

1 Be e there is/are (1-3)

Present simple di be

Affermativa e negativa	Forma completa	Forma contratta
	I am (not) you/we/they are (not) he/she/it is (not)	I'm (not) you/we/they 're (not) o you/we/they aren't he/she/it 's (not) o he/she/it isn't
Domande	Am I ...? Are you/we/they ...? Is he/she/it ...?	Risposte brevi Yes, I am./Yes, we are./Yes, it is. ecc. No, I'm not./No, we aren't./No, it isn't. ecc.

There is/are

	Forma singolare	Forma plurale
Affermativa e negativa	There's ... / There isn't ...	There are ... / There are(n't) ...
Domande e risposte brevi	Is there ...? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Are there ...? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

1 Completa domande e risposte con la forma corretta di be.

- 0 A What 's your name?
B My name 's Alex.
- 1 A you English?
B Yes, I I from London.
- 2 A How old you?
B I 15.
- 3 A When your birthday?
B It on 24th January.
- 4 A What your favourite subjects at school?
B History and art. I really interested in modern art.
- 5 A What your email address?
B It alex.dude@ukserve.com.

2 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

- 0 I'm hungry. *I'm not hungry.*
- 1 It's raining.
- 2 I'm tired.
- 3 Dinner is ready.
- 4 My parents are here.
- 5 You're late.

3 Scrivi le risposte brevi usando le informazioni tra parentesi.

- 0 Are you hungry? (✓) *Yes, I am.*
- 0 Is your name Anna? (Maria) *No, it isn't. It's Maria.*
- 1 Are you from Spain? (Italy)
- 2 Are you a student? (✓)
- 3 Is your mum a nurse? (a doctor)
- 4 Is it raining at the moment? (✓)
- 5 Are your parents in their 30s? (40s)

4 Leggi le informazioni sul Galaxy Hotel, poi completa le domande e scrivi le risposte brevi usando la forma corretta di there is o there are.

Galaxy Hotel facilities

- 0 TV in every room ✓
- 1 Wi-fi internet access ✓
- 2 Restaurants ✓
- 3 Swimming pool ✗
- 4 Gym ✓
- 5 Sauna ✗
- 6 IT facilities ✗

- 0 Is there a TV in every room? *Yes, there is.*
- 1 wi-fi internet access?
- 2 any restaurants?
- 3 a swimming pool?
- 4 a gym?
- 5 a sauna?
- 6 any IT facilities?

5 Scrivi frasi vere sulla tua città usando le espressioni del riquadro.

there's a there isn't a there are + number

- 0 sports centre *There are two sports centres.*
- 1 swimming pool
- 2 airport
- 3 river
- 4 park
- 5 university
- 6 football stadium

2 Present simple e have got (5-7)

Present simple

Frase	Affermativa I/you/we/they live he/she/it lives		Negativa I/you/we/they don't he/she/it doesn't		live
	Domande	Do I/you/we/they Does he/she/it	live ...?	Risposte brevi	Yes, I do./Yes, he does. ecc. No, I don't./No, he doesn't. ecc.

In genere si usa il present simple per parlare di fatti (*I speak Italian.*), situazioni permanenti (*They live in Rome.*), abitudini e azioni abituali (*I go to school every day.*) stati d'animo, e simpatie/antipatie (*I love chocolate.*).

Have got

Frase	Affermativa I/you/we/they have he/she/it has		got	Negativa I/you/we/they haven't he/she/it hasn't		got
	Domande	Have I/you/we/they Has he/she/it	got ...?	Risposte brevi	Yes, I have./Yes, he has. ecc. No, I haven't./No, he hasn't. ecc.	

Si usa *have got* per parlare di possesso (*I've got a piano.*), per esprimere le caratteristiche o qualità di qualcosa (*He's got brown hair.*) e le relazioni (*She's got two brothers.*).

1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi del riquadro.

go go have got have got live live play speak work

- I live in Venice.
- I the guitar.
- My parents in a bank.
- My sister Italian and German.
- She in an apartment in Rome.
- I to school by bus.
- My brother to school by bike.
- I a scooter.
- My sister a car.

2 Scrivi la forma negativa delle frasi dell'Esercizio 1.

- I don't live in Venice.
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

3 Completa le domande per queste risposte.

- A Where do you live?
B I live in Perugia.
- A Who with?
B I live with my parents.
- A any brothers or sisters?
B I've got two sisters.
- A What kind of school to?
B I go to an Istituto Tecnico.
- A What subjects?
B I study science and computer studies.

- A school?
B Yes, I enjoy it very much.
- A any sports?
B I play football and tennis.

4 Usa i suggerimenti per scrivere le domande e le risposte su James.

- where / live?
Where does he live?
in Brescia He lives in Brescia.
- has got / any brothers or sisters?
.....
two brothers
- play / a musical instrument?
.....
the drums
- what sports / play?
.....
football and tennis
- what kind of music / listen to
.....
rock and punk

5 Scrivi le risposte brevi come negli esempi.

- Do you speak English? (✓) Yes, I do.
- Do you play the piano? (✗) No, I don't.
- Do you study English at school? (✓)
- Do your parents speak English? (✗)
- Do you like rugby? (✓)
- Does it ever snow in your city? (✓)
- Does your mother work? (✓)
- Have you got a pet? (✗)
- Has your school got a swimming pool? (✗)
- Do you play a musical instrument? (✓)

3 Present continuous (9–11)

Frase	Affermativa		Negativa	
	I'm working you/we/they 're he/she/it 's	working	I'm not you/we/they 're not o aren't he/she/it 's not o isn't	working
Domande	Am I Are you/we/they Is he/she/it	working?	Risposte brevi	Yes, I am. / Yes, we are. / Yes he is. ecc. No, I'm not. / No, we aren't. / No, he isn't. ecc.

Il present continuous si usa per parlare di azioni che vengono viste come temporanee e in corso di svolgimento (*It's raining. I'm having driving lessons. Your English is improving.*). In genere non si usa il present continuous per parlare di stati d'animo, pensieri, sentimenti e intuizioni (*You look tired.*).

1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi del riquadro.

have listen play rain read wait wear

At the moment ...

- 0 *it's raining.*
- 1 I to music.
- 2 my sister driving lessons.
- 3 you jeans.
- 4 I a really good book.
- 5 my friends football outside.
- 6 they for the bus.

2 Scrivi la forma negativa delle frasi dell'Esercizio 1.

At the moment ...

- 0 *it isn't raining.*
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 Completa le domande per queste risposte.

- 0 A Where *are you going?*
- B I'm going to the shops.
- 1 A What to?
- B I'm listening to a Snow Patrol album.
- 2 A?
- B Yes, it is. Take your umbrella.
- 3 A Who to?
- B Jenny is talking to her cousin, Vanessa.
- 4 A for someone?
- B Yes, I am. I'm waiting for Julia.
- 5 A What for?
- B They're looking for Daniel's keys.
- 6 A a good book
at the moment?
- B Yes, I am. It's called *Perfume* by Patrick Suskind.
- 7 A What?
- B I'm watching a documentary about the Arctic.
- 8 A What?
- B I'm cooking risotto. Do you want some?

4 Completa i dialoghi con il present simple o il present continuous dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 A Where *do* you *work* (work)?
- B I usually *work* (work) in Rome, but I *'m working* (work) in Genoa at the moment.
- 1 A Be quiet! I (try) to listen to the radio.
- B Sorry. What you (listen) to?
- 2 A Can I speak to George, please?
- B I'm afraid he (be) busy at the moment. He (have) a guitar lesson.
- 3 A Where you (go)?
- B To play tennis with Sandy. We (play) every Sunday.
- 4 A What Peter and Sue (do)?
- B They (play) a computer game.
- 5 A What you (read)?
- B *Match*. It's a magazine about football. I (buy) it every week.
- 6 A Which one is Robert?
- B He (stand) next to the window. He (talk) to James.
- 7 A What you (eat)?
- It (look) delicious.
- B It's seafood risotto. I always (have) it in this restaurant.
- 8 A What Suzy (wear)?
- B I (not know) what it is. But it (look) like it (belong) to her grandmother!

4 Past simple e used to (16–19, 23)

Past simple di be

Fraasi	I/he/she/it was(n't) you/we/they were(n't)		
Domande	Was I/he/she/it ...? Were you/we/they ...?	Risposte brevi	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. ecc. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't. ecc.

Past simple

Verbi regolari	si aggiunge <i>-ed</i> alla forma base	I worked, we played, she wanted
Verbi irregolari	devi impararli a memoria	have – had, see – saw, go – went, ecc.

Per le frasi negative, le domande e le risposte brevi si usa il verbo ausiliare *did*.

I didn't go out. Did you see the film? ~ Yes, I did.

Il past simple si usa per parlare di situazioni o eventi passati e finiti (*We went to the beach yesterday.*).

Used to

Affermativa	I used to play the piano.	There used to be a park here.
Negativa	I didn't use to enjoy school.	She didn't use to like jazz.
Domande	Did you use to smoke?	Did there use to be a school here?

Used to si usa per esprimere situazioni che non esistono più.

1 Completa le frasi con il past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 I listened (listen) to the radio this morning.
- 1 My mother (study) biology at university.
- 2 My sister (pass) her exam.
- 3 I (watch) TV last night.
- 4 We (play) football yesterday.
- 5 Simona (stop) for petrol on the way here.

2 Scrivi la forma negativa delle frasi dell'Esercizio 1.

- 0 I didn't listen to the radio this morning.
- 1 biology at university.
- 2 her exam.
- 3 TV last night.
- 4 football yesterday.
- 5 for petrol on the way here.

3 Scrivi la forma interrogativa delle frasi dell'Esercizio 1.

- 0 Did you listen to the radio this morning?
- 1 biology at university?
- 2 her exam?
- 3 TV last night?
- 4 football yesterday?
- 5 for petrol on the way here?

4 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta del past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 A What did you do (do) at the weekend?
- B On Saturday I went (go) shopping and on Sunday I visited (visit) my grandparents.
- 1 A Where (be) you born?
- B I (be) born in France. Then we (move) to Italy.

- 2 A you (get) wet when it (start) raining?
- B Yes, I (not take) my umbrella with me.
- 3 A you (go) to Maria's party last week?
- B Yes, I (do). It (be) great!
- A (be) there many people there?
- B Yes, about fifty. But I (spend) most of the night talking to Carla. Why you (not go)?
- A Oh, I (go) to my grandparents' house. It (be) their wedding anniversary.
- 4 A We (go) to the cinema last night.
- B Oh, what you (see)?
- A A film called *True Love*.
- B I (see) that last week. I really (enjoy) it. What you (think) of it?
- A I (not think) it (be) very good. I (think) it was boring.

5 Leggi le informazioni su Tom e scrivi delle frasi su di lui usando *used to* o *didn't use to* e le parole date.

Tom ten years ago	Tom now
He ate meat.	He is a vegetarian.
He smoked.	He doesn't smoke.
He never went to the gym.	He goes to the gym every day.
He wore glasses.	He wears contact lenses.

- 0 He used to eat meat. eat meat
- 1 smoke
- 2 go to the gym
- 3 wear glasses
- 4 wear contact lenses

5 Past continuous e past simple (21–22)

Past continuous

Frase	Affermativa		Negativa	
	I/he/she/it was you/we/they were	working	I/he/she/it wasn't you/we/they weren't	working
Domande	Was I/ he/she/it Were you/we/they	working?	Risposte brevi	Yes, I was. / Yes, we were. ecc. No, he wasn't. / No, they weren't. ecc.

Il past continuous si usa per esprimere azioni in corso di svolgimento in un tempo particolare del passato (*I was driving to work at 8.30 this morning.*).

Il past continuous e il past simple si possono usare insieme per esprimere un'azione avvenuta nel passato mentre un'altra era in corso di svolgimento (*I fell asleep while I was watching TV last night.*).

1 Completa le frasi con il past continuous dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 I was having (have) breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning.
- 1 It (rain) at 9 o'clock this morning.
- 2 I (watch) TV at 8.30 last night.
- 3 We (live) in Milan in 2008.
- 4 The school computers (not work) this morning.
- 5 I was cold because I (not wear) a coat.

2 Completa le frasi con il past continuous o il past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 Bill Gates was studying (study) at Harvard University when he decided (decide) to start his computer company.
- 1 The Titanic (sail) to America when it (hit) an iceberg.
- 2 JRR Tolkien (write) *The Lord of the Rings* while he (teach) at Oxford University.
- 3 Isaac Newton first (start) to think about gravity when he (sit) in a garden and an apple (fall) on his head.

3 Scrivi le risposte brevi per i fatti menzionati nell'Esercizio 2. Aggiungi l'informazione corretta quando è necessario.

- 0 Was Bill Gates studying at Yale University when he decided to start his computer company?
No, he wasn't. He was studying at Harvard University.
- 1 Was the Titanic sailing to the UK when it hit an iceberg?
.....
- 2 Was JRR Tolkien teaching at Oxford University when he wrote *The Lord of the Rings*?
.....
- 3 Was Isaac Newton walking through a park when he first had the idea of gravity?
.....

4 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta del past continuous o del past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 A I saw (see) you this morning.
Were you doing (you/do) some shopping?
B Yes, I bought (buy) a lovely new skirt and some cool trousers.
- 1 A How (John/break) his arm?
B He (climb) a tree and he (fall) out.
A What (he/do) in the tree?
B He (try) to rescue a cat!
- 2 A (you/be) outside when it (start) raining?
B Yes. We (play) football at the time. We (get) completely wet.
- 3 A I (see) you yesterday evening. You (come) out of the library.
B Oh yes. I (need) to return some books.
- 4 A How (you/meet) your girlfriend?
B She (work) in a café that I always (go) to. One day I (ask) her out.
- 5 A Sorry I (not email) you earlier, but my computer (not work) properly.
B That's OK. (you solve) the problem?
A Yes, it (be) something to do with the security settings.
- 6 A I (see) Andy last night. He (drive) his dad's car.
B Andy (drive)? When (he/pass) his driving test?
A Last week, I think.

6 Present perfect simple e continuous (25–27, 30–31)

Present perfect simple e continuous

Per formare il present perfect, si usa il presente di *have* + participio passato.

He's finished his homework but I haven't finished mine.

Have they arrived? ~ Yes, they **have**.

Per formare il present perfect continuous, si usa il presente di *have* + *been* + *-ing*.

I've been working hard. I haven't been relaxing!

Has he been revising for his exams? ~ Yes, he **has**.

Si usa il present perfect per esprimere un evento o una situazione che hanno conseguenze nel presente (*I've lost my keys. Have you ever been to the UK?*) o per parlare di un'azione iniziata nel passato e che continua nel presente (*I've had this mobile for about a year.*).

Di norma si usa la forma continua del present perfect per esprimere un'attività prolungata o ripetuta. (*I've been driving all day. How long have you been waiting?*)

Since e for

Per descrivere la durata di un'azione si usano *since* e *for*. *Since* si usa per descrivere il momento d'inizio di un'azione (*Italy has been a republic since 1946. I've been studying French since 2005.*). Si usa *for* per esprimere il periodo di tempo (*We've lived here for five years. You've been reading for two hours!*).

1 Completa le frasi con il present perfect dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 Helen has never drunk (drink) wine.
- 1 I (live) in Rome all my life.
- 2 Darina (lose) her keys.
- 3 you ever (eat) Thai food?
- 4 My parents (be) married for 20 years.
- 5 you (see) Samantha recently?
- 6 It (not rain) for a few weeks now.
- 7 I (not take) my driving test yet.
- 8 you (already have) lunch?

2 Riscrivi le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi usando il present perfect dei verbi in corsivo.

- 0 He's not here any more. *go*
He's gone.
- 1 This place is different. *change*
.....
- 2 Stella isn't at home. *go out*
.....
- 3 Do you know about Lisa? *hear*
.....
- 4 Is your hair a different colour? *dye*
.....
- 5 There's no ink in the printer. *run out of*
.....

3 Completa le domande con il present perfect continuous dei verbi del riquadro.

do fix phone play rain wait

- 0 A You're covered in oil!
B Yes. I've been fixing my scooter.
- 1 A You look hot!
B Yes. I some exercise.
- 2 A Why are you so dirty?
B We rugby.

- 3 A This weather is terrible!
B Yes. It for days.
- 4 A Have you spoken to Harry?
B No, I haven't. I him all morning, but there's no answer.
- 5 A The bus is late.
B How long you?
A About twenty minutes so far.

4 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 How long *have you watched* / *have you been watching* TV?
- 1 I'm exhausted. *I've driven* / *I've been driving* all day.
- 2 *Have you bought* / *Have you been buying* a new mobile yet?
- 3 *Have you ever drunk* / *Have you ever been drinking* champagne?
- 4 At last *we've finished* / *we've been finishing* the exams!
- 5 How many times *have you seen* / *have you been seeing* this film?
- 6 Sorry we're late. *Have you waited* / *Have you been waiting* long?
- 7 *Have you had* / *Have you been having* lunch yet?
- 8 You can't find your keys? *Have you looked* / *Have you been looking* under the sofa?

5 Completa le frasi con *for* o *since*.

- 0 I've been interested in astronomy since I was about eight.
- 1 I haven't seen Oliver the weekend.
- 2 We've lived here I was ten.
- 3 I haven't seen Jenny weeks.
- 4 It's been raining about two hours.
- 5 I haven't eaten breakfast.
- 6 I've had this mobile six months.
- 7 We've lived here 2008.
- 8 They've been waiting about ten minutes.

7 Present perfect e past simple (25–28)

Present perfect o past simple?

Il present perfect collega il passato al presente. In particolare, descrive qualcosa che ha ancora una relazione con il presente (*Peter's broken his leg.*). Il past simple descrive solo qualcosa avvenuto o iniziato nel passato (*Peter broke his leg last year.*).

Espressioni di tempo

Si usa il present perfect con un'espressione di tempo 'non finito' (*recently, this week, since 2009, yet, so far* ecc.).

Si usa il past simple con espressioni di tempo 'finito' (*for ten minutes, half an hour ago, at 6.30, last week, in 2007* ecc.).

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 It hasn't rained (since last week) last week.
1 Have you seen Thomas *this* / *last* week?
2 I didn't watch TV *recently* / *last night*.
3 I haven't spoken to Jim *since* / *at* the weekend.
4 I've spent a lot of money *recently* / *last week*.
5 We didn't have lunch *yet* / *today*.
6 I've been to the USA twice *last year* / *so far*.
7 It's rained a lot *recently* / *yesterday*.
8 Did you see Jim *this morning* / *recently*?
9 Have you finished your exams *yesterday* / *yet*?
10 I haven't seen Oliver *for ages* / *last week*.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 I *went* / (I've been) to the UK twice.
1 I *didn't speak* / *haven't spoken* to Sandra recently.
2 The meeting *was* / *has been* last Friday.
3 My parents *got married* / *have got married* in 1994.
4 I *didn't see* / *haven't seen* Alex since the weekend.
5 *Have you seen* / *Did you see* Riccardo the other day?
6 *We didn't watch* / *haven't watched* TV last night.
7 *It was* / *It's been* my birthday yesterday.
8 Sorry I'm late. *I've missed* / *I missed* the bus.
9 You look worried – *did you lose* / *have you lost* something?
10 Where's my bike? Someone *took* / *has taken* it!

3 Completa le frasi e i dialoghi con il present perfect o il past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 0 We 've lived (live) here for ten years. We moved (move) here when I was about four.
1 I (not see) Chris for a month. I last (see) him at your birthday party.
2 My mother (be) born in Argentina, but she (move) to Italy when she (be) five years old and she (live) here ever since.
3 I (go) to Corsica last year, but I (never/be) to mainland France.
4 A you ever (meet) a famous person?
B Yes, I once (meet) the footballer David Beckham in Milan.
A you (speak) to him?
B Yes, I (ask) him for his autograph.
A Can I see it?
B No, I (sell) it last year.

- 5 A you (hear)?
Lucy (break) her arm, so she can't play in the volleyball competition!
B Oh no – how (she/do) that?
A She (do) it when she was skiing.
6 A How's your sister?
B Well, I (not see) her for ages, but I (get) an email from her this morning. She (just/start) a new job.
7 A you (email) Alan yet?
B Yes, I (do) it a few minutes ago.
8 A I can't find my MP3 player. you (see) it?
B Yes, it (be) on the kitchen table a few minutes ago.

4 Completa le coppie di frasi con l'espressione di tempo corretta in corsivo.

- 0 a I've been busy *recently*
b I was busy *last month*
last month *recently*
1 a We've been on holiday twice
b We went on holiday twice
last year *this year*
2 a I haven't seen Pedro
b I didn't see Pedro
last night *recently*
3 a I went to the gym twice
b I've been to the gym twice
yesterday *this week*
4 a We've lived in several places
b We lived in several places
over the last few years *when we were at university*
5 a Samantha arrived
b Samantha's arrived
already *at about 5.30*

8 Past perfect e past perfect continuous (33–35)

Il past perfect si forma con *had* + participio passato.

At nine o'clock I'd **finished** my homework but Maria **hadn't started** hers.

Had all the food **been eaten** when you got there?

Il past perfect si usa per un evento che è accaduto prima di un altro o che è accaduto prima di un tempo specifico del passato (*Tony had left when we arrived.*).

Il past perfect continuous si forma con *had been* + *-ing*.

I'd **been working** all day, so I was tired.

I saw Anna carrying lots of bags yesterday. ~ **Had she been shopping?**

Si usa la forma progressiva del past perfect per indicare che l'attività era in corso oppure è stata ripetuta in un periodo di tempo (*We'd been waiting for about forty minutes when he finally arrived.*).

1 Cerchia l'azione che è avvenuta per prima.

- 0 a We'd had lunch when Katie arrived.
b We had lunch when Katie arrived.
- 1 a The robbers ran away when the police arrived.
b The robbers had run away when the police arrived.
- 2 a When I arrived, they started the meeting.
b When I arrived, they'd started the meeting.
- 3 a Charlie left when we got to the party.
b Charlie had left when we got to the party.

2 Leggi l'elenco delle cose che Toby deve fare per organizzare la sua festa. Usa il past perfect per ciò che ha fatto ✓ e non ha fatto ✗ prima dell'inizio della festa.

Party — things to do

- 0 Buy the drinks ✓ 3 Move the furniture ✗
1 Prepare the food ✓ 4 Choose the music ✓
2 Tell the neighbours ✗ 5 Put up the decorations ✓

When the party started ...

- 0 he'd bought the drinks.
1
2
3
4
5

3 Completa i dialoghi con il past perfect o il past simple dei verbi dei riquadri.

eat already/eat

- 0 A Why didn't you have lunch with us today?
B Because I 'd already eaten . I ate with Guido.

already/arrange go

- 1 A You didn't come out with us last night. Why not?
B Sorry, but I to go out with William.
We for a pizza.

arrive already/leave

- 2 A Did you see Emily at the party?
B No, I quite late and she

finish want

- 3 A Why did you throw the magazine away?
B Because I reading it.
you to borrow it?

not meet speak

- 4 A Was this morning the first time you met Alan?
B Well, we, but we on
the phone a couple of times.

already/know tell

- 5 A You didn't seem surprised to hear the news.
B Oh, I Jenny me at
the weekend.

4 Riferisci i titoli di giornale usando il past perfect continuous.

0 Brad and Victoria lived apart for three years before they divorced

Brad and Victoria had been living apart for three years before they divorced.

1 Lottery jackpot winner used the same numbers for thirty years

Amazing! The jackpot winner
..... for thirty years.

2 ATHLETE MARY JONES USED PERFORMANCE-ENHANCING DRUGS FOR YEARS

Apparently, Mary Jones
..... for years.

3 Cup final referee drank alcohol before game

The referee of the cup final
..... before the game.

4 Double agent worked for Russia for ten years

Apparently, that spy
..... for ten years.

9 Tempi futuri 1: decisioni, piani ed eventi prefissati (37–40)

Per parlare di decisioni, piani ed eventi prefissati si usano rispettivamente *will*, *be going to* e il present continuous.

Will	Si usa <i>will</i> per esprimere una decisione spontanea.	I'll call you later.
Be going to	Si usa <i>be going to</i> per parlare di piani e intenzioni future.	I'm going to do my homework.
Present continuous	Si usa il present continuous per parlare di eventi futuri già organizzati e prefissati.	I'm meeting Jane tonight.

1 Leggi gli appunti di John e scrivi ciò che ha intenzione di fare usando i verbi in corsivo.

- 0 bedroom
- 1 birthday present for Sam
- 2 email to Jane
- 3 university application form
- 4 homework
- 5 train tickets

- 0 He's going to tidy his bedroom. *tidy*
- 1 *buy*
- 2 *send*
- 3 *fill in*
- 4 *do*
- 5 *book*

2 Leggi la pagina dell'agenda di Fiona e completa le frasi con il present continuous dei verbi del riquadro.

go go to play meet have

Saturday	10.30	shopping with Valerie
	2.30	tennis with Karen
	8.00	jazz concert
Sunday	12.00	Linda for coffee
	2.00	driving lesson

- 0 At 10.30 on Saturday, she's going shopping with Valerie.
- 1 At 2.30,
- 2 At 8.00,
- 3 On Sunday, at midday,
- 4 At 2.00,

3 Leggi l'email e decidi se le azioni sono pianificate o esprimono un'intenzione. Riscrivile nella tabella.

Intended	Arranged
	I'm having a party

Hi Toni,
I'm having a party next weekend. My parents are going away for a few days and I've got the house to myself. Steve's doing the music and I'm going to ask Greg's new band to play. I'm just inviting a few people from school, and I'm probably going to invite my cousins Joanna and Cristina – I think you've met them before.

I'm not going to tell my parents (well, not until they get back), so keep it quiet!

I hope you can come!
Love, Gemma x

4 Leggi le situazioni e completa le frasi con *will* o *be going to* e le espressioni del riquadro.

get my umbrella get some petrol go to an ATM
have the calzone pay you back tomorrow
post a letter wash the car

- 0 Your friend is ordering her food in a restaurant. She says: *I'll have the calzone.*
- 1 As you leave the house, it starts to rain. You say:
- 2 Your brother is leaving the house with a letter in his hand. He says:
- 3 Your dad is walking towards the car with a bucket of water and a cloth. He says:
- 4 Your friend lends you some money to buy a drink. You say:
- 5 You realize you have no money. You say:
- 6 You are on the back of your friend's scooter. Your friend signals to go into a petrol station. She says:

10 Tempi futuri 2: previsioni e ipotesi (40, 42)

Will e be going to

Si possono usare *will* e *be going to* per fare previsioni e ipotesi.

Will	Si usa <i>will</i> per fare previsioni in base a una sensazione o a un'opinione personale.	Don't worry. We'll find your keys.
Be going to	Si usa <i>be going to</i> per fare previsioni fondate su premesse reali che si manifestano già nel presente.	I think it's going to rain.

Future continuous e future perfect

Si possono usare il future continuous (*Everyone will be driving solar powered cars in fifty years.*) e il future perfect (*By the end of the century, we'll have discovered life on another planet.*) per fare delle previsioni.

1 Quali tra le battute di B esprime:

a una previsione basata su una sensazione o a un'opinione personale?

b una previsione basata su premesse reali?

- 0 A Look at those black clouds!
B Yes. It's going to rain, isn't it? b
- 1 A We're going to Disneyland at the weekend.
B Oh, you'll have a great time.
- 2 A Oh no – look at the traffic!
B Yeah, we're going to be late.
- 3 A Wow! Look at the prices on this menu!
B Yeah, it's going to be an expensive meal.
- 4 A I can't find my ID card.
B Don't worry, we'll find it soon.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 A I've looked everywhere for my camera.
B Don't worry – we'll find / *we're going to find* it.
- 1 A Brrr! It's freezing!
B Yes. I think *it'll snow* / *it's going to snow*.
- 2 A You look ill. Are you OK?
B No, I'm not. I think *I'll be* / *I'm going to be* sick.
- 3 A I'm not going to go on the school trip.
B I think *you'll regret* / *you're going to regret* it.
- 4 A Look at all this work we've got to do.
B Yeah, I know. *It'll be* / *It's going to be* a long day.
- 5 A Help! *I'll drop* / *I'm going to drop* these boxes.
B Hang on. I'll help you.
- 6 A I got these earrings for Belinda's birthday. Do you think *she'll like* / *she's going to like* them?
B I think *she'll love* / *she's going to love* them.
- 7 A That skier doesn't look very steady, does he?
B No, he doesn't. *He'll fall* / *He's going to fall*.
- 8 A I need to borrow Jamie's bike to go to the shops. He *won't mind*, *will he* / *isn't going to mind*, *is he*?
B No, I'm sure he *won't* / *isn't going to*. He isn't using it at the moment.

3 Che cosa diresti in queste situazioni? Usa *going to* e le parole in corsivo.

- 0 You are stuck in traffic. You say ...
We *'re going to be late*. *be late*
- 1 You see lots of black clouds. You say ...
It *rain*
- 2 The petrol gauge of your scooter is on zero. There is no petrol station for 100 kilometres. You say ...
I *run out of petrol*
- 3 The score is Liverpool 3, Lazio 0. There are five minutes of the game remaining. You say ...
Liverpool *win*
- 4 It's the morning and there's a lovely blue sky. You say ...
It *a nice day*
- 5 You are waiting at the bus stop. The bus is coming but is driving very fast. You say ...
The bus *not stop*
- 6 It starts raining and you have no umbrella. You say ...
We *get wet*.

4 Completa l'articolo con la forma corretta di *will* e i verbi tra parentesi.

Population to reach 10 billion by 2050

By the middle of this century, the world's population
⁰ *will have reached* (reach) ten billion. Today, the global population is around 6.5 billion but, according to a United Nations report, by 2050 it
¹ (rise) by about 50% and
² (be) in the region of ten billion.

Population growth ³ (be) greatest in the developing world and ⁴ (be) highest in cities. According to the report, in 2050 over half of the world's population ⁵ (live) in cities.

The study also predicts that by 2030, India
⁶ (overtake) China as the world's most populous country.

11 Ripasso dei tempi verbali (1–44)

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 A Is this the first time *you visited* / *you've visited* the UK?
 B No, I *came* / *have come* here two years ago.
- 1 A *Do you play* / *Are you playing* a musical instrument?
 B Yes, the guitar, but I'm not very good.
- 2 A Are you from Rome originally?
 B No, I'm / I *have been* from Milan originally. *We moved* / *We've moved* to Rome when I was about six and *we live* / *we've lived* here ever since.
- 3 A *Did you get* / *Have you got* wet when it has rained / it rained earlier?
 B Yes. *We played* / *were playing* football at the time.
- 4 A *What do you watch* / *are you watching*?
 B Oh, it's a documentary about computer games. *It's* / *It's being* really interesting.
- 5 A Oh look, Carrie *left* / *has left* her jacket here.
 B OK, I'll *phone* / *I'm going to phone* her and tell her.
- 6 A *I have seen* / *saw* you last night. You *walked* / *were walking* along James Street at about 8.30
 B Yes, that's right. *I've just been* / *I'd just been* to Steve's house.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 A Can I speak to Susan, please?
 B I'm afraid she isn't here at the moment. ¹*She plays* / *She's playing* tennis. ²*Do you want* / *Are you wanting* to leave a message?
 A Can you tell her Anna ³*phoned* / *was phoning* and ⁴*I'll call back* / *I'm going to call back* later.
 B OK, but ⁵*she's going out* / *she'll go out* this evening, so can you call before about 7 o'clock?
- 2 A ¹*We go* / *We're going* to the cinema tonight. ²*Do you want* / *Are you wanting* to come with us?
 B Well, ³*I'll meet* / *I'm meeting* Viola this evening. ⁴*I'll see* / *I see* if she wants to come, too. What ⁵*are you going to see* / *will you see*?
 A It's called 'Love Never Wins'. ⁶*Did you see* / *Have you seen* it?
 B Yes, ⁷*I've seen* / *I saw* it last week. It's brilliant.
 A Well, if you ⁸*want* / *are wanting* to see it again, ⁹*we meet* / *we're meeting* outside the cinema at 6.30.
 B OK, ¹⁰*I'm suggesting* / *I'll suggest* it to Viola.

3 Completa i brevi testi con il tempo corretto dei verbi tra parentesi.

Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe. The two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia, ⁰ *are* (be) also part of Italy. Italy ¹ (share) its northern border with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. Italy ² (have) a total area of 301,230 km².

Throughout its history, Italy ³ (be) the home of many European cultures, including the Etruscans and the Romans, whose Empire ⁴ (include) much of Western Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, Italy ⁵ (consist) of a number of small independent states. The region ⁶ (have) a major role in the trade between East and West, and Rome ⁷ (be) the centre of western civilization for centuries. Italy ⁸ (be) unified as a kingdom in 1861 and Rome ⁹ (be) the capital city since 1870. On 2nd June 1946, the Italian people ¹⁰ (vote) in a referendum to end the monarchy and Italy ¹¹ (become) a democratic republic.

Catholicism ¹² (be) the dominant religion in Italy for about two thousand years. Today, 88% of Italians ¹³ (be) Roman Catholic and about a third ¹⁴ (attend) church every week. Vatican City in the centre of Rome is home to the Pope. It ¹⁵ (be) an independent State since 1929.

Italy ¹⁶ (have) a population of just under 60 million. The population ¹⁷ currently (grow) at an annual rate of 0.02%.

4 Leggi l'articolo e scegli l'alternativa corretta per ogni spazio.

The environmental impact of spam emails

Spam ⁰ since the first emails and it is estimated that spammers ¹ 62 trillion spam emails globally every year. The energy used in sending, receiving and deleting spam emails ² more than 17 million tons of CO₂ every year. Studies also ³ that 22% of all email activity is spam-related.

Internet security organizations ⁴ spammers, and ⁵ them to the authorities. However, as soon as one operation is closed down, another one ⁶ its place. 'A few years ago, we ⁷ a major spamming operation and overnight spam emails ⁸ by 70%,' says internet security consultant Lauren Thomas. 'However, since then, spam ⁹ by almost 200%. And of course the spammers ¹⁰ at all concerned about the environmental impact of their business.'

- 0 A exists B existed C **has existed**
 1 A sent B are sending C send
 2 A produces B is producing C has produced
 3 A reveal B are revealing C had revealed
 4 A are identifying B identify C identifies
 5 A report B reported C reports
 6 A takes B is taking C has taken
 7 A have closed B closed down C were closing down
 8 A decrease B have decreased C decreased
 9 A increases B has increased C is increasing
 10 A have not been B are not being C are not

12 Forma passiva e have/get something done (47–52)

Forma passiva: be + past participle

Affermativa	Coffee is grown in Africa.	The Coliseum was built in the first century AD.
Negativa	The Euro isn't used in the USA.	I wasn't told about the meeting yesterday.
Domande	Are the Olympics held every four years?	When were these photos taken?

Have/get something done

	have/get	complemento oggetto	past participle	
I	get	my hair	cut	once a month.
I	'm having	my car	serviced	tomorrow.

1 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma passiva.

- They grow apples in England.
Apples are grown in England.
- Americans eat three billion pizzas every year.
Three billion pizzas every year in America.
- Nickelback wrote the song *Rockstar*.
The song *Rockstar* by Nickelback.
- Levi Strauss invented jeans in the 1870s.
Jeans by Levi Strauss in the 1870s.
- They hold the World Cup every four years.
The World Cup every four years.
- They held the first World Cup in 1930.
The first World Cup in 1930.
- They didn't hold the World Cup in 1942 and 1946.
The World Cup in 1942 and 1946.

2 Completa le notizie giornalistiche usando la forma passiva del past simple dei verbi del riquadro.

arrest discover injure show recapture
win steal

- Two hundred people were arrested during an anti-war demonstration in London yesterday.
- Twenty people in yesterday's train crash.
- The gorilla that escaped from Chicago zoo last night and returned to the zoo. The animal by a member of the public in a wood five miles away.
- HOLLYWOOD ACTRESS Jennifer Jones's car from outside a supermarket in Los Angeles yesterday.
- THREE PLAYERS the red card during last night's ill-tempered rugby match between South Africa and France. The match by South Africa.

3 Completa il testo usando la forma passiva o attiva del present simple o del past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

The history of Alcatraz

The island of Alcatraz in San Francisco bay is probably the most famous prison in the world. A fort ⁰ was built (build) on the island in 1853 and the building ¹ (use) as a prison from 1889. Alcatraz ² (release) its last prisoner on 21st March 1963.

Many famous criminals ³ (spend) time in Alcatraz, including the gangster Al Capone, who ⁴ (imprison) there for five years. Conditions were strict in Alcatraz and prisoners ⁵ (allow) only food, clothing and medical attention.

It ⁶ (say) that no one ever ⁷ (escape) from Alcatraz. The authorities ⁸ (claim) that any prisoners trying to escape either ⁹ (drown) or ¹⁰ (eat) by sharks.

4 Che cosa diresti in queste situazioni? Usa have o get e i suggerimenti del riquadro.

my bike / steal my hair / cut our house / decorate it / deliver my scooter / repair

- Someone is decorating your house at the moment.
We 're having our house decorated at the moment.
- You have an appointment at the hairdresser's tomorrow.
I
- The garage is repairing your scooter at the moment.
I
- Someone stole your bike last week.
I
- You do your shopping online and the supermarket delivers it.
We do our shopping online and

13 Verbi modali 1: tempi presenti (54–59, 62)

I verbi modali:

- non cambiano forma *He can swim.* Non *He cans swim.*
- sono seguiti dalla forma base del verbo *She can ski.* Non *She can to ski.*
- la forma negativa usa *not (n't)*. *He can't swim.* Non *He doesn't can swim.*
- non prendono *do/does* nelle domande. *Can he drive?* Non *Does he can drive?*

Ricorda che, sebbene abbiano un significato simile ad altri verbi modali, *have to* e *need to* non sono verbi modali. Pertanto si comportano come gli altri verbi (*Do we have to go? You don't need to go*).

I principali usi dei verbi modali al presente sono:

- Abilità e possibilità can, can't, be able to *I can speak English.*
- Permesso can, can't *You can't smoke here.*
- Richieste e offerte can, could, would *Could you help me, please?*
- Obbligo must, mustn't, have to, don't have to *You mustn't be late.*
- Necessità need to, don't need to *You need to show your passport.*
- Certezza e deduzione must, can't, could, might *We might be late.*
- Consigli e suggerimenti should, ought to *You should go to bed.*

1 Completa i dialoghi usando *can* e i suggerimenti del riquadro.

I / play you / play you / play you / run
your parents / speak my mum / speak


- 0 A can you play chess?
B Yes, but I'm not very good.
- 1 A a musical instrument?
B Well, the guitar a little.
- 2 A How fast 100 metres?
B In about 12 seconds.
- 3 A English?
B No. But a little German.

2 Che cosa diresti in queste situazioni? Usa i suggerimenti del riquadro.

can / borrow ~~can / a drink~~ could / help me can / use
could / close would / a biscuit

- 0 You are thirsty. can I have a drink, please?
- 1 You want to borrow a pen.
.....
- 2 You want someone to help you.
.....
- 3 You want to offer someone a biscuit.
.....
- 4 You want your friend to close the window.
.....
- 5 You want to use your friend's mobile.
.....

3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Keep off the grass 0 You *don't have to / mustn't / don't need to* walk on the grass.
-  1 You *have to / can / don't have to* park here.
-  2 You *don't have to / can't / don't need to* take photos.
- ID REQUIRED** 3 You *have to / can / might* show your ID.
- Silence please 4 You *mustn't / don't have to / don't need to* make any noise.
-  5 You *don't have to / mustn't / can't* pay in pounds.
- 6 You *must / can / need to* pay in euros.
- 7 You *don't need to / can't / mustn't* pay in dollars.

4 Completa le battute di B con *must*, *might* o *can't*.

- 0 A Did you phone Gary?
B Yes, but there's no answer. He must be out.
- 1 A Whose mobile phone is this?
B It be Sara's – she's got one like that and she was here this morning.
- 2 A I passed my exam!
B Well done. You be really pleased.
- 3 A Is there any more pizza?
B You've already had two pieces – you still be hungry.
- 4 A Look at this photo. Where do you think it is?
B Well, it looks like the UK. It be Oxford or Cambridge. Oh no, it be the UK – the cars are driving on the right.

14 Verbi modali 2: tempi passati (54–59, 62)

I principali usi dei verbi modali al passato sono:

• Abilità e possibilità	could, couldn't, was/were able to	<i>I could walk when I was one year old.</i>
• Permesso	could, couldn't	<i>We couldn't wear jeans at school.</i>
• Obbligo	had to, didn't have to	<i>We had to wear a tie at school.</i>
• Necessità	needed to, didn't need to, needn't have	<i>I didn't need to go.</i>
• Certezza e deduzione	must have, can't have, could have, might have	<i>You must have been exhausted.</i>
• Consigli e suggerimenti	should have, ought to have	<i>You should have said 'hello'.</i>

1 Correggi le frasi scrivendo la forma al passato dei verbi modali.

- 0 When I was at school, we ~~can't wear~~ couldn't wear jeans.
- 1 I can't go out last night. I need to do my homework.
- 2 We don't have to go to school yesterday.
- 3 I have to leave school early yesterday. I have to go to the dentist.
- 4 Only a few people passed the exam. It must be very difficult.
- 5 I've lost my bag. I think I might leave it on the bus.
- 6 You really should visit the Coliseum when you were in Rome.

2 Completa i dialoghi con *could* o *couldn't* e i verbi del riquadro.

afford count find get see use

- 0 A Did you get that new mobile you wanted?
B No, I couldn't afford it.
- 1 A Did you get some money?
B No, I an ATM.
- 2 A How was the concert?
B It was OK, but we were at the back and we much.
- 3 A Can you use mobiles at school?
B Well, we them in my old school, but it's not allowed in my new school.
- 4 A When did you first learn French?
B Well, I to ten when I was five.
- 5 A Did you go to the match last night?
B No. I a ticket, so I watched it on TV.

3 Completa le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi. Devi usare tra due e cinque parole, inclusa la parola in corsivo.

- 0 Peter's new TV is amazing. I think it cost thousands of pounds. *must*
Peter's new TV is amazing. It must have cost thousands of pounds.

- 1 I wasn't allowed to play computer games until I was twelve. *couldn't*
I computer games until I was twelve.
- 2 It wasn't necessary to change the shoes. They fitted perfectly. *need*
I the shoes. They fitted perfectly.
- 3 It was obligatory to study at least one language when I was at school. *had*
We at least one language when I was at school.
- 4 My internet connection wasn't working earlier. I think there was a problem with the server. *must*
My internet connection wasn't working earlier. There a problem with the server.
- 5 Where's Lucy? Do you think it's possible that she missed the bus? *might*
Where's Lucy? Do you think she the bus?
- 6 It's not possible that you left your bag in the car. I've checked it twice. *can't*
You your bag in the car. I've checked it twice.

4 Completa le frasi relative ai cambiamenti legislativi nel Regno Unito con la forma corretta, al presente o al passato, dei verbi modali.

- 0 Today, you can't smoke in public buildings, but before 2008 you could .
- 1 Today, all tobacco advertising is banned in the UK. Before 2005, tobacco companies advertise in magazines and before 1965 they also advertise on TV.
- 2 You wear a seat belt in a car – it's the law. But before 1982, you wear one.
- 3 Today, all women over the age of 18 vote in the UK. However, before 1918, women in the UK vote, and until 1928, only women over 30 vote.

15 Domande (65–66)

Be	Present e past simple	Altri tempi verbali
Be + soggetto	Do + soggetto + forma base	Verbo ausiliare + soggetto + verbo principale
Are you Italian? Was the film good? What is your name?	Do you watch TV? Does he like rugby? Where did you go?	Is it raining? Have you been to the UK? What are you doing?

Quando la domanda riguarda il soggetto di una frase, l'ordine delle parole è lo stesso della frase affermativa.
Which football team plays at Old Trafford? Non *Which football team does play at Old Trafford?*
Who gave you the book? Non *Who did give you the book?*

1 Scrivi le domande per queste risposte usando i suggerimenti del riquadro.

what / first film?	what kind of music / like?
what / do in your free time?	what / favourite food?
have got / a nickname?	where / born?
when / start acting?	have / a favourite actor?
how / get your name?	

The two-minute interview

This week – Bar Rafaeli

- 0 *Where were you born?*
 I was born in Israel in 1978.
- 1
 My mother liked this name. It's short and simple.
- 2
 No, I haven't. Bar's short enough.
- 3
 When I was 12, I was in a TV advert.
- 4
 My first film was called *Dinosaurs*.
- 5
 Yes, I do. It's Daniel Radcliffe.
- 6
 I love all kinds of fruit and vegetables.
- 7
 My favourite bands are Oasis and Coldplay.
- 8
 I read and listen to music. I'm not a party girl.

2 Scrivi le domande per queste risposte.

- 0 *What's your name?* My name's Jimmy.
- 1 I was born in Manchester.
- 2 I'm 15.
- 3 I live with my parents and my sister.
- 4 Yes, I like school very much.
- 5 No, I don't speak Italian.
- 6 No, I've never been to Italy.
- 7 Yes, I play the guitar.
- 8 I started to play the guitar last year.
- 9 Yes, I have. My favourite group is U2.
- 10 No, I haven't seen them live.

3 Completa le domande dei dialoghi usando i suggerimenti del riquadro.

countries / border drive buy people / go
 team / win write

- 0 A *Which countries border* Italy?
 B France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.
- 1 A Roma played Juventus last night.
 B?
 A Roma. The score was 3–1.
- 2 A We came by car.
 B?
 A Claudio.
- 3 A Have you read *Northern Lights*?
 B No, I haven't. it?
 A Philip Pullman.
- 4 A Do you like my necklace?
 B Yes. it for you?
 A Tina.
- 5 A to Rachel's party next Friday?
 B About twenty, I think.

4 Completa le domande con le espressioni del riquadro.

What time How much How long How far
 How old How tall How fast What colour
 What kind

- 0 A *What time* is it?
 B It's half past four.
- 1 A is it?
 B It's red.
- 2 A can it go?
 B About 300 kmh.
- 3 A is it?
 B It's €25.
- 4 A is it?
 B It's a kilometre from here.
- 5 A is he?
 B He's sixteen I think.
- 6 A is she?
 B She's about 1 metre 70.
- 7 A is the River Thames?
 B It's about 215 miles.
- 8 A of restaurant is it?
 B It's Italian.

16 Domande indirette (70)

Locuzione interrogativa	Espressione interrogativa o <i>if</i>	Soggetto + verbo
Do you (happen to) know	if	there's an ATM near here?
Could you tell me	where	the library is?
Have you any idea	what time	the swimming pool closes?

Dopo la locuzione interrogativa, è possibile usare l'espressione interrogativa + infinito (*Do you know how to use the dishwasher?*) o un nome (*Do you know her name?*).

Si usano le domande indirette se si vuole essere più cauti o più formali ed educati.

1 Riordina le parole date per completare le domande.

- 0 you / do / know
Do you know where my coat is?
- 1 could / me / tell / you
 where the bus stop is?
- 2 you / know / do
 what time it is?
- 3 idea / any / you / have
 where my mobile is?
- 4 do / know / you
 how old she is?
- 5 any / have / idea / you
 where Tom's car is?

2 Riordina le parole in modo da formare delle domande.

- 0 where / is / Samantha / do you know
Do you know where Samantha is?
- 1 is / have you any idea / it / what time

- 2 what time / do you know / closes / the bank

- 3 lives / Paolo / where / do you know

- 4 how old / are / you / could you tell me

3 Trasforma le domande dirette in domande indirette.

- 0 What's your email address?
 Could you tell me *what your email address is?*
- 1 When does the film start?
 Do you know?
- 2 What's Oliver's mobile number?
 Do you happen to know?
- 3 Is this seat free?
 Do you know?
- 4 What time does the bar close?
 Have you any idea?
- 5 Does Erica speak English?
 Do you happen to know?

4 Un amico ti ha lasciato questi messaggi, ma hai bisogno di altre informazioni. Scrivi le domande che gli faresti: inizia con *Do you know* o *Do you happen to know*.

- 0 The Ace are playing tonight - want to go?
 How much?
Do you know how much the tickets are?
- 1 Sam phoned. Can you call him back?
 Sam's phone number?

- 2 Claire phoned. Can you meet her at the airport?
 Which flight?

- 3 Andrew wants to borrow a DVD.
 Which DVD?

- 4 Maria phoned - meet her at her house at 6.30.
 Where does she live?

- 5 Someone borrowed your bike.
 Who?

17 Verbi + -ing o infinito (75–78)

Quando un verbo (a parte gli ausiliari e i verbi modali) regge un altro verbo, il secondo può essere seguito dalla forma *-ing* (*I enjoy going to school.*) o dall'infinito (*I hope to go to university.*).

Alcuni verbi possono essere seguiti sia dalla forma *-ing* che dall'infinito, con una differenza di significato (*Did you remember to post the letter? I don't remember taking this photo!*).

1 Decidi se i seguenti verbi sono seguiti dalla forma *-ing* o dall'infinito.

0 aim	<i>infinito</i>	9 miss	.....
0 admit	<i>-ing</i>	10 offer	.....
1 agree	.....	11 plan	.....
2 arrange	.....	12 promise	.....
3 decide	.....	13 recommend	.....
4 deny	.....	14 refuse	.....
5 expect	.....	15 spend time	.....
6 feel like	.....	16 suggest	.....
7 finish	.....	17 tend	.....
8 manage	.....	18 want	.....

2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi: la forma *-ing* o l'infinito.

- 0 Boris denied *breaking* (break) the window.
- 1 We've arranged (meet) at 6.30.
- 2 I don't mind (cook) dinner tonight.
- 3 I spent about two hours (do) my homework last night.
- 4 We expect (arrive) at about midnight.
- 5 I've invited Julia (come) to the cinema with us.
- 6 Can you remind me (close) the windows before we leave?
- 7 My parents always encourage me (do) my best.
- 8 I can't stop (eat) chocolate.
- 9 I can't face (do) any more work.
- 10 I'm learning (drive) at the moment.
- 11 I hope (see) you soon.
- 12 I really enjoy (go) to school.

3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 A You don't need to leave this early, do you? Your train isn't for another hour.
B I know, but I always like *to get* / *getting* to the station half an hour before the train leaves.
- 1 A Did you remember *to email* / *emailing* the photo to Joanna?
B Yes, I sent it this morning.
- 2 A My computer isn't working properly. I think it's that new software.
B Have you tried *to reinstall* / *reinstalling* it?
A Yes, but it's still not right.

- 3 A This new mobile is rubbish! I really regret *to buy* / *buying* it now.
B I did warn you!
- 4 A Dave says he's coming to your party.
B Did he? I don't remember *to invite* / *inviting* him.
- 5 A Are you going to the game tonight?
B No, I tried *to get* / *getting* a ticket, but they'd sold out.

4 Completa le frasi con le espressioni verbali dei riquadri.

speaking to speaking to speak

- 0 It's good *to speak* English.
- 0 I enjoy *speaking* English.
- 0 I'm getting used *to speaking* English

to go to going going

- 1 I really want to Spain on holiday this year.
- 2 We're thinking of to Spain on holiday this year.
- 3 I'm really looking forward to Spain on holiday this year.

to play play playing

- 4 I can't stand computer games.
- 5 My parents don't let me computer games.
- 6 My parents don't allow me computer games.

to see seeing see

- 7 I can't decide which film
- 8 Is the film worth ..?
- 9 What are you looking at? Let me ..

5 Completa le frasi con il verbo corretto.

- 0 I love *going* to the cinema.
- 1 I hate to the dentist.
- 2 I love computer games in the evening.
- 3 I like English, especially with English people.
- 4 I don't like up early in the morning.
- 5 I don't mind homework.

18 Strutture verbali (87–92)

Alcuni verbi hanno diversi significati e usi. Alcuni dei più comuni sono: *get*, *have*, *make*, *do*, *take* e *go*.

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 Did you get / *make* wet when it rained?
- 1 I got / *took* a new camera from my parents for Christmas.
- 2 What time do you usually *have* / *take* dinner?
- 3 How do you *get* / *make* to work? By bus, or do you drive?
- 4 I like your new mobile. Can I *make* / *have* a look?
- 5 Can you *make* / *do* me a favour?
- 6 I *made* / *took* lots of photos on holiday.
- 7 I'm going to *make* / *do* a coffee. Do you want one?
- 8 I need to *make* / *do* some washing before I go out.
- 9 It *takes* / *makes* twenty minutes to walk to school.
- 10 Do you *make* / *take* milk in your coffee?
- 11 Blue or black? You need to *make* / *do* a decision.
- 12 How did your exam *go* / *do*?
- 13 I stayed at home last night and *made* / *did* my homework.
- 14 My new scooter can *do* / *make* 150 kilometres an hour!

2 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta di *get*, *have*, *make*, *do*, *take* o *go*.

- 0 A You're a brilliant guitarist. How did you get to be so good?
B It takes years of practice.
- 1 A Do you any sports?
B Yes, I athletics and I swimming three times a week.
- 2 A What did you your mum for her birthday?
B Some flowers. I also the cooking all day.
- 3 A Did you a good time in Rome?
B Great, but we didn't to see the Pantheon, which was a shame.
- 4 A How do you to school?
B By bus. It about ten minutes.
- 5 A How did your job interview?
B It well, I think. I don't think I any mistakes.
- 6 A Please, another biscuit.
B No, thanks, I couldn't. I've three already.
- 7 A What's the best way to to the airport?
B I'm not sure. I'll and ask my brother. He'll know.
- 8 A Did you a good time at Simona's party?
B Yeah, it was great. I lots of photos. Here, a look.

3 Scrivi le espressioni del riquadro nella colonna corretta: *make* o *do*.

an appointment	athletics
your best	breakfast/lunch
a bungee jump	a choice
a pizza /a coffee	some damage
a decision	a difference
an effort	an exercise
an excuse	someone a favour
a fuss	your homework
an impression	a list
a mess	a mistake
a noise	a phone call
some shopping	some sightseeing
a speech	some washing
some work	yoga

make	do
<i>an appointment</i>	<i>your best</i>
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4 Riscrivi le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi. Usa le espressioni dell'Esercizio 3.

- 0 I need to phone somebody.
I need to make a phone call.
- 1 I'm going to buy some things.
.....
- 2 You need to decide.
.....
- 3 Have you chosen?
.....
- 4 I did as well as I could.
.....
- 5 I was wrong.
.....

19 Discorso indiretto (97–99)

I principali verbi che introducono il discorso indiretto sono *say* (*He said he was hungry.*) e *tell* (*He told me he was hungry.*). Si usa un complemento oggetto (*me, us, Peter* ecc.) dopo *tell*.

Di norma si cambia il tempo verbale quando si usano *said* e *told* nel discorso indiretto.
'I'm tired.' → *She said she was tired.*

Quando si usano *says* e *tells* non si cambia il tempo verbale.
'I'm tired.' → *She says she's tired.*

Si riferiscono delle domande usando verbi quali *ask, want to know* e *wonder*.

'Where are you going?' → *He asked me where I was going.* Non ~~*He asked me where was I going.*~~

'Do you live near here?' → *He wanted to know if I lived near here.* Non ~~*He wanted to know did I live near here.*~~

Si usa l'infinito per riferire un imperativo.

'Stop!' → *She told me to stop.*

'Wait a minute.' → *He asked us to wait a minute.*

Altri verbi che si usano per introdurre il discorso indiretto sono *apologize, deny, invite offer, refuse, suggest, explain* ecc.

'I'll help you if you like.' → *She offered to help me.*

'Shall we go for a burger?' → *Sam suggested going for a burger.*

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 Alicia (said) told she didn't like Chinese food.
- 1 He said / told his name was Alex.
- 2 He said / told us he was from the USA.
- 3 Mr Smith said / told us that the exam is on Monday.
- 4 The TV said / told it was going to rain later today.
- 5 Teresa says / tells me it's your birthday tomorrow.
- 6 Simon says / tells he's going on holiday next week.

2 Riferisci queste frasi.

- 0 'I'm thirsty.'
He said he was thirsty.
- 1 'I'm exhausted.'
She said
- 2 'I'm going to be late for school tomorrow.'
I told the teacher
- 3 'We're going to the cinema tonight.'
Antonio said they
- 4 'Tom's taking his driving test tomorrow.'
Sam tells me
- 5 'I'm getting a new camera for my birthday.'
Sophia says
- 6 'Send the photo to Federica.'
He told me
- 7 'Wait here for a minute.'
She asked us
- 8 'Be quiet!'
The teacher told us
- 9 'I don't like it.'
She said
- 10 'I'll see you at the party.'
Freddie said

3 Riferisci queste domande.

- 0 'How old are you?'
He asked me how old I was.
- 1 'What's Alice's email address?'
She asked me
- 2 'Where does Patricia live?'
He wanted to know
- 3 'Do you want to go for a pizza?'
He asked me
- 4 'Have you finished your project?'
Mr Jones wanted to know
- 5 'Do you speak English?'
She wanted to know
- 6 'Are you going out tonight?'
He asked me

4 Riferisci quanto è stato detto usando i verbi del riquadro.

apologize invite refuse offer promise
deny suggest

- 0 'I won't tell anyone. I promise.'
He promised not to tell anyone.
- 1 'Shall we go for a pizza?'
Jane
- 2 'I'm sorry for being late.'
Martin
- 3 'Do you want to come to my party?'
Sara
- 4 'I'll help you if you like.'
She
- 5 'I'm not going to tell you.'
My brother
- 6 'I didn't break the window.'
Sam

20 Periodo ipotetico e wish (101–104)

Si usano il periodo ipotetico generale e di primo tipo per parlare di fatti e situazioni che sono sempre vere, per situazioni presenti e per possibili situazioni future (*If it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go for a picnic. If you're tired, go to bed.*).

Si usano il periodo ipotetico di secondo e terzo tipo per parlare di situazioni ipotetiche o irreali (*If I were you, I'd go to bed. If I'd worked harder, I'd have passed my exams.*).

Si usano *wish* e *if only* per esprimere:

- un desiderio attuale (*I wish I had more money.*)
- il desiderio che qualcosa si verifici o cambi (*I wish it would stop raining.*)
- un desiderio al passato (*I wish I'd worked harder.*)

1 Abbina l'inizio e la fine delle frasi.

- 0 If it wasn't raining, _____ the plants would die.
If it didn't rain, _____ we could go for a walk.
- 1 I'm sure if you work hard, _____ you'll pass the exam.
If you get above 50%, _____ you pass the exam.
- 2 If I were you, _____ I'd go to bed.
If you're tired, _____ go to bed
- 3 If I had time, _____ I'll help you.
If I have time, _____ I'd help you.
- 4 If we'd left on time, _____ we won't be late.
If we leave on time, _____ we wouldn't have been late.

2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Le frasi si riferiscono a situazioni reali o possibili.

- 0 If I see (see) Tony, I'll give (give) him your message.
- 1 If we _____ (miss) the bus, we _____ (be) late.
- 2 If you _____ (be) hungry, _____ (get) something to eat.
- 3 If I _____ (have) time later, I _____ (help) you with your work.
- 4 If you _____ (not understand) the exercise, _____ (ask) the teacher.
- 5 What _____ (you/do) if it _____ (rain) tomorrow?

3 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Le frasi si riferiscono a situazioni irreali o ipotetiche.

- 0 If I had (have) more money, I'd get (get) a new mobile.
- 1 If I _____ (win) the lottery, I _____ (buy) a house with a big garden.
- 2 If you _____ (speak) perfect English, you _____ (not need) to study it.
- 3 If I _____ (have) more free time, I _____ (read) a lot more.

- 4 If I _____ (get up) earlier this morning, I _____ (not be) late for school.
- 5 We _____ (not get) lost yesterday if we _____ (take) a map with us.
- 6 If I _____ (work) harder, I _____ (not fail) my exam.

4 Non sei contento di queste situazioni. Esprimi un desiderio per ciascuna di esse.

- 0 It's raining.
_____ *I wish it wasn't raining.*
- 1 Your computer isn't working.

- 2 You don't have a scooter.

- 3 It's Monday morning.

- 4 It isn't Friday.

- 5 You didn't pass your driving test.

- 6 You spent all your money.

5 Completa le frasi usando le espressioni del riquadro.

go to Australia	buy a sports car
be able to go to	university
be an actor	read more books
go to the beach	be the Pope

- 0 If I could visit any country, I'd go to Australia.
- 1 If I won the lottery,

- 2 If I pass all my exams,

- 3 If I had more free time,

- 4 If it's nice at the weekend,

- 5 If I could meet anyone famous,

- 6 If I could have any job,

21 Nomi (106–108)

Nomi numerabili e non numerabili

I nomi numerabili hanno due forme: singolare e plurale. Si possono usare con *a/an* o con un numero.
I've got a brother and two sisters.

I nomi non numerabili hanno una sola forma. Non si possono usare con *a/an* o con un numero.
We need some milk. I love music.

Plurali

La maggior parte dei nomi formano il plurale aggiungendo *-s* (*car* → *cars*). Ci sono però dei nomi che, in base a come terminano, formano il plurale aggiungendo *-es* o *-ies* (*bus* → *buses*, *city* → *cities*). Ci sono numerosi plurali irregolari (*man* → *men*, *person* → *people*).

Possessivi: 's e the ... of ...

Di norma si usa 's per persone, animali, negozi, le case delle persone ed espressioni di tempo.
This is my brother's school. Good luck in Friday's exam! I'm going to the doctor's. Let's meet at Ben's. This is Chris's room.

Nota che quando un nome termina in *-s* perché è alla forma plurale, si aggiunge ' senza *-s*.
This is my parents' room.

Di norma si usa *the ... of ...* per gli oggetti (*What's the title of the book? My desk is at the back of the class.*). Dopo un nome singolare che termina in *-s* si usa 's.

1 Scrivi *a/an* con i nomi numerabili e *some* con i nomi non numerabili.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 <u>a</u> room | 7 _____ job |
| 0 <u>some</u> accommodation | 8 _____ money |
| 1 _____ advice | 9 _____ season |
| 2 _____ car | 10 _____ spaghetti |
| 3 _____ euro | 11 _____ suggestion |
| 4 _____ homework | 12 _____ traffic |
| 5 _____ idea | 13 _____ nice weather |
| 6 _____ information | 14 _____ work |

2 Scrivi *-s* quando è necessario.

- I need to get some money _____. I've got some dollars _____, but no euro _____.
- The car was full of luggage _____. We all had lots of bag _____ and suitcase _____.
- Steve made some great suggestion _____ about applying for university and he gave me some useful advice _____.
- The tourist office had lots of information _____ and gave us some great idea _____ for things to do.
- We had great accommodation _____ on holiday. All the room _____ had lots of furniture _____, including a dining table and some chair _____.
- Sean has got brown hair _____ and green eye _____.
- I've got lots of homework _____ to do. It's some grammar exercise _____ and some research _____ for my project.

3 Scrivi la forma plurale di questi nomi.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 0 book <u>books</u> | 8 wish _____ |
| 1 school _____ | 9 city _____ |
| 2 coach _____ | 10 child _____ |
| 3 party _____ | 11 woman _____ |
| 4 class _____ | 12 man _____ |
| 5 monkey _____ | 13 person _____ |
| 6 knife _____ | 14 foot _____ |
| 7 box _____ | 15 tooth _____ |

4 Immagina di aver trovato tutte questi oggetti ad una festa e completa il dialogo.

student student student student
student student student student
Name: **Luke Brown** ident
student student student student
student student student student
identity identity identity identity
identity identity identity identity
identity identity identity identity
identity identity identity identity
identity identity identity identity

Guido Rossi ity
identity identity identity identity
identity identity identity identity

RICK SMITH

This book belongs to:
James

- Look at all these things left at the party.
- Whose are they?
- Well, the student card is ⁰ Luke's. And this identity card is ¹ _____.
- And that jacket? Has it got a name in it?
- Yes, it's ² _____.
- And the book?
- Just a minute, let me see. Oh, it's ³ _____.

5 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Peter's house is at the end of this road / *this road's end*.
- Have you read the *paper of today* / *today's paper*?
- Did you go to the *party of Federica* / *Federica's party*?
- We always sit at the *back of the classroom* / *classroom's back*.
- Are you going on the *school trip of next week* / *next week's school trip*?
- What's the *sister of Tina's name* / *the name of the sister of Tina* / *Tina's sister's name*?
- Are you going to *Karl's and Janet's* / *Karl and Janet's* wedding?
- Are those the *children's* / *childrens'* books?
- Is this your *parents's* / *parents'* car?

22 Articoli (110–112)

A/an si usa quando chi parla o chi ascolta (o entrambi) non sono a conoscenza in modo specifico della cosa di cui si sta parlando (*Have you got a car?*). *The* si usa quando sia chi parla sia chi ascolta sanno specificamente di che cosa si sta parlando (*I'm going to wash the car.*).

Si omette l'articolo quando si parla di qualcosa in senso generale (*I love pizza.*).

Ci sono casi specifici in cui si usa *a/an*, *the* o si omette l'articolo (*He's a teacher. I've got a headache. I play the piano. The Egyptians invented paper. What time is dinner? I don't like yellow.*).

1 Completa le frasi con *a/an* o *the*.

- 0 A What does your dad do?
B He's a lawyer.
- 1 A Have you got a laptop?
B Yes, I have.
- 2 A Which is your coat?
B It's a red one over there on a sofa.
- 3 A Here's a money I borrowed from you last week.
B Oh, thanks.
- 4 A Does your country have a king or queen?
B No, it doesn't. It's a republic so it has a president.
- 5 A Do you play a musical instrument?
B Yes, I play a piano.
- 6 A We're going to see a film tonight. Do you want to come?
B Which one?
A Oh, a new one with Johnny Depp. I can't remember a name of it. We're meeting outside a ABC cinema at 7.30.
- 7 A Have you got a computer games console?
B Yes, I've got two. I've got a old one and a new one. I prefer a new one. a games are better.
- 8 A We stayed in a fantastic hotel in Paris. a food was amazing, and it had a swimming pool on the roof.
B What was a name of a hotel? I'll tell my parents. They're thinking of going to Paris for a few days in a summer.

2 Completa le frasi con *the* o – (se non c'è bisogno dell'articolo).

- 0 A Do you enjoy the school?
B Yes, I do. The lessons are fun.
- 1 A Would you like a coffee?
B Yes, thanks.
A Do you take a milk and a sugar?
B Just a milk, please.
- 2 A What's your favourite colour?
B a blue.
- 3 A Do you know who invented a electric guitar?
B Yes, it was Adolph Rickenbacker in a 1930s.

- 4 A Is a tulip the national flower of a UK?
B No, it's a rose.
- 5 A Does your brother live at a home?
B No, he's at a university in Rome. He's studying a chemistry.
- 6 A What kind of a music do you listen to?
B Well, a 90% of the time I listen to a rock. Mostly a bands like Green Day and Nirvana. But I occasionally listen to a classical music.

3 Completa le informazioni sul Regno Unito con *a/an*, *the* o – (se non c'è bisogno dell'articolo).

UK facts

- 0 The population of the UK is about 60 million.
- 1 a London is a capital city of a United Kingdom. It is in a south-east of a country and has a area of 1,600 km².
- 2 London has a population of about eight million. It is a biggest city in a European Union and a 25th largest city in a world.
- 3 a UK is a constitutional monarchy, which means it has a monarch. a King or Queen lives in a Buckingham Palace in a centre of a London.
- 4 The UK also has a Prime Minister, who is a leader of a government. a Prime Minister lives at a number 10 Downing Street.
- 5 a highest mountain in a UK is a Ben Nevis in a Scotland. a longest river is a Thames, which flows through a London.
- 6 a football is a national sport. a England won a World Cup in a 1966. a rugby and a cricket are also very popular in a UK.
- 7 a main celebration in a UK is a Christmas. Traditionally, a families get together and buy each other a presents.
- 8 a UK is generally quite expensive and everyday expenses such as a clothes, a food and a travel generally cost more than in a rest of Europe.
- 9 a British children go to a school from the age of 5 to 16. About a 25% stay at a school for another two years and then go to a university.

23 Quantificatori (114–118)

Si usano i quantificatori per parlare di quantità (*some people, a few cars, a little rain, every student, all the children, both bags*).

Some e any

Si usa di norma *some* nelle frasi affermative (*I've got some money.*) e *any* nelle frasi negative e interrogative (*I haven't got any money. Have you got any money?*). Ma si usa *some* per domande che sono richieste e offerte e quando ci si aspetta una domanda positiva con *yes* (*Can I borrow some money?*).

Le regole per *some* e *any* valgono anche per *something, anything, somewhere, anyone, nothing* ecc.

Many, much, a lot, a few e a little

Si usano *many* e *a few* con i nomi numerabili (*many cars, a few friends*), mentre si usano *much* e *a little* con i nomi non numerabili (*much money, a little rain*). Si usa *a lot/lots (of)* sia con i nomi numerabili sia con i nomi non numerabili.

A volte è possibile usare un quantificatore senza un nome (*There's no milk. I'll go and buy some. Did you have any rain? ~ Yes, a little.*).

1 Completa le frasi usando *some, any, someone, something* o *anything*.

- 0 A Have you got any decaffeinated coffee?
B Yes, there's some in the kitchen cupboard.
- 1 A Have you got _____ brothers and sisters?
B Yes, two sisters.
- 2 A Are there _____ cafés near here?
B Yes, there are _____ near the river.
- 3 A Is there _____ good on TV tonight?
B Yes, there's a good film on at 9.30.
- 4 A I haven't got _____ money for the bus fare.
Could I borrow _____?
B I'm afraid I haven't got _____ Sorry.
- 5 A _____ phoned for you earlier.
B Did they leave a message?
A Yes, they said _____ about a party next weekend. I wrote it down on a piece of paper.

2 Completa le frasi usando *many, much, a lot, a few* o *a little*.

- 0 A How much money have you got on you?
B Just a few euros.
- 1 A How _____ students are there in your class?
B About 25.
- 2 A Would you like some more coffee?
B Yes, just _____.
- 3 A Did you spend _____ money last night?
B No, not _____.
- 4 A Have you got _____ CDs?
B Only _____ – 3 or 4, I think. But my mum and dad have got _____ – over 500.
- 5 A I didn't know _____ people at the party last night.
B No, me neither. I just knew _____ people from school.

3 Riscrivi le frasi usando una parola del riquadro facendo attenzione alle quantità indicate.

no a few a little a lot of

- 0 I've got about 300 DVDs.
I've got a lot of DVDs.
- 1 I've got about a euro on me.
I've got _____.
- 2 Suzy's been to about 20 countries.
Suzy's been to _____.
- 3 I've got two or three pairs of shoes.
I've got _____.
- 4 I've never been to a football match.
I've been to _____.
- 5 We spoke for one or two minutes.
We spoke for _____.
- 6 Jim's got about 5000 songs on his MP3 player.
Jim's got _____.
- 7 It didn't rain yesterday.
We had _____.
- 8 It rained for about five minutes yesterday.
We had _____.

4 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 My sister and I (both) / *all* do ballet.
- 1 Let's get a taxi. There aren't *no* / *any* buses.
- 2 It's a secret. Don't tell *anyone* / *no one*.
- 3 How *many* / *much* times have you been to France?
- 4 I've seen *each* / *all* the Harry Potter films.
- 5 *Most* / *Most of* Italian people like football.
- 6 A Did you do *every* / *all* your homework?
B Yes, *every* / *all* exercise.
- 7 A How *much* / *many* brothers have you got?
B Two. They're *each* / *both* younger than me.
- 8 A Tea or coffee?
B *Neither* / *None*, thanks. I've just had a drink.
- 9 A How shall we get to the party?
B Well, we can *both* / *either* walk *or* / *and* go by bike.
- 10 A Is there *many* / *any* wine left?
B *Not any* / *None*, I'm afraid.

24 Pronomi e possessivi (120–124)

I pronomi personali soggetto (*I, he, she* ecc.) precedono sempre il verbo, mentre i pronomi complemento oggetto (*me, him, her* ecc.) seguono sempre il verbo (*I saw him. She gave me a book.*).

I pronomi riflessivi si usano come complemento di un verbo riflessivo (*I enjoyed myself.*) oppure dopo il complemento di un verbo (*I fixed the computer myself.*).

Gli aggettivi possessivi vanno sempre prima del nome a cui si riferiscono (*This is my coat.*), mentre l'aggettivo possessivo si usa da solo (*This is mine.*).

1 Completa la tabella.

Pronomi personali soggetto	Pronomi personali oggetto	Pronomi riflessivi	Aggettivi possessivi	Pronomi possessivi
I	me	5	my	10
you	2	yourself/yourselfs	your	11
he	him	himself	7	his
^o she	her	herself	8	hers
it	3	6	its	–
¹	us	ourselves	9	ours
they	4	themselves	their	12

2 Completa le frasi con il pronome complemento oggetto mancante.

- I've lost my ID card. Have you seen it ?
- This is my friend Sue. I am in the same class as _____.
- Where are my keys? I can't find _____.
- I'm not going to Jane's party. She didn't invite _____.
- I like your new mobile. When did you get _____?
- Do you need a lift to the station? I can take _____.
- I need to speak to John. Have you seen _____?
- We're lost. Can you help _____?

3 Completa i dialoghi usando l'aggettivo o il pronome possessivo corretto.

- A Is your house number 16?

B No, ours is number 18.
- A Do you know Andrew Jones?

B No, but I know _____ brother, Billy.
- A Is this Sam and Dave's house?

B No, the door's blue. _____ door is red.
- A Whose is this laptop?

B It's _____. I bought it last week. It's the same as _____, isn't it?

A Yes, exactly the same. I'm really pleased with it.
- A Is this Sarah's mobile?

B No, _____ is silver. But Roberto's got a black one like that. Maybe it's _____.
- A Have you seen _____ shoes? I can't find them.

B There are some shoes under the table. Are they _____?

A No, they're not _____. They're Alison's.
- A Can I borrow _____ bike to cycle to town?

B Yes, of course. But what's wrong with _____?

A Oh, mine's got a flat tyre.

4 Completa le frasi usando il pronome riflessivo corretto.

- No one helped me with my homework. I did it myself.
- Let me introduce _____: I'm Giorgio.
- She hasn't had a skiing lesson in her life. She taught _____.
- I made the tiramisu _____. I didn't buy it.
- Don't blame _____. It wasn't your fault.
- We really enjoyed _____ at the party. It was great.
- Carla and Jacob fixed the computer _____. No one helped them.

5 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Which seats are *we / our / ours*?
- Is this *you / your / yours* bag?
- Is this mobile *your / yours / yourselves*?
- I installed the new software *me / mine / myself*.
- Can you help *we / us / our*, please? I think *ourselves / us / we* are lost.
- This isn't *me / mine / my* coffee. Is it *your / yours / yourself*?
- I cut *me / myself / mine* while I was shaving this morning.
- If you see Martin, can you ask *he / his / him* to call *myself / my / me*?
- Did you say *you / your / yours* wanted Angela's email address? Well, I've got *she / her / hers* brother's email address, but I haven't got *she / her / hers*.

25 Preposizioni (126–128, 130–134)

Si usano le preposizioni per parlare di:

- luogo e ubicazione (*My keys are on the table. I live in Rome.*)
- movimento (*I went to the UK. We ran through the park.*)
- tempo (*I was born in 2001. Let's meet at 6.30. I saw him on Friday.*)

Le preposizioni si usano inoltre:

- prima di un nome (*Christopher's on the phone. What's the answer to question 6?*)
- dopo un verbo (*Do you believe in ghosts? I lent my bike to Frank.*)
- dopo un aggettivo (*I'm excited about my holiday. I'm not interested in music.*)

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- I live in at Leeds.
- My school is *over / next* to a park.
- I'll meet you *at / on* the bus station.
- We went *to / at* a restaurant last night.
- Let's meet *to / at* the cinema *to / at* 6.30.
- I live *at / in* Oxford. *Near / Through* the city centre *at / in* Green Street.
- I usually walk *to / at* school. But sometimes I go *with / by* bike.
- My birthday is *in / on* April. *On / At* the 15th.
- I translated the song *in / into* Italian.
- I'm going *at / to* a party *at / on* Saturday.
- The film starts *in / after* ten minutes.
- We're going *in / to* France *during / for* two weeks *at / in* the summer. *From / For* the 13th *at / to* the 27th August.
- A Where do I get *off / out* the bus?
B There's a stop *opposite / under* my house.

2 Scrivi dove si trovano gli oggetti raffigurati. Usa *There's a* e le parole date.



- There's a vase on the table. vase/table
- _____ cat/table
- _____ picture/wall
- _____ bag/floor
- _____ pair of boots/bag
- _____ mirror/fireplace

3 Completa le frasi in modo che siano vere per te.

- I was born in Rome (place)
- I was born _____ (year)
- My birthday is _____ (month)
- My birthday is _____ (date)
- I live _____ (place)
- My school is _____ (street)
- I go to school _____ (start time + finish time)
- Last weekend, I went _____ (place)
- I usually go to bed _____ (time)

4 Completa le frasi usando la preposizione corretta.

- I came here by bike.
- I go to school _____ foot.
- There's a good film _____ TV tonight.
- Jack and Katie are _____ love!
- The coffee machine is _____ of order _____ the moment.
- I prefer physics _____ chemistry.
- Who does this coat belong _____?
- I listen _____ music all the time.
- I've borrowed €30 _____ my brother.
- Jim spends all his money _____ magazines.
- Are you interested _____ astrology?
- I'm feeling nervous _____ my driving test.
- Pisa is famous _____ the Leaning Tower.
- I'm quite good _____ tennis, but I'm useless _____ squash.
- What's your opinion _____ the new Arctic Monkeys album?
- Look at this photo _____ Ian when he was a baby!

5 Abbina l'inizio e la fine delle frasi.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 I believe <u>c</u> | a to rock music. |
| 1 I'm interested _____ | b at tennis. |
| 2 I generally listen _____ | c in miracles. |
| 3 I generally spend money _____ | d of spiders. |
| 4 I'm afraid _____ | e on clothes. |
| 5 I'm good _____ | f of winning the lottery. |
| 6 I dream _____ | g in astronomy. |
| 7 I'm fed up _____ | h of passing my exams. |
| 8 I'm proud _____ | i with this weather. |

26 Phrasal verbs (136–137)

Un *phrasal verb* è un verbo + particella (*on, in, off, up* ecc.) che, unite, hanno un significato specifico.

Alcuni *phrasal verbs* sono intransitivi e non reggono un complemento.

I grew up in Florence. We set off at 5.30. Can you speak up?

Alcuni *phrasal verbs* sono transitivi e non devono reggere un complemento.

Turn the music down. Did you hand in your homework? Can you look after my bag for a few minutes?

Un *phrasal verb* in tre parti è formato da verbo + particella + particella.

The printer has run out of ink. I need to get on with my work.

1 Completa le frasi con un *phrasal verb* dei riquadri.

get up go off grew up meet up
set off wake up

- 0 What time did you wake up this morning?
- 1 What time did you _____ this morning?
- 2 I _____ in Rome, but I live in Milan now.
- 3 What time did you _____ for school this morning?
- 4 Sorry I'm late. My alarm clock didn't _____.
- 5 Let's _____ at John's house at 6.30.

fill in give up hand in hang up
put on turn down

- 6 Can you _____ this form, please?
- 7 You need to _____ smoking.
- 8 It's cold outside. _____ your coat _____.
- 9 The music's too loud. _____ it _____.
- 10 Where can I _____ my coat?
- 11 We need to _____ our homework _____ on Friday.

do without look after look into take after

- 12 Can you _____ my bag for a few minutes?
- 13 I'll _____ the situation for you.
- 14 I _____ my mother more than my father.
- 15 I always need a coffee in the morning. I can't _____ it.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 A Can you *look at* / *look after* my cat for me?
B Sure, no problem.
- 1 A I can't hear the TV.
B Here's the remote. *Turn it up* / *Switch it up*.
- 2 A What does 'synecdoche' mean?
B I don't know. *Look after it* / *Look it up* in the dictionary.
- 3 A How many people *turned up* / *turned in* for the meeting?
B Oh, about ten, I think.
- 4 A Shall I *put my shoes off* / *take my shoes off*?
B No, that's OK.
- 5 A I got 95% in the English exam.
B Oh, stop *showing up* / *showing off*.
- 6 A Can I see that football magazine you were reading?
B Oh, sorry. I *threw it away* / *put it off* when I finished it.

- 7 A Do you like this dress?
B Yes, *try it out* / *try it on* and see what it looks like.
- 8 A Where did you find that old photo?
B Oh, I *ran into* / *came across* it when I was *tidying up* / *washing up* my room yesterday.

3 Completa i dialoghi con i *phrasal verbs* in tre parti del riquadro.

carry on with catch up with come up with
get back from get back to get on with
look forward to run out of

- 0 A What shall we do?
B Well, we need to come up with a plan.
- 1 A Do you _____ your neighbours?
B Yes. They're really friendly.
- 2 A When did you _____ your holiday?
B Yesterday, actually.
- 3 A Are you going to _____ your piano lessons?
B Yes, after the Easter holiday.
- 4 A The photocopier has _____ paper.
B OK, I'll put some more in.
- 5 A I'll _____ you as soon as I hear any news.
B OK. I _____ hearing from you then.
- 6 A Do you think Arsenal will _____ Chelsea in the league?
B No. They're ten points behind and there are only six games to play.

4 Completa i titoli di giornale con i *phrasal verbs* del riquadro.

goes off called off cut down on
gets back to looking into sets off

- 0 Bomb goes off in city centre. 20 injured
- 1 Presidential visit _____ due to security concern
- 2 Police _____ football corruption
- 3 **Man** _____ **on round-the-world swim**
- 4 President _____ work after two weeks in hospital
- 5 Public advised to _____ coffee consumption

27 Aggettivi (139–148)

Esistono svariate regole che riguardano gli aggettivi. Le più importanti da ricordare sono:

- Si usano gli aggettivi prima di un nome (*a blue door, a fantastic book*) o dopo *be* e alcuni altri verbi (*I'm hungry. You look tired.*).
- Nelle domande, si può mettere l'aggettivo dopo un nome o un pronome (*Is your teacher nice? Is she nice?*).
- Sono invariabili (*It's a different colour. They are different colours.*).
- Si forma il comparativo degli aggettivi aggiungendo *-er* o *more* (*It's older. It's more interesting.*), e il superlativo aggiungendo *-est* o *the most* (*It's the oldest. It's the most interesting.*).

1 Riscrivi e unisci le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi.

- 0 We live in a house. It's modern.
We live in a modern house.
- 1 I've got a bike. It's red.

- 2 I've got a laptop. It's new.

- 3 They live in a village. It's very small.

- 4 I bought some apples. They're delicious.

- 5 I met a girl last night. She's beautiful.

2 Scrivi le domande usando i suggerimenti dati e la forma corretta di *be*.

- 0 How was the exhibition? *Was it interesting?*
 it / interesting
- 1 I like your shoes. _____?
 they / new
- 2 How was your holiday? _____?
 the weather / good
- 3 Why did you go to bed early? _____?
 you / tired
- 4 How was the restaurant? _____?
 it / expensive
- 5 How was school today? _____?
 the exam / OK

3 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza delle parole in corsivo.

- 0 Italy *is bigger than* the UK. *big*
- 1 Football _____ rugby. *popular*
- 2 The Coliseum _____
 the Pantheon. *old*
- 3 Gold _____ silver. *expensive*
- 4 Italy _____ the UK. *sunny*
- 5 Skiing _____ ice skating. *dangerous*
- 6 Fruit _____ sweets. *good for you*

4 Completa le frasi usando una parola da ciascun riquadro. Usa la forma superlativa degli aggettivi.

big big high long poisonous valuable

*animal city country mountain painting
 planet river*

- 0 Jupiter *is the biggest planet* in the solar system.
- 1 The Po _____ in Italy.
- 2 Ben Nevis _____ in the UK.
- 3 Ukraine _____ country in Europe.
- 4 *La Gioconda* _____ in the world.
- 5 The tree frog _____ in the world.

5 Scrivi delle frasi in cui confronti l'Italia e il Regno Unito. Usa gli aggettivi in corsivo.

- 0 _____ *The UK is smaller than Italy.*
small
- 1 _____
big
- 2 _____
hot
- 3 _____
expensive
- 4 _____
mountainous
- 5 _____
good at football

6 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 Harriet's got *brown hair* / *hair brown*.
- 1 I've got *a red bike* / *a bike red*.
- 2 The film was *bored* / *boring*.
- 3 She lives in a *beautiful Tuscan* / *Tuscan beautiful* villa.
- 4 Let's not go swimming. The sea is *too* / *enough* cold.
- 5 I'm not *enough rich* / *rich enough* to buy a sports car.
- 6 Phew! It's *such hot* / *so hot* today.
- 7 It's *such a lovely day* / *so lovely a day*.
- 8 I'm not *interested* / *interesting* in football.
- 9 Canada is *more big* / *more bigger* / *bigger* than the USA.
- 10 Books are *better* / *more better* / *more good* than films.
- 11 I'm not going out tonight. I'm *such tired* / *too tired* / *tired enough*.
- 12 *Is dinner ready* / *Is ready dinner* / *Ready is dinner*?

28 Avverbi (150–155)

- In genere gli avverbi di modo (*slowly, carefully, well* ecc.) vanno dopo il verbo e i relativi complementi (*I read the book quickly.*).
- In genere gli avverbi di luogo (*in Italy, at home, here* ecc.) e di tempo (*at 6 o'clock, on Friday, at the moment* ecc.) vanno dopo il verbo (*I went to Rome yesterday.*).
- Gli avverbi di frequenza (*occasionally, usually* ecc.) vanno di solito prima del verbo, ma dopo *be* (*I occasionally play tennis. I am always punctual.*).
- Gli avverbi rafforzativi (*very, really, extremely* ecc.) si mettono subito prima della parola che modificano (*It's very cold. I really enjoyed the film.*).
- Gli avverbi di tempo relativo (*already, yet, just, soon* ecc.) hanno posizioni diverse: si mette in genere *already, still* e *just* immediatamente prima del verbo principale ma dopo il verbo *be* (*I've already had lunch. I am still hungry.*). Si mette in genere *yet* e *soon* alla fine della frase (*I haven't eaten yet. Dinner will be ready soon.*).

1 Riscrivi le frasi aggiungendo gli avverbi nella posizione corretta.

- 0 He walks to school. usually
 He usually walks to school.
- 1 He drinks coffee. never
- 2 I am late for school. never
- 3 She speaks English. very well
- 4 I'm meeting Sara. outside school at 5 o'clock
- 5 The film was good. really
- 6 We had a pizza. in Café Uno yesterday
- 7 I play tennis. usually twice a week
- 8 It's raining. quite heavily at the moment
- 9 I saw Peter. in town on Saturday
- 10 We have had lunch. already
- 11 I haven't had lunch. yet
- 12 It's hot! so today

2 Riscrivi le risposte di Sally in terza persona usando le informazioni nelle domande di Joe e gli avverbi dati.

- 0 Joe: Have you been to the UK? Sally: Twice.
 Sally's been to the UK twice.
- 1 J: Have you been to France? S: Once.
- 2 J: Do you walk to school? S: Generally.
- 3 J: Are you ever late for school? S: Occasionally.
- 4 J: Do you ever cook pasta? S: Every day!

- 5 J: Does it snow where you live? S: Never.
- 6 J: Are good at maths? S: Not very.
- 7 J: Are you hungry? S: Yes, really hungry.
- 8 J: Do you speak German well? S: Quite.
- 9 J: Do you like football? S: Yes, a lot.
- 10 J: Are your parents strict? S: Yes, very.
- 11 J: Can you surf? S: Yes, quite well.
- 12 J: Can you type? S: Yes, slowly.
- 13 J: Do you play the guitar? S: Yes, badly.
- 14 J: Do you speak Italian? S: Yes, fluently.

3 Riscrivi le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi usando *already, just, still* o *yet*.

- 0 I finished lunch a few minutes ago.
 I've just had lunch.
- 1 It hasn't stopped raining yet.
 It's still raining.
- 2 I saw the film before.
 I've already seen it.
- 3 Have you finished using the computer?
 Are you done yet?
- 4 Thomas arrived a few seconds ago.
 Thomas has just arrived.
- 5 I still haven't sent the email.
 I haven't sent it yet.

29 Frasi relative (157–161)

Ci sono due tipi di frasi relative.

Una frase relativa determinativa dà informazioni su qualcosa che descrive esattamente la persona o l'oggetto di cui stiamo parlando. Si usa il pronome relativo *who* (per le persone), *which* (per le cose) e *that* (per persone e cose).

Here's the book that I told you about. A botanist is someone who studies plants.

Si può omettere il pronome relativo quando la parola che segue è soggetto (*you, we, I, Sue* ecc.).

There's the café we went to last week. o There's the café that we went to last week.

Si possono usare gli avverbi *where* e *when* in un modo analogo ai pronomi relativi.

This is the church where my parents got married.

Christmas is a time when families get together.

Si usa **una frase relativa esplicativa** per dare informazioni supplementari, non essenziali, su qualcuno o qualcosa. Si usa il pronome relativo *who* (per le persone) e *which* (per le cose).

Non si usa *that* nelle frasi relative esplicative.

I'm from Treeton, which is a village near Sheffield.

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 I don't like bars *who* / ~~*that*~~ play loud music.
- 1 A zoologist is someone *which* / *who* studies animals.
- 2 I live in Ely, *which* / *who* is a town near Cambridge.
- 3 The people *where* / *who* live next door are very friendly.
- 4 My favourite city is Varanasi, *which* / *who* is in India.
- 5 I don't like people *which* / *who* are dishonest.
- 6 I want a computer *which* / *who* doesn't crash.
- 7 I love films *where* / *which* have a lot of special effects.
- 8 This is the café *where* / *which* we had lunch last week.

2 Rispondi alle domande usando *someone, something* o *an animal*, un pronome relativo e le informazioni del riquadro.

He/She doesn't believe in God.
He/she doesn't eat meat.
He/She looks after your children.
It measures the temperature.
It protects your computer.
He/She writes for a newspaper.
It's an animal that eats both meat and plants.

- 0 What's a vegetarian?
It's someone who doesn't eat meat.
- 1 What's a journalist?
.....
- 2 What's a firewall?
..... from viruses.
- 3 What's an omnivore?
.....
- 4 What's an atheist?
.....
- 5 What's a thermometer?
.....
- 6 What's a babysitter?
..... while you are out.

3 Riscrivi e unisci le due frasi in modo da formare una frase relativa. Metti il pronome relativo tra parentesi se può essere omesso.

- 0 Here's the DVD. You wanted to borrow it.
Here's the DVD (that) you wanted to borrow.
- 1 Here's the money. You lent it to me at the weekend.
.....
- 2 I met someone yesterday. She knows you.
.....
- 3 Is this the exercise? The teacher asked us to do it.
.....
- 4 This is the hotel. We stayed here last year.
.....
- 5 I'm reading a book at the moment. You'd really like it.
.....
- 6 Look, there's the café. I was telling you about it.
.....

4 Riscrivi e unisci le due frasi in modo da formare una frase relativa esplicativa.

- 0 I did some homework last night. It was very difficult.
I did some homework last night, which was very difficult.
- 1 I went skiing at the weekend. It was great fun.
.....
- 2 I live with Sam and Dave. They are also students.
.....
- 3 She's from Surinam. It's a small country in South America.
.....
- 4 I failed my exam. It was a disaster.
.....
- 5 I bought the car for €2000. It's pretty cheap.
.....
- 6 My favourite actor is Orlando Bloom. He's British actually.
.....

30 Coesione (163–166)

Si usano le congiunzioni per collegare le idee e azioni all'interno di una frase. Ecco alcuni esempi:

- espressioni di frequenza: *first, then, next, finally, after that, before, after, while, when*
First turn left, then cross the bridge.
Before you leave, turn off the lights.
- 'addizione': *and, as well, too, also, in addition, furthermore*
I like coffee and I like tea as well.

- contrasto: *but, though, yet, however, despite*
I drink coffee but I don't like tea.
It's the capital. However, it's not the biggest city.
- finalità: *so (that), for, in order to*
I'm leaving now so I can get the bus.
- causa: *because (of), due to*
We were late because of the traffic.
- conseguenza: *so, therefore, then*
We missed the bus, so we were late.

1 Completa le istruzioni usando le parole dei riquadri.

after finally first then while

Making a cup of instant coffee

⁰ *First* _____, boil the water in the kettle. ¹ _____ the water is boiling, put a teaspoon of coffee into a cup. ² _____ the water has boiled, pour the water into the cup. ³ _____ add milk and sugar as required. ⁴ _____, drink and enjoy.

after that finally first next

Using an ATM

⁵ _____, put your card into the machine and enter your PIN. ⁶ _____ select the service you want. To withdraw money, select 'cash'. ⁷ _____, enter the amount you want to withdraw. ⁸ _____, remove your card and take your money.

2 Completa le frasi con le parole dei riquadri. Puoi usarle una sola volta.

also and as well as too

- 0 I've got an acoustic _____ *and* _____ an electric guitar.
- 1 I listen to rock. I _____ listen to punk.
- 2 I listen to rock – and punk _____.
- 3 I play the guitar _____ the piano.

also as well as well as

- 4 We went shopping. Carla came with us _____.
- 5 We _____ went for lunch.
- 6 I bought a shirt _____ some jeans.

but despite though

- 7 We went for a walk _____ the rain.
- 8 The weather was terrible. We had a great time, _____.
- 9 I'd love to join you, _____ I've already eaten.

yet however despite

- 10 The players appealed for a penalty. The referee, _____, disagreed.
- 11 _____ being 2–0 ahead at half-time, Udinese lost the game 3–2.
- 12 Liverpool played very well for 90 minutes, _____ they didn't score.

3 Completa le risposte usando una parola di ciascun riquadro.

because because of due to for so so

bad weather ~~the snow~~ we had to walk
 I'm tired you don't get cold
 opening bottles of wine

- 0 A Why was the game postponed?
 B Because of the snow.
- 1 A What's a corkscrew?
 B It's _____.
- 2 A You're late!
 B Sorry. We missed the bus, _____.
- 3 A Why is the flight delayed?
 B I think it's _____ . Fog, I think.
- 4 A I'm going for a walk.
 B It's freezing. Take your coat _____.
- 5 A Why are you going to bed?
 B _____.

4 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 0 She plays the piano as well as / *as well* the violin.
- 1 Turn left at the traffic lights and *turn then* / *then turn* right.
- 2 I'll say goodbye *before leave* / *before I leave*.
- 3 I like jazz and I *as well* / *also* like classical music.
- 4 We're going for a pizza. Do you want to come *too* / *in addition*?
- 5 *But I love rugby* / *I love rugby but* I don't like football.
- 6 We wanted to go for a picnic. It was raining, *but* / *though*.
- 7 Tom did no work for his exams, *despite* / *yet* he passed them all.
- 8 I enjoyed the party *however* / *despite* feeling a little ill.
- 9 He's a multi-millionaire. *Despite* / *However*, he drives an old car.
- 10 Here's my phone number *for* / *so* you can call me later.
- 11 I didn't have lunch *because* / *because of* I wasn't hungry.
- 12 I didn't have any money, *then* / *so* I couldn't get a taxi.