## CONTENTS

### WORDLIST

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Welcome to the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion give you?
- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Elementary Student’s Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the key words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Language Reference from *Straightforward* Elementary Student’s Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(v) verb</th>
<th>(adj) adjective</th>
<th>(n) noun</th>
<th>(phr v) phrasal verb</th>
<th>(prep) preposition</th>
<th>(pron) pronoun</th>
<th>(n pl) plural noun</th>
<th>(C) countable</th>
<th>(U) uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS**

| /æ/   | big fish | /iːg fɪʃ/ |
| /æ/   | green beans | /ɡriːn bɛnς/ |
| /æ/   | should look | /ʃʊd lʊk/ |
| /æ/   | blue moon | /bliː mʊn/ |
| /æ/   | ten eggs | /tɛn ɛgς/ |
| /æ/   | about mother | /ɒbɔːt mʌðə/ |
| /æ/   | learn words | /lɜːn wɜːdz/ |
| /æ/   | short talk | /ʃɔr tɔlk/ |
| /æ/   | fat cat | /fæt kæt/ |
| /æ/   | must come | /mʌst kʌm/ |
| /æ/   | calm start | /kæm stɑːt/ |
| /æ/   | hot spot | /hɔt spoʊt/ |
| /æ/   | ear | /ɪər/ |
| /æ/   | face | /feɪs/ |
| /æ/   | pure | /ˈpɜːr/ |
| /æ/   | boy | /boʊ/ |
| /æ/   | nose | /nɔʊz/ |
| /æ/   | hair | /hɑː/ |
| /æ/   | eye | /aɪ/ |
| /æ/   | mouth | /məʊθ/ |

**CONSONANTS**

| /p/   | pen | /pɛn/ |
| /b/   | bad | /bæd/ |
| /t/   | tea | /tiː/ |
| /d/   | dog | /dɔɡ/ |
| /tʃ/  | church | /tʃə/ |
| /dʒ/  | jazz | /dʒæz/ |
| /k/   | cost | /kɔst/ |
| /g/   | girl | /ɡɜːl/ |
| /f/   | far | /fɑː/ |
| /v/   | voice | /vɔɪs/ |
| /θ/   | thin | /θɪn/ |
| /ð/   | then | /ðɛn/ |
| /s/   | snake | /snek/ |
| /z/   | noise | /nəʊz/ |
| /ʃ/   | shop | /ʃɔp/ |
| /ðʒ/  | measure | /məˈʃuːr/ |
| /ð/   | make | /meɪk/ |
| /n/   | nine | /naɪn/ |
| /ŋ/   | sing | /sɪŋ/ |
| /h/   | house | /haʊs/ |
| /l/   | leg | /leg/ |
| /r/   | red | /red/ |
| /w/   | wet | /wet/ |
| /j/   | yes | /jɛs/ |
## Basics
### International words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>airport</td>
<td>/ˈeərpoʊtʃ/</td>
<td>aeroporto</td>
<td>We had a terrible time at the <strong>airport</strong> ... our bags were mixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>/bʌs/</td>
<td>autobus, bus</td>
<td>A <strong>bus</strong> is a large public vehicle that you pay to travel on and usually takes you short distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>/kəfɪ/</td>
<td>caffè</td>
<td>“Would you like a drink, Rob?” “Yes please, <strong>coffee</strong>.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>/ˈfʊtbɔːl/</td>
<td>football, calcio</td>
<td><strong>Football</strong> is a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>/ˈhɔɪtel/</td>
<td>hotel, albergo</td>
<td>“Hello Sam. Where are you?” “In the <strong>hotel</strong>.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>/ˈhɒspɪtl/</td>
<td>ospedale</td>
<td>A <strong>hospital</strong> is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile phone</td>
<td>/ˈmɔbɪl ˈfoun/</td>
<td>cellulare</td>
<td>Rob’s <strong>mobile phone</strong> was just covered in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>/ˈpɪtsa/</td>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>A <strong>pizza</strong> is a food that consists of flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police</td>
<td>/ˈpɔliːz/</td>
<td>polizia</td>
<td><strong>Police</strong> are people who try to catch criminals and make people obey the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandwich</td>
<td>/ˈsænwɪtʃ/</td>
<td>sandwich, panino</td>
<td>A <strong>sandwich</strong> is a light meal that consists of meat, cheese, egg etc between two pieces of bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>/ˈteksi/</td>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>A <strong>taxi</strong> is a car with a driver who you pay to take you to a particular place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>/teɪ/</td>
<td>tè</td>
<td>“Would you like a drink?” “<strong>Tea</strong>, please.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>/wʌn/</td>
<td>uno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>/tu/</td>
<td>due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>/θriː/</td>
<td>tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>/fɔːr/</td>
<td>quattro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>/faɪv/</td>
<td>cinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>/sɪks/</td>
<td>sei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>/ˈsevn/</td>
<td>sette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>/eɪt/</td>
<td>otto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>/naɪn/</td>
<td>nove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>/tɛn/</td>
<td>dieci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**One** is the number 1.  
**Two** is the number 2.  
**Three** is the number 3.  
**Four** is the number 4.  
**Five** is the number 5.  
**Six** is the number 6.  
**Seven** is the number 7.  
**Eight** is the number 8.  
**Nine** is the number 9.  
**Ten** is the number 10.
Classroom English

write (v) /raɪt/ scrivere
listen to (v) /ˈlɪsnto/ ascoltare
open (v) /ˈoʊpən/ aprire
close (v) /kləʊz/ chiudere
look at (v) /lʊk ət/ guardare
read (v) /riːd/ leggere
talk (v) /tɔːlk/ parlare
book (n) /bʊk/ libro
word (n) /ˈwɜːd/ parola
partner (n) /ˈpɑːtnər/ partner
picture (n) /ˈpɪktʃər/ immagine, illustrazione
text (n) /tekst/ testo
CD (n) /sɪːˈdiː/ CD

Listen and write the letters you hear.
Read and listen to the dialogue.
Open your books.
Close your books.
Look at the pictures.
Read and listen to the dialogue.
Talk to your partner.
Open your books, please.
Point to the words you hear
Work with a partner and ask questions.
Look at the pictures.
Read the text.
Listen to the CD.

Days of the week

Monday /ˈmændri/ lunedì
Tuesday /ˈtʃuːzdri/ martedì
Wednesday /ˈwenzdi/ mercoledì
Thursday /ˈθɜːzdi/ giovedì
Friday /ˈfreɪdi/ venerdì
Saturday /ˈsætərdi/ sabato
Sunday /ˈsʌndi/ domenica

Monday is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.
Tuesday is the day after Monday and before Wednesday.
Wednesday is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday.
Thursday is the day after Wednesday and before Friday.
Friday is the day after Thursday and before Saturday.
Saturday is the day after Friday and before Sunday.
Sunday is the day after Saturday and before Monday.

Colours

black (adj) /blaɪk/ nero (a)
blue (adj) /blu/ blu, azzurro (a)
brown (adj) /braʊn/ marrone
green (adj) /grɪn/ verde
grey (adj) /ɡriː/ grigio (a)

Black is the darkest colour, like the sky at night when there is no light.
Blue is the same colour as the sky on a clear, sunny day.
Brown is the same colour as wood or coffee.
Green is the same colour as grass.
Something that is grey is between black and white in colour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>red (adj)</td>
<td>rosso (a)</td>
<td>Something that is red is the same colour as blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white (adj)</td>
<td>bianco (a)</td>
<td>Something that is white is the same colour as milk or snow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow (adj)</td>
<td>giallo (a)</td>
<td>Something that is yellow is the same colour as the middle of an egg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Things around you**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple (n)</td>
<td>mela</td>
<td>An apple is a hard, round fruit with a smooth green, yellow or red skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board (n)</td>
<td>lavagna</td>
<td>A board is a flat, wide surface on the wall that a teacher writes on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD player (n)</td>
<td>lettore CD</td>
<td>A CD player is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coin (n)</td>
<td>moneta</td>
<td>A coin is a flat, round piece of metal used as money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door (n)</td>
<td>porta</td>
<td>A door is the thing that you open when you want to enter or leave a building or room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earring (n)</td>
<td>orecchino</td>
<td>An earring is a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID card (n)</td>
<td>carta d'identità</td>
<td>An ID card is an official document or card that shows who you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key (n)</td>
<td>chiave</td>
<td>A key is a small piece of metal used for opening or locking a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen (n)</td>
<td>penna</td>
<td>A pen is an object that you use for writing or drawing with ink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photo (n)</td>
<td>foto</td>
<td>A photo is a picture of something that you make with a camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet (n)</td>
<td>dolce</td>
<td>A sweet is a small piece of sweet food made with sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV (n)</td>
<td>TV, televisione</td>
<td>A TV is a piece of electrical equipment with a screen used for watching programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wallet (n)</td>
<td>portafoglio</td>
<td>A wallet is a small, flat case that people keep money and bank cards in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window (n)</td>
<td>finestra</td>
<td>A window is a piece of glass in a wall that you can see through.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 1

Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alarm clock</td>
<td>/ələm kloʊk/</td>
<td>sveglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle of water</td>
<td>/ˈbɒtl əv ˈwɔtə/</td>
<td>bottiglia d’acqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera</td>
<td>/ˈkæmə(ʊ)ra/</td>
<td>macchina fotografica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>/fəʊz/</td>
<td>sedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>/kəmpəˈʃətə/</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk</td>
<td>/desk/</td>
<td>scrivania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td>/ɡlɑs/</td>
<td>bicchiere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/</td>
<td>giornale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>/ˈpeɪpə/</td>
<td>carta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>/faʊn/</td>
<td>telefono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrella</td>
<td>/ˈʌmbrelə/</td>
<td>ombrello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Is that your mobile phone?” “No, it’s my alarm clock.”
That’s my bottle of water.
That’s my camera.
A chair is a thing that you sit on.
You use a computer to search the Internet and send email.
You sit at a desk to work.
A glass of red wine, please.
Do you read a newspaper?
A pen and paper, please.
Is that your mobile phone?
An umbrella is something you hold over your head when it rains.

Countries & nationalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>/ˈɛmərɪkə/</td>
<td>Los Angeles is a big city in America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>/ˈɛmərɪkən/</td>
<td>Ben is from Los Angeles. He’s American.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>/ærdʒɪntɪnə/</td>
<td>Argentina is a big country in South America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinian</td>
<td>/ærdʒɪntɪnɪən/</td>
<td>She’s from Argentina. She’s Argentinian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>/ɒˈstreɪliə/</td>
<td>Nicole Kidman is from Sydney in Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>/ɒˈstreɪliən/</td>
<td>Cate Blanchett and Nicole Kidman are Australian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>/bɹəzɪl/</td>
<td>Brazil’s flag is green, yellow and blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>/bɹəzɪliən/</td>
<td>He’s from Brazil. He’s Brazilian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>/ˈbrɪtn/</td>
<td>I’m from Britain. I’m British.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>/ˈbrɪtʃ/</td>
<td>The British flag is red, white and blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>/kənˈædə/</td>
<td>Jim Carrey is from the province of Ontario in Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>/kənˈædɪən/</td>
<td>“Is Jim Carrey Canadian?” “Yes, he is.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>/tʃəˈmaʊ/</td>
<td>China’s flag is red and yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>/tʃəˈniːz/</td>
<td>The Chinese flag is red and yellow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
England (n)  /ɪŋˈɡɜːrlənd/  Inghilterra  “Is Pierce Brosnan from England?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”
English (adj)  /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/  inglese  Mark’s first language is English.
France (n)  /frɑ̃/  Francia  France’s flag is red, white and blue.
French (adj)  /frentʃ/  francese  “Are you from France?” “Yes, I’m French.”
Germany (n)  /dʒəʊmənɪ/  Germania  She’s from Germany. She’s German.
German (adj)  /dʒəʊmən/  tedesco (a)  “Is Mark German?” “No, he’s English.”
Greece (n)  /ɡriːs/  Grecia  Greece’s flag is blue and white.
Greek (adj)  /ɡriːk/  greco (a)  He’s from Greece. He’s Greek.
Ireland (n)  /aɪrələnd/  Irlanda  Pierce Brosnan is from Drogheda in Ireland.
Irish (adj)  /aɪrˈləndə/  irlandese  He’s Irish. He’s from Drogheda, Ireland.
Italy (n)  /ɪtəli/  Italia  The Italian flag is red, white and green.
Italian (adj)  /ɪtəˈljeɪn/  italiano (a)  Italy’s flag is red, white and green.
Japan (n)  /dʒɑːpən/  Giappone  Japan’s flag is white and blue.
Japanese (adj)  /dʒɑːpəˈnɛs/  giapponese  I’m from Japan. I’m Japanese.
Mexico (n)  /mɛksɪkoʊ/  Messico  “Where are you from?” “I’m from Mexico.”
Mexican (adj)  /mɛskɪkən/  messicano (a)  She’s from Mexico. She’s Mexican.
Poland (n)  /pɔʊlənd/  Polonia  Poland’s flag is red and white.
Polish (adj)  /pʊlɪʃ/  polacco (a)  The Polish flag is red and white.
Portugal (n)  /pɔrtˈɡyl/  Portogallo  I’m from Portugal. I’m Portuguese.
Portuguese (adj)  /pɔrtˈɡyləz/  portoghese  People from Portugal are Portuguese.
Russia (n)  /rʊʃə/  Russia  The Russian flag is red, white and blue.
Russian (adj)  /rʊsən/  russo (a)  Russia’s flag is red, white and blue.
Scotland (n)  /skərtən/  Scozia  “Is Pierce Brosnan from Scotland?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”
Scottish (adj)  /skətʃ/  scozzese  “Is he Scottish?” “No, he’s Irish.”
Turkey (n)  /ˈtʌrki/  Turchia  Turkey’s flag is red and white.
Turkish (adj)  /ˈtɜrkiʃ/  turco (a)  The Turkish flag is red and white.

Drinks

beer (n)  /ˈbɪə/  birra  A glass of beer, please.
coffee (n)  /ˈkɒfi/  caffè  “Would you like a coffee?” “No, thank you.”
(apple, orange) juice (n)  /ˈdʒuːs/  succo (di mela, di arancia)  “Orange juice or apple juice?” “Apple juice, please.”
tea (n)  /ˈtiː/  tè  “Tea or coffee?” “Tea, please.”
(mineral) water (n)  /ˈwɔːtə/  acqua (minerale)  A bottle of mineral water, please.
wine (n)  /ˈwain/  vino  “Would you like red wine or white wine?” “White wine, please.”
Other words & phrases

afternoon (n) /əˈtəʊnən/ afternoon We say “Good afternoon” between 12.00 pm and 6.00 pm. “What age are the students?” “Between 13 and 55.” Sam isn’t in his room. He’s in the bar. America, Brazil, China and Russia are all big countries. His email address is markamail.com. We say “Good evening” after 6.00 pm. A glass of mineral water, please. I am your tour guide for the Explore London tour. Explore London tours would like to invite you to a welcome party. “What’s your first language?” “English.” “This is Alison. She’s new.” “Nice to meet you, Alison.” We say “Good morning” before 12.00 pm. “What’s your nationality?” “I’m Mexican.” Alyssa’s new. It’s her first day at work. The welcome party is at the Regent Hotel, London on Sunday May 14. Choose a language you want to practise. Reception is the place in a hotel where people go when they first arrive. Valerie is the tour guide for the Explore London tour.

glass (n) /ɡlɑs/ A glass of mineral water, please.

evening (n) /ˈɛvənɪŋ/ evening We say “Good evening” after 6.00 pm.

guide (n) /ɡaid/ guide

Common verbs

drink (v) /drɪŋk/ bere Carl and Anna drink red wine with lunch.

eat (v) /iːt/ mangiare I eat lots of French bread.

go (v) /gəʊ/ frequentare, andare Sandra goes to an American university.

have (v) /haʊv/ avere I have a big car and a big house.

live (v) /lɪv/ abitare “Where do they live?” “They live in a flat in Malaga.”

read (v) /riːd/ leggere We read English newspapers.

speak (v) /spɪk/ parlarre “Do you speak English?” “Yes, I do.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>studiare</td>
<td>I study alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel</td>
<td>viaggiare</td>
<td>If you travel, you go to other towns, cities and countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>lavorare</td>
<td>He works at the university.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Free time activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go dancing</td>
<td>andare a ballare</td>
<td>When you <strong>go dancing</strong>, you go to a club or a disco to dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go shopping</td>
<td>andare a far shopping</td>
<td>When you <strong>go shopping</strong>, you go to the shops to buy food, clothes etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to a restaurant</td>
<td>andare al ristorante</td>
<td>I don’t <strong>go to restaurants</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
<td>andare al cinema</td>
<td>He <strong>goes to the cinema</strong> alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen to music</td>
<td>ascoltare la musica</td>
<td>Does he <strong>listen to music</strong>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play sports</td>
<td>praticare sport</td>
<td>Men friends <strong>play sports</strong> and do things together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch TV</td>
<td>guardare la TV</td>
<td>Do you <strong>watch TV</strong> in the evening?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aunt (n)</td>
<td>zia</td>
<td>Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother (n)</td>
<td>fratello</td>
<td>“Who’s Fabio?” “He’s my brother.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (n)</td>
<td>figlio/a, bambino/a</td>
<td>It is normal for a British woman to have her first child when she is 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin (n)</td>
<td>cugino/a</td>
<td>Your cousin is the son or daughter of your aunt and uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter (n)</td>
<td>figlia</td>
<td>I have a daughter Emily, but she doesn’t live at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father (n)</td>
<td>padre</td>
<td>A thirty-seven-year old man doesn’t live with his mother and father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandchild (n)</td>
<td>nipote</td>
<td>Your grandchild is the child of your son or daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granddaughter (n)</td>
<td>nipote</td>
<td>What about a family for Andy? I want to be a grandfather!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather (n)</td>
<td>nonno</td>
<td>Your grandmother is the mother of your father or mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother (n)</td>
<td>nonno/a</td>
<td>Your grandfather is the father of your mother or father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandparent (n)</td>
<td>nipote</td>
<td>Your grandparent is the mother or father of your mother or father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandson (n)</td>
<td>marito</td>
<td>Your grandson is the son of your daughter or son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband (n)</td>
<td>marito</td>
<td>A woman’s husband is the man she is married to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother (n)</td>
<td>madre</td>
<td>23% of children live with one parent, usually the mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent (n)</td>
<td>genitore</td>
<td>Andy still lives with his parents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sister (n) /ˈsɪstə/  
sorella

son (n) /sʌn/  
figlio

uncle (n) /ˈʌŋkl/  
zio

Your sister is a girl who is the daughter of the same parents as you.
Andy is their only son.
Your uncle is the brother of your mother or father, or is married to your aunt.

**Descriptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>age (n)</td>
<td>/eɪdʒ/</td>
<td>età</td>
<td>&quot;Middle-aged&quot;, “old” and “young” are adjectives for age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈbjuːtɪfəl/</td>
<td>bello (a)</td>
<td>“Average-looking”, “beautiful” and “ugly” are adjectives for looks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark (adj)</td>
<td>/dɑːk/</td>
<td>scuro (a)</td>
<td>A beautiful woman is one who is very nice to look at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair (n)</td>
<td>/hɛər/</td>
<td>biondo (a)</td>
<td>He has dark hair and glasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handsome (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈhæmsəʊm/</td>
<td>bello (a)</td>
<td>Valerie has short fair hair and green eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height (n)</td>
<td>/heɪt/</td>
<td>altezza</td>
<td>Bryan is fat and has black hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium height (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈmiːdɪəm ˈheɪt/</td>
<td>di statura media</td>
<td>She has glasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle-aged (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈmɪdɪliːdʒd/</td>
<td>di mezza età</td>
<td>What colour hair does he have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old (adj)</td>
<td>/əʊld/</td>
<td>vecchio (a)</td>
<td>Brad Pitt is a handsome film star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈpreti/</td>
<td>grazioso (a)</td>
<td>“Tall” and “short” are adjectives for height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short (adj)</td>
<td>/ʃɔrt/</td>
<td>basso (a)</td>
<td>He’s not very tall. He’s medium height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall (adj)</td>
<td>/tɔːl/</td>
<td>alto (a)</td>
<td>Bryan is fat and middle-aged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin (adj)</td>
<td>/θɪn/</td>
<td>magro (a)</td>
<td>“How old is Andy?” “He’s thirty-seven.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugly (adj)</td>
<td>/ʌgli/</td>
<td>brutto (a)</td>
<td>She’s a pretty girl with long dark hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight (n)</td>
<td>/ˈweɪt/</td>
<td>peso</td>
<td>She’s a short pretty girl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈjʌŋ/</td>
<td>giovane</td>
<td>“How tall is he?” “He’s about 1 metre 80.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other words & phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy (n)</td>
<td>/bɔɪ/</td>
<td>ragazzo</td>
<td>Andy’s a good boy. He doesn’t have parties in the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread (n)</td>
<td>/bred/</td>
<td>pane</td>
<td>I eat lots of French bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat (n)</td>
<td>/kæt/</td>
<td>gatto</td>
<td>Carl and Anna don’t have their cats in Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocolate (n)</td>
<td>/tʃɒklət/</td>
<td>cioccolato</td>
<td><strong>Chocolate</strong> is a sweet dark food that a lot of people like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>different (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈdifərənt/</td>
<td>diverso (a)</td>
<td>Men and women are very different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divorce (n)</td>
<td>/dɪˈvɜrs/</td>
<td>divorzio</td>
<td>Is divorce common in your country?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fashion (n) /fæʃn/ moda
feelings (n) /fiːlɪŋz/ sentimenti
flat (n) /flæt/ appartamento
friend (n) /frend/ amico/a
get married /gəˈmɑːrd/ sposarsi
girl (n) /gɜːl/ ragazza
girl (n) /gaɪl/ casa
get married /get ‘mærɪd/ lasciare, partire
life (n) /laɪf/ vita
love (v) /lɑv/ amare
man (n) /mæn/ uomo
office (n) /ˈɔfɪs/ ufficio
per cent (n) /ˈpɜr sɛnt/ per cento
personal (adj) /ˈpɜrəsn(l)/ personale
point of view (n) /ˈpɔɪnt əv ‘vju/ punto di vista
politics (n) /ˈpɒlɪtɪks/ politica
problem (n) /ˈprɒbləm/ problema
same (adj) /səm/ stesso (a)
sports (n) /ˈspɔrts/ sport
thing (n) /θɪŋ/ cosa
university (n) /juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ università
woman (n) /ˈwʊmən/ donna

Are you interested in clothes and fashion?
Women talk about their feelings.
We live in a flat in Malaga.
Sandra lives in a big house with three friends.
When I meet the right girl I’ll get married and leave home.
She’s a pretty girl with long dark hair.
Carl and Anna’s new home is in Spain.
It’s better for Andy if he has his own house or flat.
When Andy meets the right girl he’ll get married and leave home.
I have a very American life now, with a big house and a big car.
I love Andy but it’s better if he has his own house or flat.
Andy’s not a boy – he’s a man!
The photo on p. 28 shows Valerie on the phone in an office.
31 per cent of parents in Britain are not married.
Women talk about personal things to their friends.
Andy’s point of view is that his life at home with his parents is fine.
The activities politicians do to get power are called politics.
My father isn’t very happy but that’s his problem.
“Do men and women like the same things?” “No, they don’t.”
Men friends play sports and do things together.
“Do men and women like the same things?” “No, they don’t.”
She goes to an American university in Seattle.
It’s normal now for a British woman to have her first child when she’s 29.

Unit 3
Places to live

city (n) /ˈsɪti/ città
city centre (n) /ˈsɪti ˈsɛnta/ centro della città
flat (n) /flæt/ appartamento
house (n) /haus/ casa
town (n) /ˈtaʊn/ città (piccola)
village (n) /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ villaggio, paese

Are there any famous museums in your town or city?
Hugh lives in a flat in the city centre.
Gerard has a big flat at the end of the Champs Elysées.
Sean lives in a small house in Scotland.
Are there any famous museums in your town or city?
A village is a place in the countryside where people live that is much smaller than a town.
### Parts of a house

- **balcony (n)** /ˈbælkəni/ balcony
  - A balcony is an area outside the wall of a flat where you can sit and relax.
  - “Are there any public bathrooms in the White House?” “No, there aren’t.”
- **bathroom (n)** /ˈbɑːθrʊm/ bagno, gabinetto
  - The bathroom is the room where you wash and use the toilet.
- **bedroom (n)** /ˈbedruːm/ camera da letto
  - How many bedrooms are there in your house?
  - The bedroom is the room where you sleep.
- **dining room (n)** /ˈdæmɪŋ rʊm/ sala da pranzo
  - The dining room is the room where you eat meals.
  - A policeman always stands outside the door at Number 10 Downing Street.
- **door (n)** /dɔː/ porta
  - The door is the entrance to a room.
  - The hall is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.
- **hall (n)** /hɔːl/ ingresso
  - The hall is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.
  - The hall is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.
- **kitchen (n)** /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ cucina
  - The kitchen is the room where you cook food.
  - The kitchen is the room where you cook food.
- **living room (n)** /ˈlɪvɪŋ rʊm/ soggiorno
  - The living room is the room where you relax and watch TV.
  - A staircase is a set of stairs in a building.
- **staircase (n)** /ˈsteɪkɑːs/ scala
  - From my bedroom window I can see the garden.
- **window (n)** /ˈwɪndəʊ/ finestra

### Furniture

- **bed (n)** /bed/ letto
  - There are some papers on the bed in Shelley’s bedroom.
- **bookcase (n)** /ˈbʊkkeɪs/ libreria
  - A bookcase is a piece of furniture where you keep books.
  - Shelley doesn’t have any chairs in her room.
- **chair (n)** /ʃeər/ sedia
  - The chair is where you sit.
- **clock (n)** /kloʊk/ orologio
  - The clock on the wall says 2 o’clock.
- **cooker (n)** /ˈkʊkə/ cucina
  - A cooker is a piece of equipment in a kitchen that you use to cook food.
  - A cupboard is a piece of furniture, usually attached to a wall, where you keep things.
- **cupboard (n)** /ˈkʌbəd/ armadio
  - I need some curtains for the bedroom window.
- **curtain (n)** /ˈkɜːtn/ tenda
  - “Does Shelley have a desk in her bedroom?” “No, she doesn’t.”
- **desk (n)** /desk/ scrivania
  - A desk is a piece of furniture in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.
- **fridge (n)** /frɪdʒ/ frigorifero
  - Would you like a lamp for your desk?
- **lamp (n)** /læmp/ lampada da tavolo
  - There are three pictures on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.
  - There’s a plant in front of the bookcase on p. 36.
- **picture (n)** /ˈpɪktʃər/ quadro
  - A sofa is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.
  - A sofa is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.
- **plant (n)** /ˈplænt/ pianta
  - A stereo is a piece of equipment for listening to music.
  - I often watch television in the evening.
- **sofa (n)** /ˈsɔːfə/ divano
  - A wardrobe is a piece of furniture for keeping clothes.
  - A fridge is a piece of equipment in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.
- **stereo (n)** /ˈstɛrɪəʊ/ stereo
  - From my bedroom window I can see the garden.
- **television (n)** /tɛləˈvɪʒn/ televisione
  - There are three pictures on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.
  - There’s a plant in front of the bookcase on p. 36.
- **wardrobe (n)** /ˈwɔːdruːb/ guardaroba

---

10
## Ordinal numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian (a)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>/fɜːst/</td>
<td>primo (a)</td>
<td>The first person or thing comes or happens before all the others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>/ˈseknd/</td>
<td>secondo (a)</td>
<td>The second person or thing is in the place or position counted as number two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>/θɜːd/</td>
<td>terzo (a)</td>
<td>The third person or thing is in the place or position counted as number three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>/fɔːθ/</td>
<td>quarto (a)</td>
<td>The fourth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number four.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>/fɪfθ/</td>
<td>quinto (a)</td>
<td>The fifth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>/sɪksθ/</td>
<td>sesto (a)</td>
<td>The sixth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>/ˈsevnθ/</td>
<td>settimo (a)</td>
<td>The seventh person or thing is in the place or position counted as number seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>/ˈeɪtθ/</td>
<td>ottavo (a)</td>
<td>The eighth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>/nɛnθ/</td>
<td>nono (a)</td>
<td>The ninth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>/ˈtɛnθ/</td>
<td>decimo (a)</td>
<td>The tenth person or thing is in the place or position counted as number ten.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other words & phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>/ərt/</td>
<td>arte</td>
<td>The Tate Modern is Britain’s new museum of modern art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>/ˈbeɪbi/</td>
<td>bambino</td>
<td>A baby is a very young child who cannot yet walk or talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>/bɪɡ/</td>
<td>grande</td>
<td>Gerard and his wife live in a big flat in Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>café</td>
<td>/ˈkæfeɪ/</td>
<td>café, bar</td>
<td>“What floor is the café on?” “It’s on the second floor.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>/ˈez/</td>
<td>facile</td>
<td>Easy is the opposite of difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>/ˌeləˈventə/</td>
<td>ascensore</td>
<td>Take the elevator up to the second floor and turn right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrance</td>
<td>/ˈentrəns/</td>
<td>ingresso, entrata</td>
<td>The entrance to Number 10 Downing Street is through a black door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>/ˈfeɪməs/</td>
<td>famoso (a)</td>
<td>Number 10 Downing Street is a famous house where the Prime Minister lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film star</td>
<td>/ˈfɪlm ʃtɑː/</td>
<td>star del cinema</td>
<td>Brad Pitt and Nicole Kidman are famous film stars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor</td>
<td>/flɔː/</td>
<td>piano</td>
<td>The café is on the second floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>/ˈhɔːrəbl/</td>
<td>orribile</td>
<td>Horrible is the opposite of lovely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information</td>
<td>/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/</td>
<td>informazioni</td>
<td>For any information you need, go to the information desk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>/lɪft/</td>
<td>ascensore</td>
<td>Take the lift or the stairs to the 3rd floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely</td>
<td>/ˈlʌvli/</td>
<td>simpatico (a)</td>
<td>Michael and Catherine have a lovely big family house on the beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern</td>
<td>/ˈmɒdn/</td>
<td>moderno (a)</td>
<td>The Tate Modern is Britain’s new museum of modern art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum</td>
<td>/ˈmjuːziəm/</td>
<td>museo</td>
<td>Tate Modern is the first British museum of the new millennium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
new (adj) /nju:/  nuovo (a)
noisy (adj) /nɔzzi/  rumoroso (a)
official (adj) /ˈɒfiʃəl/  ufficiale

old (adj) /əʊld/  vecchio (a)
outside (adj) /aʊtsaɪd/  fuori da
policeman (n) /pɒlɪsmən/  poliziotto
quiet (adj) /ˈkwaɪət/  tranquillo (a)
residence (n) /rɛzɪdəns/  residenza
school (n) /skjuːl/  scuola
shop (n) /ʃɒp/  negozio
stand (v) /staʊnd/  stare in piedi

—

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

**Unit 4**

**Phrases with have, go & get**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have breakfast/dinner/lunch</td>
<td>/həv ˈbrekfɔst, ˈdɪnər, lʌntʃ/</td>
<td>fare colazione/cenare/pranzare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a drink/a coffee/a sandwich</td>
<td>/həv əˈdrɪŋk, əˈkɔf, əˈsænwɪntʃ/</td>
<td>prendere un drink/un caffè/un panino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a break</td>
<td>/həv əˈbrek/</td>
<td>fare una pausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a nap</td>
<td>/həv əˈnæp/</td>
<td>fare un sonnellino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get dressed</td>
<td>/gɛt ˈdresd/</td>
<td>vestirsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>/gɛt ˈʌp/</td>
<td>alzarsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get home</td>
<td>/gɛt ˈhəʊm/</td>
<td>giungere a casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go home</td>
<td>/ɡoʊ ˈhəʊm/</td>
<td>andare a casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to bed</td>
<td>/ɡoʊ təˈbed/</td>
<td>andare a letto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to sleep</td>
<td>/ɡoʊ təˈslɪp/</td>
<td>addormentarsi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Will gets home at 9.00 and has dinner.
After his meetings Will has a drink with friends in the café.
Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do nothing.
On Saturdays and Sundays I have a nap in the afternoon.
When you get dressed you put clothes on.
What time do you get up in the morning?
I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
I go to bed before 10:00 pm.
At MetroNaps you listen to quiet, relaxing music and go to sleep.
Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian Name</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>/dʒæmˈnɔːri/</td>
<td>gennaio</td>
<td>Nothing Day is on January 16th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>/ˈfɛbruɔrɪ/</td>
<td>febbraio</td>
<td>February is the second month of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>/mærʃ/</td>
<td>marzo</td>
<td>In March we have Mother's Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>/ˈɛprrɪ/</td>
<td>aprile</td>
<td>In April there’s Earth Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>/meɪ/</td>
<td>maggio</td>
<td>May Day is on 1st May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>/dʒuːn/</td>
<td>giugno</td>
<td>In June we have Father’s Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>/dʒʊˈlaɪ/</td>
<td>luglio</td>
<td>July is the seventh month of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>/ˈɔːgəst/</td>
<td>agosto</td>
<td>I go on holiday in August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>/səkˈtɛmboʊ/</td>
<td>settembre</td>
<td>September is the ninth month of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>/ɒkˈtɛmbər/</td>
<td>ottobre</td>
<td>In October there’s United Nations Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>/nɔvəˈmboʊ/</td>
<td>novembre</td>
<td>November is the eleventh month of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>/dɪˈsembər/</td>
<td>dicembre</td>
<td>December is the twelfth month of the year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housework

- do the shopping /dɔː ˈʃɔpɪŋ/ fare shopping I do the shopping on Saturdays.
- clean the bathroom /ˈkliːn ə ˈbɑːθrʊm/ pulire il bagno How often do you clean the bathroom?
- make the bed /mɛɪk ə ˈbed/ fare il letto I make the bed every morning.
- wash the clothes /ˈwɒʃ ə ˈkləʊdz/ lavare i vestiti I wash the clothes every week.
- do the dishes /dəʊ ˈdɪʃz/ lavare i piatti He does the dishes every day.
- take out the rubbish /seɪk ɔər ə ˈrʌbiʃ/ portare fuori l’immondizia How often do you take out the rubbish?

Other words & phrases

- breakfast (n) /ˈbrekfəst/ colazione It’s nice to wake up late and have a relaxing breakfast.
- card (n) /ˈkɑrd/ un biglietto d’invito Nothing Day is a day for nothing – no parties, no gifts, no cards.
- class (n) /ˈklaːs/ lezione I am sometimes late for English class.
- closed (adj) /ˈkloʊzd/ chiuso (a) Something that is closed is not open.
- dinner (n) /ˈdɪnə/ cena Will gets home at 9:00 and has dinner.
- Earth (n) /ɜːθ/ Terra Earth Day is in April.
- finish (v) /fɪnm/ finire I finish work at 5 pm.
- gym (n) /dʒɪm/ palestra After his meetings, Will goes to the gym.
Halloween (n) /hælsəʊn/ | idea (n) /aɪdə/ | lunch (n) /lʌntʃ/ | meeting (n) /ˈmiːtɪŋ/ | nap (n) /næp/ | nothing (pron) /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ | open (adj) /ˈəʊpən/ | shower (n) /ˈʃaʊə/ | special (adj) /ˈspeʃl/ | United Nations (n) /juːˈnætʃəd ˈneɪʃənz/ | Halloween is in October.

Do you think Nothing Day is a good idea?

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

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

When I go to work after a nap I’m relaxed.

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

MetroNaps is open from 10 am to 6 pm.

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

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

United Nations Day is in October.

Unit 5
Things to take on holiday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alarm clock (n) /ˈɔːrcl klok/</th>
<th>guide book (n) /ˈgaid bʊk/</th>
<th>passport (n) /ˈpɑːspɑːt/</th>
<th>phrasebook (n) /ˈfreɪzɪbʊk/</th>
<th>sunglasses (n) /ˈsʌŋglæsɪz/</th>
<th>ticket (n) /ˈtɪkɪt/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sveglia</td>
<td>guida</td>
<td>passaporto</td>
<td>frasario</td>
<td>occhiali da sole</td>
<td>biglietto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Remember to take your tickets and passport.

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

Sunglasses protect your eyes in the sun.

Remember to take your plane tickets and passport.

The weather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cloudy (adj) /ˈklɔʊdi/</th>
<th>cold (adj) /ˈkɔld/</th>
<th>cool (adj) /ˈkuːl/</th>
<th>rainy (adj) /ˈreɪmi/</th>
<th>snowy (adj) /ˈsnoʊi/</th>
<th>sunny (adj) /ˈsʌni/</th>
<th>warm (adj) /ˈwɔːm/</th>
<th>windy (adj) /ˈwɪndi/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuvoloso (a)</td>
<td>freddo (a)</td>
<td>fresco (a)</td>
<td>piovoso (a), piove spesso</td>
<td>nevoso (a), nevica spesso</td>
<td>soleggiato (a)</td>
<td>caldo (a)</td>
<td>ventoso (a), c’è vento</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Montreal it’s cloudy and windy, but warm.

It’s cold and snowy in Whitehorse.

It’s cool in Vancouver – 13°C.

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

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

In Toronto it’s sunny and cold.

In Montreal it’s sunny and warm.

It’s cloudy and windy but warm in Montreal.
Other words & phrases

animal (n) /ˈænɪməl/ animale
available (adj) /əˈveɪləbl/ disponibile
barbeque (n) /bɑrˈbɛkju/ barbecue
bilingual (adj) /ˌbɪliŋˈgwəl/ bilingue
clean (adj) /klɪn/ pulito (a)
complimentary (adj) /kəmplɪˈmɛntəri/ di cortesia
concert (n) /ˈkɒnɜːt/ concerto
continental breakfast (n) /kəntɪˈnentl ˈbrekfəst/ colazione continentale
cook (v) /kʊk/ cucinare
design (n) /dɪˈzaɪn/ design
destination (n) /destɪˈneɪʃn/ meta
dictionary (n) /dɪˈkʃənri/ dizionario
draw (v) /drɔː/ disegnare
drive (v) /draɪv/ guidare
electronic (adj) /ɪˈlektrənik/ elettronico (a)
establishment (n) /ɪstəˈblishmənt/ locale
exchange rate (n) /ˈɛkssɛndʒ(r) ˈreɪt/ tasso di cambio
go skiing /gəʊ ˈskeɪiŋ/ andare a sciare
hear (v) /hɪər/ udire
iPod (n) /aɪˈpɒd/ iPod
design
jazz (n) /dʒæz/ jazz
machine (n) /ˈmæʃiŋ/ macchina
money (n) /ˈmʌni/ denaro
play chess/tennis /pleɪ ɪdʒes, ˈtɛnɪs/ giocare a scacchi/a tennis
sing (v) /sɪŋ/ cantare
swim (v) /swɪm/ nuotare
torch (n) /tɔtʃ/ torcia
translate (v) /trænziːlˈɛtʃ/ tradurre
translation (n) /trænzəˈleɪʃn/ traduzione
type (v) /taɪp/ digitare
unnecessary (adj) /ˌʌnɪˈnesəs(ə)ri/ non necessario
view (n) /vjuː/ veduta

Animals are welcome at the Shakespeare Guest House. At the Stratford Central Hotel smoking and non-smoking rooms are available. There is a garden with garden furniture and a barbecue area. A bilingual dictionary shows words in two languages. The rooms at the Shakespeare Guest House are clean and warm. Complimentary tea and coffee is available in every room. There are great jazz concerts in Montreal. A continental breakfast is included with the price of your room. Did you cook dinner last night? All our rooms have modern furniture and design. The USA is the most popular destination for Canadian tourists. A bilingual dictionary shows words in two languages. Children like drawing pictures. Can you drive a car? The Lingo Global contains an electronic dictionary. The Shakespeare Guest House is a non-smoking establishment. The exchange rate is now 1.78 = £1. Banff is the perfect place to go skiing. The phraselator can hear a phrase and say the translation for that phrase. We didn’t bring the iPod. Montreal has great jazz concerts. The phraselator and the Lingo Global 29 are two machines that translate languages. Rich people have a lot of money. I play tennis in the summer. When you sing, you make music using your voice. When you swim you move through water using your arms and legs. A torch is a small electric light that you hold in your hand. The Lingo Global 29 can translate more than 58,000 useful phrases. With the Phraselator you can hear the translation. To use the Lingo Global 29 you type words or phrases. Something that is unnecessary is not needed. The Shakespeare Guest House is in a quiet, rural location with excellent views.
Unit 6

Celebrations

birthday (n) /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ compleanno “When’s your birthday?” “31 December.”
ceremony (n) /ˈserəməni/ cerimonia I didn’t go to the wedding ceremony but I went to the party.
champagne (n) /ˈʃæmpən/ champagne It’s nice to celebrate with a glass of champagne.
congratulate (v) /kənˈɡrætəˌlɛt/ congratolarsi We congratulated Richard and gave him a gold watch.
New Year’s Eve (n) /ˈniːjərː jɛs ‘ɛv/ vigilia di Capodanno New Year’s Eve is on 31 December.
retirement (n) /rɪˈtaʊəmənt/ pensionamento, andare in pensione We gave Richard a gold watch at his retirement party.
wedding (n) /ˈwedɪŋ/ matrimonio Kyle and Sue didn’t want a big wedding and got married in the town hall.

Films & books

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

Feelings

angry (adj) /ˈæŋɡri/ arrabbiato (a) Men don’t cry when they are angry.
bored (adj) /ˈbɔːd/ annoiato (a) When you are bored, you feel impatient because you are not interested in something or have nothing to do.
happy (adj) /ˈhæpi/ felice Men cry a lot more than women when they are happy.
nervous (adj) /nɚvəs/ nervoso (a) When you are nervous, you feel excited and worried or slightly afraid.
sad (adj) /sæd/ triste Crying when you are sad will make you feel better.

**Adjectives of opinion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>pronunciation</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>awful (adj)</td>
<td>/ɔːfl/</td>
<td>terrible</td>
<td>I hated the film. I thought it was awful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad (adj)</td>
<td>/bæd/</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>People often cry when they are sad or feel bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excellent (adj)</td>
<td>/eksˈlektən/</td>
<td>eccellente</td>
<td>I loved the film. I thought it was excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good (adj)</td>
<td>/gʊd/</td>
<td>buono (a)</td>
<td>David Beckham is a very good football player.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great (adj)</td>
<td>/ɡreɪt/</td>
<td>grande, favoloso</td>
<td>“Do you like Antonio Banderas?” “Yes, I do. I think he’s great.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horrible (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈhɔːrəbəl/</td>
<td>orribile</td>
<td>You use the word horrible to describe someone or something that you do not like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈlʌvli/</td>
<td>gradevole</td>
<td>You use the word lovely to describe someone or something that you like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice (adj)</td>
<td>/nais/</td>
<td>buono (a)</td>
<td>We had a compartment for two people, with some champagne and nice food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrible (adj)</td>
<td>/ˈterəbəl/</td>
<td>terribile</td>
<td>The weather was terrible — it rained all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonderful (adj)</td>
<td>/ˌwʌndəfl/</td>
<td>meraviglioso (a)</td>
<td>We had a wonderful dinner at Richard’s retirement party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other words & phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>pronunciation</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acceptable (adj)</td>
<td>/əkˈseptəbl/</td>
<td>accettabile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act (v)</td>
<td>/ækt/</td>
<td>interpretare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actor (n)</td>
<td>/ˈæktər/</td>
<td>attore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athlete (n)</td>
<td>/ˈæθliːt/</td>
<td>atleta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author (n)</td>
<td>/ˈɔːtər/</td>
<td>autore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be born</td>
<td>/bəˈbɔːn/</td>
<td>nacque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat ride (n)</td>
<td>/ˈbɔːt rɛd/</td>
<td>giro in barca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy (v)</td>
<td>/bʌɪ/</td>
<td>comperare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry (v)</td>
<td>/kraɪ/</td>
<td>piangere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall (v)</td>
<td>/fæl/</td>
<td>cadere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favourite (adj)</td>
<td>/fɛvəˈrət/</td>
<td>preferito (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel (v)</td>
<td>/fɛl/</td>
<td>sentirsì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health (n)</td>
<td>/ˈheɪlθ/</td>
<td>salute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse (n)</td>
<td>/hɔːs/</td>
<td>cavallo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medal (n)</td>
<td>/ˈmɛdl/</td>
<td>medaglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>president (n)</td>
<td>/ˈprɛzɪdənt/</td>
<td>presidente</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Britain and America it is more acceptable for men to cry today. What films has Nicole Kidman acted in? Christopher Reeve was a famous actor who played Superman.

Athletes often cry when they win Olympic medals. J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books.

“Where was Christopher Reeve born?” “In Manhattan.” We went for a boat ride on the Thames — it was great. When you buy something, you pay money in order to have it.

People often cry when they are sad. Christopher Reeve fell off a horse 12 years ago.

The Big Read was a TV show to discover Britain’s favourite books. People usually feel better after crying.

Crying is good for your health. A horse is a large animal that people ride.

Matthew Pinsent cried when he won a gold medal at the Athens Olympics. Two recent US presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, have cried on TV.
psychologist (n) /'sərko lədʒɪst/ psicologo
stress (n) /streʃ/ accento tonico
symbol (n) /'sɪmboʊl/ simbolo
weekend (n) /'wiːkənd/ weekend, fine settimana
win (v) /win/ vincere

British psychologists say that men cry more easily than we think.

To pronounce words correctly you must put the stress on the right syllable.

The book was about symbols in the art of a famous painter.

Last weekend I rented a DVD.

Men often cry when their football team plays very well and wins a cup.

Unit 7

Food

apple (n) /æpl/ mela
banana (n) /ˈbænə/ banana
bean (n) /bi/ fagiolo
bread (n) /bred/ pane
butter (n) /ˈbʌtə/ burro
cake (n) /keɪk/ torta
carrot (n) /ˈkærət/ carota
cheese (n) /tʃiːz/ formaggio
chicken (n) /tʃɪkən/ pollo
chips (n pl) /tʃɪps/ patate fritte
chocolate (n) /tʃɒklət/ cioccolato
corn (n) /kɔrn/ mais
curry (n) /ˈkærɪ/ curry
diet (n) /ˈdaɪət/ dieta
egg (n) /ɛɡ/ uovo
fish (n) /fɪʃ/ pesce
fruit (n) /fruːt/ frutta, frutto
garlic (n) /ˈgɑrlɪk/ aglio
ice cream (n) /ˈaɪs ˈkrɪm/ gelato
lemon (n) /ˈlemən/ limone
lettuce (n) /ˈletəs/ lattuga
milk (n) /mɪlk/ latte
nutrition (n) /njuːtrəˈʃn/ alimentazione

Every morning I had three apples, two bananas and a glass of water for breakfast.

Every morning I had three apples and two bananas for breakfast.

Rice and beans is a popular meal in Latin America.

Most people eat bread for breakfast.

Butter is a yellow food that you put on bread.

We ate some chocolate cake for dessert.

A carrot is a long orange vegetable.

A Margherita pizza is covered with tomato sauce and cheese.

Chicken is a common type of white meat.

Too many chips are bad for you.

We had some chocolate cake for dessert.

It’s a simple Mexican dish with rice, beans and corn.

I love spicy curries!

I didn’t lose one kilogram on the two Fs diet – it’s awful.

Bacon and eggs is a typical British breakfast.

Do you prefer fish or meat?

You should eat two or three pieces of fruit every day.

Garlic is a small round white vegetable that gives a strong flavour to food.

Ice cream is a cold, sweet food made from sugar and cream that children love.

A lemon is a small, round yellow fruit.

Tomato salad consists of lettuce and tomatoes.

Milk and eggs are dairy products.

The Nutrition Reference Guide tells you about different types of food.
onion (n) /ˌʌnjən/ cipolla
An onion is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.

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

orange (n) /ˈɔrɪndʒ/ arancia
An orange is a round orange fruit.

An orange is a round orange fruit.

pasta (n) /ˈpeɪsta/ pasta
Spaghetti is a type of pasta.

pepper (n) /ˈpɛpər/ peperone
Put some salt and pepper on your paella.

potato (n) /ˈpətətəʊ/ patata
Don't eat too many potatoes if you’re on a diet.

Rice is the most important food of 50% of the world’s population.
Add salt, pepper and a lemon to the paella.

rice (n) /rɑːs/ riso

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

sausage (n) /ˈsæsɑːdʒ/ salsiccia
Paella consists of rice and different types of shellfish.

shellfish (n) /ˈʃɛlfɪʃ/ frutti di mare
Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.

spinach (n) /ˈspɪndʒən/ spinaci

I love thick soup in the winter.

soup (n) /suːp/ zuppa

Steak is the meat from a cow.

steak (n) /stek/ bistecca

Do you have sugar in tea and coffee?

sugar (n) /ˈʃʊɡər/ zucchero
Spaghetti bolognese is spaghetti with meat and tomato sauce.

tomato (n) /ˈtəmətəʊ/ pomodoro
You have to eat a lot of vegetables if you’re on a diet.

vegetable (n) /ˈvedʒtəbl/ verdura
Drinking water is good for you.

water (n) /ˈwɔːtər/ acqua

Do you prefer red or white wine?

wine (n) /ˈwaɪn/ vino

Describing food

cold (adj) /kəʊld/ freddo (a)
I can’t drink tea if it’s cold.

cooked (adj) /kʊkt/ cottone (a)
You can eat spinach raw or cooked.

delicious (adj) /dəˈliːʃəs/ delizioso (a)
I love rice and beans. It’s delicious.

hot (adj) /hoʊt/ caldo (a)
The tea was too hot. I couldn’t drink it.

raw (adj) /rɔɪ/ crudo (a)
You can eat spinach cooked or raw in salads.

salty (adj) /ˈsɑːlti/ salato (a)
Don’t eat too much salty food.

spicy (adj) /ˈspæsɪ/ piccante
I can’t eat Mexican food. It’s too spicy.

sweet (adj) /swiːt/ dolce
There’s a lot of sugar in this coffee. It’s too sweet.

Eating out

bill (n) /bɪl/ conto
When we finished the meal we asked for the bill.

dessert (n) /dɪˈzɛrt/ dolce, dessert
We ate chocolate cake for dessert.
main course (n) /meinˈkɔːs/ portata principale
meal (n) /miːl/ pasto
menu (n) /ˈmenjuː/ menù
tip (n) /tip/ mancia
waiter (n) /ˈweɪtər/ cameriere
waitress (n) /ˈweɪtrəs/ cameriera

For the **main course** we had fish.

Fast food **meals** consist of chips, burgers, sausages etc.

We looked at the **menu**.

We left a **tip** for the waiter/waitress.

**Waiter**, could we have a menu please?

The **waitress** asked us what we wanted to eat.

---

**Unit 8**

**Transport**

| airport (n) | /ˈærəpɔːt/ | aeroporto |
| bicycle (n) | /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ | bicicletta |
| boat (n) | /boat/ | barca |
| bus (n) | /bʌs/ | autobus |
| bus stop (n) | /ˈbʌs ˈstɑːp/ | fermata dell’autobus |
| car (n) | /kaː/ | automobile |
| car park (n) | /ˈkær pɑːk/ | parcheggio |
| drive (v) | /draɪv/ | guidare |
| motorbike (n) | /məˈtɑːrɪk/ | motocicletta |

- I don’t like waiting for a long time at the **airport**.
- More people use public transport and **bicycles** now in London.

A **boat** is a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water.

My husband hardly ever takes taxis. He usually goes by **bus**.

A **bus stop** is a place where you wait for a bus.

**Cars** are more dangerous than planes.

A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars.

A lot of people like listening to music while they **drive**.

A **motorbike** is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large, heavy bicycle.

“Shall we go by car?” “No, let’s go on **foot**.”

**Planes** are about 29 times safer than cars.

A **port** is an area of water where ships stop.

Do you sometimes **ride** a bicycle to work?

The train stops at the next **station**.

I go by **train** to work.

A lot of people in London take the **underground** to work.

---

**Action verbs**

| kiss (v) | /kɪs/ | baciare |
| run (v) | /rʌn/ | correre |
| sing (v) | /sɪŋ/ | cantare |

- One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a man and woman **kissing**.
- When you **run** you move your legs and feet quickly to go somewhere.
- When you **sing** you make music using your voice.
sleep (v) /slɛp/ dormire
smoke (v) /sməuk/ fumare
walk (v) /wɔːk/ camminare

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

Other words & phrases

accident (n) /ˈæksɪdənt/ incidente
adult (n) /ˈædʌlt/ adulto
alone (adj) /əˈloun/ solo (a)
common (adj) /ˈkɒmən/ comune
course (n) /kɔːs/ corso
exactly (adv) /ɪgˈzæktli/ esattamente
fear (n) /fɪər/ paura
flight (n) /fliːt/ volo
follow (n) /ˈfɒləʊ/ seguire
hand (n) /hænd/ mano
law (n) /lɔː/ legge
phobia (n) /fəʊbiə/ fobia
photograph (n) /ˌfəʊtəˈɡrɑːf/ fotografia
pilot (n) /ˈpaɪlət/ pilota
police station (n) /ˈpɒlɪs ˈsteɪʃn/ stazione di polizia
safe (adj) /seɪf/ sicuro (a)
security (n) /sɪrkjuərəti/ sistema di sicurezza
stranger (n) /ˈstreɪndʒər/ estraneo
survive (v) /ˈsɜrvɪv/ sopravvivere
take (v) /teɪk/ prendere

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

Unit 9
Clothes

boot (n) /bʌt/ stivale
A boot is a type of shoe that covers your foot and part of your leg.
dress (n) /dres/ vestito (da donna)
A dress is a piece of clothing that covers a woman’s body and part of her legs.
jacket (n) /ˈdʒækɪt/ giacca
A jacket is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
jeans (n) /dʒiːnz/ jeans
jumper (n) /dʒʌmpə/ maglione
shirt (n) /ʃɜːt/ camicia
shoe (n) /ʃuː/ scarpa
skirt (n) /skɜːt/ gonna
tie (n) /tai/ cravatta
trainers (n pl) /trɪməz/ scarpe da ginnastica
trousers (n) /traʊzəz/ pantaloni
T-shirt (n) /tiːʃt/ maglietta, T-shirt

**Body**

arm (n) /ɑːm/ braccio
back (n) /bæk/ schiena
chest (n) /tʃɛst/ torace
elbow (n) /ˈelbəʊ/ gomito
finger (n) /ˈfɪŋɡər/ dito
foot/feet (n) /fʊt, fɛt/ piede/piedi
hand (n) /hænd/ mano
head (n) /hɛd/ testa
knee (n) /niː/ ginocchio
leg (n) /leg/ gamba
neck (n) /neɪk/ collo
shoulder (n) /ʃɔʊldər/ spalla
stomach (n) /ˈstʌmək/ stomaco
wrist (n) /rɪst/ polso

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

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

Face

- cheek (n) /ˈfɪtʃ/ guancia
- chin (n) /tʃɪn/ mento
- ear (n) /ɔr/ orecchio
- eye (n) /aɪ/ occhio
- hair (n) /hɛə/ capelli
- mouth (n) /maʊθ/ bocca
- nose (n) /nəʊz/ naso
- tooth/teeth (n) /tuːθ, tɪθ/ dente/denti

Your cheek is the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes.
Your chin is the part of your face below your mouth.
Your ear is one of the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.
Your eye is one of the two things in your face that you see with.
Hair is what grows on your head and can be black, brown or blond.
Your mouth is the part of your face below your nose that you use to eat and speak.
Your nose is the part of your face above your nose that you use for smelling.
Your teeth are the hard white objects inside your mouth that you use for biting.

Health problems

- cold (n) /ˈkəʊld/ raffreddore
- headache (n) /hedɛˌtɪk/ mal di testa
- hurt (v) /hɜːt/ far male
- ill (adj) /ɪl/ malato (a)
- stomachache (adj) /ˈstʌməkɛɪk/ mal di stomaco
- tired (adj) /ˈtaijəd/ stanco (a)
- toothache (adj) /ˈtʌθɛɪk/ mal di denti

When you have a cold you have a red nose and you sneeze.
When you’ve got a headache, your head hurts.
You can hurt your back, your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time.
I feel ill – I’ve got a headache and I feel sick.
I had a stomachache after eating a big meal.
I feel tired because I’ve been working very hard.
If your toothache is bad you must go to the dentist.

Unit 10
Places in a city

- bank (n) /ˈbæŋk/ banca
- disco (n) /ˈdɪskəʊ/ discoteca
- hospital (n) /ˈhɒspɪtl/ ospedale
- hotel (n) /ˈhɒtel/ albergo, hotel
- library (n) /ˈlaɪbrəri/ biblioteca
- nightclub (n) /ˈnaɪtklʌb/ night club

You mustn’t smoke in any offices or banks in Ireland.
A disco is a place where people dance to popular music.
A hospital is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.
The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel next to the sea in Cape Town.
You must take the books back to the library.
The nightclub closes at 3 am.
school (n) /skjuːl/ A school is a place where children go to learn.
shop (n) /ʃɒp/ There are hundreds of little shops at the market.
shopping centre (n) /ˈʃɒpɪŋ sɛntə/ The shopping centre is in the middle of the town.
stadium (n) /ˈstædɪəm/ A stadium is a large building where people watch sports events.
town hall (n) /ˈtaʊn hɔːl/ A town hall is a building that has all the offices of a town’s local government.

Describing a town/city

beautiful (adj) /ˈbjuːtɪfl/ Cape Town is one of South Africa’s most beautiful cities.
boring (adj) /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ It’s a grey and boring city.
cheap (adj) /ʃiːp/ Travelling by bus is cheap.
cosmopolitan (adj) /kɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/ Most people think that Toronto is more cosmopolitan than Ottawa.
dangerous (adj) /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ Sharks are one of the most dangerous animals in the world.
expensive (adj) /ɪkˈspensɪv/ The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel that’s very expensive.
friendly (adj) /ˈfrendli/ Canadians say that people from other cities are more friendly than Torontonians.
historical (adj) /ˈhɪstərɪkl/ Are there any beautiful or historical buildings in your city?
interesting (adj) /ˈɪntərstɪŋ/ Toronto is more interesting because it’s bigger and more cosmopolitan.
modern (adj) /ˈmɒdən/ The new museum is very modern.
noisy (adj) /ˈnɔɪzɪ/ Our hotel was very noisy because of all the traffic.
polluted (adj) /ˈpɔljuətɪd/ The air is often very polluted in big cities.
quiet (adj) /ˈkwɪət/ The village is very quiet after dark.
safe (adj) /seɪf/ London is a safe city if you are careful.
ugly (adj) /ˈʌgli/ A lot of modern buildings are ugly.
unfriendly (adj) /ˌʌnfrendli/ Big cities can be unfriendly places.

go + ing

go dancing /ɡəʊˈdænsɪŋ/ andare a ballare
ngo diving /ɡəʊˈdɑːvɪŋ/ fare immersioni, tuffarsi
go sightseeing /ɡəʊˈsایtʃɪŋ/ fare un giro turistico
go shopping /ɡəʊˈʃɔpɪŋ/ fare shopping
go swimming /ɡəʊˈswɪmɪŋ/ nuotare
go walking /ɡəʊˈwɔːkɪŋ/ camminare

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

- **big (adj)** /big/  
  The Dockside is the **biggest** nightclub in South Africa.

- **dark (adj)** /dαrk/  
  My favourite colour is **dark** red.

- **gold (adj)** /ɡɔld/  
  **Gold** is the colour of the valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.

- **large (adj)** /lɑːdʒ/  
  The photo on p. 108 shows a **large** white and blue football shirt.

- **light (adj)** /laɪt/  
  A **light** colour is pale in colour, not dark.

- **silver (adj)** /sɪlvə/  
  The photo on p. 108 shows a **silver** keyring.

- **small (adj)** /smɔːl/  
  Alicante is **smaller** than Madrid.

- **tiny (adj)** /ˈtaɪni/  
  Can you see the **tiny** silver keychain on p. 108?

**Other words and phrases**

- **apartheid (n)** /əˈpærθiəd/  
  Robben Island was one of South Africa’s worst prisons during **apartheid**.

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

- **bizarre (adj)** /ˈbɪzər/  
  Something that is **bizarre** is very strange.

- **carry (v)** /ˈkærɪ/  
  In most American cities you needn’t have a permit to buy or **carry** a gun.

- **dancefloor (n)** /ˈdɑːnsflɔːr/  
  The Dockside nightclub has a **dancefloor** for 5,000 people.

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

- **gun (n)** /ɡʌn/  
  You needn’t have a permit to buy a **gun**.

- **illegal (adj)** /ɪˈlɪgəl/  
  It’s **illegal** to predict the future in Yamhill, Oregon.

- **jewellery (n)** /dʒuərəli/  
  You can find cheap **jewellery** and quality clothes at the shopping centre.

- **keyring (n)** /ˈkɪrɪŋ/  
  The picture on p.108 shows a tiny silver **keyring**.

- **lose (v)** /luːz/  
  If you **lose** your pet tiger, you must call the police within one hour in Canton, Ohio.

- **offer (v)** /ˈɔfə/  
  Paragraphs 1–6 describe some of the best things Cape Town has to offer.

- **permit (n)** /pɜːˈmɪt/  
  In most American cities you needn’t have a **permit** to carry a gun.

- **pig (n)** /pɪɡ/  
  You mustn’t take a **pig** to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.

- **quality (n)** /ˈkwɒləti/  
  The air **quality** in White Plains is better than in New York.

- **shark (n)** /ʃɑːk/  
  The ocean near Cape Town is famous for **sharks**.

- **shout (v)** /ʃɔːt/  
  You must not **shout** or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.

- **skill (n)** /skɪl/  
  A **skill** is the ability to do something well.

- **snake (n)** /ˈsnɛɪk/  
  In Toledo, Ohio it’s against the law to throw a **snake** at another person.
spa (n) /spa/ terme, bagno termale
strange (adj) /streɪndʒ/ strano (a)
stressed (adj) /ˈstresɪd/ stressato
teddy bear (n) /ˈtedi bɛər/ orsacchiotto
throw (v) /θraʊ/ gettare, scagliare
towel (n) /ˈtoʊl/ asciugamani

At Cape Grace hotel you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the spa.
Do you have any strange laws in your town or country?
Relaxing in a spa is wonderful if you are stressed.
There are some bright red teddy bears with England on them in the gift shop.
It’s illegal to throw a snake at another person in Toledo, Ohio.
There are some yellow towels in the gift shop on p. 108.

## Unit 11

### Jobs

accountant (n) /əˈkaʊntənt/ contabile
actor (n) /ˈæktər/ attore
builder (n) /ˈbɪldər/ costruttore
doctor (n) /ˈdɒktər/ dottore
nurse (n) /nɜːs/ infermiere/a
secretary (n) /ˈsɛkrətri/ segretario/a
security guard (n) /ˈsɛkʃərəti ɡɑrd/ guardiano
vet (n) /vɛt/ veterinario
waiter (n) /ˈweɪtər/ cameriere

An accountant is someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person.
An actor is someone who performs in plays and films.
A builder is someone whose job is to build and repair houses.
In Britain 25% of new doctors every year come from other countries.
Are nurses usually women in your country?
I met my ex-husband when I was his secretary.
A security guard looks after a building at night.
A vet is a doctor for animals.
A waiter is a man who serves people in a restaurant or café.

### Describing work

badly-paid (adj) /ˈbædli ˈpeɪd/ mal pagato (a)
employed (adj) /ɪmˈplɔɪd/ impiegato (a)
full-time (adj) /ˈfʊltaɪm/ a tempo pieno
part-time (adj) /ˈpɑrttaim/ part-time
permanent (adj) /ˈpɜrmərənt/ permanente
temporary (adj) /ˈtɛmprərəri/ temporaneo (a)
unemployed (adj) /ˌʌnmplaʊrd/ disoccupato (a)
well-paid (adj) /ˈwelpeɪd/ ben pagato (a)

A badly-paid job is one in which you do not get a lot of money.
My brother is employed as a vet.
I have a full-time job in an office.
In the future part-time jobs will be more common than full-time jobs.
She has a permanent job with a bank.
A temporary job is one that you do only for a limited period of time.
Someone who is unemployed does not have a job.
A well-paid job pays you a lot of money.
Collocations with *make & do*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do a good job</th>
<th>/duː ə gʊd ˈdʒɒb/</th>
<th>fare un buon lavoro</th>
<th>I usually do a good job when I’m motivated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do homework</td>
<td>/duː ˈhɔʊmwɜːk/</td>
<td>fare i compiti</td>
<td>I always do my homework every night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a friend</td>
<td>/meɪk ə ˈfrend/</td>
<td>fare amicizia</td>
<td>Happy people make friends more easily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a mistake</td>
<td>/meɪk ə mɪstɪk/</td>
<td>fare un errore</td>
<td>I sometimes make mistakes in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make coffee</td>
<td>/meɪk ˈkɒfi/</td>
<td>fare il caffè</td>
<td>I never make coffee in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make plans</td>
<td>/meɪk ˈplænz/</td>
<td>fare progetti</td>
<td>I make tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It’s important to make plans for the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phrasal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ask out (v)</th>
<th>/əsk ˈaut/</th>
<th>chiedere di uscire</th>
<th>If you ask someone out, you invite them to go somewhere with you because you want to start a romantic relationship with them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break up (v)</td>
<td>/breɪk ˈʌp/</td>
<td>lasciarsi</td>
<td>If two people break up, they end a romantic relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get along (v)</td>
<td>/get əˈlɒŋ/</td>
<td>andare d’accordo</td>
<td>If two people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get up (v)</td>
<td>/get ˈʌp/</td>
<td>alzarsi</td>
<td>When you get up in the morning, you get out of bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go out (v)</td>
<td>/gəʊ ˈaut/</td>
<td>uscire</td>
<td>If you go out with someone, you have a romantic relationship with them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other words & phrases**

| chance (n)             | /tʃeɪns/          | possibilità         | When you make a mistake, see this as a chance to learn something new.                                                        |
| chapter (n)            | /tʃeɪptʃ/         | capitolo            | Each chapter of the book Futurework is about a different subject.                                                            |
| invisible (adj)        | /ɪnˈvɪzəbl/       | invisibile          | Something that is invisible cannot be seen.                                                                                |
| opportunity (n)        | /ɒpəˈtjuːnəti/    | opportunità         | An opportunity is a chance to do something.                                                                                |
| public (adj)           | /ˈpʌblɪk/         | pubblico (a)        | The National Health Service is a public health service in Britain.                                                          |
| quit (v)               | /kwɪt/            | smettere            | It’s hard to quit smoking.                                                                                                  |
| regret (v)             | /rɪˈɡret/         | rimpiangere         | If you don’t make an appointment with the dentist, you will regret it later.                                              |
| save (money) (v)       | /sɛrv/            | risparmiare (denaro) | It’s never too late to save money and it needn’t be a lot.                                                                    |
| volunteer work (n)     | /vɒləntər wɜːk/   | lavoro di volontariato | People who do volunteer work help other people.                                                                           |
Unit 12

Music

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

Media

camera (n) /ˈkæmərə/ macchina fotografica, cinepresa
A camera is a piece of equipment used for taking photographs or for making films.
game show (n) /gæm fəʊə/ quiz televisivo
A game show is a TV programme in which people play games in order to win prizes.
journalist (n) /dʒʊəˈraɪnlɪst/ giornalista
A journalist is someone who writes articles or interviews people for a newspaper or for TV.
newspaper (n) /ˈnjuːzpeɪpɔʊ/ giornale
Have you ever had your photo in the newspaper?
radio (n) /rəˈdɪsəʊ/ radio
Have you ever called a radio programme with a question?
the (morning/evening) news (n) /ˈnjuːz/ notiziario (del mattino/della sera)
Football players are always in the news a lot.
### Other words & phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>/əˈtʃiːvmənt/</td>
<td>(buon) risultato</td>
<td>something very good or special that someone does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>award</td>
<td>/ˈɔːdr/</td>
<td>premio</td>
<td>The Lifetime Achievement award is for individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>/ˈbɪgənɪŋ/</td>
<td>inizio</td>
<td>Every end is a new beginning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brochure</td>
<td>/ˈbraʊʃər/</td>
<td>depliant, brochure</td>
<td>The text on p. 126 is an advertisement brochure for a language school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>/ˈʃuːz/</td>
<td>scegliere</td>
<td>Time magazine chooses the Person of the Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifetime</td>
<td>/ˌlaɪˈtaɪm/</td>
<td>vita, carriera</td>
<td>Joni Mitchell received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memorise</td>
<td>/məˈmɒraɪz/</td>
<td>memorizzare</td>
<td>Learning English isn’t only grammar and lots of vocabulary to memorize you can also learn with films and songs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basics 1 Language reference

**A, an, plurals**

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

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

*an* apple  
*an* ID card  
*an* earring

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

*a* TV  
a pen  
a door

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

*-*s  
pen      pens  
door     doors  
apple    apples

*-*es  
sandwich sandwiches  
bus      buses

*-*ies  
dictionary dictionaries  
baby     babies

*A/an* non precedono mai un nome plurale.  
✔ *a* door  
✗ *a* doors
### Verb to be: present simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma affermativa</th>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>from Canada.</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td></td>
<td>He’s/She’s/It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They are</td>
<td></td>
<td>You’re/We’re/They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma negativa</th>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am not</td>
<td>from Spain.</td>
<td>I’m not from Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td>is a teacher.</td>
<td>He/She/It isn’t a teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They are</td>
<td>not in class.</td>
<td>You/We/They aren’t in class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Verbo soggetto**

Are you married?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma interrogativa</th>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>30 years old?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you/we/they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risposte brevi**

Yes, I am. No, I’m not.

Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn’t.

Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren’t.

### Possessive adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>It’s my book.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>What’s your name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>It’s his mobile phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>Is it her pen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>What’s its name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>It’s our class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>I am their teacher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gli aggettivi possessivi precedono il nome.

**This/these/that/those**

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

*That/those* indicano cose o persone lontane da chi parla.
### Present simple
Il **present simple** si usa per esprimere azioni o fare affermazioni genericamente vere.

- *I go to an American university.*
- *We live in Malaga.*

**Forma affermativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soggetto</th>
<th>Verbo</th>
<th>Infinito senza to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>speaks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Variazioni ortografiche del present simple alla terza persona singolare (*she/he/it)*:

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

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

- *study – studies*

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

- *do – does watch – watches*

**Nota:** *have – has*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soggetto</th>
<th>do/does not</th>
<th>Infinito senza to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>live in Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td>have a boyfriend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forma negativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soggetto</th>
<th>Verbo</th>
<th>Infinito senza to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>live in a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td>live in a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>live in a house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do/does</th>
<th>Soggetto</th>
<th>Infinito senza to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>speak English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>listen to music?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rispondi a queste domande usando le risposte brevi.

- **Do you speak English?**
  - Yes, I do.
- **Does he have a big family?**
  - No, he doesn’t.

#### Wh- questions

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

  - **How are you?**
  - **Where are you from?**
  - **What is his name?**
  - **Who does he live with?**
  - **Why does he live at home?**

#### Possessive ’s

Si usa ’s per indicare possesso.

- *John’s cousin*
- *my son’s bedroom*

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

- *His parents’ house*
- *The babies’ rooms*

**Adjectives**

Gli aggettivi precedono il nome.

- *a black cat*
- *the big house*

Gli aggettivi seguono il verbo *to be*.

- *Nancy is tall.*
- *Her hair is long.*

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

- *The old men.*

**Plurals**

Plurale dei nomi terminanti in *-y*

- *family = families*
- *baby = babies*

Plurali irregolari

- *child = children*
- *man = men*
- *woman = women*
- *person = people*
Prepositions of place

**in**  
**on**  
**at**  
**close to/near to**  
**far from**  
**next to**  
**in front of**  
**behind**  
**opposite**

**Altre preposizioni di luogo:**

there is

| Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| **Is** | **Are** |
| there | any offices? |
| a bathroom? | Yes, No, |
| | there are. |
| | isn’t. |
| | there aren’t. |

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

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

**A, an, some & any**

*a/an*

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

I have *a* desk in my room.

*some*

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

There are *some* lamps here.

*any*

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

Do you have *any* curtains?  
There aren’t *any* boys here.
Language reference 4

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

- *in* + mesi, anni, *the morning/afternoon/evening*
  - *in* March, *in* the morning
- *on* + giorni, date
  - *on* Monday, *on* January 16th
- *at* + ore e nell’espressione *at night*
  - *at* four o’clock

*at* si usa con night e weekend:
  - *at* night, *at* the weekend

*at* si usa con nomi indicanti festività:
  - *at* Christmas, *at* Easter

Frequency adverbs and phrases
Gli avverbi di frequenza si usano per indicare con quale frequenza si compie un’azione.

*How often* do you do the housework?
*I never* do the housework.

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

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

*He never* makes the bed.

Gli avverbi di frequenza seguono *be*.

*He’s always* on the phone.

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

- every day/month/year
- once a week/month/year

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

*I make the bed every morning.*
*Once a year* he washes the clothes.

Language reference 5

Can/Can’t
*Can* è un verbo ausiliare modale, vale a dire:
- è seguito dall’infinito senza *to*.
- è invariabile a tutte le persone.
- si volge al negativo con *not* (*n’t*).
- per fare l’interrogativa si premette *can* al soggetto
- è seguito dall’infinito senza *to*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma affermativa</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>speak another language.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>speak another language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>speak another language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma negativa</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>can’t</th>
<th>speak another language.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>speak another language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>speak another language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I can speak French  I can’t understand.
Non I can’t speak French  Non I don’t understand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi</th>
<th>Can</th>
<th>I you he/she/it we they</th>
<th>repeat that, please?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes,</td>
<td>I you he/she/it we they</td>
<td>can.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>I you he/she/it we they</td>
<td>can’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language reference 5

Can you hear me?
Non... Do you can hear me?

Can può essere usato per: esprimere capacità.

I can speak English.

chiedere un permesso

Can I use your phone?

Past simple was/were

Il past simple di be è was/were.

I was in Canada.
We weren’t in a lovely hotel.

Forma affermativa e forma negativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>wasn’t</th>
<th>on holiday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td>were</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forma interrogativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in Toronto?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Were</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we weren’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they weren’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risposte brevi

Yes, No.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>she/he/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>we</th>
<th>remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>the passports?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past simple – irregular verbs
Molti verbi di uso comune hanno una forma irregolare per il passato.

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

Forma affermativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>went</th>
<th>to the party.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

Past time expressions & ago
Le seguenti espressioni di tempo sono normalmente usate con il passato.

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

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

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

Con il past simple si usano spesso anche espressioni di tempo + ago.
Di solito stanno al fondo della frase.

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

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

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

Adverbs of manner
Gli avverbi di modo si usano per indicare in che modo si compie un’azione.

Bill Clinton cried quietly.
The football team played well.

Di solito stanno al fondo della frase.

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

quiet – quietly slow – slowly bad – badly

Gli aggettivi terminanti in -y cambiano la y in i + ly.
easy – easily noisy – noisily

Alcuni avverbi sono uguali all’aggettivo corrispondente.
late – late fast – fast hard – hard early – early

L’avverbio corrispondente a good è well.

They are good players. They play well.
Countable & uncountable nouns

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomi numerabili</th>
<th>Nomi non numerabili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • hanno il plurale  
  *This dish has five eggs.*  
| • non hanno il plurale, sono sempre singolari  
  *I love fruit.* |
| • sono preceduti dagli articoli a/an/the al singolare  
  *Can I have an orange?*  
| • non sono preceduti da a/an  
  *some carrots.* |
| • some accompagna i nomi numerabili in frase affermativa  
  *I’d like some carrots.*  
| • any si usa con nomi numerabili in frase negativa/interrogativa  
  *Does it have any chocolate in it?*  
| • any si usa con i nomi non numerabili in frase affermativa  
  *She drank some water.*  
| • any si usa con i nomi non numerabili in frase negativa/interrogativa  
  *Don’t eat any bread.*  
| • nel dizionario i nomi numerabili sono indicati con C  
  *pen (n/C)*  
| • nel dizionario i nomi non numerabili sono indicati con U  
  *salt (n/U)* |

How much/how many

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

**How much** + nomi non numerabili

*How much rice do people eat?*

**How many** + nomi numerabili

*How many countries make rice?*

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

*a lot (of) / lots (of)  
  *some  
  *not much (con nomi non numerabili)  
  *not many (con nomi numerabili)*

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

Too

Too + aggettivo significa ‘troppo’.

*It’s too spicy.*

Too + aggettivo = troppo; very + aggettivo = molto.

*The tea was too hot. I couldn’t drink it.*  
*The tea was very hot, but I could drink it.*
Verb + -ing
I verbi love, like, hate, don’t mind sono seguiti dal verbo alla forma in -ing.

- I love
- I like
- I don’t mind + flying.
- I don’t like
- I hate

Variazioni ortografiche
La forma in -ing determina, in alcuni casi, una variazione nella terminazione del verbo.
Nella maggior parte dei casi: infinito + -ing fly – flying talk – talking go – going
Se un infinito termina in ‘e’ muta, la ‘e’ cade davanti a -ing arrive – arriving hate – hating
Un verbo monosillabico terminante all’infinito in una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale, raddoppia la consonante + -ing.

sit – sitting run – running

Present continuous
Il present continuous si usa per esprimere un’azione in corso di svolgimento.
Il present continuous si costruisce con il presente dell’ausiliare to be seguito dalla forma in -ing del verbo principale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma affermativa</th>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>working.</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td></td>
<td>You’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td></td>
<td>He’s/She’s/It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td></td>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td></td>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma negativa</th>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>not working.</td>
<td>I’m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td></td>
<td>You aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td></td>
<td>He/She/It isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td></td>
<td>We aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td></td>
<td>They aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

working?

Present simple vs present continuous
Il present simple si usa per indicare azioni abituali.

He leaves work at six o’clock.

Il present simple è, di solito, accompagnato dai seguenti avverbi ed espressioni di tempo:
every day/month/year/afternoon
once a week/month/year
always/sometimes/hardly ever/often

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

He’s leaving work at 5:30 today.

Le seguenti espressioni di tempo accompagnano, di solito, il present continuous:
at the moment
now
right now
today

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

Vedi pag. 30.
Language reference 9

**Should/shouldn’t**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma affermativa</th>
<th>should</th>
<th>wore a tie.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/You/He/She/It/We/They</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>wear a tie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma interrogativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Whose & possessives**

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

*Whose* money is that?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggettivi Pronomi</th>
<th>possessivi possessivi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s my book.</td>
<td>It’s mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s your book.</td>
<td>It’s yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s his book.</td>
<td>It’s his.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s her book.</td>
<td>It’s hers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s our book.</td>
<td>It’s ours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s their book.</td>
<td>It’s theirs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*It’s mine.*

Non *It’s mine book.*

**Imperative**

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

*Drink* water.

*Sit* straight.

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

*Don’t sit* for a long time.

*Don’t move.*

L’imperativo può anche essere usato per:
- dare indicazioni (vedi Unit 3D pag. 39).
**Language Reference 9**

*have got*

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

*have got* si usa:

- Per parlare di ciò che si possiede.
  
  *I’ve got a car.*

- Per parlare di rapporti interpersonali.
  
  *I’ve got two brothers and sisters.*

- Per parlare di situazioni.
  
  *I’ve got a headache.*

**Forma affermativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/You/We/They</th>
<th>have got</th>
<th>a headache.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>has got</td>
<td>a headache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘ve got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘s got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forma negativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/You/We/They</th>
<th>haven’t got</th>
<th>a headache.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>hasn’t got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forma interrogativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>you/I/we/they</th>
<th>got</th>
<th>a headache?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risposta breve**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>you/I/we/they</th>
<th>have.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>has.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No,</th>
<th>you/I/we/they</th>
<th>haven’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>hasn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Il past simple di *have got* è *had*. 
Must/mustn’t/needn’t

Must è un ausiliare modale, vale a dire:
- è seguito dall’infinito senza to.
- è invariabile a tutte le persone.
- la forma negativa si ottiene aggiungendo not (n’t).
- nella forma interrogativa must precede il soggetto e l’infinito senza to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Must, mustn’t, needn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I must wear shoes in this place.

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

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

L’uso di must in forma interrogativa è poco comune.

Must I bring a pen to the exam?
Possiamo anche dire don’t/doesn’t need to = needn’t.

Comparatives

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

The capital is more expensive than my town.
Il secondo termine di paragone è introdotto da than, non da that.

The city is bigger than the town.
Non The city is bigger that the town.

Per la maggior parte degli aggettivi brevi (monosillabici) il comparativo di maggioranza si forma aggiungendo -er all’aggettivo stesso.
old older small smaller

Se l’aggettivo termina in consonante + vocale + consonante, la consonante finale raddoppia prima di aggiungere -er.
big bigger
Gli aggettivi più lunghi (più di una sillaba) formano il comparativo premettendo more.
expensive more expensive dangerous more dangerous
Gli aggettivi terminanti in -y preceduta da consonante trasformano la -y in -i prima di aggiungere -er.
noisy noisier

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

Superlatives

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

It’s the most dangerous part of the city.
It’s the highest mountain.
I superlativi sono preceduti dall’articolo the.
He is the best player.
Non He is best player.

La maggior parte degli aggettivi brevi (monosillabici) aggiunge -est per formare il superlativo.
short the shortest
cheap the cheapest
nice the nicest

Se un aggettivo termina in consonante + vocale + consonante, la consonante finale raddoppia prima di aggiungere -est.
big the biggest hot the hottest
Gli aggettivi più lunghi (più di una sillaba) formano il superlativo premettendo the most.
expensive the most expensive popular the most popular
Gli aggettivi terminanti in -y preceduta da consonante trasformano la -y in -i prima di aggiungere -est
happy the happiest funny the funniest
Good e bad sono aggettivi che formano il superlativo in modo irregolare.
good the best bad the worst
Language reference 11

Question review

*When, where, what, how, who e why* sono aggettivi e pronomi interrogativi che usiamo per iniziare una domanda. Ecco alcune regole importanti sulla forma interrogativa inglese: le interrogative con *be* si formano premettendo *be* al soggetto.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbo</th>
<th>Soggetto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>did</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per volgere il *present simple* e il *past simple* (di un verbo che non sia *be*) all’interrogativa si ricorre all’ausiliare *do/does/did* e all’infinito senza to. L’ausiliare precede il soggetto che è seguito dall’infinito senza to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ausiliare</th>
<th>Soggetto Infinito</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>You work at night?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>Did you finish today?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ausiliare</th>
<th>Soggetto Infinito</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>You speak English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>Should he do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Will / won’t**

*Will* serve a fare previsioni al futuro. *Will* è un ausiliare modale, vale a dire:
- è seguito dall’infinito senza to
- è invariabile a tutte le persone
- forma la negativa con *not* (*n’t*)
- nell’interrogativa will precede il soggetto + infinito senza to.

### Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will</th>
<th>I you he she it we they</th>
<th>have a job in ten years?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, No,</td>
<td>I you he she it we they</td>
<td>will won’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Going to future**

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

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

### Forma affermativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td>You’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td>He/She/It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Forma negativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I’m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td>You aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td>He/She/It isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td>We aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>They aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am I</th>
<th>Are you</th>
<th>Is he/she/it</th>
<th>Are we</th>
<th>Are they</th>
<th>going to</th>
<th>visit England?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I am.</td>
<td>No, I’m not.</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it is.</td>
<td>No, he/she/it isn’t.</td>
<td>Yes, you/they/we are.</td>
<td>No, you/they/we aren’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language reference 12

Present perfect
Si usa il present perfect (che corrisponde, in parte, al passato prossimo italiano) per indicare avvenimenti accaduti al passato di cui non si specifica il tempo.
Il present perfect è composto dall’ausiliare have/has + participio passato

*He has won* an award.

*They have made* 35 albums.

He’s been to London.

Ci sono due tipi di participio passato in inglese:
- regolare (termina in -ed) visited, received, opened
- irregolare (ha una sua forma) spoken, eaten, met

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

**Forma affermativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forme non contratte</th>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been to London.</td>
<td>I’ve been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have been to London.</td>
<td>You’ve been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has been to London.</td>
<td>He’s been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has been to London.</td>
<td>She’s been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has been to London.</td>
<td>It’s been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have been to London.</td>
<td>We’ve been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have been to London.</td>
<td>They’ve been to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forma negativa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forme contratte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I haven’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You haven’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He hasn’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She hasn’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It hasn’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We haven’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They haven’t been to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*I haven’t ever won* an award.

Si può anche ricorrere a never = not ever.

*I have never won* an award.

*I have never heard* him speak.

**Verb forms review**

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

*Have I (ever) spoken in public?*

**Risposte brevi**

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

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn’t.

we have.

they have.

I haven’t.

you haven’t.

He hasn’t.

She hasn’t.

It hasn’t.

We haven’t.

They haven’t.
Making daily rituals more straightforward with our #FinestEssentials. Connect with us. See more of Straightforward on Facebook. Log In. Create New Account. See more of Straightforward on Facebook. Log In. Forgotten account? Straightforward definition: 1. easy to understand or simple: 2. (of a person) honest and not likely to hide their opinions. Learn more. Meaning of straightforward in English. straightforward. adjective. uk. Your browser doesn't support HTML5 audio. Sometimes people misjudge a straightforward person as impolite or impatient. But really keeping it simple and honest is actually a great thing! If you are straightforward or know someone who is and feel like you or your friend are often misunderstood by others, this post is for you. 1. They think that coddling is bad for your health. Straightforward people love people but they don't love them too much. To love them more, you've got to love them less. It's one thing to shower people with love but at a certain point it's damaging.