty-free shop.
fasten (v)	/ˈfɑ:sən/	allacciare	Fasten your seat belt before take-off.
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	volo	Have a nice flight !
gate (n) C	/ɡeɪt/	gate, cancello	Go to Departure Gate 41.
hall (n) C	/hɔ:l/	sala	The duty-free shop is in the departure hall .
hand luggage (n) U	/hænd ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/	bagaglio a mano	Put your hand luggage in the overhead locker.
land (v)	/lənd/	atterrare	The plane is going to land in about 20 minutes.
locker (n) C	/ˈlɒkə/	cassetto per i bagagli	Put your luggage in the overhead locker .
luggage (n) U	/ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/	bagagli	You must check in all your luggage .

overhead (adj)	/əʊvə'hed/
pack (v)	/pæk/
passport (n) C	/pɑːspɔːt/
passport control (n) U	/pɑːspɔːt kɒntrəʊl/
seat (n) C	/si:t/
seat belt (n) C	/si:t belt/
security (n) U	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/
security guard (n) C	/sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑ:d/
take-off (n) C/U	/teɪkɒf/
terminal (n) C	/tɜːmɪn(ə)l/
ticket (n) C	/tɪkɪt/

in alto	
fare i bagagli	
passaporto	
controllo passaporti	
posto	
cintura di sicurezza	
sistema di sicurezza	
agente addetto alla sicurezza	
decollo	
terminal	
biglietto	

Put your luggage in the **overhead** locker.
 Have you **packed** your bags?
 You must have your **passport** and ticket ready to show.
 Show your ticket and passport at **passport control**.
 Get on the plane and find your **seat**.
 Fasten your **seat belt**.
 All passengers must go through **security**.
Security guards check the contents of people's luggage.
 Fasten your seat belt and wait for **take-off**.
 Heathrow Airport has four **terminals**.
 Show your **ticket** and passport at passport control.

Hotels

air conditioning (n) U	/eə kəndɪ'fɪnɪŋ/
central heating (n) U	/sentrəl 'hiːtɪŋ/
connection (n) C	/kə'nekʃn/
countryside (n) U	/'kʌntrisaɪd/
facility (n) C	/fə'sɪləti/
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/
lift (n) C	/lɪft/
location (n) C	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
minibar (n) C	/'mɪnɪbɑː/
room service (n) U	/'ruːm sɜːvɪs/
satellite (n) C	/'sætələɪt/
sauna (n) C	/'sɔːnə/
shower (n) C	/'ʃaʊə/
single (adj)	/'sɪŋɡl/
twin (adj)	/'twɪn/

aria condizionata	
riscaldamento centrale	
connessione	
campagna	
attrezzatura	
palestra	
ascensore	
posizione	
mini bar	
servizio in camera	
satellitare	
sauna	
doccia	
singola	
doppio (a)	

It's very hot here, but all the rooms have **air conditioning**.
Central heating is a system for heating a house or building through a system of pipes.
 It's important that there's an Internet **connection** in the room.
Countryside is the area outside towns and cities with farms and fields.
 The hotel has excellent **facilities** with a fantastic gym and sauna.
 The hotel has a fantastic **gym** and sauna.
 Unfortunately the **lift** didn't work and our room was on the sixth floor.
 It has an incredible **location** near the cable car station.
 There's no water in the **minibar**.
 We telephoned **room service** and had breakfast in bed.
 Every room has **satellite** TV.
 The hotel has a fantastic gym and **sauna**.
 We asked for a room with a **shower** and toilet.
 Have you got a **single** room for two nights?
 We wanted a double room but they only had one with **twin** beds.

Verb patterns

be interested in + verb + <i>-ing</i>	/biː 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/
hope to + <i>infinitive</i>	/həʊp tə/

essere interessato a	
sperare di	

I'm **interested in learning** more about the yeti.
 I **hope to find** the yeti.

intend to + *infinitive* /ɪn'tend tə/
 look forward to + verb + *-ing* /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tə/
 plan to + *infinitive* /plæn tə/
 want to + *infinitive* /wʌnt tə/
 would like to + *infinitive* /wʊd 'laɪk tə/

avere intenzione di
 non vedere l'ora di
 progettare di
 volere
 desiderare

I **intend to take** some Turkish lessons.
 I'm **looking forward to swimming** with the dolphins.
 I **plan to spend** two weeks in the jungle.
 I **want to visit** the old temples.
 I **would like to** read more about Alexander.

Other words & phrases

activist (n) C	/æktɪvɪst/	attivista
afterwards (adv)	/ɑ:ftəwədz/	dopo
ancient (adj)	/eɪnʃ(ə)nt/	antico (a)
attendant (n) C	/ə'tendənt/	assistente
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	spiaggia
beauty (n) U	/bju:ti/	bellezza
bell (n) C	/bel/	campanello
breathtaking (adj)	/breθteɪkɪŋ/	mozzafiato
build (v)	/bɪld/	costruire
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/	calmo (a)
capital (n) C	/kæpɪtl/	capitale
casino (n) C	/kæ'si:nəʊ/	casinò
cleanliness (n) U	/klenlɪnəs/	pulizia
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	salire
cloud (n) C	/klaʊd/	nube
comb (n) C/(v)	/kəʊm/	pettine
comfortable (adj)	/kʌmfətbəl/	pettinare
crowded (adj)	/kraʊdɪd/	comodo (a)
depend (v)	/dɪ'pend/	affollato (a)
destination (n) C	/destɪ'neɪʃn/	dipendere
discover (v)	/dɪ'skʌvə/	destinazione
distillery (n) C	/dɪ'stɪləri/	scoprire
dive (n) C/(v)	/daɪv/	distilleria
		immersione
		lanciarsi, tuffarsi

Ana is an **activist** belonging to an organization that wants to save Machu Picchu.
 We're going to see a film and get something to eat **afterwards**.
 Discover the **ancient** Peruvian cities.
 Flight **attendants** must help passengers.
 The Rio Hotel in Las Vegas has an Ipanema **beach**.
 Experience the **beauty** of the seas of Borneo.
 We rang the **bell** and waited.
 The views are absolutely **brehtaking**.
 A hotel company wants to **build** a cable car to the top of Machu Picchu.
 Stay **calm** and put your hands in the air for me, please.
 Las Vegas is the hotel **capital** of the world.
 Las Vegas is famous for its **casinos**.
 The King Edward Hotel was voted the worst in Britain for service, **cleanliness** and facilities.
 At the Venetian Hotel you can **climb** the Eiffel Tower.
 See the world from above the **clouds** in a Russian MiG-25 jet.
 I'm afraid you can't take that **comb** on the plane, sir. (n)
 When you **comb** your hair, you make it tidy with a comb. (v)
 The bed looked clean and **comfortable**.
 The Inca Trail is **crowded** and dirty.
 "Are you working at the weekend?" "I don't know. It **depends**."
 Machu Picchu is one of the most popular tourist **destinations** in the world.
 An American explorer **discovered** the ruins of the city.
 A **distillery** is a place where whisky is made.
 Enjoy an unforgettable **dive** to the wreck of the Titanic. (n)
 I hope to do some sky **diving**. (v)

dolphin (n) C	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	delfino
exhibition (n) C	/ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/	mostra
explore (v)	/ɪkˈsplɔː/	esplorare
extraordinary (adj)	/ɪkˈstrɔːdnri/	straordinario (a)
extremely (adv)	/ɪkˈstriːmli/	estremamente
fast food (n)	/fɑːst ˈfuːd/	fast food
festival (n) C	/ˈfestɪvl/	festival
fix (v)	/fɪks/	riparare
ghost (n) C	/ɡəʊst/	fantasma
give up (v)	/ɡɪv ˈʌp/	abbandonare
hang on (v)	/hæŋ ˈɒn/	aspettare
historic (adj)	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	storico (a)
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	orribile
hunt (n) C/(v)	/hʌnt/	caccia
		dare la caccia
ice (n) U	/aɪs/	ghiaccio
incredible (adj)	/ɪnˈkredəbl/	incredibile
journey (n) C	/ˈdʒɜːni/	viaggio
jungle (n) C/U	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	giungla
kayak (n) C	/ˈkaɪæk/	kayak
key (n) C	/kiː/	chiave
local (adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	locale
lock (v)	/lɒk/	chiudere a chiave
luxury (n) U	/ˈlʌkjəri/	lusso
magic (n) U	/ˈmædʒɪk/	magia
map (n) C	/mæp/	cartina
metal (n) C/U	/metl/	metallo
mind (v)	/maɪnd/	badare
minister (n) C	/ˈmɪnɪstə/	ministro
monster (n) C	/ˈmɒnstə/	mostro
motorbike (n) C	/ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	moto
nervous (adj)	/ˈnɜːvəs/	nervoso (a)
object (n) C	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/	oggetto
organization (n) C	/ɔːɡənəˈzeɪʃn/	organizzazione

Swim with the **dolphins** of the Bahamas.

I want to have an **exhibition** of the photos when I get back.

Explore the villages and temples of Mongolia and northern China.

Machu Picchu is one of the most **extraordinary** places in the world.

Machu Picchu is **extremely** popular with tourists.

The company is going to build a tourist centre with souvenir shops, **fast food** restaurants etc.

Experience the magic of the Hungry Ghost **Festival** in Malaysia.

I'll ask my husband to **fix** the shower.

Explore the islands in the company of Shojo **ghosts**.

We finally decided to **give up** and look for another hotel.

My ticket's here somewhere. **Hang on**. Ah, here it is.

Follow the path of Alexander the Great through the **historic** cities of Turkey.

Our room smells of cigarettes. It's **horrible**.

Go on a Yeti **Hunt** in the Himalayas. (n)

If you **hunt** someone or something, you try to find them. (v)

You can go on a visit by submarine to a wreck under the Arctic **ice**.

Route 66 is an **incredible** journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by motorbike.

What is the most frightening **journey** you have been on?

For centuries Machu Picchu was lost in the **jungle**.

A **kayak** is a small canoe that you move with a single paddle.

We gave our **key** to the woman at reception.

More tourists means more jobs for the **local** people.

The front door is **locked** at eleven o'clock.

Luxury is a situation in which you are comfortable and have the best, most expensive things.

Experience the **magic** of the Hungry Ghost Festival.

“Can you tell me the way?” “Yes, I'll give you a **map**.”

Can you put **metal** objects in the box, please?

Whoops, oh **mind** the coffee!

Tomorrow we are meeting government **ministers**.

I would really like to see the Loch Ness **monster**.

Route 66 is a journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by **motorbike**.

I get very **nervous** in planes.

Put metal **objects** in the box, please.

Ana's **organization** is trying to stop the cable car.

path (n) C	/pɑːθ/	sentiero
receipt (n) C	/rɪˈsiːt/	ricevuta
rubbish (n) U	/rʌbɪʃ/	rifiuti
ruins (n pl)	/ruːnz/	rovine
save (v)	/seɪv/	salvare
search (v)	/sɜːtʃ/	cercare
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	gridare
sign (n) C	/saɪn/	cartello
sky diving (n) U	/skaɪ daɪvɪŋ/	paracadutismo acrobatico
smell (n) C/(v)	/smel/	odore
		puzzare
souvenir (n) C	/suːvəˈnɪə/	souvenir
spider (n) C	/ˈspaɪdə/	ragno
spokesman (n) C	/ˈspəʊksmən/	portavoce
stairs (n pl)	/steəz/	scale
submarine (n) C	/ˈsʌbməriːn/	sottomarino
temple (n) C	/ˈtempl/	tempio
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	gettare
		pista
trail (n) C	/treɪl/	tesoro
treasure (n) C/U	/ˈtreʒə/	posti liberi
vacancy (n) C	/ˈveɪkənsi/	valle
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/	veduta
view (n) C	/vjʊː/	vulcano
volcano (n) C	/ˈvɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	muro, muraglia
wall (n) C	/wɔːl/	cascata
waterfall (n) C	/ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/	dare il benvenuto
welcome (v)	/ˈwelkəm/	relitto
wreck (n) C	/rek/	yacht
yacht (n) C	/jɒt/	

The Inca Trail is a centuries-old **path** of 43 kilometres.
 Can I have a **receipt**, please?
 Tourists leave their **rubbish** on the Inca Trail.
 An American explorer discovered the **ruins** of the city.
 She belongs to an organization that wants to **save** Machu Picchu.
 We are **searching** for the Worst Hotel in Britain.
 “Who do you think you are!” he **shouted**.
 A big **sign** in the front window said “Vacancies”.
 Go **sky diving** in the Grand Canyon.
 A **smell** is the pleasant or unpleasant quality of something that you notice when you breathe through your nose.
 The room **smells** of cigarettes. It’s horrible.
 The company wants to build a tourist centre with **souvenir** shops.
 There’s a **spider** in the bath!
 “The cable car is good news for Machu Picchu,” said a company **spokesman**.
 The lift’s not working but the **stairs** are through that door.
 “Arctic Ice” is a visit by **submarine** to a wreck under the Arctic ice.
 Explore the villages and **temples** of Mongolia and northern China.
 When you **throw** something, you use your hand to send an object through the air.
 The Inca **Trail** is crowded and dirty.
 Visit the Mayan **Treasures** in the rain forest of Mexico.
 Fortunately there were **vacancies** at the Grand Hotel.
 There is a beautiful river **valley** below the city ruins.
 The mountain **views** are absolutely breathtaking.
 I intend to take a lot of photos of the **volcanoes** on Reunion Island.
 My wife is looking forward to seeing the Great **Wall**.
 The Rio Hotel has four swimming pools and **waterfalls**.
Welcome to *The Holiday Programme*.
 Visit a **wreck** under the Arctic ice by submarine.
 A **yacht** is a large, expensive boat used for sailing.

Unit 6

Food

bacon (n) U	/beɪkən/	bacon
beer (n) C/U	/bɪə/	birra
breakfast (n) C	/breɪkfəst/	prima colazione
cake (n) C/U	/keɪk/	dolce
caviar (n) U	/'kæviɑː/	caviale
chicken (n) C/U	/tʃɪkɪn/	pollo
chip (n) C	/tʃɪp/	patata fritta
chocolate (n) C/U	/tʃɒklət/	cioccolato
coffee (n) C/U	/'kɒfi/	caffè
cookbook (n) C	/'kʊkbʊk/	libro di cucina
cookie (n) C	/'kʊki/	biscotto
crisp (n) C	/'krɪsp/	patatina
diet (n) C	/'daɪət/	dieta
donut/doughnut (n) C	/'dɒnʌt/	ciambella
egg (n) C	/eg/	uovo
(French) fries (n pl)	/(frentʃ) fraɪz/	patate fritte
fruit (n) U	/'fru:t/	frutta
ham (n) U	/'hæm/	prosciutto
hamburger (n) C	/'hæmbɜːgə/	hamburger
hot dog (n) C	/'hɒt dɒg/	hot dog
ice cream (n) C	/'aɪs 'kri:m/	gelato
junk food (n) C/U	/'dʒʌŋk fu:d/	cibo spazzatura
lemon (n) C	/'lemən/	limone
meal (n) C	/'mi:l/	pasto
mineral water (n) U	/'mɪn(ə)rəl wɔːtə/	acqua minerale
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːdlz/	spghettini
pasta (n) U	/'pæstə/	pasta
peanut butter (n) U	/'piːnʌt 'bʌtə/	burro di arachidi
pizza (n) C/U	/'pɪtsə/	pizza
potato (n) C	/'pəʊteɪtəʊ/	patata

For breakfast he had **bacon** and eggs.

Juice is healthier for you than **beer**.

Elvis had **breakfast** at five o'clock in the afternoon.

He ate chocolate and **cakes** all day and every day.

Where does the best **caviar** in the world come from?

The **chicken** burgers at The Alabama Chicken are really good.

I often have steak and **chips** for dinner.

Elvis once ate 250g of **chocolate** when he was going to the White House.

Coffee is probably the world's favourite drink.

A **cookbook** contains recipes.

Elvis' last meal was four scoops of ice cream with six chocolate **cookies**.

A packet of **crisps**, please.

Having a healthy **diet** is very important.

Elvis once ate twelve **donuts** in a taxi.

He had bacon or sausage and **eggs** for breakfast.

He ate hamburgers and **fries** every day.

You should eat lots of **fruit** and vegetables.

Parma is famous for its Parma **ham**.

I sometimes have a quick **hamburger** and chips for dinner.

The longest **hot dog** in the world was made in Chicago.

Elvis liked **ice cream** very much.

He ate a lot of **junk food** like hamburgers and hot dogs.

A **lemon** is a yellow fruit with a sour taste.

What is a good **meal** without a coffee at the end of it?

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

Noodles are long thin pieces of pasta.

It's easy to cook **pasta**.

Peanut butter is a soft food made of peanuts that you put on bread.

Pizzas are cheaper than steak and chips.

A **potato** is a common hard, round vegetable with a brown, red or yellow skin.

recipe (n) C	/ˈresəpi/	ricetta
rice (n) U	/raɪs/	riso
salad (n) C/U	/ˈsæləd/	insalata
salt (n) U	/sɔːlt/	sale
sauce (n) C/U	/sɔːs/	sugo
sausage (n) C	/ˈsɔːsɪdʒ/	salsiccia
snack (n) C	/snæk/	spuntino, snack
sorbet (n) U	/sɔːbet/	sorbetto
steak (n) C/U	/steɪk/	bistecca
strawberry (n) C	/ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/	fragola
sugar (n) U	/ˈʃʊɡə/	zucchero
tomato (n) C	/təˈmɑːtəʊ/	pomodoro
yoghurt/yogurt (n) C/U	/ˈjɒɡət/	yogurt

I like traditional cooking **recipes**.

Rice is a food consisting of small white or brown grains.

A **salad** contains a mixture of raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of **salt** and sugar.

Bolognese **sauce** contains a lot of salt and sugar.

For breakfast he had bacon and eggs or **sausage** and eggs.

Elvis had a fridge in his bedroom for his favourite **snacks**.

A **sorbet** is a sweet food made from fruit juice, ice and sugar.

Pizzas are cheaper than **steak** and chips.

Do you prefer vanilla or **strawberry** ice cream?

Do you take **sugar** with your coffee?

Bolognese is a sauce made with **tomatoes** and meat, onions and herbs.

It's good to eat fruit and **yoghurt** for breakfast.

Eating out

bill (n) C	/bɪl/	conto
course (n) C	/kɔːs/	portata
dessert (n) C/U	/dɪˈzɜːt/	dessert, dolce
main course (n) C	/ˈmeɪn kɔːs/	portata principale
service charge (n) C	/ˈsɜːvɪs tʃɑːdʒ/	percentuale per il servizio
set menu (n) C	/set ˈmenjuː/	menù a prezzo fisso
starter (n) C	/ˈstɑːtə/	antipasto
VAT (n) U	/ˈviː eɪ ˈtiː/; /væt/	IVA
waiter (n) C	/ˈweɪtə/	cameriere
waitress (n) C	/ˈweɪtrəs/	cameriera

Excuse me, could we have the **bill** please?

The first **course** of a meal is called a starter.

The last course of a meal is called a **dessert**.

The **main course** comes between the starter and the dessert.

The **service charge** is the money you pay for your waiter or waitress.

A **set menu** is a fixed choice of two or three courses.

A **starter** is the first course of a meal.

VAT is a tax on goods and services.

A **waiter** is a man who takes your order in a restaurant.

A **waitress** is a woman who takes your order in a restaurant.

Other words & phrases

addict (n) C	/ˈædɪkt/	dipendente
alcohol (n) U	/ˈælkəhɒl/	alcool
annual (adj)	/ˈænjuəl/	annuale
army (n) C	/ɑːmi/	esercito

Coffee **addicts** are people who can do nothing until their second or third cup of coffee.

It's a strong beer that contains a lot of **alcohol**.

It's our French class's **annual** meal tonight.

Elvis ate normal **army** meals when he was doing his military service.

artificial (adj)	/ɑ:trɪfɪʃl/
ashtray (n) C	/æʃtreɪ/
authentic (adj)	/ɔ:θentɪk/
bean (n) C	/bi:n/
bedroom (n) C	/bedru:m/
boring (adj)	/bɔ:ɪŋ/
box (n) C	/bɒks/
busy (adj)	/bɪzi/
chapter (n) C	/tʃæptə/
chemical (n) C	/kemɪkl/
costume (n) C	/kɒstju:m/
count (v)	/kaʊnt/
customer (n) C	/kʌstəmə/
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
dish (n) C	/dɪʃ/
draw (v)	/drɔ:/
droppings (n pl)	/drɒpɪŋz/
drug (n) C	/drʌg/
face (n) C	/feɪs/
fascinating (adj)	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
flavour (n) C	/fleɪvə/
fresh (adj)	/freʃ/
fridge (n) C	/frɪdʒ/
healthy (adj)	/helθi/
heart (n) C	/hɑ:t/
ingredient (n) C	/ɪn'ɡri:diənt/
kill (v)	/kɪl/
laboratory (n) C	/lə'bɒr(ə)tri/
leaf (n) C	/li:f/
lifestyle (n) C	/laɪfstɑɪl/
lively (adj)	/laɪvli/
market (n) C	/mɑ:kɪt/
marvellous (adj)	/mɑ:vələs/
measure (v)	/meʒə/
microwave (n) C/(v)	/maɪkrəweɪv/

artificiale
portacenera
autentico (a)
chicco
camera da letto
noioso (a)
riquadro
affollato (a)
capitolo
elemento chimico
costume
contare
cliente
delizioso (a)
piatto
tracciare, disegnare
escrementi
droga
volto
affascinante
aroma
fresco (a)
frigorifero
sano (a)
cuore
ingrediente
uccidere
laboratorio
foglia
stile di vita
vivace
mercato
meraviglioso (a)
misurare
forno a microonde
cuocere a microonde

A lot of food nowadays contain **artificial** flavours.

Excuse me, have you got an **ashtray**?

The Ristorante Palio is more **authentic** than other Italian restaurants in town.

There are more than 100 different varieties of coffee **bean**.

He had a fridge in his **bedroom** for his favourite snacks.

School dinners are usually quite **boring**.

Choose an adjective from the **box** to complete the sentence.

Burger Paradise is always very **busy**.

The food in the first two or three **chapters** is quite normal.

Food nowadays contains a lot of **chemicals**.

Traditional **costume** is clothes that are typical of a particular place.

Beethoven always **counted** 60 beans for each cup of coffee.

Starbucks serves coffee to more than 11 million **customers** every week.

“Did you enjoy the meal?” “Yes, it was **delicious**.”

Tagliatelle al Ragù is an Italian **dish**.

Artists in California **draw** designs in your coffee.

Kopi Luwak is a type of coffee made from an Indonesian cat’s **droppings**.

People who cannot stop taking a **drug** are addicts.

He’s not exactly good-looking but he has an interesting **face**.

Elvis’ story is a sad one, but it’s **fascinating** too.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of artificial **flavours**.

Fresh sauce is healthier than sauce in bottles.

He had a **fridge** in his bedroom for his favourite snacks.

We eat quite **healthy** food – lots of fruit and vegetables.

Artists draw leaves, **hearts** and other designs in your coffee.

Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different **ingredients**.

Food and drugs made him feel good but **killed** him in the end.

Bolognese sauce is made by strange men in strange **laboratories**.

Artists draw **leaves** and hearts in your coffee.

A healthy diet is an important part of a healthy **lifestyle**.

A **lively** place is one in which there are a lot of things to do.

Looking at the food on sale at the **market** is making my mouth water.

“There’s a romantic table for two by the window.” “That sounds **marvellous**.”

How long did the world’s longest hot dog **measure**?

It’s so easy to take something out of the freezer and put it in the **microwave**. (n)

I don’t like the idea of **microwaving** food. (v)

military service (n) U	/mɪlɪt(ə)rɪ 'sɜ:vɪs/	servizio militare
movement (n) C	/mu:vmənt/	movimento
occasion (n) C	/ə'keɪʒn/	occasione
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/	ordinare
plant (n) C	/plɑ:nt/	pianta
presenter (n) C	/prɪ'zentə/	presentatore
preservative (n) C	/prɪ'zɜ:vətɪv/	conservante
progress (n) U	/prəʊgres/	progresso
scoop (n) C	/sku:p/	cucchiaia
serve (v)	/sɜ:v/	servire
service (n) U	/sɜ:vɪs/	servizio
shopping list (n) C	/'ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/	lista della spesa
silly (adj)	/'sɪli/	sciocco
sparkling (adj)	/'spɑ:kɪŋ/	frizzante
special (adj)	/'speʃl/	speciale
speciality (n) C	/'speʃi'æləti/	specialità
supermarket (n) C	/'su:pəmɑ:kɪt/	supermercato
taste (n)/(v)	/teɪst/	sapore
		assaporare, assaggiare
taxi (n) C	/'tæksɪ/	taxi
weak (adj)	/'wi:k/	leggero
weigh (v)	/'wei/	pesare

Elvis ate normal army meals when he was doing his **military service**.
 “Slow food” is a **movement** that started in Italy.
 La Vie en Rose is an ideal restaurant for that special **occasion**.
 On one occasion Elvis **ordered** five ice creams for breakfast.
 The fruit of the coffee **plant** is called a bean.
 The radio **presenter** is in Bologna.
 The sauce contains lots of chemicals and **preservatives**.
Progress is the process of developing or improving.
 His last meal before he died was four **scoops** of ice cream and six chocolate cookies.
 Fashionable US coffee bars now **serve** “coffee art”.
 The **service** in the restaurant was slower than usual.
 Tick the items on the **shopping list** that you can see in the picture.
 Oh, I’m sorry sir, **silly** me!
 A bottle of **sparkling** mineral water, please.
 La Vie en Rose is ideal for that **special** occasion.
 Spaghetti Bolognese is a **speciality** of the north of Italy.
 Bolognese sauce from **supermarkets** is made from many different ingredients.
 The Jamaican Blue Mountain bean is said to have the best **taste**. (n)
 You can’t really **taste** anything if you eat fast. (v)
 Elvis once ate 12 donuts in a **taxi**.
 Do you like your coffee strong or **weak**?
 How much did the heaviest tomato in the world **weigh**?

Unit 7

Work

boss (n) C	/bɒs/	capo
application form (n) C	/æplɪ'keɪʃn fɔ:m/	modulo di domanda
apply for (v)	/ə'plɑɪ fɔ:/	fare domanda
be fired (from a job)	/bi: 'faɪəd (frəm ə dʒɒb)/	essere licenziato
career (n) C	/kə'riə/	carriera
CV (curriculum vitae) (n) C	/si: 'vi:/	curriculum vitae

My **boss** never listens to my ideas.
 He gave me **application forms** for six jobs.
 If I don’t **apply for** the jobs, I lose my benefits.
 She **was fired from her job**.
 What did you do before you began your **career** as an actor?
 Send your **CV** to davinasayers@srt.net.

diploma (n) C	/dɪˈplɒmə/
do (sth) for a living	/duː fɔː ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/
earn (v)	/ɜːn/
education (n) U	/edʒʊˈkeɪʃn/
in charge (of sth/sb)	/ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ/
interview (n) C	/ɪntəˈvjuː/
job (n) C	/dʒɒb/
office (n) C	/ˈɒfɪs/
pay rise (n) C	/peɪ raɪz/
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeɪʃnəl/
(be/get) promoted	/prəˈməʊtɪd/
promotion (n) C/U	/prəˈməʊʃn/
qualification (n) C	/kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/
recruitment (n) U	/rɪˈkruːtmənt/
referee (n) C	/refəˈriː/
responsible (for sth) (adj)	/rɪˈspɒnsəbl/
retired (adj)	/rɪˈtaɪəd/
salary (n) C	/ˈsæləri/
temporary (adj)	/ˈtemp(ə)rəri/
training (n) U	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
well-paid (adj)	/welˈpeɪd/

diploma
far (qualcosa) per vivere
guadagnare
istruzione
addetto/a (a qualcosa/qualcuno)
colloquio
lavoro
ufficio
aumento
professionale (essere) promosso
promozione
qualifica
collocamento
garante
(avere) il compito di
pensionato
stipendio
temporaneo
addestramento
ben pagato

He has a **diploma** in Marketing and Sales.
 “What do you **do for a living**?” “I’m a waitress.”
 For a time Tom Cruise **earned** a living in a New York restaurant.
 Send us a CV with information about your **education**, qualifications and experience.
 She was **in charge of** the coffee machine.
 Tomorrow I’ve got **interviews** for four different jobs.
 She’s unemployed and looking for a **job**.
 I’ve got a new job and no one talks to me in the **office**.
 She got a small **pay rise**.
 Your CV should include details of your **professional** experience.
 Two years later she **got promoted** to senior assistant.
 I’m applying for a **promotion** at work.
 What **qualifications** have you got?
 SRT is a **recruitment** agency.
 Include the names of two **referees** on your CV.
 He was **responsible for** cleaning the tables.
 She became an assistant in a home for **retired** people.
 The job is interesting and the **salary** is good.
 Students often get **temporary** summer jobs.
 It’s a good idea to go on a **training** course.
 Everyone wants a **well-paid** job.

Jobs

accountant (n) C	/əˈkaʊntənt/
chauffeur (n) C	/ʃəʊˈfɜː/
computer programmer (n) C	/kəmˌpjuːtə ˈprəʊgræmə/
dentist (n) C	/ˈdentɪst/
doctor (n) C	/ˈdɒktə/
engineer (n) C	/endʒɪˈnɪə/
journalist (n) C	/dʒɜːnəlɪst/

contabile
autista
programmatore
dentista
dottore
tecnico
giornalista

An **accountant** is someone whose job is to prepare financial records.
 A **chauffeur** is someone whose job is to drive a rich and important person around.
 A **computer programmer** is someone who writes computer programmes.
 A **dentist** is someone whose job is to treat people’s teeth.
 A **doctor** is someone whose job is to treat people who are ill.
 An **engineer** is someone whose job is to repair machines or electrical equipment.
 A **journalist** is someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper or TV.

lawyer (n) C	/lɔːjə/	avvocato	A lawyer is someone whose job is to provide people with legal advice and services.
manager (n) C	/mænɪdʒə/	manager	A manager is someone whose job is to control and organize the work of a business or organization.
nurse (n) C	/nɜːs/	infermiere/a	A nurse is someone who is trained to look after people who are ill.
police officer (n) C	/pə'liːs 'ɒfɪsə/	poliziotto/a	A police officer is someone who tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law.
sales assistant (n) C	/seɪlz əsɪstənt/	commesso/a	A sales assistant is someone whose job is to help customers and sell things in a shop.
social worker (n) C	/səʊʃl wɜːkə/	assistente sociale	A social worker is someone who is trained to give help and advice to people with social problems.
teacher (n) C	/tiːtʃə/	insegnante	A teacher is someone whose job is to teach.
train driver (n) C	/treɪn draɪvə/	macchinista	A train driver is someone whose job is to drive a train.
waiter (n) C	/weɪtə/	cameriere	A waiter is a man who serves people in a restaurant.
waitress (n) C	/weɪtrəs/	cameriera	A waitress is a woman who serves people in a restaurant.

Personality

ambition (n) C/U	/æm'bɪʃn/	ambizione	Leos have great ambition .
ambitious (adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ambizioso (a)	Aquarians are quite ambitious but they make good friends.
emotion (n) C/U	/ɪ'məʊʃn/	emozione	Aquarians do not usually show their emotions .
emotional (adj)	/ɪ'məʊʃn(ə)l/	emotivo (a)	Virgos often live for their work and are not very emotional .
honest (adj)	/ɒnɪst/	onesto (a)	Sagittarians are usually honest and straightforward.
imagination (n) U	/ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/	immaginazione, fantasia	Geminis have lots of imagination and ideas but they get bored quickly.
imaginative (adj)	/ɪ'mædʒɪmətɪv/	fantasioso (a)	Pisceans are intelligent and imaginative .
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪ'pendəns/	indipendenza	Geminis work better on their own and their independence is important to them.
independent (adj)	/ɪndɪ'pendənt/	indipendente	Capricorns are natural managers who are independent and strong.
(well) organized (adj)	/(wel) 'ɔːgənəɪzɪd/	(ben) organizzato (a)	Arians are excellent managers who are very well organized .
patience (n) U	/peɪʃns/	pazienza	Librans are a happy balance of patience and speed.
patient (adj)	/peɪʃnt/	paziente	Sagittarians are patient and kind with other people.
sensitive (adj)	/sensətɪv/	sensibile	Capricorns are more sensitive than they seem and are good listeners.
sensitivity (n) U	/sensətɪvətɪ/	sensibilità	They seem calm and organized but Cancers have a secret sensitivity .
skill (n) C/U	/skɪl/	abilità	They have good people skills but find it difficult to make important decisions.
skilled (adj)	/skɪld/	abile, dotato	Capricorns are naturally skilled managers who are independent and strong.

Other words & phrases

ability (n) C/U	/ə'biləti/	capacità	Scorpios main strength is their ability to change.
adviser (n) C	/əd'vaɪzə/	consigliere	Speak to one of our experienced career advisers about the right job for you.
angry (adj)	/æŋgri/	arrabbiato (a)	My boss was angry with me because I was late for work.
appearance (n) U	/ə'piərəns/	aspetto	Improve your appearance and buy a smart suit.
assistant (n) C	/ə'sɪst(ə)nt/	assistente	Pat went on a training course to become an assistant in a home for retired people.
astrology (n) U	/ə'strɒlədʒi/	astrologia	Like it or not, astrology is important.
balance (n) U	/bæləns/	equilibrio	Librans are a happy balance of many opposites.
basic (adj)	/beɪsɪk/	di base	A course in basic computer skills is a good idea.
billionaire (n) C	/bɪljəneə/	miliardario	Millionaires don't use astrology. Billionaires do.
by chance	/baɪ 'tʃɑ:ns/	per caso	By chance Pat met another woman who had the same name as her.
cash (v)	/kæʃ/	incassare	I went to the post office to cash my benefit cheque.
celebrity (n) C	/sə'lebrəti/	personaggio celebre	The last celebrity Valerio drove in his car was Madonna.
cheque (n) C	/tʃek/	assegno	Finally my unemployment benefit cheque arrived.
contain (v)	/kən'teɪn/	contenere	Somebody will probably look at your date of birth for the astrological information it contains .
crazy (adj)	/kreɪzi/	pazzesco	If I don't apply for the jobs, I lose my benefit. It's crazy !
cute (adj)	/kju:t/	carino	Brad and Jennifer were, you know, kind of cute .
dot (n) C	/dɒt/	punto, dot	The punctuation mark (.) in an email or website address is pronounced " dot ".
downtown (adj)/(adv)	/daʊntaʊn/	centro centro della città	I'm working for an ice cream shop in downtown Manhattan. (adj) If something exists or happens downtown , it exists or happens near the centre of a city. (adv)
earring (n) C	/ɪərɪŋ/	orecchino	Are all those earrings really necessary?
gas (n) C/U	/gæs/	gas	I got two bills in the post – gas and electricity.
haircut (n) C	/heəkʌt/	taglio di capelli	Have a haircut before your interview.
horoscope (n) C	/hɒrəskəʊp/	oroscopo	How often do you read your horoscope ?
hyphen (n) C	/haɪfn/	trattino	The sign (-) that you see in some email and website addresses is called a hyphen .
loads of	/ləʊdz ɒv/	un mucchio di	Tom Cruise has made loads of famous films.
marketing (n) U	/mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/	marketing	She has a diploma in marketing and sales.
mile (n) C	/maɪl/	miglio	I walked five miles in the cold and rain and I didn't get the job.
millionaire (n) C	/mɪljəneə/	milionario	Millionaires don't use astrology. Billionaires do.

movies (n pl)	/mu:vɪz/	cinema
natural (adj)	/nætʃ(ə)rəl/	naturale
naturally (adv)	/nætʃ(ə)rəli/	naturalmente
philosophy (n) U	/fr'ləsəfi/	filosofia
post office (n) C	/pəʊst ɒfɪs/	ufficio postale
recently (adv)	/ri:sntli/	recentemente
sales (n pl)	/seɪlz/	vendite
situation (n) C	/sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	situazione
slash (n) C	/slæʃ/	slash
smart (adj)	/smɑ:t/	elegante
star (n) C	/stɑ:/	star, stella
star sign (n) C	/stɑ: saɪn/	segno zodiacale
strength (n) U	/streŋθ/	forza
stressed (adj)	/strest/	stressato (a)
successful (adj)	/sək'sesfl/	di successo
suit (n) C	/su:t/	vestito (da uomo)
team (n) C	/ti:m/	gruppo, team, equipa
tidy (up) (v)	/taɪdi (ʌp)/	ripulire
traveller (n) C	/træv(ə)lə/	viaggiatore
tutor (n) C	/tju:tə/	tutor
unemployed (adj)	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	disoccupato (a)
unemployment benefit (n) U	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt benɪfɪt/	sussidio di disoccupazione
waste (v)	/weɪst/	sprecare
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	preoccupato (a)

Tom Cruise was thinking of a career in the church before finding work in the **movies**.

With their **natural** intelligence, Scorpios understand situations quickly. Capricorns are **naturally** skilled managers who are independent and strong. “Does Ruby have an MA in **philosophy**?” “No, she doesn’t.”

I went to the **post office** to cash my benefit cheque.

We had Tom Cruise and his girlfriend in the shop **recently**.

She has a diploma in marketing and **sales**.

Police officers have to deal with dangerous **situations**.

The sign (/) that you see in website addresses is called a **slash**.

Improve your appearance and buy a **smart** suit.

Many film **stars** had very different jobs before starting their acting careers. What **star sign** are you?

Their main **strength** is their ability to change.

I’ve got too much work and I’m feeling really **stressed**.

Someone who is ambitious wants to be **successful**.

Improve your appearance and buy a smart **suit**.

Geminis work better on their own than in a **team**.

You have a million things to do: check your email, **tidy up** your desk.

Some people think horoscopes can tell you whether a person is a good **traveller**.

One of my referees is a college **tutor**.

She was **unemployed** and looking for a job.

The salaries are low – more or less the same as my **unemployment benefit**.

For many people, a horoscope is a good way to **waste** five minutes.

When things don’t go well, Sagittarians can get **worried**.

Unit 8

Compound nouns with numbers

In un composto che includa un numero, il nome che segue il numero è sempre singolare.

20-million dollar cheque	/ˈtwenti ˌmɪljən dɒlə ˈtʃek/	assegno da 20 milioni di dollari	A South African businessman wrote a 20-million dollar cheque to become a space tourist.
thirteen- part show	/θɜːti:n ˌpɑːt ˈʃəʊ/	spettacolo in 13 parti	They hope to film the thirteen-part show at different science museums around Europe.
eight- day trip	/eɪt ˌdeɪ ˈtrɪp/	viaggio di 8 giorni	The winner of the show will blast off for an eight-day trip to the stars.

Computer actions

arrow (n) C	/æɹəʊ/	freccia	Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “Tools”.
attach (v)	/əˈtætʃ/	allegare	Attach your document to the message.
button (n) C	/ˈbʌtn/	tasto	Click on that button .
click (n) C/(v)	/kɪk/	click	Do a double click on that button. (n)
		clicare	Click on the email icon. (v)
connect (v)	/kəˈnekt/	connettersi	You need to connect to the Internet before you send an email.
copy (v)	/kɒpi/	copiare	Copy the picture into your document.
cursor (n) C	/ˈkɜːsə/	cursore	The cursor is the small flashing line on a computer screen that you can move.
delete (v)	/dɪˈli:t/	cancellare	If you make a mistake you can always delete it.
disk (n) C	/dɪsk/	dischetto	Use a disk or CD to save your work.
document (n) C	/ˈdɒkjʊmənt/	file	Find the document you want and attach it to the email.
download (n) C/(v)	/ˈdaʊnˈləʊd/	(file) scaricato	A download is a file that you have moved to your computer from another computer system. (n)
		scaricare	Business students can log onto the site and download essays. (v)
edit (v)	/edɪt/	modificare	When you edit a document, you make changes to it.
format (n) U/(v)	/fɔːmət/	formattazione	The format of a document is its design and appearance. (n)
		formattare	When you format a document, you arrange the design and appearance of the text. (v)
highlight (v)	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	evidenziare	Highlight the word that you want to change.
icon (n) C	/aɪkɒn/	icona	Click the spell check icon .
insert (v)	/ɪnˈsɜːt/	inserire	If you insert a disk into your computer, you put it into the computer.

log off (v)	/lɒg 'ɒf/	spegnere
log on (v)	/lɒg 'ɒn/	connettersi
message (n) C	/mesɪdʒ/	messaggio
paste (v)	/peɪst/	incollare
print (v)	/prɪnt/	stampare
programme (n) C/(v)	/'prɒɡræm/	programma
		programmare
replace (v)	/rɪ'pleɪs/	sostituire
save (v)	/seɪv/	salvare
screen (n) C	/skri:n/	schermo
select (v)	/sɪ'lekt/	selezionare
site (n) C	/saɪt/	sito (internet)
software (n) U	/'sɒftweə/	software, programma
synonym (n) C	/'sɪnənɪm/	sinonimo
table (n) C	/teɪbl/	tabella
thesaurus (n) C	/θɪ'sɔ:rəs/	dizionario dei sinonimi
tool (n) C	/tu:l/	strumento
type (v)	/taɪp/	digitare
undo (v)	/'ʌn'du:/	annullare

Save your work before you **log off**.

Business students **log on** to the site and download essays.

Click on “Send” to send your **message**.

When you **paste** something you move it from one part of a computer screen to another.

When you **print** a document, you make a copy on paper using a printer.

Use the spell check **programme** to check for mistakes. (n)

If you **programme** a computer, you give it a series of instructions. (v)

If you **replace** one word with another word, you get rid of the first word and use the second one instead.

Remember to **save** your work.

The “Start” button is at the bottom of the **screen**.

Select “Language Settings” and find “English”.

They find the essay they need on the **site** and download it.

I have found **software** that can translate the essays into different languages.

A **synonym** is a word that has a similar meaning to another word.

A **table** is arranged in rows and columns and contains information or figures.

A **thesaurus** is a dictionary containing lists of words that have similar meanings.

Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “**Tools**”.

Type the address of the person you are writing to.

If you **undo** something that you have typed, you tell the computer to ignore that thing.

Adjectives with infinitives

dangerous	/deɪndʒərəs/	pericoloso (a)
difficult	/'dɪfɪklt/	difficile
easy	/'i:zi/	facile
healthy	/'heɪθi/	sano (a)
illegal	/'ɪli:gl/	illegale
impossible	/'ɪm'pɒsəbl/	impossibile
legal	/'li:gl/	legale
possible	/'pɒsəbl/	possibile
safe	/seɪf/	sicuro (a)

Be careful – it’s very **dangerous**.

It’s **difficult** to get a good job without qualifications.

The website is **easy** to use.

It’s **healthy** to eat fruit and vegetables.

It’s **illegal** to sell cigarettes to people under 16.

A hundred years ago scientists said that space travel was **impossible**.

Is it **legal** to help students with their homework?

Where is it **possible** to buy English books?

Will our world become **safer** or more dangerous?

unhealthy	/ʌn'helθi/	malsano (a)
unusual	/ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	insolito (a)
usual	/ju:ʒʊəl/	solito (a)

It's **unhealthy** to drink too much.
 It's **unusual** to see tourists in our town.
 It's **usual** for people to eat late in the evening.

Other words & phrases

advanced (adj)	/əd'vɑ:nst/	avanzato (a)
airport (n) C	/eə'pɔ:t/	aeroporto
alien (n) C/(adj)	/eɪliən/	alieno
		alieno (a)
automatic (adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætrɪk/	automatico (a)
blast off (v)	/blɑ:st 'ɒf/	partire
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/	fantastico (a)
businessman (n) C	/'bɪznəsmæn/	uomo d'affari
consortium (n) C	/kən'sɔ:tiəm/	consorzio
contestant (n) C	/kən'testənt/	concorrente
cure (n) C	/kjʊə/	cura
development (n) C	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	sviluppo
disease (n) C	/dɪ'zi:z/	malattia
earth (n) (sing)	/ɜ:θ/	Terra
elderly (n)	/'eldəli/	anziano
energy (n) U	/'enədʒi/	energia
equipment (n) U	/'ɛkwɪpmənt/	strumento, equipaggiamento
essay (n) C	/'eseɪ/	saggio
exploration (n) U	/'eksplə'reɪʃn/	esplorazione
fact (n) C	/'fækt/	dato di fatto
fiction (n) U	/'fɪkʃn/	finzione
film (v)	/'fɪlm/	filmare
finances (n pl)	/'faɪnænsɪz/	situazione finanziaria
foreign (adj)	/'fɔ:rn/	straniero (a)
freaky (adj)	/'fri:ki/	strano (a)
frightening (adj)	/'fraɪtnɪŋ/	spaventoso (a)
game show (n) C	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	quiz televisivo
grow (v)	/'grəʊ/	coltivare

American military technology is becoming more **advanced**.
 I said goodbye to my boyfriend at the **airport**.
 In the film *Independence Day*, **aliens** come to Earth. (n)
Alien activities or influences relate to a planet other than Earth. (adj)
 There have been new developments in **automatic** translation machines.
 The winner will **blast off** for an eight-day trip to the stars.
 “You can log off now.” “**Brilliant**. Thanks.”
 A South African **businessman** became the world's second space tourist.
 A European television **consortium**, Eurorbit, has announced plans for a new game show.
 The show will have **contestants** from all the countries in the European Union.
 We've got a **cure** for lots of diseases now.
 There have been new **developments** in automatic translation machines.
 We've got a cure for lots of **diseases** now.
 In *Independence Day* aliens come to **Earth**.
 If we all live longer, how will we pay for care of the **elderly**?
 At the moment most of our **energy** comes from oil.
 Satellites in space carry many different kinds of **equipment**.
 Students can log on to the site and download **essays**.
 We will maybe stop spending money on space **exploration**.
 Are the **facts** in the box the same or different in your country?
 Star wars: fact or **fiction**?
 Where will the game show be **filmed**?
 Who will look after the **finances** of the company?
 Learning a **foreign** language may soon be a thing of the past.
 Buy one of those **freaky** green hands and put it on your desk at work.
 The future for the smaller countries of the world is extremely **frightening**.
 The new **game show** will probably be called *Star Quest*.
 What will happen to ordinary plants and animals if we **grow** GM food on our farms?

hill (n) C	/hɪl/	collina
increase (v)	/ɪn'kri:z/	umentare
invention (n) C	/ɪn'venʃn/	invenzione
invisible (adj)	/ɪn'vɪsəbl/	invisibile
knowledge (n) U	/nɒlɪdʒ/	conoscenza
laser (n) C	/'leɪzə/	laser
lend (v)	/lend/	prestare
litre (n) C	/'li:tə/	litro
luck (n) U	/lʌk/	fortuna
machine (n) C	/mə'ʃi:n/	macchina
medicine (n) U	/'medsn/	medicina
military (adj)	/'mɪlɪt(ə)ri/	militare
modelling (n) U	/'mɒdlɪŋ/	(agenzia) per modelle
moon (n) C	/'mu:n/	luna
museum (n) C	/'mju:zi:əm/	museo
offer (v)	/'ɒfə/	offrire
oil (n) U	/'ɔɪl/	petrolio
permission (n) U	/'pɜ:mɪʃn/	permesso
planet (n) C	/'plænɪt/	pianeta
prisoner (n) C	/'prɪznə/	prigioniero
product (n) C	/'prɒdʌkt/	prodotto
quest (n) C	/'kwɛst/	ricerca
refuse (v)	/'rɪ'fju:z/	rifiutare
risky (adj)	/'rɪski/	rischioso (a)
rocket (n) C	/'rɒkɪt/	razzo
satellite (n) C	/'sætələɪt/	satellite
science fiction (n) U	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/	fantascienza
scientist (n) C	/'saɪəntɪst/	scienziato
similar (adj)	/'sɪmɪlə/	simile
society (n) U	/'sə'saɪəti/	società
source (n) C	/'sɔ:s/	fonte

She lives in a house in the Hollywood **Hills**.

Internet use will **increase**.

The **invention** of something is the process of designing or making it for the first time.

With our special **invisible** ink you can write secret messages.

The show will test the contestants' general **knowledge**.

American military scientists are developing new **laser** technology.

Ash's father doesn't want to **lend** him the money now.

A **litre** is a unit for measuring an amount of liquid, equivalent to 1,000 millilitres.

I wish you good **luck**.

There have been new developments in automatic translation **machines**.

New kinds of **medicine** will make us all live longer.

Military engineers will probably develop more powerful lasers.

A **modelling** agency has offered a job in Japan to a 16-year-old British school student.

Neil Armstrong was the first man on the **moon**.

The show will be filmed at different science **museums** around Europe.

Do other websites **offer** a similar service?

Most of our energy comes from **oil**.

Will scientists at NASA refuse **permission** for the winner to visit the space station?

Scientists might find life on other **planets**.

Soon there won't be enough room for all our **prisoners**.

A **product** is something that is made or grown so that it can be sold.

The new show will probably be called **Star Quest**.

Ash's father has **refused** to help him.

If he leaves university now, it will be too **risky**.

A **rocket** is a vehicle shaped like a tube that travels in space.

Laser guns on military **satellites** will be unstoppable.

Star Wars is a **science fiction** film.

Scientists might find life on other planets.

Do other websites offer a **similar** service?

If everyone lives longer, how will this change our **society**?

The conference by Doctor Judith Amos is about new energy **sources**.

space (n) U	/speɪs/
space ship (n) C	/speɪs ʃɪp/
space station (n) C	/speɪs steɪʃn/
suggest (v)	/sə'dʒest/
survey (n) C	/sɜ:vəɪ/
talk (n) C	/tɔ:k/
text (n) C	/tekst/
theory (n) C	/θɪəri/
thirsty (adj)	/θɜ:sti/
title (n) C	/taɪtl/
translation (n) C/U	/trænz'leɪʃn/
trip (n) C	/trɪp/
ultraviolet (adj)	/ʌltrə'vaɪələt/
unstoppable (adj)	/ʌn'stɒpəbl/
war (n) C	/wɔ:/
wind (n) U	/wɪnd/

spazio
astronave
stazione spaziale
suggerire
indagine, sondaggio
conversazione
testo
teoria
assetato (a)
titolo
traduzione
viaggio
ultravioletto
inarrestabile
guerra
vento

Satellites in **space** carry different kinds of equipment.
 The winner will take his or her seat in a **space ship** some time next year.
 It's possible the winner won't be able to visit the **space station**.
 The "Super String" theory **suggests** that scientists might be wrong.
 Choose one of the questions for a class **survey**.
 This **talk** will explore how internet use will increase.
 Choose the correct verb form to complete the **text**.
 The "Super String" **theory** is an exciting new **theory** of time travel.
 Feeling **thirsty**? Well, here's your own personal water machine.
 The **title** of Duncan Hague's talk is "Prisons in space".
 The talk will look at developments in automatic **translation** machines.
 Scientists were unhappy with Dennis Tito's **trip** to the space station.
Ultraviolet light means you can read messages written with invisible ink.
 Laser guns on military satellites will be **unstoppable**.
 The title of Stella May Roche's talk is "**War on War**".
 The sun, the **wind** and the sea might soon become our main sources of energy.

Unit 9

-ing & -ed adjectives

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/
annoying	/ə'noɪɪŋ/
bored	/bɔ:d/
boring	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/
depressed	/drɪ'prest/
depressing	/drɪ'presɪŋ/
disappointed	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
disappointing	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/
excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
fascinated	/fæsɪneɪtɪd/
fascinating	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/

irritato (a)
irritante
annoiato (a)
noioso (a)
depresso (a)
deprimente
deluso (a)
deludente
emozionato (a)
emozionante
entusiasta
entusiasmante

Do you ever get **annoyed** with your best friend?
 It was extremely **annoying** that you came home singing!
 What do you do when you are **bored**?
 Sometimes I feel the town where I live is the most **boring** place in the world.
 That music makes me feel **depressed**.
 Isn't it a bit **depressing** going to listen to a requiem?
 If you haven't got tickets for the concert, you'll be **disappointed**.
 Where was your most **disappointing** holiday?
 I've got tickets for the Robbie Williams concert. I'm so **excited**.
 Dance Crazy is an **exciting** afternoon of international dance.
 I'll be **fascinated** to see her new boyfriend.
 There's a **fascinating** afternoon of dance at Canary Wharf.

frightened	/ˈfraɪnd/	spaventato (a)	When was the last time you felt really frightened ?
frightening	/ˈfraɪnɪŋ/	spaventoso (a)	I find horror movies quite frightening .
relaxed	/rɪˈlæksɪd/	rilassato (a)	I usually feel relaxed when I'm on holiday.
relaxing	/rɪˈlæksɪŋ/	rilassante	I find that kind of music really relaxing .
surprised	/səˈpraɪzd/	sorpreso (a)	I was surprised . Celine Dion is usually so good.
surprising	/səˈpraɪzɪŋ/	sorprendente	People can be very surprising at times.
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/	stanco (a)	At what time in the evening do you usually get tired ?
tiring	/ˈtaɪrɪŋ/	faticoso (a)	Going out every night can be very tiring .

TV programmes

chat show (n) C	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	talk show	<i>Bill Zucker Presents</i> is a chat show .
current affairs programme (n) C	/kʌrənt əˈfeɪz prəʊgræm/	programma di attualità	<i>Newsbrief</i> is a current affairs programme .
documentary (n) C	/dɒkjʊˈmentri/	documentario	<i>Horizon</i> is a documentary .
game show (n) C	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	quiz televisivo	<i>The Wheel of Fortune</i> is a game show .
sitcom (n) C	/ˈsɪtkɒm/	sitcom	<i>Friends</i> is a sitcom .
soap opera (n) C	/səʊp ɒpərə/	telenovela, soap opera	<i>EastEnders</i> is a soap opera .
sports programme (n) C	/spɔːts prəʊgræm/	programma sportivo	<i>Match of the Day</i> is a sports programme .

Films

acting (n) U	/ˈæktɪŋ/	interpretazione	Madonna won a top award for acting in the Razzies.
actor (n) C	/ˈæktə/	attore	Ronald Reagan was a movie actor .
actress (n) C	/ˈæktɹəs/	attrice	Worst Actress of the 20 th century was won by Madonna.
direct (v)	/daɪˈrekt/; /dɪˈrekt/	dirigere	<i>Titanic</i> was written and directed by James Cameron.
director (n) C	/daɪˈrektə/; /dɪˈrektə/	regista	The director used 300,000 extras.
extra (n) C	/ˈekstrə/	comparsa	300,000 extras were used by the director.
role (n) C	/rəʊl/	ruolo	Nicole Kidman plays the role of the cabaret singer.
setting (n) C	/ˈsetɪŋ/	ambientazione	The setting of the film is a huge cruise ship called <i>Titanic</i> .
soundtrack (n) C	/saʊndˈtræk/	colonna sonora	The soundtrack of a film is the music that is used for it.
special effects (n pl)	/speʃl ɪˈfektz/	effetti speciali	The special effects are the unusual images or sounds in a film that are created artificially.
star (v)	/staː/	avere come protagonista	The film stars Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Other words & phrases

agent (n) C	/ˈeɪdʒənt/	agente
album (n) C	/ˈælbəm/	disco, album
announce (v)	/əˈnaʊns/	annunciare
arena (n) C	/əˈriːnə/	arena
attack (v)	/əˈtæk/	attaccare
attend (v)	/əˈtend/	presenziare
available (adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	disponibile
award (n) C	/əˈwɔːd/	premio
bedtime (n) U	/ˈbedtaɪm/	ora di andare a letto
boat (n) C	/bəʊt/	nave, imbarcazione
booking fee (n) C	/ˈbʊkɪŋ fiː/	percentuale sulla prenotazione
building (n) C	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	edificio
cabaret (n) C/U	/ˈkæbəreɪ/	cabaret
cable TV (n) U	/ˈkeɪbl tiː ˈviː/	TV via cavo
circle (n) C	/ˈsɜːkl/	galleria
civilization (n) C/U	/sɪvəlaɪzɪʃn/	civiltà
classical music (n) U	/ˈklæsɪkl ˈmjuːzɪk/	musica classica
conduct (v)	/kənˈdʌkt/	dirigere
contract (n) C	/ˈkɒntrækt/	contratto
cost (v)	/kɒst/	costare
cruise (n) C	/kruːz/	crociera
dance (v)	/dɑːns/	ballare
designer (n) C	/dɪˈzaɪnə/	designer
detail (n) C	/ˈdiːteɪl/	dato
dream (n) C/(v)	/driːm/	sogno
		sognare
election (n) C	/ɪˈleɪʃn/	elezione
entertainment (n) U	/entəˈteɪnmənt/	divertimento
entrance (n) C	/ˈentrəns/	ingresso
episode (n) C	/ˈepɪsəʊd/	episodio
event (n) C	/ɪˈvent/	evento

The **agent** is the person or thing that does an action.

The winner gets a contract to make an **album**.

The winners are **announced** at the end of the show.

The Robbie Williams concert takes place at the Wembley **Arena**.

The TV studios were **attacked** last night.

The first ceremony was **attended** by 250 people.

I'll see what seats we've got **available**.

The Academy **Awards** became Oscars.

Midnight is a little after my **bedtime**.

Don't panic and try to get to a **boat** quickly.

Is there a **booking fee** when you buy tickets on the internet?

Do you enjoy visiting historic **buildings**?

Who plays the role of the **cabaret** singer?

The ceremony is shown on **cable TV** channels.

Where do you want to sit – in the **circle** or the stalls?

Big Brother was described as an insult to human rights and **civilization**.

For lovers of **classical music** there is an evening with Cecilia Bartoli.

Verdi's masterpiece is **conducted** by Patrick Davin.

The winner gets a **contract** to make an album.

Many reality TV programmes **cost** nothing to make.

The *Titanic* is a great **cruise** ship.

Contestants learn to sing and **dance**.

Stella McCartney is a British **designer**.

Could I take your **details**, please?

For TV producers reality TV is a **dream** come true. (n)

If you **dream** about something, you hope very much to have it.

The 1981 presidential **election** was won by Ronald Reagan.

What kinds of **entertainment** are available in your town?

The Kodak Theatre has a red-carpeted **entrance**.

More laughs in tonight's **episode** of *Friends*.

What kind of **events** do you like going to?

expedition (n) C	/ekspə'diʃn/	spedizione
fame (n) U	/feɪm/	fama
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastico (a)
gorgeous (adj)	/'gɔ:dʒəs/	stupendo
human rights (n pl)	/'hju:mən 'raɪts/	diritti umani
iceberg (n) C	/'aɪsbɜ:g/	iceberg
idol (n) C	/'aɪdl/	idolo
impressionist (n) C	/'ɪm'preʃnɪst/	impressionista
in-depth (adj)	/'ɪn'deɪpθ/	in profondità
insult (n)	/'ɪnsʌlt/	insulto
invent (v)	/'ɪn'vent/	inventare
investor (n) C	/'ɪn'vestə/	investitore
jackpot (n) C	/'dʒækpɒt/	jackpot
kangaroo (n) C	/'kæŋgəru:/	canguro
knitting (n) U	/'nɪtɪŋ/	lavoro ai ferri
legend (n) C	/'ledʒ(ə)nd/	leggenda
limousine (n) C	/'lɪməʒi:n/	limousine
line-up (n) C	/'laɪn ʌp/	schiera
loft (n) C	/'lɒft/	attico
masterpiece (n) C	/'mɑ:stəpi:s/	capolavoro
matinee (n) C	/'mætɪneɪ/	spettacolo del mattino
musical (n) C	/'mju:zɪkl/	musical
old-fashioned (adj)	/'əʊld 'fæʃənd/	antiquato (a)
painting (n) C/U	/'peɪntɪŋ/	dipinto
panic (n) U/(v)	/'pænɪk/	panico
		essere in preda al panico
paparazzi (n pl)	/'pæpə'rætsɪ/	paparazzi
performance (n) C	/'pɜ:fɔ:məns/	spettacolo
pronounce (v)	/'prəʊnaʊns/	pronunciare
publish (v)	/'pʌblɪʃ/	pubblicare
raspberry (n) C	/'rɑ:zbəri/	lampone
reality (n) U	/'ri:æləti/	realtà
record (n) C	/'rekɔ:d/	registrazione, disco
report (v)	/'rɪpɔ:t/	annunciare
requiem (n) C	/'rekwiəm/	requiem

The first reality TV show in the world was called **Expedition Robinson**.

Fame – the Musical is on at the Aldwych Theatre.

Big Brother was a **fantastic** success.

Do you agree that Robbie Williams is **gorgeous**?

Big Brother was described as an insult to **human rights** and civilization.

The *Titanic* hit an **iceberg** and sank in 1912.

Loft Story and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.

Camille Pissarro was a French **impressionist**.

Newsbrief gives an **in-depth** look at what is happening in the world.

Big Brother was described as an **insult** to human rights and civilization.

The Lumière Brothers **invented** an early form of cinema.

For **investors** and businessmen the Oscars is big business.

The winner takes the **jackpot** prize of \$500,000.

On *Horizon* there is a film about the life of an urban **kangaroo**.

“Some of these people are so bad,” said Wilson, “they should take up **knitting**.”

Al Pacino is a Hollywood **legend**.

The **limousines** arrive at the red-carpeted entrance to the theatre.

There’s the usual **line-up** of the regular DJs.

Loft Story and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.

Verdi’s **masterpiece** is conducted by Patrick Davin.

Would you like the **matinee** or the evening performance?

Fame – the **Musical** is on at the Aldwych Theatre.

I think his music is **old-fashioned** and boring.

I went to an exhibition of **paintings** at the National Gallery last week.

I don’t want to be responsible for a **panic**. (n)

Please don’t **panic**. (v)

The stars are photographed by **paparazzi**.

Would you like the matinee or evening **performance**?

How do you **pronounce** this word?

The winners’ names are **published** by the newspapers.

The **Raspberry** awards are given to actors and directors for being really bad.

Reality TV has become big business.

The winner makes a **record**.

CNN **reports** the winners of the awards.

Isn’t it a bit depressing going to listen to a **requiem**?

ridiculous (adj)	/rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/
series (n) C	/sɪəri:z/
session (n) C	/seʃn/
sold out (adj)	/səʊld 'aʊt/
spy (n) C	/spaɪ/
stalls (n pl)	/stɔ:lz/
statue (n) C	/'stætʃu:/
stay tuned	/steɪ 'tju:nd/
survivor (n) C	/sə'vɪvə/
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/
TV channel (n) C	/ti: 'vi: tʃænl/
unmissable (adj)	/ʌn'mɪsəbl/
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:bən/
video tape (n) C	/'vɪdiəʊ teɪp/
viewer (n) C	/'vju:ə/
weekly (adj)	/'wi:kli/
wharf (n) C	/'wɔ:f/

ridicolo
serie
sessione
esaurito (a)
spia
platea
statua
sintonizzarsi
sopravvissuto
dotato (a)
canale televisivo
imperdibile
urbano
video
telespettatore
settimanale
banchina

Who will wear the most **ridiculous** dress at this year's Oscars?
 The first **series** of *Big Brother* was filmed in Holland.
 At The Sound Barrier on Oxford Street there's a Brazilian tech-funk **session**.
 I'm sorry, sir, we're **sold out**.
 The James Bond books were written by a British **spy**, Ian Fleming.
 We've got seats in the **stalls** for Saturday.
 A librarian said that the **statue** awards looked like her Uncle Oscar.
Stay tuned for this year's Oscars ceremony.
 In the UK, *Big Brother* is more popular than **Survivor**.
 The gorgeous, **talented** and wonderful Robbie Williams is at the Wembley
 Arena for three nights.
 The ceremony is shown on cable **TV channels**.
 The Oscars ceremony is good fun and **unmissable** television.
 The documentary is about the life of an **urban** kangaroo.
 They apply to take part in the programme by sending **video tapes** to the
 producers.
 The **viewers** vote for their favourite programme.
 Now for our **weekly** look at what's on.
 There's a fascinating afternoon of dance at Canary **Wharf**.

Unit 10

Animals

cat (n) C	/kæt/	gatto
dog (n) C	/dɒg/	cane
goldfish (n) C	/'gəʊldfɪʃ/	pesce rosso
hamster (n) C	/'hæmstə/	criceto
lizard (n) C	/'lɪzəd/	lucertola
monkey (n) C	/'mʌŋki/	scimmia
parrot (n) C	/'pærət/	pappagallo
pig (n) C	/'pɪg/	maiale
rabbit (n) C	/'ræbɪt/	coniglio
rat (n) C	/'ræt/	ratto

He loved animals, especially **cats**.
 She never travels without her **dogs**.
 A **goldfish** is a small orange fish, often kept as a pet.
 A **hamster** is a very small furry animal, kept as a pet.
 Some Americans have strange pets (for example pigs and **lizards**).
 A **monkey** is an animal with a long tail that climbs trees and uses its
 hands like people do.
 A **parrot** is a brightly coloured tropical bird, often kept as a pet.
 Some Americans have strange pets (for example **pigs** and lizards).
 A **rabbit** is a small animal with long ears and soft fur, often kept as a pet.
 A **rat** is an animal like a large mouse with a long tail.

Collocations with *get*

get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔ:st/	divorziare
get fired	/get 'faɪəd/	essere licenziato
get ill	/get 'ɪl/	ammalarsi
get into (financial) difficulties	/get ɪntu: (fɑ:'nænʃl) 'dɪfɪkltɪz/	incontrare difficoltà (finanziarie)
get into trouble	/get ɪntu: 'trʌbl/	finire nei guai
get married	/get 'mæɪrɪd/	sposarsi
get promoted	/get prə'məʊtɪd/	ottenere una promozione

Getting divorced is very stressful.
 He **got fired** because he was always late.
 She **got very ill** and took two months off work.
 They **got into financial difficulties** and closed the company.
 They **got into trouble** with the police.
 They **got married** in a beautiful church.
 She **got promoted** because her work was so good.

Sport

aerobics (n) U	/eə'reɒbɪks/	aerobica
champion (n) C	/tʃæmpiən/	campione
cricket (n) U	/'krɪkɪt/	cricket
cycling (n) U	/saɪklɪŋ/	ciclismo
final (n) C	/faɪnəl/	finale
golf (n) U	/gɒlf/	golf
horse racing (n) U	/hɔ:s reɪsɪŋ/	corsa ippica
marathon (n) C	/mæɪrəθ(ə)n/	maratona
motor racing (n) U	/məʊtə reɪsɪŋ/	corsa automobilistica
race (n) C	/reɪs/	corsa
running (n) U	/rʌnɪŋ/	corsa podistica
soccer (n) U	/sɒkə/	calcio
squash (n) U	/skwɒʃ/	squash
swimming (n) U	/swɪmɪŋ/	nuoto
tennis (n) U	/tenɪs/	tennis
weight training (n) U	/weɪt treɪnɪŋ/	allenamento con pesi
yoga (n) U	/jəʊgə/	yoga

Aerobics is physical exercise done while listening to music.
 Australia has a large number of world **champions** in different sports.
 Australians enjoy watching international **cricket** matches.
Cycling is the sport of riding a bicycle.
 The Grand **Final** of Australian Rules Football is an important event in the sporting calendar.
Golf is a popular sport in Australia.
 The Melbourne Cup is a **horse racing** event.
 Would you like to run a **marathon**?
 The Australian Grand Prix is a **motor racing** event.
 She ran the **race** in 2 hours 10 minutes.
Running is the activity of running as a sport.
 Have you ever been to an international **soccer** match?
Squash is a sport in which two players hit a ball against a wall.
Swimming helps you to get fit.
Tennis is a game in which two or four players use a racket to hit a ball over a net.
Weight training is exercise that involves lifting weights in a gym.
Yoga is an activity that involves doing physical and breathing exercises to make you relax.

Body & health

adrenaline (n) U	/ə'drenəlɪn/	adrenalina	When you feel under stress your body produces adrenaline .
antibiotic (n) C	/,æntɪbɪə'ɒtɪk/	antibiotico	You don't need antibiotics – just lots of rest.
appointment (n) C	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	appuntamento	I'll make an appointment with the receptionist.
aspirin (n) C/U	/,æsprɪn/	antidolorifico	You should take some aspirin for the pain.
back (n) C	/bæk/	schiena	It hurts everywhere – my back , my chest, my neck.
blood pressure (n) U	/blʌd preʃə/	pressione sanguigna	Your blood pressure goes up when you're stressed.
brain (n) C	/breɪn/	cervello	Stress can lead to the loss of brain cells.
breast cancer (n) U	/'breɪst kænsə/	cancro al seno	They raised two million pounds for a breast cancer clinic.
breathe (v)	/bri:ð/	respirare	Do you sometimes find it difficult to breathe ?
cell (n) C	/sel/	cellula	Stress can lead to loss of brain cells .
check-up (n) C	/tʃekʌp/	check-up	He's going into hospital for a check-up on his heart.
chest (n)	/tʃest/	torace	It's my chest doctor. It's been really painful.
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	raffreddore	She's got a cold and a cough.
cough (n) C/(v)	/kɒf/	tosse	She's got a cold and a cough . (n) When you cough you force air up through your throat with a sudden noise. (v)
diagnosis (n) C	/daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/	diagnosi	The doctor's diagnosis was that Mike was suffering from stress.
ear (n) C	/ɪə/	orecchio	Your ears are the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.
examine (v)	/ɪg'zæmɪn/	visitare	The vet examined the dog.
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	stremato (a)	Both runners are completely exhausted .
eye (n) C	/aɪ/	occhio	My eyes hurt, here behind my eyes .
flu (n) U	/flu:/	influenza	Flu can be serious.
hangover (n) C	/'hæŋəʊvə/	postumi di una sbornia	What is the best cure for a hangover ?
headache (n) C	/'hedɪk/	mal di testa	I've got a bad headache .
heart attack (n) C	/'hɑ:t ə'tæk/	attacco cardiaco	He suffered a heart attack earlier this year.
heart rate (n) U	/'hɑ:t reɪt/	pulsazioni	Your heart rate goes up when you're stressed.
hormone (n) C	/'hɔ:məʊn/	ormone	When you're under stress your body produces the hormones adrenaline and cortisol.
hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	far male	"Where does it hurt ?" "My stomach."
illness (n) C	/ɪlnəs/	malattia	Stress can cause illnesses .
mouth (n) C	/maʊθ/	bocca	Put this in your mouth . I want to see if you've got a temperature.
multiple sclerosis (n) U	/mʌltɪpl sklɪ'rəʊsɪs/	sclerosi multipla	They raised more than four million pounds for a multiple sclerosis research centre.

muscle (n) C	/ˈmʌsl/	muscolo
neck (n) C	/nek/	collo
nose (n) C	/nəʊz/	naso
operation (n) C	/ɒpə'reɪʃn/	operazione
oxygen (n) U	/ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/	ossigeno
pain (n) C	/peɪn/	dolore
painful (adj)	/ˈpeɪnfl/	doloroso
paracetamol (n) C/U	/ˈpærə'si:təməʊl/	paracetamol
prescription (n) C	/ˈprɪ'skrɪpʃn/	ricetta
skin (n) U	/skɪn/	pelle
specialist (n) C	/ˈspeʃjəlɪst/	specialista
stomach ache (n) C/U	/ˈstʌmək eɪk/	mal di stomaco
suffer (from sth) (v)	/ˈsʌfə/	soffrire di
symptom (n) C	/ˈsɪmptəm/	sintomo
temperature (n) C/U	/ˈtemprɪtʃə/	febbre
throat (n) C	/θrəʊt/	gola
treatment (n) U	/ˈtri:tmənt/	cura
vitamin (n) C	/ˈvɪtəmiːn/	vitamina
weight (n) U	/weɪt/	peso
X-ray (n) C	/ˈeks reɪ/	radiografia

I think you've pulled a **muscle**.
 I've got pains in my chest and **neck**.
 Your **nose** is the part of your face that you smell with.
 I feel nervous – this is the first **operation** I've had.
 When your body needs more **oxygen** your heart rate goes up.
 He's got **pains** in his stomach.
 My neck's very **painful**.
 Take some **paracetamol** for the pain.
 I'll give you a **prescription** for antibiotics.
 Stress can cause **skin** problems.
 She's seen different **specialists** since the illness started.
 I've had a **stomach ache** for a few days.
 A lot of people **suffer from** stress.
 What are the **symptoms** of flu?
 Stuart's **temperature** is 39°.
 My **throat** hurts.
 What is the best **treatment** for a hangover?
 Fruit and vegetables contain **Vitamin C**.
 She's lost a lot of **weight** recently.
 What did the **X-ray** of my head show?

Other words & phrases

achievement (n) C	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	risultato	The most astonishing thing about this achievement is that he suffered a heart attack earlier this year.
affect (v)	/ə'fekt/	colpire	Stress can affect us all.
arrival (n) C/U	/ə'raɪvl/	arrivo	The big event for the spectators was the arrival on the line of Ranulph Fiennes and Mike Stroud.
beauty therapist (n) C	/ˈbjʊ:ti θerəpɪst/	estetista	Being a beauty therapist is not a stressful job.
bronze (n) U	/brɒnz/	bronzo	Christopher Cheboiboch took the bronze .
brush (v)	/brʌʃ/	spazzolare	Asking a friend to brush your hair is one way of dealing with stress.
calendar (n) C	/ˈkælɪndə/	calendario	What are the most important events in the sporting calendar in Australia?
canoe (n) C/(v)	/kə'nu: /	canoa	A canoe is a long narrow boat that you push through the water with a paddle. (n)
		andare in canoa	They canoed up the Amazon. (v)

cause (v)	/kɔːz/	causare	Getting divorced can cause stress.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	celebrare	There's a party tonight to celebrate the end of the race.
continent (n) C	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	continente	They ran seven marathons in seven different continents .
contribute (v)	/kənˈtrɪbjʊt/	contribuire	Stress can contribute to illnesses.
crazy about (sth) (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi əbaʊt/	pazzo per (qualcosa)	Americans are crazy about animals.
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	piangere	How often do you cry ?
deep (adj)	/diːp/	profondo	The marathon began in the deep south of South America.
desert (n) C/U	/ˈdezət/	deserto	The lost city of Ubar is in the desert of Oman.
farm (n) C	/fɑːm/	fattoria	Pigs are farm animals.
gardener (n) C	/ˈgɑːdnə/	giardiniere	Being a gardener is not a stressful job.
gross national product (GNP) (n) U	/grɒs nəʃn(ə)l ˈprɒdʌkt/; /dʒɪː en ˈpɪː/	prodotto interno lordo (PIL)	The GNP of a medium-sized South American country is roughly \$30 billion.
hockey (n) U	/ˈhɒki/	hockey	If Wayne doesn't sleep he doesn't play good hockey .
memory (n) C	/ˈmem(ə)ri/	memoria	I've got a problem with my memory .
official (adj)	/əˈfɪʃl/	ufficiale	Fiennes and Stroud crossed the line with an official time of 5 hours 25 minutes and 46 seconds.
over-work (n) U	/əʊvəˈwɜːk/	lavoro eccessivo	The most common cause of stress is over-work .
point (n) C	/pɔɪnt/	punto	The article in the newspaper proves my point .
prove (v)	/pruːv/	dimostrare	The article in the newspaper proves my point.
raise (v)	/reɪz/	raccogliere	They raised millions of pounds for the British Heart Foundation.
scale (n) U	/skeɪl/	scala	At the top of the scale of stress are police officers and teachers.
spectator (n) C	/ˈspekˈteɪtə/	spettatore	Seeing Fiennes and Stroud was the big event for the spectators .
stopover (n) C	/ˈstɒpəʊvə/	fermata	They completed a marathon at each stopover .
stress (n) U	/stres/	stress	Do you ever suffer from stress ?
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/	stressante	Police officers and teachers have stressful jobs.
stuff (n) U	/stʌf/	roba	Cher wanted Dr Attas to come to the airport to look after her dog. Crazy stuff , huh?
up to date (adj)	/ʌp tə ˈdeɪt/	aggiornato (a)	Sunil Gupta will bring us up to date with the news from New York.
vet (n) C	/vet/	veterinario	A vet visited the house and examined the dog
veterinary practice (n) U	/ˈvet(ə)nri ˈpræktɪs/	studio veterinario	Dr Attas runs a veterinary practice called CityPets.

Unit 11

Personal possessions

car (n) C	/kɑː/	automobile	I needed a car to get to work.
CD player (n) C	/siː ˈdiː pleɪə/	lettore CD	A CD player is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.
computer (n) C	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	computer	I'm looking for a computer – a little one that you can put in your pocket.
credit card (n) C	/'kredit kɑːd/	carta di credito	“How would you like to pay?” “By credit card .”
lipstick (n) C/U	/'lɪpstɪk/	rossetto	Lipstick is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
motorbike (n) C	/'məʊtəbaɪk/	motocicletta	A motorbike is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large heavy bicycle.
MP3 player (n) C	/em piː ˈθriː pleɪə/	lettore MP3	An MP3 player is a piece of equipment used for playing music stored on computer files.
pen (n) C	/pen/	penna	A pen is an object used for writing with ink.
phone (n) C	/fəʊn/	telefono	You mustn't use your mobile phone in a plane.
sunglasses (n pl)	/'sʌŋglɑːsɪz/	occhiali da sole	Sunglasses are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
TV (n) C	/tiː ˈviː/	televisore	A TV is a piece of equipment used for watching programmes.
watch (n) C	/'wɒtʃ/	orologio	A watch is a small clock that you wear on your wrist.

Clothes

boot (n) C	/buːt/	stivale	Boots are a type of shoe that cover your foot and part of your leg.
cardigan (n) C	/'kɑːdɪgən/	cardigan	A cardigan is a jacket made from wool that you fasten with buttons or a zip.
changing room (n) C	/'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/	spogliatoio	“Can I try this on?” “Yes, the changing room is over there.”
dress (n) C	/'dres/	vestito (da donna)	That black dress you tried on really suited you.
fit (v)	/'fɪt/	andar bene	The red dress doesn't fit me.
flip flops (n pl)	/'flɪp flɒps/	infradito	Philip Dale went to work wearing casual shorts and flip flops .
go with (v)	/'gəʊ wɪð/	abbinarsi	Your tie doesn't go with your shirt.
gown (n) C	/'gaʊn/	toga	Students at Oxford must wear black gowns when they take their exams.
jacket (n) C	/'dʒækɪt/	giacca	The boys had to wear a grey jacket and tie to work.
jeans (n pl)	/'dʒiːnz/	jeans	I really like your jeans . Where did you get them?
jersey (n) C	/'dʒɜːzi/	maglia	A jersey is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.
scarf (n) C	/'skɑːf/	sciarpa	A scarf is a piece of material that you wear round your neck to keep warm.

shirt (n) C	/ʃɜ:t/	camicia
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔ:ts/	pantaloncini
skirt (n) C	/skɜ:t/	gonna
sock (n) C	/sɒk/	calzino
suit (n) C	/su:t/	vestito (da uomo)
suit (v)	/su:t/	star bene
sweatshirt (n) C	/swetʃɜ:t/	felpa
tie (n) C	/taɪ/	cravatta
top (n) C	/tɒp/	top
trainers (n pl)	/treɪnəz/	scarpe da ginnastica
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/	pantaloni
try on (v)	/traɪ 'ɒn/	provare
T-shirt (n) C	/ti: ʃɜ:t/	T-shirt
underwear (n) U	/ʌndəweə/	biancheria intima

Your tie doesn't go with your **shirt**.

Shorts and flip flops are not formal enough for work.

In most state schools children don't have to choose their own trousers or **skirt**.

Socks are the soft pieces of clothing that you wear on your feet inside your shoes.

He needs a new **suit** to wear for his interview.

What colour **suits** you best?

In most state schools children have to wear a school **sweatshirt**.

Your **tie** doesn't go with your shirt.

Maybe I'll just get a **top** that goes with my black skirt.

We couldn't wear **trainers** – we had to wear black shoes.

Why do men have to wear **trousers** and ties?

Can I **try** this top **on**?

A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt that usually has short sleeves and no collar.

Underwear is clothing that you wear next to your skin under your other clothes.

Other words & phrases

antique (n) C	/æn'ti:k/	di antiquariato
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	terribile
bargain (n) C	/bɑ:gɪn/	acquisto conveniente
bloke (n) C	/blɒk/	tizio, individuo
branch (n) C	/brɑ:ntʃ/	filiale
candle (n) C	/kændl/	candela
case (n) C	/keɪs/	caso
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	casual
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	catena
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	cliente
department store (n) C	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	grande magazzino
discrimination (n) U	/dɪskrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/	discriminazione
electronic (adj)	/elek'trɒnɪk/	elettronico (a)
employee (n) C	/emplɔɪ'i:/	dipendente
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	enorme
formal (adj)	/fɔ:məl/	formale

Portobello Road has a lot of interesting **antique** shops.

Oh, God, it's that **awful** man!

Done some shopping, I see. Any **bargains**?

There I was with some really gorgeous **bloke** and the last train home was really early.

A new **branch** of Home Comforts opens this week.

Mum gave me money to buy wax to make **candles**.

The **case** will continue in court.

The company thinks that Mr Dale's clothes are too **casual**.

Home Comforts is an international **chain** of home and furniture shops.

Mr Dale doesn't have to meet **clients**.

There are lots of large **department stores** on Oxford Street.

The important question here is the question of sexual **discrimination**.

You can buy hi-fis, TVs and other **electronic** equipment on Tottenham Court Rd.

Employees must wear suitable clothes in the workplace.

There are three **enormous** bookshops on Charing Cross Road.

Shorts and flip flops are not **formal** enough.

furniture (n) U	/ˈfɜːnɪtʃə/	mobilio	They sell everything from designer furniture to silver jewellery.
garage (n) C	/ˈgærɪdʒ/	garage	I went to a garage to look at the new cars.
gold (n) U	/gəʊld/	oro	You've got some really nice gold jewellery.
hurry (v)	/ˈhʌri/	affrettarsi	If you hurry somewhere, you go there quickly.
image (n) C	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	immagine	The company must think about its image .
impress (v)	/ɪmˈpres/	colpire, impressionare	He bought a new car to impress his girlfriend.
incense (n) U	/ˈɪnsens/	incenso	In the first store we only sold incense and candles.
instead (of) (adv)	/ɪnˈsted (əv)/	invece (di)	Instead of the usual "Good morning" from his boss, Mr Dale was told to go home and change.
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	investimento	The American Express card was the best investment we ever made.
jewellery (n) U	/dʒuːəlri/	gioielli	We sell everything from designer furniture to silver jewellery .
joke (n) C	/dʒəʊk/	barzelletta	She told me jokes and stories so I didn't get bored.
judge (v)	/dʒʌdʒ/	giudicare	Do you think you can judge a person's personality by their clothes?
medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/	medio (a)	"What size are you?" " Medium. "
mega-store (n) C	/ˈmegəstɔː/	mega-store, grande magazzino	There are two mega-stores for CDs, DVDs and games on Oxford Street.
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	mamma	Mum gave me money to buy wax to make candles.
overtime (n) U	/ˈəʊvətəɪm/	straordinario	I worked overtime to earn more money.
professionalism (n) U	/prəˈfeʃnəlɪz(ə)m/	professionalità	Employees must wear suitable clothes. It's a question of professionalism .
recommend (v)	/rekəˈmend/	raccomandare	Are there any shops that you don't recommend ?
roof (n) C	/ruːf/	tetto	A roof is the top outer part of a building.
sell out (v)	/sel ˈaʊt/	esaurire	The candles sold out in twenty minutes.
seriously (adv)	/ˈsɪəriəsli/	seriamente	We want our clients to take us seriously .
sexy (adj)	/ˈseksi/	molto bello (a)	The car had very sexy sports wheels.
shape (n) C	/ʃeɪp/	forma	I made candles of all different shapes and sizes.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	firmare	He signed the contract right there in the restaurant.
silver (n) U	/ˈsɪlvə/	argento	Silver or gold would look really good with that skirt.
size (n) C	/saɪz/	taglia	"What size are you?" "Medium."
spokeswoman (n) C	/ˈspəʊkswʊmən/	portavoce	"This is work, not a holiday on the beach," said a company spokeswoman .
stall (n) C	/stɔːl/	banco	My mother sold vegetarian food from a stall at Camden Market.
store (n) C	/stɔː/	negozio	The new store is in London's Camden High Street.
suitable (adj)	/ˈsuːtəbl/	appropriato (a), adatto (a)	Employees must wear suitable clothes.
uniform (n) C	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/	divisa	Do children in your country have to wear a uniform to school?
wax (n) U	/wæks/	cera	Mum gave me money to buy wax to make more candles.
wheel (n) C	/wiːl/	ruota	The car had very sexy sports wheels .

Unit 12

Phrasal verbs

call (sth) off	/kɔ:l 'ɒf/	annullare	Unfortunately the concert was called off .
carry on (+ verb + <i>-ing</i>)	/kæri 'ɒn/	continuare a	Are you going to carry on seeing him?
give (sth) up	/gɪv 'ʌp/	smettere	He decided to give up smoking.
pick (sb) up	/pɪk 'ʌp/	prendere	James came to pick us up at our guest house.
put (sth) off	/pʊt 'ɒf/	rinvviare	The meeting was put off until next week.
sort (sth) out	/sɔ:t 'aʊt/	risolvere	She needs to sort out her money problems.
take off	/teɪk 'ɒf/	decollare	The plane took off one hour late.

Festivals

band (n) C	/bænd/	banda musicale	All the bands in the carnival meet before the parades.
carnival (n) C	/kɑ:nɪvəl/	carnevale	Venice has a carnival that is famous for its beautiful masks.
costume (n) C	/kɒstju:m/	costume	We changed into our costumes .
display (n) C	/dɪ'spleɪ/	spettacolo	A fireworks display is a special show of fireworks to entertain people.
fireworks (n pl)	/faɪəwɜ:ks/	fuochi d'artificio	Fireworks are objects that explode with coloured lights and noise when you light them.
float (n) C	/fləʊt/	carro	There was a huge float with a steel band in the procession.
mask (n) C	/mɑ:sk/	maschera	The carnival in Venice is famous for its beautiful masks .
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	parata	We went downstairs to join the parade .
procession (n) C	/prə'seɪʃn/	sfilata	By the time we went downstairs the procession was a lot bigger.
(loud) speaker (n) C	/(laʊd) 'spi:kə/	altoparlante	One of the floats was covered in speakers .

Countries & languages

Arabic	/æ'rəbɪk/	arabo	Arabic comes after Russian in the list of the most widely spoken languages.
Brazil	/brə'zɪl/	Brasile	The Rio de Janeiro Carnival is in Brazil .
China	/tʃaɪnə/	Cina	Marco Polo's family called off their plan to travel to China by sea.
Chinese	/tʃaɪ'nɪz/	cinese	The most widely spoken language in the world is Mandarin Chinese .
France	/frɑ:ns/	Francia	In 1996 Steve raced in the 24-hour Classic at Le Mans in France .
French	/frentʃ/	francese	At number eight in the list is French with about 130 million speakers.

German	/dʒɜːmən/	tedesco
Greece	/griːs/	Grecia
Greek	/griːk/	greco
Hungarian	/hʌŋ'geəriən/	ungherese
Hungary	/hʌŋgəri/	Ungheria
Italian	/i'tæliən/	italiano
Italy	/i'tæli/	Italia
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	Giappone
Japanese	/dʒæpə'niːz/	giapponese
Latin	/'lætiːn/	latino
Poland	/'pəʊlənd/	Polonia
Polish	/'pəʊliʃ/	polacco
Portuguese	/'pɔːtʃuːgiːz/	portoghese
Russia	/'rʌʃə/	Russia
Russian	/'rʌʃn/	russo
Saudi Arabia	/'saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/	Arabia Saudita
Spain	/'speɪn/	Spagna
Spanish	/'spæniʃ/	spagnolo
Turkey	/'tɜːki/	Turchia
Turkish	/'tɜːkiʃ/	turco

German is the language spoken in Germany.
Athens is the capital of **Greece**.
Greek is the language spoken in Greece.
Hungarian is the language spoken in Hungary.
Hungarian is the language spoken in **Hungary**.
Italian is the language spoken in Italy.
Italian is the language spoken in **Italy**.
Tokyo is the capital of **Japan**.
Japanese is the language spoken in Japan.
English has become the **Latin** of the modern world.
Warsaw is the capital of **Poland**.
Polish is the language spoken in Poland.
Number seven on the list is **Portuguese** with about 200 million speakers.
Moscow is the capital of **Russia**.
Russian is the language spoken in Russia.
Riyadh is the capital of **Saudi Arabia**.
Madrid is the capital of **Spain**.
After English, the next language on our list is **Spanish**.
Istanbul is the capital of **Turkey**.
Turkish is the language spoken in Turkey.

Global issues

clone (n) C/(v)	/kləʊn/	clone	A clone is an exact copy of an animal or plant created in a laboratory. (n)
		clonare	Scientists clone 12 sheep. (v)
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crimine	Police need more money to fight online crime .
environment (n) C/U	/'ɪnvaɪrənmənt/	ambiente	The environment is the natural world, including land, water and air.
genetic engineering (n) U	/dʒənetɪk ɛndʒənɪərɪŋ/	ingegneria genetica	Genetic engineering is the solution to the world's food problems.
genetically modified (adj)	/dʒənetɪkli 'mɒdɪfaɪd/	geneticamente modificato	I never eat food that is genetically modified .
global warming (n) U	/glɔːbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/	riscaldamento globale	We shouldn't worry too much about global warming .
health (n) U	/helθ/	salute	Oxfam trains health workers and sets up schools.
homeless (adj)	/'həʊmləs/	senz'atetto	Would you like to give some money for Christmas presents for homeless children?
minimum wage (n) C	/'mɪnɪməm 'weɪdʒ/	salario minimo	The government should increase the minimum wage .
nature conservation (n) C	/'neɪtʃə kɒnsə'veɪʃn/	difesa dell'ambiente	Nature conservation is the process of protecting the environment, including animals, plants etc.

organic food (n) C	/ɔ:'gænik fu:d/	alimento biologico
poverty (n) U	/pɒvəti/	povertà
protester (n) C	/prə'testə/	dimostrante
rainforest (n) C/U	/reɪnfɔ:rist/	foresta pluviale

Do you think **organic food** is a waste of money?
 There's always a strong connection between **poverty** and crime.
 The newspaper showed pictures of **protesters** in the trees.
 Brazil opens **rainforest** reserve.

Other words & phrases

academic (adj)	/ækə'demɪk/	accademico (a)
adventurer (n) C	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rə/	esploratore
aeroplane (n) C	/eə'rəpleɪn/	aeroplano
attempt (n) C	/ə'tempt/	tentativo
balloon (n) C	/bə'lʊ:n/	pallone aerostatico
ballooning (n) U	/bə'lʊ:nɪŋ/	volare in pallone aerostatico
charity (n) C/U	/tʃærəti/	organizzazione benefica
climatologist (n) C	/klaɪmə'tɒlədʒɪst/	climatologo
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	costa
collect (v)	/kə'lekt/	raccogliere
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	paragonare
delay (v)	/dɪ'leɪ/	ritardare
dialect (n) C	/daɪ'ælekt/	dialetto
dirt (n) U	/dɜ:t/	terra
emergency (n) C	/ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)nʃi/	emergenza
epic (adj)	/epɪk/	epico (a)
field (n) C	/fi:ld/	campo
flood (n) C	/flʌd/	inondazione
forest (n) C	/fɔ:rist/	foresta
fortunate (adj)	/fɔ:tʃənət/	fortunato (a)
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/	generoso (a)
geographical (adj)	/dʒi:ə'græfɪkl/	geografico (a)
glider (n) C	/'glɑɪdə/	alianti
gliding (n) U	/'glɑɪdɪŋ/	volare in alianti
guest house (n) C	/'gest haʊs/	pensione
guide (n) C	/gaɪd/	guida

English is the main language of business, **academic** conferences and tourism.
 Steve Fossett is an American **adventurer**.
 He holds the Round the World record for small **aeroplanes**.
 He had a few problems and almost called the **attempt** off.
 On another occasion, there was a small fire in the **balloon**.
 Steve now plans to give up **ballooning**.
 Oxfam International is one of the world's biggest **charities**.
 A **climatologist** is a technical term for a weather scientist.
 Hungary is a country that has no sea **coast**.
 He travelled through the Amazon jungle and **collected** plants.
Compared to Steve's earlier attempts, these were only small problems.
 He had to **delay** his departure because of a problem with the wind.
 Different **dialects** and accents depend on geographical area and social class.
 People cover themselves with **dirt**, mud and oil at the carnival.
 Oxfam responds to **emergencies**.
 Steve was able to carry on with his **epic** journey.
 Protesters destroyed **fields**.
 Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes
 in **floods**.
 There have been **forest** fires in Southern France.
 Not everyone is as **fortunate** as myself.
 "Is one pound enough?" "Well, it's not exactly **generous**."
 Accents depend on the **geographical** area where people live.
 His next project is to fly a **glider** to the edge of space.
 Steve's latest interest is **gliding**.
 They stayed in a **guest house** near the town centre.
 The tour **guide** took them around the walls of the old city.

handsome (adj)	/ˈhæns(ə)m/	bello (a), attraente
helicopter (n) C	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	elicottero
helium (n) U	/hiːliəm/	elio
horse (n) C	/hɔːs/	cavallo
hostel (n) C	/ˈhɒstl/	ostello
hurricane (n) C	/ˈhʌrɪkeɪn/	uragano
middle-class (adj)	/mɪdlˈklɑːs/	borghesia, classe media
mud (n) U	/mʌd/	fango
native speaker (n) C	/ˈneɪtɪv ˈspiːkə/	parlante nativo
newsreader (n) C	/ˈnjuːzriːdə/	annunciatore
ocean (n) C	/əʊʃn/	oceano
onion (n) C	/ˈɒnjən/	cipolla
opera (n) C/U	/ɒp(ə)rə/	opera
politician (n) C	/pəˈlɪtʃɪn/	politico
property (n) U	/ˈprɒpəti/	proprietà
respond (v)	/rɪsˈpɒnd/	intervenire
rhinoceros (n) C	/raɪˈnɒs(ə)rəs/	rinoceronte
sail (v)	/seɪl/	navigare (a vela)
sailing (n) U	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/	navigazione (a vela)
soca (n) U	/sɒkə/	soca
social class (n) C	/səʊʃl ˈklɑːs/	classe sociale
solo (adj)/(adv)	/səʊləʊ/	solitario (a) da solo
solution (n) C	/səˈluːʃn/	soluzione
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	risolvere
speed (n) C/U	/spiːd/	velocità
steel (n) U	/stiːl ˈbænd/	acciaio
suffering (n) C/U	/sʌfərɪŋ/	sofferenza
virus (n) C	/ˈvaɪrəs/	virus
wage (n) C	/weɪdʒ/	salario
wealthy (adj)	/welθi/	ricco
working-class (adj)	/wɜːkɪŋˈklɑːs/	classe operaia

Who is that **handsome** young man standing over there?

A **helicopter** is an aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin.

Steve finally got out of his **helium**-filled balloon at Lake Yamma Yamma.

He travelled on **horse** and on foot along the Niger River.

New **hostels** will be built for homeless men.

Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in **hurricanes**.

Middle-class accents are usually closer to Standard English.

People cover themselves with dirt, **mud** and oil at the carnival.

Most English around the world is spoken and written by non-**native speakers**.

TV **newsreaders** use Standard English.

In 1492 Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic **Ocean**.

Do you like cheese and **onion** flavour crisps?

The summer festival in Verona is for people who like **opera**.

Politicians try to find solutions to the world's problems.

English is no longer the **property** of the British, Americans or Australians.

Oxfam is a charity that **responds** to emergencies.

Who will save the Javan **rhinoceros**?

How long does it take to **sail** across the lake?

Steve holds eight world records for speed **sailing**.

Soca is a kind of music which is played at carnival time.

Accents depend on **social class** and geographical area.

A **solo** attempt to do something is done by one person alone. (adj)

Steve became the first person to fly **solo** round the world. (adv)

Do you agree that genetic engineering is the **solution** to the world's food problems?

There are many mysteries that have never been **solved**.

He holds eight world records for **speed** sailing.

We were behind a huge float with a **steel** band.

Oxfam's aim is to find lasting solutions to poverty and **suffering**.

A computer **virus** shut down government websites.

The European Parliament is to vote on the minimum **wage**.

A **wealthy** Californian may not understand a working-class New Yorker.

A wealthy Californian may not understand a **working-class** New Yorker.

Language reference 1

Yes/No questions

Forma interrogativa di *to be*

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

verbo	soggetto	
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>French?</i>
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>married?</i>

Per rispondere ad una domanda di questo tipo si possono, in alcuni casi, usare le risposte brevi.

Is he French? **Yes, he is.**
Are they married? **No, they aren't.**

Present simple di <i>to be</i>		
<i>Am</i>	<i>I</i>	married?
<i>Is</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>	
<i>Are</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	
Past simple di <i>to be</i>		
<i>Was</i>	<i>I</i>	at school yesterday?
	<i>he/she/it</i>	
<i>Were</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	
Risposte brevi		
Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>am/was.</i> <i>'m not/wasn't.</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>is/was.</i> <i>isn't/wasn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>are/were.</i> <i>aren't/weren't.</i>

Forma interrogativa del present simple e del past simple

La forma interrogativa del present simple e quella del past simple si ottengono premettendo, rispettivamente, l'ausiliare *do/does* e l'ausiliare *did* al soggetto seguito dall'infinito senza *to*.

ausiliare	soggetto	infinito senza <i>to</i>	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pop music?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in London?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>the party?</i>

Possiamo rispondere a queste domande con le risposte brevi.

Do you like pop music? **Yes, I do.**
Does she live in London? **No, she doesn't.**

Present simple

<i>Do</i>	<i>I</i>	like	pop music?
<i>Does</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>		
<i>Do</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>		

Past simple

<i>Did</i>	<i>I</i>	go	to the cinema last night?
	<i>he/she/it</i>		
	<i>you/we/they</i>		

Risposte brevi

Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>does/did.</i> <i>doesn't/didn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>

Forme interrogative di altre forme verbali

Le altre forme verbali (per esempio, present continuous, *can*, *will*) sono composte con un ausiliare o sono ausiliari e, perciò, la loro forma interrogativa si ottiene premettendo l'ausiliare al soggetto seguito dal verbo principale.

ausiliare	soggetto	verbo principale
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>listening?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>start?</i>
<i>Will</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>phone?</i>

Possiamo rispondere a queste domande con risposte brevi..

Are you listening? **Yes, I am.**
Can we start? **No, we can't.**
Will she phone? **No, she won't.**

Wh- questions

I più comuni aggettivi e pronomi interrogativi – *what*, *which*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *who* e *how* – precedono il verbo o l'ausiliare quando si fa una domanda.

What is her daughter's name?
Who was your first boyfriend?
When did they arrive?

Language reference 1

How e *what* possono unirsi ad altre parole (aggettivi, nomi, avverbi) mantenendo la funzione di aggettivi e pronomi interrogativi e, perciò, precedono il verbo o l'ausiliare nelle domande.

aggettivi (*far, old, popular, tall*)
avverbi (*often, well, etc*)

How + *much* (*much money, much time*)
many (*many children, many cousins*)

How old *is Sarah?*

How often *do you travel by train?*

How many *CDs does he have?*

What + nome (*colour, time, etc*)
kind of/sort of/type of

What colour *is their car?*

What time *is it?*

What kind *of pizza do you like?*

Language reference 2

Past simple

Si usa il past simple per parlare di azioni e situazioni passate e concluse

I left school in 1999. Then I went to University.

I liked rock music when I was a teenager.

Con il past simple si usa spesso un'espressione di tempo, per esempio *yesterday, last week, in 2003*.

I saw John yesterday.

We lived in Brussels in 2003.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa				
I		found		a job.
He/She/It		didn't find		
You/We/They				
Forma interrogativa				
When	did	I	find	a job?
		he/she/it		
		you/we/they		
Risposte brevi				
Did you find a job?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

La forma affermativa del past simple dei verbi regolari si ottiene aggiungendo *-ed* all'infinito senza *to*. Vi sono tre tipi di variazioni ortografiche:

- Quando il verbo termina in *-e*, si aggiunge soltanto *-d*.
like → *liked* *love* → *loved*
- Quando il verbo termina in *-y* preceduta da consonante, la *-y* diventa *-i* + *-ed*.
study → *studied* *try* → *tried*
- Alcuni verbi terminanti in consonante raddoppiano la stessa.
plan → *planned* *stop* → *stopped*

Altri verbi appartenenti a questo gruppo sono: *admit, chat, control, drop, nod, occur, refer, regret, rob, transfer* e *trap*.

Molti verbi di uso comune formano il passato in modo irregolare

eat → *ate* *go* → *went* *leave* → *left*

Language reference 2

Used to

Used to indica condizioni o azioni abituali o ripetute al passato.

My family **used to live** in Rome.

We **used to go out** for a meal every Saturday.

Used to può sempre essere sostituito dal past simple ma non indica mai azioni passate accadute una sola volta.

We **used to live** in Rome. = We **lived** in Rome.

My family **moved** back to London in 1995.

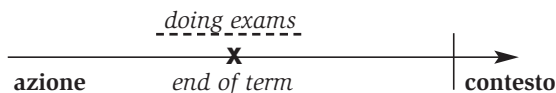
Non ~~My family used to move back to London in 1995.~~

Forma affermativa e forma negativa				
I	used to didn't use to	like walk to	school.	
He/She/It				
You/We/They				
Forma interrogativa				
Did	I	use to	like walk to	school?
	He/she/it You/we/they			
Risposte brevi				
Did you use to like school?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

Past continuous

Il past continuous si usa per indicare azioni in corso di svolgimento in un particolare momento al passato. Il past simple è spesso usato per descrivere il contesto di un'azione o situazione.

It was the end of term and the students **were doing** their exams.



Il past simple e il past continuous sono spesso usati in unione tra di loro per indicare, con il past simple, azioni che interrompono il corso delle azioni espresse dal past continuous.

I **was walking** into class when my phone **rang**.

(Per prima cosa sono entrato in classe e, poi, il mio telefono ha squillato.)

Non si usano, di solito, i verbi di stato nelle forme continuous.

Vedi a pag. 44 un elenco di verbi di stato comunemente usati.

She **knew** that he was happy.

Non ~~She was knowing he was happy.~~

Forma affermativa e forma negativa				
I	was	talking	on the phone.	
He/She/It	wasn't			
You/We/They	were weren't			
Forma interrogativa				
When	was	I	talking	on the phone?
	were	he/she/it you/we/they		
Risposte brevi				
Were you talking?		Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.		
Were they working?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.		

Il past continuous si costruisce con *was/were* + infinito + *-ing*. Se l'infinito termina in consonante + *-e* la *-e* cade.

live → *living*

Alcuni verbi terminanti in consonante raddoppiano la stessa. Vedi l'elenco di verbi del gruppo 3 al past simple a pag. 48.

Language reference 3

Countable & uncountable nouns

Nomi numerabili

I nomi inglesi sono, per la maggior parte, numerabili, vale a dire, si possono contare e hanno sia il singolare che il plurale, per esempio: *one house, two houses*
*It's a new **house**.*
*He's got **two houses** in London.*

Un piccolo gruppo di nomi numerabili ha il plurale irregolare.
child/children man/men woman/women
foot/feet tooth/teeth mouse/mice.

Nomi non numerabili

Alcuni nomi sono non numerabili, vale a dire non si possono contare. Per esempio, non possiamo dire *two homeworks* perché, come gli altri nomi non numerabili, homework ha soltanto il singolare.

*I want to do my **homework**.*

Alcuni nomi possono essere sia numerabili che non numerabili. In quanto non numerabili indicano una cosa in senso generale; in quanto numerabili si riferiscono ad un esempio specifico.

***Crime** is a problem in many cities.*
 (non numerabile: il 'crimine' in senso generale)
*Sherlock Holmes solved hundreds of **crimes**.*
 (numerabile: crimini specifici, azioni criminose)

Determiners

Some & any

Some e *any* indicano una quantità indefinita di qualcosa e si possono usare sia con i nomi numerabili che con i non numerabili.

Some è, di solito, usato in frase affermativa.
*I've got **some** biscuits.* (numerabile)
*He's going to buy **some** milk.* (non numerabile)

Any è, di solito, usato in frase negativa e interrogativa.
*Mark doesn't like **any** vegetables.* (numerabile)
*I haven't got **any** money.* (non numerabile)
*Have you got **any** apples?* (numerabile)
*Do you have **any** advice for me?* (non numerabile)

No

No si usa sia con i nomi numerabili che con i non numerabili. Un verbo in forma affermativa + *no* ha lo stesso significato della sua forma negativa + *any*.

*There are **no** biscuits.* = Non ci sono biscotti. (numerabile)
*I have **no** time.* = Non ho tempo. (non numerabile)

Espressioni di quantità

Le espressioni di quantità si usano davanti a un nome per definire una quantità.

espressioni di quantità con nomi plurali numerabili	espressioni di quantità con nomi non numerabili
<i>too many</i>	<i>too much</i>
<i>a lot of</i>	<i>a lot of</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>not much</i>
<i>not many</i>	<i>a little</i>
<i>a few</i>	<i>not enough</i>
<i>not enough</i>	

*There are **too many** tourists in this town.*
*I know a **few** good restaurants near here.*
*We do **not** have **much** time.*

Di solito, non si usa *much* in frase affermativa. Si usa, invece, *a lot of*.

There's a lot of work to do.
 Non ~~*There's much work.*~~

Some, many & most

Some, *many* e *most* si possono usare con o senza *of*.

<i>Not many</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>my friends</i>	<i>live at home.</i>
<i>Some</i>		<i>the students</i>	
<i>Many</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>them</i>	
<i>Most</i>			

***Some of** my friends are working.*
***Most of** the people I know are very interesting.*
***Many** people spend their holidays abroad.*
***Most** days, I do some homework.*

Language reference 4

Present simple

Il present simple si usa per esprimere abitudini e azioni genericamente/semprere vere.
I buy a newspaper every day. Mark comes from Australia.

Il present simple si può anche usare per narrare un fatto informalmente, ad esempio, una vicenda personale o la trama di un film.
She doesn't know his real name, but they seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I	work	don't work	in a bank.
He/She/It	works	doesn't work	
You/We/They	work	don't work	
Forma interrogativa			
Where	do	I	work?
	does	he/she/it	
	do	you/we/they	
Risposte brevi			
Do you work in a bank?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.		
Does she live at home?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.		

Il present simple a tutte le persone tranne che alla terza singolare (*I/you/we/they*) corrisponde all'infinito senza *to*. Alla terza persona singolare (*he/she/it*) si aggiunge, di solito, *-s* all'infinito senza *to*. Variazioni ortografiche:

- Se il verbo termina in *-o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x*, si aggiunge *-es* all'infinito senza *to*.
she watches he goes it finishes
- Se il verbo termina in *-y* preceduta da consonante, la *-y* diventa *-i + -es*.
she studies he carries it flies

Avverbi ed espressioni di frequenza

Con il present simple si usa un avverbio o un'espressione di frequenza per indicare con quale frequenza avviene un'azione. Di solito, il verbo principale è preceduto da un avverbio come *never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, generally, always*.

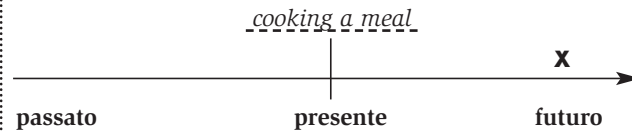
He always wakes up late.
Do you usually get up early?

Se il verbo è *to be*, gli avverbi di frequenza seguono il verbo stesso.
She is always tired.
They were never late.

Le espressioni indicanti frequenza (*once a week, twice a month, every year*) stanno sia all'inizio che al fondo della frase.
He studies twice a week.
Twice a week, he goes to English classes.

Present continuous

Il present continuous si usa per esprimere un'azione in corso di svolgimento.
What are you doing? I'm cooking a meal.
My husband's working very hard at the moment.



Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I	'm	'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's	isn't	
You/We/They	're	aren't	
Forma interrogativa			
What	am	I	eating?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	
Risposte brevi			
Are you going to the party?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.		
Are they going to the party?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		

Il present continuous si costruisce con il presente dell'ausiliare *to be (is/are)* seguito dalla forma in *-ing* del verbo principale. Per le variazioni ortografiche vedi le indicazioni per il past continuous a pag. 24.

Vedi pag. 54 per altre informazioni sul present continuous

Language reference 4

Verbi di stato

Di solito un verbo indicante stato non è usato alla forma continuous.
Ecco alcuni verbi di stato di uso comune:

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

Yes, I **agree** with you. Non ~~I'm agreeing with you.~~
I **understand** Italian. Non ~~I'm understanding Italian.~~

Prepositions of time

in + mese (**in** January)
anno (**in** 2004)
stagione (**in** the summer)
periodi di tempo (**in** the 1990s,
in the 20th century,
in the holidays)
the morning, the afternoon, the evening

on + giorno(i) (**on** Monday, **on** Mondays, **on** my birthday,
on Christmas Day)
date (**on** 7th June, **on** Friday 13th)
Monday morning, Tuesday evening

On Mondays (plurale) indica il lunedì in genere – un'azione che si compie ogni lunedì. Si usa *on Monday* (singolare) per parlare sia del lunedì in generale che di un particolare lunedì.

On Mondays/Monday, I usually go out with my best friend.
On Monday, I'm seeing the doctor.

at + ora (**at** 3 o'clock, **at** dinner time)
night
the weekend
festività (**at** Easter, **at** Christmas)

Si può specificare meglio l'ora mettendo un avverbio tra *at* e l'ora stessa.

at *about, almost, around,*
just after, just before two o'clock
nearly

Language reference 5

Going to

Going to

La forma *be + going to + infinito* serve ad esprimere progetti per il futuro. L'azione è stata decisa prima che il soggetto parli.

We're going to save money to buy a flat.

I'm going to buy a present for Amanda. It's her birthday.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa				
I	'm		going to	phone him tonight.
	'm not			
He/She/It	's isn't			
You/We/They	're aren't			
Forma interrogativa				
When	am is are	I he/she/it you/we/they	going to	phone him tonight?
Risposte brevi				
Are you going to phone?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.			
Is she going to phone?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.			

Parlando di progetti futuri, se il verbo principale è *to go*, di solito, lo si omette:

I'm going to the cinema this evening.

Non ~~*I'm going to go to the cinema this evening.*~~

Present continuous for future

Il present continuous può essere usato per esprimere un'azione futura. In tal senso è intercambiabile con *going to* senza particolari differenze di significato. Tuttavia, si userà il present continuous per indicare un'azione futura programmata in precedenza o per indicare un preciso momento.

The teachers are going to ask for more money.

(Questo è il loro programma.)

We're meeting the managers at ten on Monday.

(Abbiamo fissato l'ora.)

Vedi pag. 52 per ulteriori informazioni sul present continuous.

Will + infinitive

Si usa *will + infinito* per indicare un'azione decisa mentre si parla, non determinata in precedenza.

Don't worry. I'll ask my husband to fix the window this afternoon. (Decide mentre parla)

Will è, a volte, usato per fare un'offerta.

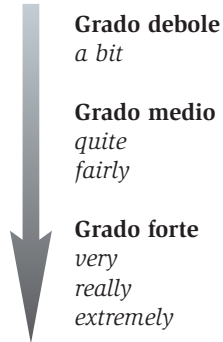
If you like, I'll take you in my car.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I		'll won't	phone.
He/She/It			
You/We/They			
Forma interrogativa			
When	will	I he/she/it you/we/they	phone?
Risposte brevi			
Will you phone?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.		

Language reference 6

Modifiers

Possiamo rafforzare o indebolire un aggettivo ricorrendo a un modificatore come *quite*, *very*.



*I feel **a bit** sad.*

*We usually eat **quite** healthy food.*

*It's an **extremely** expensive restaurant.*

Comparatives & superlatives

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

*Fresh sauce is **healthier than** sauce in bottles.*

*This computer is **faster than** the old one.*

I superlativi servono a paragonare più di due persone o cose e sono spesso seguiti da *in*.

*He is **the richest** man **in** England.*

*They serve **the best** hamburgers **in** our town.*

Con gli aggettivi brevi, i superlativi si costruiscono aggiungendo *-er/-est*.

strong	stronger	the strongest
weak	weaker	the weakest

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

large	larger	the largest
nice	nicer	the nicest

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

busy	busier	the busiest
easy	easier	the easiest

Un aggettivo monosillabico terminante in consonante preceduta da vocale raddoppia la consonante.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Gli aggettivi più lunghi formano il comparativo e il superlativo premettendo, rispettivamente, *more* e *the most*.

modern	more modern	the most modern
traditional	more traditional	the most traditional

Alcuni aggettivi hanno forme irregolari per il comparativo e il superlativo.

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

Il comparativo e il superlativo di minoranza si ottengono premettendo *less/the least* all'aggettivo.

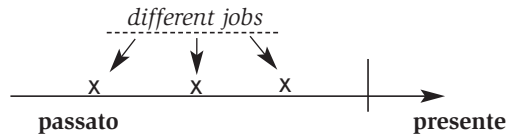
strong	less strong	the least strong
busy	less busy	the least busy
modern	less modern	the least modern

Language reference 7

Present perfect simple 1

Si usa il present perfect simple per parlare di situazioni generiche o di esperienze personali.

I have had many different jobs.



Il present perfect simple non indica un tempo specifico, ma colloca l'azione in un tempo precedente il presente.

I have visited many countries. (= durante la mia vita)

Quando si vuole indicare che l'azione si è svolta in un tempo specifico, si usa il past simple.

I worked as a waitress last summer.

Il present perfect simple si costruisce con *have/has* + participio passato.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I	've	haven't	worked abroad.
He/She/It	's	hasn't	
You/We/They	've	haven't	
Forma interrogativa			
Where	have	I	worked abroad?
	has	he/she/it	
	have	you/we/they	
Risposte brevi			
Have you worked abroad?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he worked abroad?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.		

Si usa *ever* con il present perfect per fare una domanda relativa a vicende passate che hanno un aggancio con il presente.

Have you ever worked in a restaurant?
(= in qualche periodo della tua vita?)

Already & yet

Con il present perfect simple si possono usare gli avverbi *already* (= già) e *yet* (= già, ancora). *Already* si trova in frase affermativa e, di solito, precede il participio passato. Indica azione conclusa prima del presente o prima di quanto ci si potesse attendere.

I've already found a job.
She's already finished her studies.

Yet è usato in frase interrogativa o negativa al termine della frase. *Yet* serve a domandare se un'azione è conclusa o ad affermare che non è conclusa; indica la consapevolezza del soggetto che l'azione si svolgerà nell'immediato futuro.

Have you read your horoscope yet?
I haven't checked the mailbox yet.

Vedi pag. 104 per altre informazioni sul present perfect simple.

Language reference 8

Predictions

Verbi modali (*may, might & will*)

Si può usare *will* + infinito per fare una previsione relativa ad avvenimenti futuri.

*Most people **will live** in cities, not in the country.*

*I **will never be** famous.*

*We **won't win** the match next weekend.*

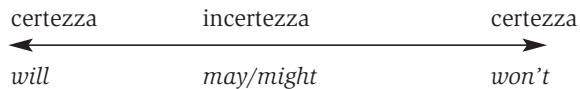
Si può anche iniziare la frase con *I think/don't think/hope/expect*.

*I **think** (that) they **will get** married.*

Si usano *may/might* + infinito per esprimere dubbio su un possibile avvenimento futuro.

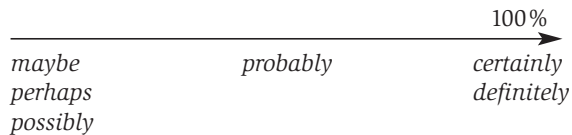
*Scientists **may find** a cure for cancer.*

*I **might go** to New Zealand for my holidays.*



Avverbi (*maybe, probably, certainly, ecc.*)

Per accrescere o diminuire la certezza di una previsione si possono usare avverbi come *perhaps* e *probably*.



Maybe e *perhaps* stanno, di solito, all'inizio della frase.

***Perhaps** you'll pass all your exams and become a doctor.*

Possibly, probably, certainly e *definitely* seguono *will* in frase affermativa e precedono *won't* in frase negativa.

*I **will probably** pass my exams.*

*The winner **certainly won't** need to work again.*

Present tense in future time clauses

Tutti i periodi hanno una frase principale. Si può usare *will* + infinito per indicare un tempo futuro nella principale.

A volte, è necessario che ci sia una dipendente per dare informazioni circa il tempo in cui un'azione si svolge. La dipendente può iniziare con *if, when, after* e *before*. Se si vuole indicare un tempo futuro nella dipendente, si usa il presente e non il futuro con *will*.

dipendente	principale
When he has a business plan, After he improves the site, If his idea doesn't work,	his parents will think again. people will pay for the service. what will happen to him?

Di solito, le due frasi sono separate da una virgola.

La dipendente può seguire la principale. In tal caso, non separiamo le due frasi con una virgola.

What will happen to him if his idea doesn't work?

Language reference 9

Passive

In una frase attiva l'agente (cioè la persona o la cosa che compie l'azione) precede il verbo.

agente verbo

The viewers vote for their favourite programme.

Tuttavia, a volte:

- 1 non conosciamo l'agente che compie l'azione.
- 2 l'agente non è importante.
- 3 l'agente è ovvio.

In questi casi si ricorre, spesso, al passivo.

*The TV studios **were attacked** last night.*

*A famous TV star **is invited** on the show.*

*He **was arrested** for driving too fast.*

Il passivo si costruisce con *to be* + participio passato.

Present simple

Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I	'm	'm not	photographed all the time.
He/She/It	's	isn't	
You/We/They	're	aren't	
Forma interrogativa			
Why	am	I	photographed all the time?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

Past simple

Forma affermativa e forma negativa			
I	was	wasn't	invited to the party.
He/She/It	was	wasn't	
You/We/They	were	weren't	
Forma interrogativa			
Why	was	I	invited to the party?
		he/she/it	
	were	you/we/they	

Spesso l'agente non è esplicitamente indicato in una frase passiva.

*The winners **are announced** at the end of the show.*

Quando è necessario indicare esplicitamente l'agente, lo si fa precedere da *by*.

*The final episode of Big Brother was watched **by 15 million people**.*

*The Olympics were started **by the Greeks**.*

Language reference 10

Present perfect simple 2

Il present perfect simple si può usare per indicare continuità tra presente e passato.

Si usa il present perfect simple quando un'azione o situazione iniziata al passato continua al presente e non è conclusa.

*How long **have** you **had** your dog?*

*I've **had** it for many years.*

Si usa il past simple per indicare azioni o situazioni concluse. Paragona gli esempi:

Present perfect simple

*She's **had** a dog for many years* (e ce l'ha ancora).

Past simple

*She **had** a dog for many years* (ma non ce l'ha più).

Il present perfect simple può anche essere usato per esprimere situazioni concluse verificatesi in un periodo di tempo non ancora concluso. Le espressioni di tempo usate (per esempio, *this week*, *in the last twelve months*) hanno un aggancio con il presente.

*I've been ill twice **this year**.*

*How often have you been ill **this year**?*

(this year indica che l'anno non è finito)

Si usa il past simple per parlare di azioni e situazioni concluse e verificatesi in un periodo di tempo concluso. Le espressioni di tempo usate in tal caso (per esempio, *last Friday*, *two years ago*) non hanno aggancio con il presente

*I was ill three times **last year**.*

(last year indica che l'anno è finito)

Espressioni di tempo

Le seguenti espressioni di tempo sono riferite al presente e sono spesso usate con il present perfect simple.

today

this week/month/year

Le seguenti espressioni di tempo non riguardano il presente e non sono, di solito, usate con il present perfect simple.

in 1992

last week/year

yesterday

*one week/two days **ago***

Per alcune espressioni di tempo, il rapporto con il presente dipende dal momento in cui si parla. *This morning* ha un aggancio con il presente se, in questo momento, non sono ancora le 12. Si userà il present perfect simple. In caso contrario, non vi è aggancio con il presente e, quindi, si userà il past simple.

*I've **read** three reports **this morning**.*

(parole pronunciate alle 11.00 am)

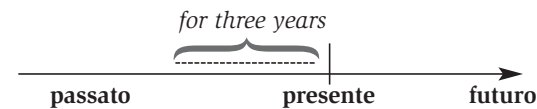
*I **read** three reports **this morning**.*

(parole pronunciate alle 3.00 pm)

For indica un periodo di tempo, una durata.

*I've lived here **for** three years.*

*He studied **for** ten minutes.*



Since indica il momento in cui un'azione o una situazione hanno inizio. Non si usa mai con il past simple.

*She's been ill **since** Monday.*

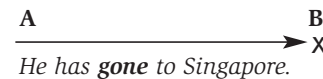
*I haven't spoken to them **since** we had an argument.*



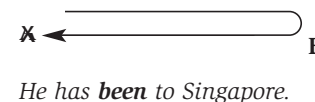
Been & gone

Il participio passato italiano 'andato' può essere reso con due participi: *been* e *gone*.

Si usa *gone* per indicare che il soggetto è andato ma non è ritornato.



Si usa *been* per indicare che il soggetto è andato e ritornato.



Vedi pag. 74 per ulteriori informazioni sul present perfect simple.

Language reference 11

Infinitive of purpose

L'infinito finale (con il *to*) può essere usato per spiegare i motivi, le ragioni o lo scopo delle nostre azioni. Può essere sostituito da *in order to* + infinito.

*He went to the bank **to get** some cash.*

*He went to the bank **in order to get** some cash.*

Modals of obligation

I verbi modali sono seguiti dall'infinito senza *to* e sono invariabili a tutte le persone.

Tempo presente

Must, *mustn't* e *have to* esprimono comando, consiglio, obbligo

*Students **must** return books to the library.*

*You **mustn't** use your mobile phone in a plane.*

*You **have to** park here. That street is closed.*

Si usa *don't have to* per rimuovere l'idea di obbligo ed indicare qualcosa che è possibile o permesso.

*Children at this school **don't have to** wear a uniform.*

Have to si usa per fare domande circa un obbligo imposto dall'esterno.

*Do I **have to** wear a suit at the wedding?*

Can può indicare possibilità o permesso.

*Children over the age of ten **can** use the swimming pool.*

Can't può indicare impossibilità o proibizione.

*You **can't** park your car outside the school.*

Tempo passato

Must non è usato al past simple ed è sostituito da *had to* per esprimere un obbligo (passato) imposto dalle circostanze o dall'esterno.

*She **had to** start work at 6.00 am every morning.*

Si usa *didn't have to* per rimuovere l'idea di obbligo al passato e indicare qualcosa che era possibile o permesso.

*I **didn't have to** wear a uniform at school.*

Si usa *did* + soggetto + *have to* per rivolgere domande su un obbligo (passato) imposto dall'esterno.

***Did you have to** do any homework when you were a child?*

Could può essere usato per indicare possibilità o permesso al passato.

*I **could** stay out until ten o'clock when I was sixteen.*

Couldn't può essere usato per indicare impossibilità o proibizione al passato.

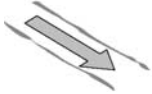
*She **couldn't** go to college because she failed her exams.*

Language reference 12

Prepositions of movement



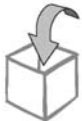
How long does it take to sail **across** the lake?



They walked **along** the street until they found the restaurant.



The tour guide took them **around** the walls of the old city and back to their starting-point.



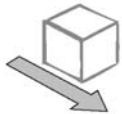
The family got **into** the car.



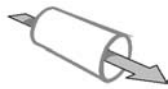
She took her lipstick **out of** her handbag.



We are now flying **over** London.



He drove **past** my house but he didn't stop.



It took a long time to go **through** passport control.

Relative clauses

Due frasi possono essere unite da un pronome relativo (*who, that, which*).

We often go to a restaurant. It serves Chinese food.

*We often go to a restaurant **that** serves Chinese food.*

Si usa *who* per le persone, *which* per le cose, e *that* sia per le persone che per le cose. Il pronome relativo sostituisce *he, she, it* o *they*.

*Yesterday, I met someone **who** went to my old school.*

*Cheddar is a kind of cheese **which** is very popular in England.*

Gli esempi precedenti riguardano frasi relative restrittive. Una frase relativa restrittiva definisce con precisione la persona o cosa di cui stiamo parlando. Il pronome relativo che introduce una frase restrittiva non è preceduto dalla virgola.