

UNIT 1



Suggerimenti per lo Studio

1.	
a	Copia il vocabolario (pag. 12 e 13); solamente l'inglese.
b	Memorizza il significato di ogni parola.
c	Copri le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato.
2.	
a	Studia le regole grammaticali, pag. 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6.
b	Svolgi gli esercizi delle pag. 8 - 9 - 10 - 11.
3.	
	Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte)
4.	
	Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente.

Carmelo Mangano - <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



Teacher

My name is Bill Wilson.
I am the teacher.
You are the student.
I am English.
You are Italian.
I am a patient teacher.
You are a clever student.

Marco

My name is Marco.
Mr Wilson is my teacher.
I am Italian.
He is English.
I am a clever student.
He is a patient teacher.

Jack

My name is Jack.
I am a boy.
I am English.
I am an English boy.
I live in London.
Jane is my sister.
She is a pretty girl.

Jane

My name is Jane.
I am a girl.
I am English.
I am an English girl.
Jack is my brother.
He is a nice boy.

Insegnante

*Il mio nome è Bill Wilson.
Io sono l'insegnante.
Tu sei lo studente.
Io sono inglese.
Tu sei italiano.
Io sono un paziente insegnante.
Tu sei un bravo studente.*

Marco

*Il mio nome è Marco.
Il signor Wilson è il mio insegnante.
Io sono italiano.
Egli è inglese.
Io sono un bravo studente.
Egli è un paziente insegnante.*

Jack

*Il mio nome è Jack.
Io sono un ragazzo.
Io sono inglese.
Io sono un ragazzo inglese.
Io abito a Londra.
Jane è mia sorella.
Ella è una ragazza carina.*

Jane

*Il mio nome è Jane.
Io sono una ragazza.
Io sono inglese.
Io sono una ragazza inglese.
Jack è mio fratello.
Egli è un simpatico ragazzo.*



Jack and Jane

We are a boy and a girl.
 We are brother and sister.
 Jack and Jane are English,
 and they live in London.

Jack e Jane

*Noi siamo un ragazzo e una ragazza.
 Noi siamo fratello e sorella.
 Jack e Jane sono inglesi,
 ed (essi) abitano a Londra.*

Articolo Determinativo

the = *il, lo, la i, gli, le*

L'articolo determinativo inglese è "the", ed è invariabile.

- > **the** boy = *il ragazzo*
- the** girl = *la ragazza*
- the** boys = *i ragazzi*
- the** girls = *le ragazze*

Articolo Indeterminativo

a - an = *un, uno, una*

L'articolo indeterminativo inglese è a o an.

a

Si usa davanti a una consonante.

- > **a** boy = *un ragazzo*
- a** girl = *una ragazza*

an

*Si usa davanti ad una **vocale**.*

- > **an** apple = *una mela*
- an** orange = *un'arancia*

Nota

Le eccezioni a questa regola le vedremo in una lezione successiva.



Pronomi Personali

I = *io*
 you = *tu*
 he = *egli*
 she = *ella*
 it = *esso, essa*

we = *noi*
 you = *voi*
 they = *essi, esse*

I | *Si scrive sempre con la lettera maiuscola.*
it | *Si usa per cose, animali e neonati.*
they | *È il plurale di **he** - **she** - **it**.*

I = *io*

I am a boy. **I** am a good boy. **I** am a student. **I** am a clever student. **I** am English. **I** live in London. England is my country. **I** love England.

he = *egli (lui)*

Jack is an English boy. **He** is a good boy. **He** lives in London. **He** is a student. **He** is a clever student. **He** is European and **he** lives in Europe.

she = *ella, (lei)*

Jane is an English girl. **She** is a pretty girl. **She** lives in London. **She** is a student. **She** is a good student. **She** is European and **she** loves Europe.

it = *esso, essa*

London is a city. **It** is a big city. London is in England. **It** is in England. England is in Europe. **It** is in Europe.

we = *noi*

We (Jack and Jane) are English. **We** live in London. **We** are students. **We** are good students.

they = *essi, esse*

Jack and Jane are English. **They** live in London. **They** are students. **They** are good students. **They** are European and **they** love Europe.



you = *tu; voi; lei (forma cortese)*

*In inglese per rivolgersi a qualsiasi persona (un amico, uno sconosciuto, un superiore, un dipendente...) si usa **you**.*

***You**, si usa anche per rivolgersi a più persone.*

1. **you** = *tu*

You, Jack, are English. **You** live in London. **You** are a student. **You** are a good student.

2. **you** = *lei*

You are a teacher. **You** are English. **You** live in London. **You** are a patient teacher.

3. **you** = *voi*

You, Jack and Jane, are students. **You** are clever students. **You** are English. **You** live in London.

You are teachers. **You** are English. **You** live in London. **You** are patient teachers.

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Aggettivo Qualificativo

*L'aggettivo qualificativo è **invariabile**, e si mette **prima** del sostantivo.*

Esempio

good = *buono, buona, buoni, buone*

> a **good** boy = *un buon ragazzo*
a **good** girl = *una buona ragazza*

good boys = *buoni ragazzi*
good girls = *buone ragazze*

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Infinitive

Il verbo inglese ha una sola coniugazione.

L'infinito è sempre preceduto da to.

- > to live = *abitare*
to love = *amare*

Present Simple = *presente semplice*

1 ^a	I	love	= <i>io amo</i>
2 ^a	you	love	= <i>tu ami</i>
3 ^a	he	loves	= <i>egli ama</i>
"	she	loves	= <i>ella ama</i>
"	it	loves	= <i>esso ama</i>
1 ^a	we	love	= <i>noi amiamo</i>
2 ^a	you	love	= <i>voi amate</i>
3 ^a	they	love	= <i>essi amano</i>

Il Present Simple si forma con la forma base: "love", preceduta dal soggetto.

Alla terza persona del singolare si aggiunge una "-s"

I am English and I live in London. I love England.
England is my country.
You are Spanish and you live in Madrid. You love Spain.
He is French and he lives in Paris. He loves France.
She is German and she lives in Berlin. She loves Germany.
We are Italian and we live in Rome. We love Italy.
They are European. They live in Europe. They love Europe.

Nota

Gli aggettivi che indicano nazionalità si scrivono sempre con lettera maiuscola.

- > I am English. You are Spanish. He is American.



to be = *essere; stare*

Present Simple = *presente semplice*

1 ^a	I	am	= <i>io sono</i>	<i>io sto</i>
2 ^a	you	are	= <i>tu sei</i>	<i>tu stai</i>
3 ^a	he	is	= <i>egli è</i>	<i>egli sta</i>
"	she	is		
"	it	is		

1 ^a	we	are	= <i>noi siamo</i>	<i>noi stiamo</i>
2 ^a	you	are	= <i>voi siete</i>	<i>voi state</i>
3 ^a	they	are	= <i>essi sono</i>	<i>essi stanno</i>

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Plurale

Regola generale

Il plurale dei sostantivi si forma, generalmente, aggiungendo una "s" al singolare.

Singolare

Plurale

boy	= <i>ragazzo</i>	boys	= <i>ragazzi</i>
girl	= <i>ragazza</i>	girls	= <i>ragazze</i>
brother	= <i>fratello</i>	brothers	= <i>fratelli</i>
sister	= <i>sorella</i>	sisters	= <i>sorelle</i>
teacher	= <i>insegnante</i>	teachers	= <i>insegnanti</i>
lesson	= <i>lezione</i>	lessons	= <i>lezioni</i>
apple	= <i>mela</i>	apples	= <i>mele</i>

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the *Si pronuncia in due modi:*

ðə *Quando la parola che segue inizia per **consonante**.*

the boy, **the** girl, **the** teacher

ði *Quando la parola che segue inizia per **vocale**.*

the apple, **the** orange

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1. Jack is a clever boy. Jane is a pretty girl.
2. They are brother and sister.
3. They are English. They live in London.
4. Jack is good and clever.
5. Jane is pretty and romantic.

6. London is a big city.
7. London is in England.
8. London is in Europe.
9. It is in Europe.

10. I am French.
11. France is my country.
12. I live in Paris.

13. Madrid is in Spain. It is a Spanish city.
14. Berlin is in Germany. It is a German city.

15. A clever boy. A pretty girl. A beautiful old city.
16. A good teacher. An English lesson. A Spanish lesson.

17. Jack and Peter are English. They are English boys.
18. They are clever. They are clever boys.

19. Jane and Dora are English. They are English.
20. They are pretty. They are pretty girls.



Translation = traduzione

1. *Traduci oralmente.*
(Nella pagina seguente c'è la chiave di questa traduzione.)
2. *Copia tutta la pagina.*

1. The teacher is English. The students are Spanish.
2. The boy is clever. The girl is pretty. They are brother and sister.
3. He is English. She is English. They live in London.
4. London is a big city. It is an old city.
5. I live in Rome. I am Italian. Italy is my country.

6. A good teacher. A good boy. A good girl.
7. A big city. A big car. A big orange.

8. I am you are he is she is it is
we are you are they are
9. The brother loves the sister.
The sister loves the brother.
10. I love you love he loves
we love you love they love

11. English boys love England. They live in England.
12. French boys love France. They live in France.
13. Spanish boys love Spain. They live in Spain.
14. German boys love Germany. They live in Germany.
15. European boys love Europe. They live in Europe.
16. Jane is an English girl. She lives in London.
17. Brigitte is a French girl. She lives in Paris.
18. Greta is a German girl. She lives in Berlin.
19. Dolores is a Spanish girl. She lives in Madrid.
20. Gina is an Italian girl. She lives in Rome.



Translation = *traduzione*

1. Fai la traduzione *scritta* dall'italiano in inglese.
2. Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.
3. Fai la traduzione *orale*.

Nota *Le parole fra parentesi non si traducono.*

1. L'insegnante è inglese. Gli studenti sono spagnoli.
2. Il ragazzo è bravo. La ragazza è carina. Essi sono fratello e sorella.
3. Egli è inglese. Ella è inglese. Essi abitano a Londra.
4. Londra è una grande città. Essa è una vecchia città.
5. Io abito a Roma. Io sono italiano. (l')Italia è (il) mio paese.
6. Un buon insegnante. Un buon ragazzo. Una buona ragazza.
7. Una grande città. Una grande auto. Una grande arancia.
8. Io sono tu sei egli è ella è esso è
noi siamo voi siete essi sono
9. Il fratello ama la sorella. La sorella ama il fratello.
10. Io amo tu ami egli ama
noi amiamo voi amate essi amano
11. (I) ragazzi inglesi amano (l')Inghilterra. Essi abitano in Inghilterra.
12. (I) ragazzi francesi amano (la) Francia. Essi abitano in Francia.
13. (I) ragazzi spagnoli amano (la) Spagna. Essi abitano in Spagna.
14. (I) ragazzi tedeschi amano (la) Germania. Essi abitano in Germania.
15. (I) ragazzi europei amano l'Europa. Essi abitano in Europa.
16. Jane è una ragazza inglese. Ella abita a Londra.
17. Brigitte è una ragazza francese. Ella abita a Parigi.
18. Greta è una ragazza tedesca. Ella abita a Berlino.
19. Dolores è una ragazza spagnola. Ella abita a Madrid.
20. Gina è una ragazza italiana. Ella abita a Roma.

Nota *L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.*



Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai a pag. 15 e 16

Exercises = esercizi

Attenzione !!!

Non scrivere sul libro.

Copia le frasi in un quaderno, e inserisci le parole mancanti.

1. *Inserisci gli aggettivi mancanti.*

Esempio (New York is an **American** city.)

1. Madrid is acity.
2. Paris is a.....city.
3. London is an.....city.
4. Berlin is a.....city.
5. Rome is an.....city.

2. *Inserisci i sostantivi mancanti.*

Esempio (Washington is in **America**.)

1. London is in
2. Paris is in.....
3. Madrid is in.....
4. Berlin is in.....
5. Rome is in.....

3. *Inserisci i pronomi mancanti: I - he - she - we - they*

Esempio (Debra is an American girl, **she** lives in Boston.)

1. Brigitte is French, lives in Paris.
2. Jane is English, lives in London.
3. Jack and Jane are English, are brother and sister.
4. I am a clever student. My brother is a clever student. are clever students.
5. I am European and love Europe.
6. Pablo is Spanish and lives in Madrid.



Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai a pag. 15 e 16

Exercises = esercizi

4. Sostituisci le parole in rosso con i seguenti pronomi:
he - she - it - we - they

Esempio (Debra is a clever girl. = She is a clever girl.)

1. Jane is an English girl. Jane lives in London.
2. Joe is an American boy. Joe lives in Boston.
3. Jane and Joe are students.
4. The teacher is English. The teacher is patient.
5. I am Jack, Jane is my sister. Jane and I live in London.
6. Jack is a good boy, Jane is a pretty girl. Jack and Jane are brother and sister.
7. Jack and Jane live in London. London is a big city.
8. London is in Europe, Paris is in Europe. London and Paris are European cities.

5. Metti l'articolo indeterminativo "a" o "an"

- ... boy
- ... girl
- ... apple
- ... country
- ... English lesson
- ... city
- ... car
- ... teacher
- ... orange



Vocabulary

a - an	ə - æn / ən	<i>un, uno, una</i>
am	æm - əm	<i>sono, sto</i>
and	ænd - ənd	<i>e</i>
apple	æpl	<i>mela</i>
are	a:	<i>sei, siamo ecc.</i>
to be	tu bi:	<i>essere, stare</i>
beautiful	bju:tiful	<i>bello</i>
Berlin	bə:lɪn	<i>Berlino</i>
big	big	<i>grande</i>
boy	bɔi	<i>ragazzo</i>
brother	brʌðə	<i>fratello</i>
car	ka:	<i>automobile</i>
city	sɪti	<i>città</i>
clever	klevə	<i>bravo</i>
conversation	kɒnvəseɪʃən	<i>conversazione</i>
country	kʌntri	<i>paese (nazione)</i>
England	ɪŋglənd	<i>Inghilterra</i>
English	ɪŋglɪʃ	<i>inglese</i>
Europe	juərəp	<i>Europa</i>
European	juərəpi:ən	<i>europeo</i>
exercises	eksəsaɪzɪz	<i>esercizi</i>
first	fɜ:st	<i>primo</i>
France	fra:ns	<i>Francia</i>
French	frentʃ	<i>francese</i>
German	dʒɜ:mən	<i>tedesco</i>
girl	gɜ:l	<i>ragazza</i>
good	gud	<i>buono</i>
grammar	græmə	<i>grammatica</i>
he	hi: / hi	<i>egli</i>
I	ai	<i>io</i>
in	in	<i>in, a</i>

Vocabulary

Italian	itæliən	italiano
Italy	itəli	Italia
lesson	lesn	lezione
to live	tu li:v	abitare
London	lʌndn	Londra
to love	tu lʌv	amare
modern	mɒdən	moderno
my	mai	mio
name	neim	nome
old	ould	vecchio
one	wʌn	uno
orange	ɔrindʒ	arancia
Paris	pæris	Parigi
patient	peɪfənt	paziente
pretty	prɪti	carino
reading	ri:diŋ	lettura
romantic	roumæntɪk	romantico
Rome	roum	Roma
she	ʃi: / ʃi	ella
sister	sɪstə	sorella
Spain	speɪn	Spagna
Spanish	spæniʃ	spagnolo
student	stju:dənt	studente
teacher	ti:tʃə	insegnante
the	ðə / ði	il, lo, la, i, gli, le
they	ðei	essi, esse
translation	trænsleɪʃən	traduzione
vocabulary	voukæbjuləri	vocabolario
we	wi: / wi	noi
Wilson	wɪlsn	
you	ju: / ju / jə	= tu, voi; lei (forma cortese)



Phonetic Symbols = simboli fonetici

ʌ	sun	sole	= a
æ	cat	gatto	= un suono fra la a e la e
a:	car	auto	= a lunga
ə	a boy	un ragazzo	= suono neutro
e	pen	penna	= e breve
i	six	sei	= i breve
i:	tree	albero	= i lunga
ɒ	not	non	= o breve
o:	short	corto	= o lunga
u	put	mettere	= u breve
u:	food	cibo	= u lunga
ɜ:	girl	ragazza	= suono neutro lungo
ou	go	andare	= una piccola o, seguita da una u
j	yes	si	= i marcata
s	books	libri	= s
z	zero	zero	= s come nella parola 'cosmo'
ð	that	quello	= d con la lingua fra i denti
θ	thing	cosa	= suono prodotto soffiando con la lingua fra i denti
tʃ	child	bambino	= ci
dʒ	Jane	---	= gi
g	good	buono	= g come nella parola 'gamba'
f	fish	pesce	= sci
ŋ	king	re	= n come nella parola Congo
h	house	casa	= h aspirata
w	whisky	whisky	- - -
ʒ	pleasure	piacere	j come nella parola francese 'je'

: I due punti indicano che il suono vocalico è **lungo**.



Exercises = esercizi

1. *Inserisci gli aggettivi mancanti.*

Esempio (New York is an **American** city.)

1. Madrid is a **Spanish** city.
2. Paris is a **French** city.
3. London is an **English** city.
4. Berlin is a **German** city.
5. Rome is an **Italian** city.

2. *Inserisci i sostantivi mancanti.*

Esempio (Washington is in **America**.)

1. London is in **England**.
2. Paris is in **France**.
3. Madrid is in **Spain**.
4. Berlin is in **Germany**.
5. Rome is in **Italy**.

3. *Inserisci i pronomi mancanti: I - he - she - we - they*

Esempio (Debra is an American girl, **she** lives in Boston.)

1. Brigitte is French, **she** lives in Paris.
2. Jane is English, **she** lives in London.
3. Jack and Jane are English, **they** are brother and sister.
4. I am a clever student. My brother is a clever student.
We are clever students.
5. I am European and **I** love Europe.
6. Pablo is Spanish and **he** lives in Madrid.



Exercises = esercizi

4.

Sostituisci le parole in rosso con i seguenti pronomi:
he - she - it - we - they

Esempio (Debra is a clever girl. = She is a clever girl.)

1. Jane is an English girl. She lives in London.
2. Joe is an American boy. He lives in Boston.
3. They are students.
4. The teacher is English. He is patient.
5. I am Jack, Jane is my sister. We live in London.
6. He is a good boy, she is a pretty girl. They are brother and sister.
7. Jack and Jane live in London. It is a big city.
8. London is in Europe, Paris is in Europe. They are European cities.

5.

Metti l'articolo indeterminativo "a" o "an"

- a boy
- a girl
- an apple
- a country
- an English lesson
- a city
- a car
- a teacher
- an orange



UNIT 2

Presentation



Tom
Hudson

&

Margaret
Taylor

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

1.

- a **Copia** il vocabolario (pag. 14 e 15); solamente l'inglese.
- b **Memorizza** il significato di ogni parola.
- c **Copri** le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato.

2.

- a **Studia** le regole grammaticali (pag. da 2 a 8).
- b **Svolgi** gli esercizi delle pag. 10 - 11 - 12 - 13.

3.

Traduci oralmente la pagina 1. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario.

4.

Ascolta la registrazione della 'Unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte)

5.

Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente.

Tom Hudson (hʌdsn)

- My name is Tom Hudson. I have black hair and brown eyes.

Tom is my first name. Hudson is my surname.

I am American. I speak English. English is my language.

I live in New York.

I am engaged. Margaret Taylor is my fiancée.

I love my fiancée. She is a nice girl. She is English and she lives in London.

I have a car. My car is red. I like red things. I like red wine. And I like sport. I like football.

My fiancée is different. She likes art and music.

Margaret Taylor (teɪlə)

- My name is Margaret Taylor. I have blonde hair and blue eyes.

My first name is Margaret. My surname is Taylor.

I am English. I speak English. English is my language.

I live in London.

Tom Hudson is my fiancé.

I love my fiancé. He is handsome and strong. He is American and he lives in New York.

Tom has a new red car. He likes red things.

I have a green dress. I like green. I like green things.

My fiancé and I like different things. I like art and music, he likes sports and cars.



Aggettivi Possessivi

Pronomi Personali

my	<i>mio - mia</i>	<i>miei - mie</i>	I	<i>io</i>
your	<i>tuo - tua</i>	<i>tuoi - tue</i>	you	<i>tu</i>
his	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di lui)</i>	he	<i>egli</i>
her	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di lei)</i>	she	<i>ella</i>
its	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di animale o cosa)</i>	it	<i>esso</i>
our	<i>nostro - nostra</i>	<i>nostri - nostre</i>	we	<i>noi</i>
your	<i>vostro - vostra</i>	<i>vostri - vostre</i>	you	<i>voi</i>
their	<i>loro</i>		they	<i>essi</i>

I am English. England is **my** country.

You are French. France is **your** country.

He is Spanish. Spain is **his** country.

She is Italian. Italy is **her** country.

It is a Persian cat. **Its** name is Kosmo.

We are German. Germany is **our** country.

You are American. America is **your** country.

They are Russian. Russia is **their** country.

Warning = *avvertimento*

suo - sua - suoi - sue si traducono con:

his *Se il possessore è di sesso maschile.*

> Tom has a car. **His** car is red.

her *Se il possessore è di sesso femminile.*

> Margaret has a car. **Her** car is green.

its *Se il possessore è un animale o una cosa.*

> Margaret has a Persian cat, **its** name is Kosmo.



his = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di lui)*

- > Tom is a man. - He is a nice young man.
He has black hair. **His** hair is black.
He has brown eyes. **His** eyes are brown.
He is American. America is **his** country.
He lives in New York. New York is **his** city.
He likes red things. **His** car is red.
He has a fiancée. Margaret Taylor is **his** fiancée.

her = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di lei)*

- > Margaret is a woman.
She is a pretty woman. She is a pretty young woman.
She has blonde hair. **Her** hair is blonde.
She has blue eyes. **Her** eyes are blue.
She is English. England is **her** country.
She speaks English. English is **her** language.
She lives in London. London is **her** city.
She has a green dress. **Her** dress is green.
She has a fiancé. Tom Hudson is **her** fiancé.

its = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di un animale o di una cosa)*

- > Margaret has a Persian cat, **its** name is Kosmo.
Its fur is white and **its** eyes are green. (**fur** = *pelo*)

Warning = *avvertimento*

1. *Gli aggettivi possessivi sono invariabili.*

my = *mio - mia - miei - mie*

2. *Non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo.*

My name is Margaret Taylor.

(~~The~~ my name is Margaret Taylor.) **Errore!**



to like = piacere

I like music. = *Mi piace la musica. (lett. Io piaccio musica.)*

- > Tom likes red things.
 He likes red wine.
 He likes apples.
 He likes sports. He likes football.
 His fiancée likes different things.
 She likes art and music.
 Their tastes are different.
 ===
 tastes = gusti

Warning = avvertimento

In italiano si dice: "A Tom piace il vino rosso."

In inglese si dice: Tom likes red wine.
 (lett. Tom piace vino rosso.)



to have = avere

Present Simple = presente semplice

1 ^a	I	have	=	io ho
2 ^a	you	have	=	tu hai
3 ^a	he	has	=	egli ha
"	she	"	=	ella ha
"	it	"	=	esso ha
1 ^a	we	have	=	noi abbiamo
2 ^a	you	have	=	voi avete
3 ^a	they	have	=	essi hanno



Irregular Plural = *plurale irregolare*

Singolare

Plurale

man	=	<i>uomo</i>	men	=	<i>uomini</i>
woman	=	<i>donna</i>	women	=	<i>donne</i>
child	=	<i>bambino -a</i>	children	=	<i>bambini - bambine</i>
foot	=	<i>piede</i>	feet	=	<i>piedi</i>
tooth	=	<i>dente</i>	teeth	=	<i>denti</i>
mouse	=	<i>topo</i>	mice	=	<i>topi</i>
goose	=	<i>anatra</i>	geese	=	<i>anatre</i>

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a young man = *un giovane uomo* (*un giovane*)

an old man = *un vecchio uomo* (*un vecchio*)

a young woman = *una giovane donna* (*una giovane*)

an old woman = *una vecchia donna* (*una vecchia*)

Warning = *avvertimento*

Se in italiano diciamo: un giovane, un vecchio, si capisce che si tratta di due persone di sesso maschile.

Se in inglese diciamo: a young, an old, non si capisce se stiamo parlando di un uomo o di una donna, quindi si dice:

a young man = *un giovane*

a young woman = *una giovane*

an old man = *un vecchio*

an old woman = *una vecchia*

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fiancé = fidanzato

fiancée = fidanzata

'Fiancé', forma il femminile aggiungendo una 'e', perché è un termine francese usato anche in inglese.



summer = estate
 holiday = vacanza
 summer holiday = vacanza estiva

foot = piede
 ball = palla; pallone
 football = calcio

engaged = fidanzato
 I am engaged. = Sono fidanzato.



Warning = avvertimento

Alla terza persona del **Presente Semplice** si aggiunge una 's'.

- > Tom lives in New York.
 He speaks English.
 He likes sport.

Margaret lives in London.
 She likes art and music.
 She loves Tom.



L'articolo "the" = il - lo - la i - gli - le

In molti casi in italiano si usano gli articoli determinativi, mentre in inglese non si usano.

- > Italy is a beautiful country. *The* Italy is a beautiful country.
 Tom likes red wine. Tom likes *the* red wine.
 Margaret has blonde hair. Margaret has *the* blonde hair.
 My name is Marco. *The* my name is Marco.

Non c'è una regola semplice che ci permetta di sapere quando usare l'articolo "the".

Bisogna quindi imparare a memoria le frasi date sopra e frasi simili, man mano che s'incontrano.



dress = vestito; abito da donna

- > Margaret has a beautiful green **dress**.

suit = vestito; abito da uomo

- > Tom has a modern brown **suit**.



hair = capelli; capigliatura

- > Margaret has blonde **hair**. (*Margaret ha la capigliatura bionda.*)
 Her hair **is** blonde. (*La sua capigliatura è bionda.*)

- > **"Hair"** è collettivo **singolare**. Il verbo va quindi al **singolare**.

Her hair **is** blonde. (Her hair **are** blonde.) **Errore!**

Warning

La parola **hairs** (**plurale**) significa **pele**.



1. in = a

> Tom lives in New York. = (Tom abita a New York.)

2. in = in

> Paris is in France. = (Parigi è in Francia.)



Pronunciation = pronuncia

æ	ʌ	a:	i:	ɜ:
black	Russia	France	feet	girl
cat	brother	car	geese	first
grammar	summer	are	green	German
language	country	art	he	Germany
man	colour	Barcelona	she	Berlin
Jack	London		to be	Persian
Paris	Russian		we	surname
apple	to love			fur
have	young			
Spanish				

Phonetic Symbols = simboli fonetici

æ cat = suono fra la 'a' e la 'e'

ʌ love = 'a' breve

a: car = 'a' lunga

i: green = 'i' lunga

ɜ: girl = suono neutro lungo

: = I due punti indicano che il suono vocalico è lungo.



1. Tom Hudson is an American young man.
2. He lives in New York.
3. New York is his city.
4. He has a fiancée.
5. Her first name is Margaret. Her surname is Taylor.
6. She lives in London.
7. She is a pretty girl.
8. She has blonde hair and blue eyes.
9. She likes art and music.
10. She likes green things. She has a green dress.

11. Margaret Taylor is an English young woman.
12. She lives in London.
13. She has a fiancé, his name is Tom Hudson.
14. He lives in New York.
15. He is a handsome, strong man.
16. He likes sports, he likes football.
17. He has a red car, he likes red things.
18. He likes red wine. His car is red.
20. They are in Spain for a holiday.
21. They like Spain. Spain is beautiful.
22. It is a beautiful country.
23. Margaret likes Spanish art and music. Tom likes Spanish wine.



Translation = traduzione

1.	<i>Traduci oralmente.</i>
2.	<i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i>

1. I am English. My name is Jack.
2. You are Spanish. Your name is Dolores.
3. The pretty girl is my sister. Her name is Jane.
4. The man in the red car is American. His name is Tom.
5. The blonde girl is his fiancée. Her name is Margaret.

6. Jane and I live in England. England is our country.
7. You, Juan - and you, Dolores, live in Madrid. Madrid is your city.
8. Tom and Margaret are in Barcelona for their summer holiday.
9. Karl is a German boy, he has two sisters;
10. their eyes are blue and their hair is blonde.

11. Gina is an Italian girl. She has two brothers;
12. their eyes are brown and their hair is black.

13. A handsome young man - two handsome young men.
14. A pretty young woman - two pretty young women.

15. Tom likes sport. Margaret likes art.
16. He likes new things; he is a modern man.
17. She likes old things.
18. They have different tastes. Their tastes are different.
19. Men and women like different things.



Translation = traduzione

1.	Fai la traduzione <i>scritta</i> dall'italiano in inglese.
2.	Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.
3.	Fai la traduzione <i>orale</i> .

Nota Le parole tra parentesi *non si traducono*.

1. Io sono inglese, (il) mio nome è Jack.
2. Tu sei spagnola, (il) tuo nome è Dolores.
3. La ragazza carina è mia sorella; (il) suo nome è Jane.
4. L'uomo nell'automobile rossa è americano, (il) suo nome è Tom.
5. La ragazza bionda è (la) sua fidanzata, (il) suo nome è Margaret.
6. Jane ed io abitiamo in Inghilterra. (L') Inghilterra è (il) nostro paese.
7. Tu, Juan - e tu, Dolores, abitate a Madrid. Madrid è (la) vostra città.
8. Tom e Margaret sono a Barcellona per (la) loro vacanza estiva.
9. Karl è un ragazzo tedesco, egli ha due sorelle;
10. (i) loro occhi sono blu e (i) loro capelli sono biondi.
11. Gina è una ragazza italiana. Ella ha due fratelli;
12. (i) loro occhi sono marrone e (i) loro capelli sono neri.
13. Un bel giovane - due bei giovani.
14. Una giovane carina - due giovani carine.
15. (A) Tom piace lo sport. (A) Margaret piace l'arte.
16. (A) lui piacciono cose nuove; egli è un uomo moderno.
17. (A) lei piacciono cose antiche.
18. Essi hanno gusti differenti. (I) loro gusti sono differenti.
19. (Agli) uomini e (alle) donne piacciono differenti cose.



Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai a pag. 16 e 17

EXERCISES = esercizi

Non scrivere sul libro. Copia le frasi sul quaderno, inserendo le parole mancanti.

1. *Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi.*

Esempio (I am Spanish, Spain is **my** country.)

1. I am Italian, Italy is country.
2. You are English, England is country.
3. He is French, France is country.
4. She is Russian, Russia is country.
5. Kosmo is a Persian cat, fur is white. (**fur** = *pelo*)
6. We are Italian, Italy is country.
7. You are German, Germany is country.
8. They are American, America is country.

2. *Inserisci gli aggettivi mancanti.*

Esempio (New York is a **big** city.)

1. Margaret has hair.
2. Tom has eyes.
3. Jack is a boy.
4. Jane is a girl.
5. Men and women like things.
6. Tom likes wine.
7. Margaret has a dress.
8. Madrid is a city.
9. Rome is an city.
10. Jack and Jane are students.
11. Tom has a car.

3. *Scrivi il plurale delle seguenti parole.*

apple	man	tooth	child	woman	ball	colour
eye	foot	car	goose	taste	mouse	boy

<<<👤>>>

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Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai a pag. 16 e 17

EXERCISES = esercizi

Attenzione!

Non scrivere sul libro. Copia le frasi su un quaderno, inserendo le parole mancanti.

4. *Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi: his - her - its - their*

1. Tom Hudson is American, first name is Tom, surname is Hudson.
2. Margaret Taylor is English, first name is Margaret, surname is Taylor.
3. They are in Spain for holiday.
4. Tom lives in New York. New York is city.
5. Margaret lives in London. London is city.
6. Tom has black hair. hair is black.
7. Margaret has blonde hair. hair is blonde.
8. He likes new things, she likes old things. They have different tastes, tastes are different.
9. Tom has a red car. car is red.
10. Margaret has a green dress. dress is green.
11. Jack and Jane are brother and sister. He is brother. She is sister.
12. They are English. England is country.
13. They speak English. English is language.
14. Margaret has a Persian cat, name is Kosmo. fur is white and eyes are green.



Vocabulary

American	əmerikən	americano
art	a:t	arte
ball	bɔ:l	palla, pallone
Barcelona	ba:silounə	Barcellona
black	blæk	nero
blue	blu:	azzurro
blonde	blɒnd	biondo
brown	braun	marrone, castano
but	bʌt	ma, però
child	tʃaɪld	bambino, bambina
children	tʃɪldrən	bambini, bambine
colour	kʌlə	colore
different	dɪfrənt	differente, diverso
dress	dres	vestito (da donna)
engaged	ɪnɡeɪdʒd	fidanzato, fidanzata
eye	æi	occhio
feet	fi:t	piedi
fiancé	fianse	fidanzato
fiancée	fianse	fidanzata
foot	fut	piede
football	fʊtbɔ:l	calcio
for	fɔ: / fə	per
fur	fɜ:	pelo (di animale)
geese	gi:s	oche
goose	gu:s	oca
green	gri:n	verde
hair	heə	capelli
hairs	heəz	pelì
handsome	hʌnsəm	bello
to have	tu hæv	avere
her	he: / hə	suo (di lei)
his	hɪz	suo (di lui)
holiday	hɒlɪdeɪ	vacanza
its	ɪts = suo	(di animale o di cosa)

>>>

Vocabulary

language	læŋgwɪdʒ	<i>lingua</i>
to like	tu laɪk	<i>piacere, gradire</i>
man	mæn	<i>uomo</i>
men	men	<i>uomini</i>
mice	maɪs	<i>topi</i>
mouse	maʊs	<i>topo</i>
music	mju:zɪk	<i>musica</i>
new	nju:	<i>nuovo</i>
nice	nais	<i>simpatico</i>
our	auə	<i>nostro -a -i -e</i>
Persian	pɜ:ʒən	<i>persiano</i>
Russia	rʌfə	<i>Russia</i>
Russian	rʌfən	<i>russo</i>
second	sekənd	<i>secondo</i>
to speak	tu spi:k	<i>parlare</i>
strong	strɒŋ	<i>forte</i>
suit	su:t	<i>vestito (da uomo)</i>
summer	sʌmə	<i>estate</i>
surname	sɜ:neɪm	<i>cognome</i>
taste	teɪst	<i>gusto</i>
teeth	ði:θ	<i>denti</i>
their	ðeə	<i>loro (agg. poss.)</i>
thing	θɪŋ	<i>cosa</i>
tooth	tu:θ	<i>dente</i>
two	tu:	<i>due</i>
white	waɪt	<i>bianco</i>
wine	wain	<i>vino</i>
woman	wʊmən	<i>donna</i>
women	wɪmɪn	<i>donne</i>
young	jʌŋ	<i>giovane</i>
your	jɔ: / jə	<i>tuo tua tuoi tue vostro -a -i -e</i>



Exercises = esercizi

1. *Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi.*

1. I am Italian, Italy is **my** country.
2. You are English, England is **your** country.
3. He is French, France is **his** country.
4. She is Russian, Russia is **her** country.
5. Kosmo is a Persian cat, **its** fur is white. (fur = pelo)
6. We are Italian, Italy is **our** country.
7. You are German, Germany is **your** country.
8. They are American, America is **their** country.

2. *Inserisci gli aggettivi mancanti.***Esempio** (New York is a **big** city.)

1. Margaret has **blonde** hair.
2. Tom has **brown** eyes.
3. Jack is a **clever** boy.
4. Jane is a **pretty** girl.
5. Men and women like **different** things.
6. Tom likes **red** wine.
7. Margaret has a **green** dress.
8. Madrid is a **Spanish** city.
9. Rome is an **Italian** city.
10. Jack and Jane are **English** students.
11. Tom has a **red** car.

3. *Scrivi il plurale delle seguenti parole.*

apples	men	teeth	children	women	balls	colours
eyes	feet	cars	geese	tastes	mice	boys



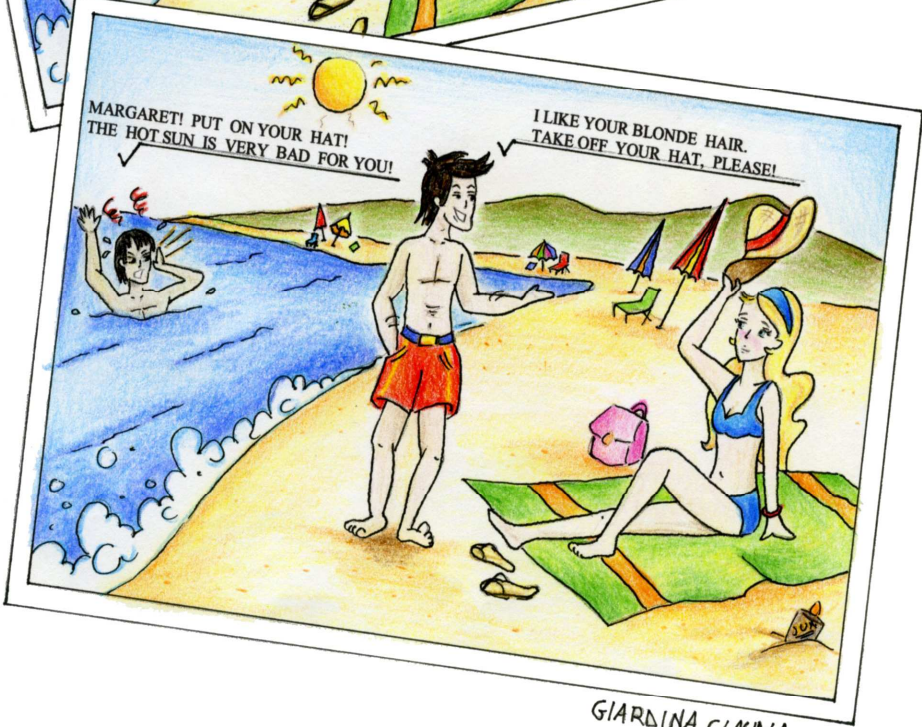
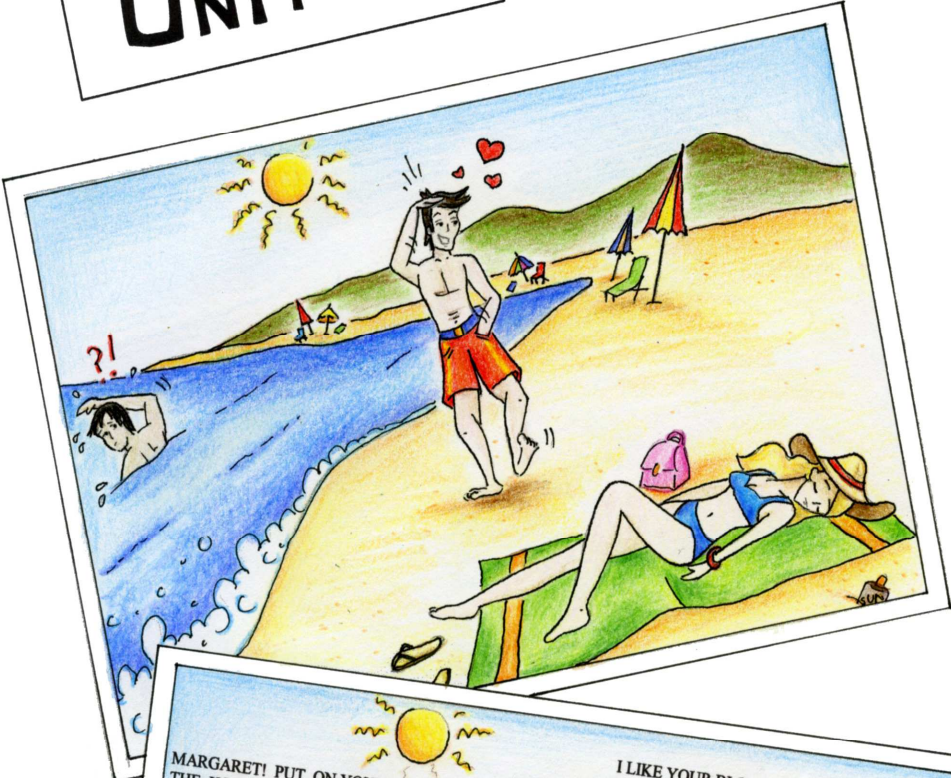
Attenzione!**4. Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi: his - her - its - their**

1. Tom Hudson is American, **his** first name is Tom, **his** surname is Hudson.
2. Margaret Taylor is English, **her** first name is Margaret, **her** surname is Taylor.
3. They are in Spain for **their** holiday.
4. Tom lives in New York. New York is **his** city.
5. Margaret lives in London. London is **her** city.
6. Tom has black hair. **His** hair is black.
7. Margaret has blonde hair. **Her** hair is blonde.
8. He likes new things, she likes old things. They have different tastes, **their** tastes are different.
9. Tom has a red car. **His** car is red.
10. Margaret has a green dress. **Her** dress is green.
11. Jack and Jane are brother and sister. He is **her** brother. She is **his** sister.
12. They are English. England is **their** country.
13. They speak English. English is **their** language.
14. Margaret has a Persian cat, **its** name is Kosmo. **Its** fur is white and **its** eyes are green.



UNIT 3

ON THE BEACH



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | |
| a | Copia il vocabolario (pag. 19 e 20); solamente l'inglese. |
| b | Memorizza il significato di ogni parola. |
| c | Copri le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato. |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 2. | |
| a | Studia le regole grammaticali (pag. da 3 a 12). |
| b | Svolgi gli esercizi (pag. da 13 a 18). |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | |
| | Traduci oralmente le pagine 1 e 2. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario. |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | |
| | Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte) |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5. | |
| | Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente. |

On the Beach

- Margaret - Oh, beautiful blue sky! Beautiful blue sea!
Beautiful sun! Beautiful Spain!
- Tom - Well, Margaret! It is time for a swim!
- Margaret - No, dear. This morning I prefer the beach and the beautiful hot sun.
- Tom - Well, goodbye! Tra la la la la la...
(Un ragazzo si avvicina a Margaret e le dice:)
- Pablo - Bon jour! Er... Good morning! Are you English?
- Margaret - Yes, I am. And which are you? - French? Or Spanish?
- Pablo - I am Spanish.
- Margaret - But you speak English.
- Pablo - Yes, I speak English, but not well. I learn English, but I am only at Unit Ten. I speak only a little English, not much. Er... What is your name?
- Margaret - My name is Margaret, and what is your name?
- Pablo - My name is Pablo. Er... Margaret, you are very nice.
- Margaret - Oh... Thank you, you are very kind.
- Pablo - A chewing gum?
- Margaret - Yes. Thank you.
- Pablo - Are you married, Margaret?
- Margaret - No, I am not.
- Pablo - I like your blonde hair. Take off your hat, please!
- Margaret - But the sun is very hot!
- Pablo - Oh, please!

(Margaret si toglie il cappello)

>>>

(continuation) On the Beach

Pablo - Thank you!

Margaret - I like Spain. I like Spanish art and music. Spanish men are handsome. Spanish women are beautiful.

Pablo - Oh, thank you! Thank you very much!

(Vedendo Margaret senza cappello, Tom da lontano grida:)

Tom - MARGARET! PUT ON YOUR HAT! The hot sun is very bad for you!

Margaret - VERY WELL, dear.

Pablo - Who is that man?

Margaret - He is Tom - my fiancé.

Pablo - But! ... Well... er... goodbye... Er... good morning.

Margaret - Good morning...

Attenzione

*Le parole sottolineate vanno pronunciate con più **enfasi**.*



Pronomi Interrogativi

Who? = Chi?

- Who is Tom?
- He is an American tourist in Spain.
- And who is Margaret?
- She is his fiancée.

What? = Quale?

- What is your name?
- My name is Jane.
- What is your work?
- I am a student.

Which? = Che? - Quale? - Quali?

Quando si vuole distinguere o scegliere fra varie persone o cose.

- (Che...?) - Which are you, English or American?
- I am English.

- (Quale...?) - Which is your favourite colour - red or green?
- My favourite colour is red.

- (Quali...?) - Which are your favourite sports?
- My favourite sports are football and tennis.



good = buono

bad = cattivo

> This apple is not good, it is bad.

The hot sun is not good for you, it is bad for you.



Aggettivi Dimostrativi

this (ðis) = *questo, questa*

that (ðæt) = *quello, quella*

- > **This** boy is English. = *Questo ragazzo è inglese.*
That boy is Spanish. = *Quel ragazzo è spagnolo.*
- This** girl is French. = *Questa ragazza è francese.*
That girl is Italian. = *Quella ragazza è italiana.*

these (ði:z) = *questi, queste*

those (ðouz) = *quelli, quelle - quei*

- > **These** men are American. = *Questi uomini sono americani.*
Those men are Russian. = *Quegli uomini sono russi.*
- These** women are pretty. = *Queste donne sono carine.*
Those women are beautiful. = *Quelle donne sono belle.*



but = *ma; però*

- > I am Italian, **but** I live in England.
 I am Italian, **but** my fiancée is English.
 I speak English, **but** not well.
 I love Italy, **but** I prefer to live in England.



swim = *nuotata*

to swim = *nuotare*

It is time for a **swim**. = *È ora di una nuotata.*
 (lett. Esso è ora per una nuotata.)



Traduzione di 'molto'

1. **very** Quando è seguito da un *aggettivo* o da un *avverbio*.

- > Margaret is a **very** pretty young woman. (*aggettivo*)
 Tom is a **very** strong young man. “
 Rome is a **very** old and beautiful city. “
 Margaret speaks French **very** well. (*avverbio*)

2. **much** Quando si riferisce a un *sostantivo singolare*.

- > A little wine, not **much** wine.
 A little music, not **much** music.
 Pablo speaks only a little English, not **much**.



little = *piccolo*

- > Mark is a **little** boy. = *Mark è un piccolo ragazzo.*
 Lisa is a **little** girl. = *Lisa è una piccola ragazza.*
 A **little** house. = *Una piccola casa.*

a little = *un poco di, un po' di*

- > **A little** water. = *Un po' d'acqua.*
A little milk. = *Un po' di latte.*
A little English. = *Un po' d'inglese.*



day = *giorno*

morning = *mattina, mattinata*

Good **morning!** = (*lett. Buona mattinata!*) *Buon giorno!*



only = *solo; solamente*

> I speak **only** one language: English.

I have **only** one friend: my dog.

Pablo speaks **only** a little English. He is **only** at Unit Ten.

===

friend = *amico*

dog = *cane*



in = *a; in*

a I live **in** Milan. = *Io abito a Milano.*

Tom lives **in** New York. = *Tom abita a New York.*

Margaret lives **in** London. = *Margaret abita a Londra.*

in Tom and Margaret are **in** Spain for their summer holiday.

===

summer = *estate*

holiday = *vacanza*

summer holiday = *vacanza estiva*



on = *su*

on the = *sul, sullo, sulla - sui, sugli, sulle*

Tom and Margaret are **on the** beach.

The sun is very hot.

Margaret has a big hat **on** her head.

===

head = *testa*

at = *a*

Pablo speaks only a little English. He is only **at** Unit Ten.



Imperative

La seconda persona dell'imperativo si ottiene con l'infinito senza 'to'.

Infinito to come = venire **Imperative** Come! = Vieni!

to speak = parlare

> Speak English, please! = Parla inglese, per favore!

to put on = mettersi

> Put on your hat! = Mettiti il cappello!

to take off = togliersi

> Take off your hat! = Togliti il cappello!

to wash = lavare; lavarsi

> Wash your hands! = Lavati le mani!



Nota In inglese, prima di parti del corpo, o di articoli di vestiario, si usano gli aggettivi possessivi invece degli articoli.

> Put on your hat! = (lett. Mettiti il tuo cappello!)

Wash your hands! = (lett. Lavati le tue mani!)



no = no

> - Is Pablo American?

- No, he is not.

- Is Tokyo in China?

- No, it isn't.

not = non

> The hot sun is not good for you.

Pablo speaks English, but not well.



to be = essere ; stare

to have = avere

Forma Positiva*Il soggetto precede il verbo.*

- > Jack **is** English.
- He **is** a good student.
- Margaret **has** a green dress.
- She **has** a Persian cat.

Forma Interrogativa*Il verbo precede il soggetto.*

- > **Is** Jack English?
- Is** he a good student?
- Has** Margaret a green dress?
- Has** she a Persian cat?

Forma Negativa*Si mette 'not' dopo il verbo.*

- > Jack **is not** English.
- He **is not** a good student.
- Margaret **has not** a green dress.
- She **has not** a Persian cat.

Carmelo Mangano – <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



to be = *essere ; stare*

Present Simple = *presente semplice*

Forma Positiva		
I	am	<i>io sono</i>
you	are	<i>tu sei</i>
he	is	<i>ecc.</i>
she	is	
it	is	
we	are	
you	are	
they	are	

Forma Interrogativa	
am	I?
are	you?
is	he?
is	she?
is	it?
are	we?
are	you?
are	they?

Forma Negativa		
I	am	not
you	are	not
he	is	not
she	is	not
it	is	not
we	are	not
you	are	not
they	are	not

Forme Contratte

Forma Positiva
I'm
you're
he's
she's
it's
we're
you're
they're

Forma Negativa (1)
I'm not
you're not
he's not
she's not
it's not
we're not
you're not
they're not

Forma Negativa (2)
I -----
you aren't
he isn't
she isn't
it isn't
we aren't
you aren't
they aren't

Forma Int. Negativa
aren't I ?
aren't you ?
isn't he ?
isn't she ?
isn't it ?
aren't we ?
aren't you ?
aren't they ?



to have = avere

Present Simple = presente semplice

Forma Positiva		
I	have	<i>io ho</i>
you	have	<i>tu hai</i>
he	has	<i>ecc.</i>
she	has	
it	has	
we	have	
you	have	
they	have	

Forma Interrogativa	
have	I?
have	you?
has	he?
has	she?
has	it?
have	we?
have	you?
have	they?

Forma Negativa		
I	have not	
you	have not	
he	has not	
she	has not	
it	has not	
we	have not	
you	have not	
they	have not	

Forme Contratte

Forma Positiva
I've
you've
he's
she's
it's
we've
you've
they've

Forma Negativa (1)
I've not
you've not
he's not
she's not
it's not
we've not
you've not
they've not

Forma Negativa (2)
I haven't
you haven't
he hasn't
she hasn't
it hasn't
we haven't
you haven't
they haven't

Forma Int. Negativa	
haven't	I?
haven't	you?
hasn't	he?
hasn't	she?
hasn't	it?
haven't	we?
haven't	you?
haven't	they?



short answers = *risposte brevi*

In inglese, invece di rispondere semplicemente con 'yes' o 'no', si suole rispondere con 'short answers' (risposte brevi).

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| > | - Are you Italian? | - Yes, I am. |
| | - Is Tom American? | - Yes, he is. |
| | - Is Margaret English? | - Yes, she is. |
| | - Are we European? | - Yes, we are. |
| | - Are Tom and Margaret engaged? | - Yes, they are. |
| | - Are you German? | - No, I'm not. |
| | - Is Pablo French? | - No, he isn't. |
| | - Is Margaret Italian? | - No, she isn't. |
| | - Are Tom and Margaret married? | - No, they aren't. |
| | - Has Margaret blue eyes? | - Yes, she has. |
| | - Has Tom a red car? | - Yes, he has. |
| | - Has he artistic tastes? | - No, he hasn't. |
| | - Have they the same tastes? | - No, they haven't. |
| | - Is Kosmo a Persian cat? | - Yes, it is. |

===

tastes = *gusti*

same = *stesso, stessi*

Warning = *avvertimento*

1. *Nelle risposte **negative** generalmente si usano le forme contratte.*

2. *Nelle risposte **positive** non si usano le forme contratte.*

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| - Are you Italian? | - Yes, I'm . | Errore! |
| - Is Tom American? | - Yes, he's . | Errore! |



Pronunciation

to be Present Simple (*forme contratte*)

I'm	aim
you're	juə
he's	hi:z
she's	ʃi:z
it's	its
we're	wiə
you're	juə
they're	ðeə
aren't	a:nt
isn't	iznt

to have Present Simple (*forme contratte*)

I've	aiv
you've	juv
he's	hi:z
she's	ʃi:z
it's	its
we've	wi:v / wiv
you've	juv
they've	ðeiv
haven't	hævənt
hasn't	hæzənt

Carmelo Mangano – <http://www.englishforitalians.com>

Reading = lettura

Tom and Margaret are two tourists in Spain.
 Their surnames are Hudson and Taylor.
 He is American and he lives in New York. She is English and she lives in London.
 They are in Barcelona for their summer holidays.
 Tom and Margaret are not married, they are only engaged.
 This morning they are on the beach.
 It is a beautiful morning. The sky is blue, the sea is blue and the sun is very hot.
 Margaret likes the beach and the hot sun; Tom prefers to swim.

Pablo is a nice young man on the beach. He is Spanish, but he speaks a little English, not much.
 He learns English, but he is only at Unit Ten.

<<<☺>>>

This car is red. **That** car is blue.
This girl is my fiancée. **That** girl is only a friend.
These men speak French very well.
Those men speak French, but not very well.
These girls like the beach and the hot sun.
Those girls prefer the sea. They like to swim.

this = *questo - questa***that** = *quello - quella***these** = *questi - queste***those** = *quelli - quelle - quei - quegli*

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

Reading = lettura

An Inquisitive Man = un uomo curioso

- Pablo - Good morning. Who are you?
 Tom - Good morning. Er... I am an American tourist.
 Pablo - Yes, but what is your name?
 Tom - My first name is Tom.
 Pablo - And what is your surname?
 Tom - My surname is Hudson.
 Pablo - Are you in Spain for your work?
 Tom - No, I'm not. I repeat: I am a tourist.
 Pablo - Is this your first visit to Spain?
 Tom - No, it isn't. It's my second visit.
 Pablo - Which is your favourite Spanish city?
 Tom - My favourite Spanish city is Granada.
 Pablo - Which is your favourite sport?
 Tom - My favourite sport is football.
 Pablo - Who is that blonde girl?
 Tom - She is Margaret, my fiancée.
 Pablo - And that girl in the red dress?
 Tom - She is Dolores, our Spanish friend.
 Pablo - Those two girls are both very pretty, but of the two, I prefer the blonde one.
 Tom - But she is my fiancée!
 Pablo - I am sorry.
 Tom - But who are you?
 Pablo - Who am I?
 Tom - Yes, you!
 Pablo - I am only an inquisitive man.

===

both = *entrambi -e*
 the blonde one = *(lett. la bionda una) quella bionda*
 I am sorry! = *(lett. Io sono spiacente!)*
Mi dispiace! Scusi!



Translation = traduzione

1.	<i>Traduci oralmente.</i>
2.	<i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i>

1. - Who is this man? And who is that woman on the beach?
2. - This man is my Spanish friend. That woman on the beach is an English tourist.
3. - Who are you?
4. - I am Tom Hudson. Tom is my first name. Hudson is my surname.
5. - Who is this girl?
6. - She is my fiancée.
7. - What is her name?
8. - Her name is Margaret Taylor. Margaret is her first name, Taylor is her surname.
9. - What is your favourite colour?
10. - My favourite colour is red.
11. - And what is your favourite sport?
12. - My favourite sport is football.
13. Margaret is on the beach.
14. She has a big green hat on her head.
15. - Take off your hat!
16. - A cigarette? - No, thank you.
17. - A cup of coffee? - Yes, please.
18. - This coffee is very good.
19. - This boy is French. That boy is German.
20. - These cats are white. Those dogs are black.



Translation = *traduzione*

1.	<i>Fai la traduzione scritta dall'italiano in inglese.</i>
2.	<i>Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.</i>
3.	<i>Fai la traduzione orale.</i>

1. - Chi è quest'uomo? E chi è quella donna sulla spiaggia?
2. - Quest'uomo è (il) mio amico spagnolo. Quella donna sulla spiaggia è una turista inglese.
3. - Chi sei tu?
4. - Io sono Tom Hudson. Tom è il mio primo nome. Hudson è il mio cognome.
5. - Chi è questa ragazza?
6. - Ella è (la) mia fidanzata.
7. - Qual è (il) suo nome?
8. - (Il) suo nome è Margaret Taylor. Margaret è (il) suo primo nome, Taylor è (il) suo cognome.
9. - Qual è (il) tuo colore preferito?
10. - (Il) mio colore preferito è rosso.
11. - E qual è (il) tuo sport preferito?
12. - (Il) mio sport preferito è (il) calcio.
13. Margaret è sulla spiaggia.
14. Ella ha un grande cappello verde sulla sua testa.
15. - Togliti (il) tuo cappello!
16. - Una sigaretta? - No, grazie.
17. - Una tazza di caffè? - Sì, per piacere.
18. - Questo caffè è molto buono.
19. - Questo ragazzo è francese. Quel ragazzo è tedesco.
20. - Questi gatti sono bianchi. Quei cani sono neri.

Nota

L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.



Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai alle pag. 21, 22, 23, 24

Exercises = esercizi

*Scrivi la domanda e la risposta su un quaderno.
Rispondi sempre con una frase.*

1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

Esempio - What is your first name? - My first name is Luca.

1. - What is your first name?
2. - What is your surname?
3. - What is the colour of your hair?
4. - What is the colour of your eyes?
5. - Which is your favourite sport?
6. - Which is your favourite colour?
7. - Which is your favourite Italian city?
8. - Who is Tom Hudson?
9. - Who is Margaret Taylor?
10. - Who is Pablo?

2. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio This cat is black. = These cats are black.

1. This apple is good.
2. That apple is not good.
3. This child is pretty. That child is not pretty.
4. This car is red. That car is black.
5. This cigarette is very strong.

3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al singolare.*

Esempio These girls are German. = This girl is German.

1. These boys are clever. - Those boys are stupid.
2. These men are young and handsome.
3. Those women are pretty and elegant.
4. These children have blonde hair and blue eyes.



Per la soluzione di questi esercizi vai alle pag. 21, 22, 23, 24

4. Rispondi alle seguenti domande con "short answers".

Le forme contratte si usano solamente nelle "short answers" negative.

Esempio - Are you German? - No, I'm not.
- Are you Italian? - Yes, I am.

1. - Are you French?
2. - Are you a university student?
3. - Is Margaret an English girl?
4. - Is Tom a French tourist?
5. - Has Tom a black car?
6. - Has Margaret blonde hair?
7. - Is English your favourite language?
8. - Is Kosmo a Persian cat?
9. - Is Berlin in Spain?
10. - Are France and Italy in Europe?

5. Scrivi la forma contratta dei verbi in rosso.

1. I am a student. I am Italian. I am not English.
2. You are a teacher. You are English. You are not Italian.
3. Tom is American. He is not English.
4. Margaret is English. She is not American.
5. Tom and Margaret are only engaged, they are not married.
6. Tom has a red car. He has not a black car.
7. Margaret has a green dress. She has not a black dress.
8. I have a pretty sister.
9. He has a clever brother.
10. We have two American friends.

6. Rendi queste frasi interrogative e negative.

1. Tom is an American tourist. - He has a red car.
2. Margaret has a Persian cat. - Its fur is white.
3. Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday.



Vocabulary

at	æt - ət	a, in
bad	bæd	cattivo
beach	bi:tʃ	spiaggia
both	bəʊθ	entrambi -e
but	bʌt	ma, però
cat	kæt	gatto
Christian	kristʃən	cristiano
cigarette	sigəret	sigaretta
coffee	kɒfi	caffè
day	dei	giorno
dear	diə	caro
dog	dɒg	cane
favourite	feivərit	favorito, preferito
for you	fə yu:	per te
friend	frend	amico -a
goodbye	gʊdbaɪ	addio, ciao
hand	hænd	mano
hat	hæt	cappello
head	hed	testa
house	haus	casa
inquisitive	inkwizitiv	curioso
kind	kaɪnd	gentile
to learn	tu lɜ:n	imparare
little	litl	piccolo
a little	ə litl	un poco
married	mærid	sposato
morning	mɔ:nɪŋ	mattina; mattinata
much	mʌtʃ	molto
nice	nais	simpatico
no	nou	no
not	nɒt	non
on	ɒn	su
only	ounli	solo, solamente
or	ɔ: / ə	o, oppure
please	pli:z	per favore

>>>

Vocabulary

to prefer	tu prɪfə	preferire
to put	tu put	mettere
to put on	tu put ɔn	mettersi
to repeat	tu rɪpi:t	ripetere
sea	si:	mare
sky	skai	cielo
slow	slou	lento
slowly	slouli	lentamente
suit	su:t	abito (da uomo)
sun	sʌn	sole
swim	swim	nuotata
to swim	tu swim	nuotare
to take	tu teik	prendere
to take off	tu teik ɔf	togliersi
to thank	tu θæŋk	ringraziare
Thank you.	θæŋk-ju	Grazie.
that	ðæt / ðet	quello, -a
these	ði:z	questi, -e
this	ðis	questo, -a
those	ðouz	quelli, -e - quei
three	θri:	tre
time	taim	ora; tempo
to	tu:/ tu / tə	a
tourist	tuərist	turista
very	veri	molto (avv.)
visit	vizit	visita
to wash	tu wɔʃ	lavare, lavarsi
well	wel	bene
what	wɔt	quale, -i / che
which	wɪtʃ	quale, -i / che
white	wait	bianco
who	hu: / hu	chi
work	wə:k	lavoro
to work	tu wə:k	lavorare
yes	jes	si



1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

Esempio - What is your first name?
- My first name is Luca.

1. - What is your first name?
My first name is Gianni / Maria ...
2. - What is your surname?
My surname is Rossi / Bianchi ...
3. - What is the colour of your hair?
The colour of my hair is brown / black / red / blonde
4. - What is the colour of your eyes?
The colour of my eyes is brown / black / blue ...
5. - Which is your favourite sport?
My favourite sport is football / tennis / golf ...
6. - Which is your favourite colour?
My favourite colour is red / green / blue ...
7. - Which is your favourite Italian city?
My favourite Italian city is Rome, Florence, Naples...
8. - Who is Tom Hudson?
Tom Hudson is an American tourist in Spain.
9. - Who is Margaret Taylor?
Margaret Taylor is an English tourist.
10. - Who is Pablo?
Pablo is a Spanish young man.

>>>



Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

2. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio This cat is black.

These cats are black.

1. This apple is good.
These apples are good.
2. That apple is not good.
Those apples are not good.
3. This child is pretty. That child is not pretty.
These children are pretty. Those children are not pretty.
4. This car is red. That car is black.
These cars are red. Those cars are black.
5. This cigarette is very strong.
These cigarettes are very strong.

3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al singolare.*

Esempio These girls are German.

This girl is German.

1. These boys are clever.
This boy is clever.
2. Those boys are stupid.
That boy is stupid.
3. These men are young and handsome.
This man is young and handsome.
4. Those women are pretty and elegant.
That woman is pretty and elegant.
5. These children have blonde hair and blue eyes.
This child has blonde hair and blue eyes.



4. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande con "short answers".*

Le forme contratte si usano solamente nelle "short answers" negative.

Esempio - Are you German? - No, I'm not.
 - Are you Italian? - Yes, I am.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. - Are you French? | - No, I'm not. |
| 2. Are you a university student? | - Yes, I am.
No, I'm not. |
| 3. - Is Margaret an English girl? | - Yes, she is. |
| 4. - Is Tom a French tourist? | - No, he isn't. |
| 5. - Has Tom a black car? | - Yes, he has. |
| 6. - Has Margaret blonde hair? | - Yes, she has. |
| 7. - Is English your favourite language? | - Yes, it is.
- No, it isn't. |
| 8. - Is Kosmo a Persian cat? | - Yes, it is. |
| 9. - Is Berlin in Spain? | - No, it isn't. |
| 10. - Are France and Italy in Europe? | - Yes, they are. |

5. *Scrivi la forma contratta dei verbi in rosso.*

- I am** (I'm) a student. **I am** (I'm) Italian. **I am** (I'm) not English.
- You are** (You're) a teacher. **You are** (You're) English. **You are not** (aren't) Italian.
- Tom is American. He **is not** (isn't) English.



>>>

Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

4. Margaret is English. She **is not** (**isn't**) American.
5. Tom and Margaret are only engaged, they **are not** (**aren't**) married.
6. Tom has a red car. He **has not** (**hasn't**) a black car.
7. Margaret has a green dress. She **has not** (**hasn't**) a black dress.
8. **I have** (**I've**) a pretty sister.
9. **He has** (**He's**) a clever brother.
10. **We have** (**We've**) two American friends.

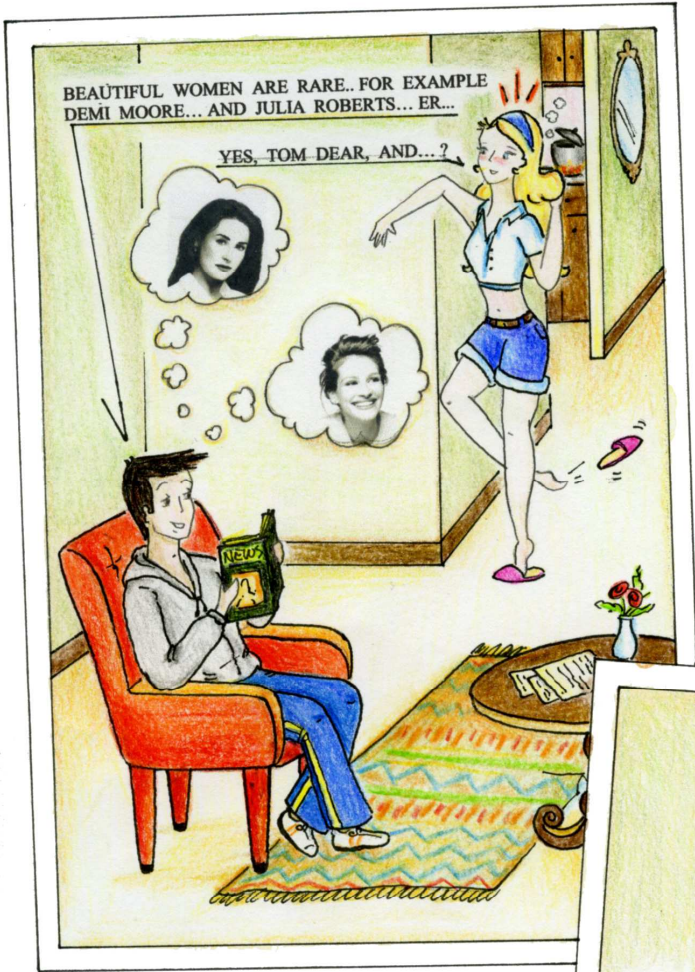
6. *Rendi queste frasi interrogative e negative.*

1. Tom is an American tourist.
Tom **isn't** an American tourist.
Is Tom an American tourist?
2. He has a red car.
He **hasn't** a red car.
Has he a red car?
3. Margaret has a Persian cat.
Margaret **hasn't** a Persian cat.
Has Margaret a Persian cat?
4. Its fur is white.
Its fur **isn't** white.
Is its fur white?
5. Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday.
Tom and Margaret **aren't** in Spain for a holiday.
Are Tom and Margaret in Spain for a holiday?



UNIT 4

Reading a Magazine



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | |
| a | Copia il vocabolario (pag. 21 - 22 - 23); solamente l'inglese. |
| b | Memorizza il significato di ogni parola. |
| c | Copri le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato. |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 2. | |
| a | Studia le regole grammaticali (pag. da 3 a 15). |
| b | Svolgi gli esercizi (pag. da 16 a 20). |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | |
| | Traduci oralmente le pagine 1 e 2. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario. |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | |
| | Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte) |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5. | |
| | Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente. |

Reading a Magazine

(Margaret knocks at Tom's door.)

(Margaret bussas alla porta di Tom.)

- Marg. - TOM! TOM! It is time for lunch!
- Tom - COME IN, dear!
- Marg. - What are you doing, dear? Are you writing that letter to your brother James?
- Tom - No, dear. I am reading "The New American", my favourite magazine.
- Marg. - Why are you always reading that boring magazine?
- Tom - Because there are a lot of beautiful pictures in it. And there are always many interesting articles, too. Listen to this, for example. It says, "There are many pretty women in the world. But there are very few beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."
- Marg. - Who is a beautiful woman, according to you?
- Tom - Hm... well... La Gioconda, for example... and... and... Demi Moore... and Julia Roberts... er...
- Marg. - Yes, Tom dear, and...?
- Tom - Well, dear, you are not beautiful, but you are very, very pretty.
- Marg. - Oh! - Tom!?
- Tom - Yes, dear?
- Marg. - According to you, is your cousin Mary pretty?
- Tom - Well... er... no.

>>>

(continuation) Reading a Magazine

- Marg. - No, she is not pretty. She is ugly!
- Tom - You always exaggerate, Margaret. Poor Mary is not ugly, she is only plain. Why are you so unkind?
- Marg. - I am sorry, Tom.
- Tom - Very well. - Now listen! This article also says that a lot of women are vain and silly. But, on the contrary, there are only very few vain men.
- Marg. - What nonsense!
- Tom - Ha ha ha

Pronunciation= *pronuncia*

say = **sei**
says = **sez**

*Le parole sottolineate vanno pronunciate con più **enfasi**.*

Carmelo Mangano – <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



Gerund = gerundio

Il gerundio si forma aggiungendo '-ing' all'infinito senza 'to'.

Infinitive		Gerund	
to read	<i>leggere</i>	reading	<i>leggendo</i>
to write	<i>scrivere</i>	writing	<i>scrivendo</i>
to do	<i>fare</i>	doing	<i>facendo</i>
to exaggerate	<i>esagerare</i>	exaggerating	<i>esagerando</i>
to think	<i>pensare</i>	thinking	<i>pensando</i>
to learn	<i>imparare</i>	learning	<i>imparando</i>
to work	<i>lavorare</i>	working	<i>lavorando</i>
to swim	<i>nuotare</i>	swimming	<i>nuotando</i>
to stop	<i>fermare</i>	stopping	<i>fermando</i>
to run	<i>correre</i>	running	<i>correndo</i>

Note

1. *Se il verbo termina con 'e' muta, prima di aggiungere '-ing' si toglie la 'e'.*

to write writing etc.

2. *Se il verbo è monosillabico e termina con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale, prima di aggiungere '-ing' raddoppia la consonante finale.*

to swim swimming
to stop stopping
to run running etc.

Nota

In un'altra "Unit" studieremo le altre variazioni ortografiche che alcuni verbi subiscono prima di aggiungere '-ing'.



to read = leggere

Present Simple = presente semplice

I	read	=	io leggo
you	read	=	tu leggi
he	reads	=	egli legge
we	read	=	noi leggiamo
you	read	=	voi leggete
they	read	=	essi leggono

Present Continuous = presente continuo

Forma Positiva

I	am	reading	io sto leggendo
you	are	reading	tu stai leggendo
he	is	reading	egli sta leggendo
we	are	reading	noi stiamo leggendo
you	are	reading	voi state leggendo
they	are	reading	essi stanno leggendo

Forma Interrogativa

am	I	reading?
are	you	reading?
is	he	reading?
are	we	reading?
are	you	reading?
are	they	reading?

Forma Negativa

I	am	not reading
you	are	not reading
he	is	not reading
we	are	not reading
you	are	not reading
they	are	not reading

Forma Interrogativa Negativa

am	I	not reading?
are	you	not reading?
is	he	not reading?
are	we	not reading?
are	you	not reading?
are	they	not reading?



Present Simple = *presente semplice*

*Il **presente semplice** si usa per esprimere azioni che si compiono abitualmente.*

- > I **read** Time Magazine.
(Io leggo la rivista TIME.) (di solito, abitualmente)

Present Continuous = *presente continuo*

*Il **presente continuo** si usa per esprimere azioni che stanno avvenendo nel momento in cui si parla.*

- > I **am reading** Time Magazine.
(Io sto leggendo la rivista TIME.) (in questo momento)
What **are** you **doing**?
(Cosa stai facendo?)
Are you **writing** that letter to your brother James?
(Stai scrivendo quella lettera a tuo fratello James?)
I **am reading** "The New American".
(Io sto leggendo "The New American".)
Why **are** you **reading** that boring magazine?
(Perché stai leggendo quella noiosa rivista?)

Warning

to be = *essere; stare*

*Quando il verbo "**to be**" è seguito dal gerundio, prende il significato di: **stare**.*

- > I **am reading**. = *Io sto leggendo.*
He **is writing**. = *Egli sta scrivendo.*
They **are swimming**. = *Essi stanno nuotando.*



1. **What...?** = *Quale...?*

- > - **What** is your name? *Qual è il tuo nome?*
- **What** is your address? *Qual è il tuo indirizzo?*
- **What** is your telephone number? *Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?*

2. **What...?** = *Che cosa...? Cosa...? Che...?*

- > - **What** are you doing? *Che cosa stai facendo?*
- **What** are you reading? *Cosa stai leggendo?*

3. **What...!** = *Che...!*

- > **What** nonsense! *Che sciocchezza!*
- What** good coffee! *Che buon caffè!*



There is = *c'è - vi è* Forma Positiva Singolare

- > **There is** an interesting article in the magazine.

There are = *ci sono - vi sono* Forma Positiva Plurale

- > **There are** many beautiful pictures in it.

Is there...? Forma Interrogativa Singolare

- > **Is there** an interesting article in the magazine?

Are there...? Forma Interrogativa Plurale

- > **Are there** many beautiful pictures in it?

There is not Forma Negativa Singolare

There are not Forma Negativa Plurale

There isn't
There aren't Forme Contratte



*Traduzione di "molto" "molti"**In frasi interrogative e negative***much** = *molto -a*> I haven't **much** time.**many** = *molti -e*> Are there **many** pictures in the magazine?There are **not many** beautiful women in the world.

*In frasi positive (al singolare)***a lot of** = *molto -a*> I have **a lot of** time. ~~I have **much** time.~~ **Errore!****plenty of** = *molto -a*> They have **plenty of** money.

*In frasi positive (al plurale)***a lot of** = *molti -e*> Tom reads **a lot of** magazines about sports.**plenty of** = *molti -e*> Margaret has **plenty of** books about art.**lots of** = *molti -e*> Tom has **lots of** friends.**many** = *molti -e*> There are **many** pretty women in the world.

Prepositions = *preposizioni*

Osserva come le **preposizioni** modificano il significato dei verbi.

to come	= venire
to come in	= entrare (<i>lett. venire dentro</i>)
Come in !	= Entra!

to put	= mettere
to put on	= mettersi (<i>abiti</i>)
Put on your hat!	= Mettiti il cappello!

to take	= prendere
to take off	= togliersi (<i>abiti</i>)
Take off your hat!	= Togliti il cappello!



many = *molti -e*

There are **many** pretty women in the world.

few = *pochi -e*

There are **few** beautiful women in the world.

> Tom likes to read **many** magazines.

He likes to read "The New American" because there are **many** interesting articles in it.

Margaret, on the contrary, reads **few** magazines. She prefers books.



Usò degli Aggettivi

Parlando di una donna:

a beautiful	woman	=	<i>una donna bella</i>
a pretty	woman	=	<i>una donna carina</i>
a plain	woman	=	<i>una donna comune</i>
an ugly	woman	=	<i>una donna brutta</i>

Parlando di un uomo:

a handsome	man	=	<i>un uomo bello</i>
a good-looking	man	=	<i>un uomo di bell'aspetto</i>
a plain	man	=	<i>un uomo comune</i>
an ugly	man	=	<i>un uomo brutto</i>



Why...? = Perché...? (Quando si domanda.)

Because... = Perché... (Quando si risponde.)

- > - Tom has a red car.
 - Why a red car?
 - Because he likes red things.
- > - Why is Tom reading "The New American"?
 - Because there are many interesting articles in it.
- > - Margaret has a big hat on her head.
 - Why?
 - Because the sun is very hot.



to = *a*

to go to	= <i>andare a</i>
to write to	= <i>scrivere a</i>
to speak to	= <i>parlare a</i>
to say to	= <i>dire a</i>

- > Tom and Margaret are going **to** the beach.
 Tom is not writing a letter **to** his brother James.
 He is speaking **to** Margaret about Julia Roberts.
 He is saying **to** Margaret, "Julia Roberts is beautiful."



always = *sempre*

- > When they go to the beach... (*Quando vanno al mare...*)
 Tom is **always** swimming in the blue sea.
 Margaret is **always** reading a book.
 When the sun is very hot, she **always** puts on a big hat.
 ===
 when = *quando*



to ask = *chiedere*

to answer = *rispondere*

- > Margaret **asks** Tom, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"
 And he **answers**, "In my opinion Julia Roberts is beautiful."

Warning

Margaret asks ~~to~~ Tom... **Errore!**



boring = *noioso*

The magazine is **boring**. = *La rivista è noiosa.*

bored = *annoiato*

Margaret is **bored**. = *Margaret è annoiata.*

This morning Margaret is very **bored**.

Tom is swimming in the blue sea, and she is sitting on the beach reading a magazine.

The magazine is very **boring**. There are only articles about sports and politics in it.

She thinks that sports and politics are **boring**.

===
 sitting = *seduto*
 about = *circa; di*
 she thinks that... = *ella pensa che...*
 politics = *politica*

<<<☺>>>

so = *così*

The sun is **so** hot today! = *Il sole è così caldo oggi!*

- > - English pronunciation is **so** difficult!
- Yes, but English grammar is **so** easy!

Tom and Margaret

- Margaret, this issue of "The New American" is **so** interesting!
- On the contrary, I think that it is **so** boring.
- There are a lot of pictures of Julia Roberts. She is **so** beautiful. And **so** charming!
- Tom, you are **so** silly!

===
 issue = *numero (di un giornale)*
 on the contrary = *al contrario*
 I think that... = *Io penso che...*
 charming = *affascinante*
 difficult = *difficile* easy = *facile*

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

about = *circa; di*

- > There are **about** six billion people in the world.
 Tom likes to read magazines **about** sports and politics.
 Margaret prefers to read books **about** art and music.

===

billion = *miliardo*

people = *persone*



according to = *secondo*

1^a **in my opinion** = *secondo me*

2. according to you = *secondo te*

3. according to him = *secondo lui*

" according to her = *secondo lei*

1^a **in our opinion** = *secondo noi*

2. according to you = *secondo voi*

3. according to them = *secondo loro*

WARNING! = *avvertimento*

~~according to me~~ **Errore!**

~~according to us~~ **Errore!**



1. **that** = *quello -a*

- > This car is red. **That** car is black.

2. **that** = *che (congiunzione)*

- > Tom thinks **that** "The New American" is a fantastic magazine.

Margaret says **that** it is very boring.



also = *anche; pure*

too = *anche; pure*

> In The New American there are many pictures and many interesting articles, **too**.

Tom likes sports, and he **also** likes politics.

Margaret likes apples, and she **also** likes oranges.

Margaret is a pretty girl, and she is clever, **too**.

Osserva

also *Si usa in mezzo alla frase, e talvolta all'inizio.*

too *Si usa generalmente alla fine della frase.*



Superlativo Assoluto

Regola Generale

Il superlativo assoluto si forma premettendo agli aggettivi e avverbi "very".

very good = *buonissimo; molto buono*

very well = *benissimo; molto bene*

very big = *grandissimo*

very hot = *caldissimo*

very beautiful = *bellissimo*

very ugly = *bruttissimo*

very interesting = *interessantissimo*

very kind = *gentilissimo*

very much = *moltissimo etc.*



Quando si pronuncia la 'r'**Regola Generale**

1. La 'r' si pronuncia solamente quando è seguita da una vocale.

> Rome France romantic red strong

2. Quando la 'r' è seguita da una consonante non si pronuncia.

> art sport Germany morning work your girl etc.

3. Quando la 'r' è seguita da 'e' muta non si pronuncia.

> are rare there picture

Osserva

Se una parola finisce in 'r' o '-re', e la parola che segue comincia per vocale, la 'r' si pronuncia debolmente.

- > Her eyes are blue.
 Your ideas are original.
 We are Italian.
 You are English.
 They are American. etc.

Pronunciation

tʃ	f	ou	3:
child children French much rich teacher which	conversation English patient politician Russian she Spanish	both no old only photo Rome to smoke	work world word (<i>parola</i>)

tʃ = ci
f = sci



opposites = *contrari*

beautiful	= <i>bello</i>	ugly	= <i>brutto</i>
clever	= <i>bravo; intelligente</i>	stupid	= <i>stupido</i>
good	= <i>buono</i>	bad	= <i>cattivo</i>
handsome	= <i>bello</i>	ugly	= <i>brutto</i>
kind	= <i>gentile</i>	unkind	= <i>'non gentile'</i>
many	= <i>molti</i>	few	= <i>pochi</i>
much	= <i>molto</i>	little	= <i>poco</i>
old	= <i>vecchio</i>	new	= <i>nuovo</i>
old	= <i>vecchio</i>	young	= <i>giovane</i>
old	= <i>antico</i>	modern	= <i>moderno</i>
patient	= <i>paziente</i>	impatient	= <i>impaziente</i>
pretty	= <i>carino</i>	plain	= <i>comune, brutto</i>
rare	= <i>raro</i>	common	= <i>comune</i>
rich	= <i>ricco</i>	poor	= <i>povero</i>



An Interesting Magazine

- What is Tom doing? - Is he writing a letter to his brother James?
- No, he isn't. He is reading an American magazine.
- Is the magazine interesting or boring?
- According to Margaret it is boring, and very stupid too. But Tom thinks that it is very interesting. He also says that it is his favourite magazine.
- Why is it his favourite magazine?
- Because there are lots of articles about sports and politics in it. And there are also many pictures of beautiful women.

On the cover of the magazine there is a photo of Julia Roberts. Tom thinks that she is a beautiful and interesting woman.

Tom is now reading an article to Margaret. The article says, "There are a lot of pretty women in the world, but there are not many beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."

Margaret asks, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"

And Tom answers, "Well, in my opinion, Julia Roberts is a very beautiful woman."

- "Am I pretty or beautiful?" asks Margaret.
- And Tom answers, "Well, er - you are not beautiful, but you are pretty, very pretty."

Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary.

Margaret says that she is ugly. But she always exaggerates. Poor Mary! She is not ugly, she is only plain. Tom asks Margaret, "Why are you so unkind?"

And Margaret answers, "I'm sorry, Tom."

===

asks = chiede answers = risponde
cover = copertina (di una rivista)



Translation = traduzione

1. *Fai la traduzione orale.*

2. *Copia tutta la pagina.*

1. This woman is beautiful. That woman is ugly.
2. The opposite of beautiful is ugly.
3. The opposite of pretty is plain.
4. The plural of much is many.
5. The opposite of clever is stupid.
6. The opposite of rich is poor.
7. The opposite of rare is common.
8. This girl is unkind. That girl is kind.
9. There are a lot of blonde girls in England.
10. There are few blonde girls in Spain.
11. There is a man in the sea. There is also a child.
12. There is a woman on the beach.
13. - Why is Tom reading the article?
14. - Because it is interesting.
15. Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary. Poor girl! She is not pretty, she is plain.
16. But Margaret exaggerates, and says that Mary is ugly.
17. - Have you a cousin?
18. - I have two cousins, and they are both pretty.
19. - Why are you always so bored?
20. - Because my work is very boring.

Carmelo Mangano - <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



Translation = traduzione

1. Fai la traduzione *scritta* dall'italiano in inglese.
2. *Correggi* gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.
3. Fai la traduzione *orale*.

1. Questa donna è bella. Quella donna è brutta.
2. Il contrario di bello è brutto.
3. Il contrario di carino è comune.
4. Il plurale di molto è molti.
5. Il contrario di intelligente è stupido.
6. Il contrario di ricco è povero.
7. Il contrario di raro è comune.
8. Questa ragazza è "non gentile". Quella ragazza è gentile.
9. Ci sono molte ragazze bionde in Inghilterra.
10. Ci sono poche ragazze bionde in Spagna.
11. C'è un uomo nel mare. C'è pure un bambino.
12. C'è una donna sulla spiaggia.
13. - Perché sta Tom leggendo l'articolo?
14. - Perché è interessante.
15. Tom ha una cugina. Il suo nome è Mary. Povera ragazza! Ella non è carina, ella è comune.
16. Ma Margaret esagera, e dice che Mary è brutta.
17. - Hai tu una cugina?
18. - Io ho due cugine, e esse sono entrambe carine.
19. - Perché sei sempre così annoiato?
20. - Perché il mio lavoro è molto noioso.

Le parole fra parentesi non si traducono.

Nota

L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.



Exercises = esercizi

*Scrivi la domanda e la risposta su un quaderno.
Rispondi sempre con una frase.*

1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?

2. *Scrivi i contrari delle seguenti parole.*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. clever | 6. poor |
| 2. kind | 7. bad |
| 3. ugly | 8. old |
| 4. patient | 9. rich |
| 5. young | 10. pretty |

3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio That old man is very poor.
Those old men are very poor.

1. There is a photo in the magazine.
2. It is a beautiful photo.
3. This article is interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.



4. *Volgi le seguenti frasi in forma interrogativa.*

Esempio It is time for lunch.
Is it time for lunch?

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
2. He is reading an American magazine.
3. The magazine is interesting.
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
5. There are articles about politics.
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
7. Beautiful women are rare.
8. Margaret has a brother and a sister.
9. She has a pretty green dress.
10. She has big blue eyes.

5. *Riscrivi le frasi dell'esercizio n. 4 in forma negativa.*

Esempio It is time for lunch.
It **isn't** time for lunch.

6. *Scrivi la 3^a persona singolare del "Present Simple" e del "Present Continuous" dei seguenti verbi.*

Esempio to read He **reads**.
He **is reading**.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. to write | 6. to repeat |
| 2. to speak | 7. to smoke |
| 3. to say | 8. to work |
| 4. to listen | 9. to ask |
| 5. to exaggerate | 10. to answer |



Vocabulary

about	ə ba ut	<i>circa, di</i>
according to	əkɔ: di ŋ tu	<i>secondo</i>
address	ə dr es	<i>indirizzo</i>
a lot of	ə lɒt əv	<i>molto</i>
also	ɔ: l sou	<i>anche</i>
always	ɔ: l weiz	<i>sempre</i>
article	a :tikl	<i>articolo</i>
to ask	tu a: s k	<i>chiedere</i>
to answer	tu a: ns ə	<i>rispondere</i>
because	b i k ɔz	<i>perché</i>
billion	b iljən	<i>miliardo</i>
book	b uk	<i>libro</i>
bored	b ɔ:d	<i>annoiato</i>
boring	b ɔ: r iŋ	<i>noioso</i>
charming	t/ f a: m iŋ	<i>affascinante</i>
to come	tu k ʌ m	<i>venire</i>
to come in	tu k ʌ m in	<i>entrare</i>
common	k ɔmən	<i>comune</i>
on the contrary	ɔn ðə kɔ n trəri	<i>al contrario</i>
cousin	k ʌz n	<i>cugino, -a</i>
cover	k ʌvə	<i>copertina</i>
dialogue	d aiəlɔg	<i>dialogo</i>
difficult	d ɪfɪkəlt	<i>difficile</i>
to do	tu d u :	<i>fare</i>
door	d ɔ:	<i>porta</i>
easy	i :si	<i>facile</i>
to exaggerate	tu ɪgz æ dʒereit	<i>esagerare</i>
example	ɪgz ɑ :mpl	<i>esempio</i>
few	f ju:	<i>pochi</i>
four	f ɔ:	<i>quattro</i>

>>>

Vocabulary

good-looking	gud-lʊkiŋ	<i>di bell'aspetto</i>
grammar	græmə	<i>grammatica</i>
idea	aɪdɪə	<i>idea</i>
impatient	ɪmpeɪfənt	<i>impaziente</i>
important	ɪmpɔ:tənt	<i>importante</i>
Indian	ɪndjən	<i>indiano</i>
interesting	ɪntrɪstɪŋ	<i>interessante</i>
to knock	tu nɒk	<i>bussare</i>
to know	tu nou	<i>sapere; conoscere</i>
letter	letə	<i>lettera</i>
to listen	tu lɪsn	<i>ascoltare</i>
lots of	lɒts əv	<i>molti</i>
lunch	lʌntʃ	<i>pranzo</i>
magazine	mæɡəzɪn	<i>rivista</i>
many	meni	<i>molti</i>
mother	mʌðə	<i>madre</i>
nonsense	nɒnsəns	<i>sciocchezza, -e</i>
now	nau	<i>ora, adesso</i>
number	nʌmbə	<i>numero</i>
on the contrary	ɔn ðə kɒntrəri	<i>al contrario</i>
opinion	əpɪniən	<i>opinione</i>
opposite	əpəzɪt	<i>contrario</i>
original	ərɪdʒɪnəl	<i>originale</i>
page	peɪdʒ	<i>pagina</i>
people	pi:pl	<i>persone</i>
photo	fəʊtəʊ	<i>fotografia</i>
picture	pɪktʃə	<i>fotografia; illustrazione</i>
plain	pleɪn	<i>comune; brutto</i>
plural	pluərəl	<i>plurale</i>

>>>

Vocabulary

politics	pəˈlɪtɪks	politica
poor	pʊə	povero
rare	reə	raro
to read	tu ri:d	leggere
rich	riʃ	ricco
to say	tu sei	dire
silly	sɪli	sciocco
six	sɪks	sei
sitting	sɪtɪŋ	seduto
to smoke	tu smouk	fumare
so	sou	così
strange	streɪndʒ	strano
stupid	stjʊpɪd	stupido
telephone	telɪfəʊn	telefono
that	ðæt	quello -a / che
there are	ðeə a:	ci sono
there is	ðeə ɪz	c'è
to think	tu ɪŋk	pensare
to	tu	a
today	tudeɪ	oggi
too	tu:	anche; pure
ugly	ʌgli	brutto
vain	veɪn	vanitoso
why	wai	perché
world	wɜ:lɪd	mondo
to write	tu rait	scrivere



1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
In the dialogue of "Unit 4" Tom is reading a magazine.
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
According to Tom it is interesting, but according to Margaret it is boring.
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
There are a lot of (many) pictures in it.
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
There are few beautiful women in the world.
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
According to Tom Julia Roberts is a beautiful woman.
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
In my opinion is a beautiful woman.
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
Her name is Mary.
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
She is plain. But Margaret says that she is ugly.
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
I have a cousin / I haven't got a cousin.
She is pretty / plain / beautiful / ugly.
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?
Tom is handsome.

2. *Scrivi i contrari delle seguenti parole*

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1. clever | stupid | poor | rich |
| 2. kind | unkind | bad | good |
| 3. ugly | handsome | old | young |
| | beautiful | | |
| 4. patient | impatient | rich | poor |
| 5. young | old | pretty | plain |



3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio That old man is very poor.
Those old men are very poor.

1. There is a photo in the magazine.
There are photos in the magazine.
2. It is a beautiful photo.
They are beautiful photos.
3. This article is interesting.
These articles are interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
These are my favourite magazines.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
These men in the car are my friends.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
These girls are their fiancées.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
Those pretty women are American. They live in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.
These children are Indian. They live in Bombay.



4. *Volgi le seguenti frasi in forma interrogativa.***Esempio**

It is time for lunch.
Is it time for lunch?

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
Is Tom writing a letter to his brother James?
2. He is reading an American magazine.
Is he reading an American magazine?
3. The magazine is interesting.
Is the magazine interesting?
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
Are there many beautiful pictures in it?
5. There are articles about politics.
Are there articles about politics?
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
Are there many pretty women in the world?
7. Beautiful women are rare.
Are beautiful women rare?
8. Margaret has (got) a brother and a sister.
Has Margaret (got) a brother and a sister?
9. She has (got) a pretty green dress.
Has she (got) a pretty green dress?
10. She has big blue eyes.
Has she big blue eyes?



5. *Riscrivi le frasi dell'esercizio n. 4 in forma negativa.*

Esempio

It is time for lunch.
It **isn't** time for lunch.

6. *Scrivi la 3^a persona singolare del "Present Simple" e del "Present Continuous" dei seguenti verbi:*

Esempio

to read He **reads**.
He **is reading**.

1. to write
he / she writes
he / she is writing

6. to repeat
he / she repeats
he / she is repeating

2. to speak
he / she speaks
he / she is speaking

7. to smoke
he / she smokes
he / she is smoking

3. to say
he / she says
he / she is saying

8. to work
he / she works
he / she is working

4. to listen
he / she listens
he / she is listening

9. to ask
he / she asks
he / she is asking

5. to exaggerate
he / she exaggerates
he / she is exaggerating

10. to answer
he / she answers
he / she is answering



UNIT 5

In a Restaurant



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | |
| a | Copia il vocabolario (pag. 18 - 19 - 20); solamente l'inglese. |
| b | Memorizza il significato di ogni parola. |
| c | Copri le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato. |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 2. | |
| a | Studia le regole grammaticali (pag. da 4 a 10). |
| b | Svolgi gli esercizi (pag. da 11 a 17). |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | |
| | Traduci oralmente le pagine 1 - 2 - 3. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario. |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | |
| | Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte) |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5. | |
| | Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente. |



In a Restaurant

Tom - Waiter!

Waiter - Yes, sir?

Tom - Bring us the menu, please!

Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir.

Waiter - Here is the menu, sir.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - For me soup, fish, cakes and bananas.

Tom - For me soup and a big steak with fried potatoes.

Waiter - Very well, sir. And... wine or beer?

Marg. - For me, mineral water.

Tom - For me, a bottle of red wine.

Waiter - Very well, sir.

Marg. - You drink too much wine, Tom.

Tom - Well, I am thirsty. And you eat too many cakes.

Marg. - Only because I am hungry.

The waiter brings the food. (*Il cameriere porta il cibo.*)

Waiter - Here you are, madam! Here you are sir!

Marg. - Thank you.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - Tom! I like this place! It is very elegant and romantic. The flowers on the table are beautiful... and the music is wonderful!

>>>

(continuation) *In a Restaurant*

- Tom - I like it, too. The steak is very good. And the bread is also good. The wine is delicious ! And the music...
- Marg. - Yes, Tom? The music...?
- Tom - Well, the music is good for the digestion.
- Marg. - Oh, Tom! You are vulgar.

A pianist is playing some romantic music.
(*Un pianista sta suonando della musica romantica*)

- Marg. - Oh, the music! It is wonderful! Wonderful!
- Tom - Uh... huh. This meat is very good!
A glass of wine, Margaret?
- Marg. - No, thank you. I prefer these delicious cakes.
- Tom - Waiter, bring us two coffees, please!
- Waiter - Yes, sir.

The waiter brings the coffee.

- Marg. - Tom! It is time to go.
- Tom - No, dear. We have plenty of time.
- Marg. - Oh, come on, Tom!
- Tom - Very well, dear. Waiter, the bill please!
- Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir!
- Marg. - Give him a good tip, Tom!

- Waiter - Here is the bill, sir!
- Tom - Keep the change!
- Waiter - Thank you, sir! Thank you very much!

>>>

(continuation) *In a Restaurant*

- Tom - Are you tired, Margaret?
- Marg. - Oh no! A very nice evening! An elegant restaurant, a nice waiter and wonderful music!
- Tom - Yes, dear... and a very good dinner! Delicious wine and... er... wonderful music.

Carmelo Mangano - <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



hungry = *affamato*

> I am **hungry**. = (*lett. Io sono affamato.*) *Ho fame.*

thirsty = *assetato*

> I am **thirsty**. = (*lett. Io sono assetato.*) *Ho sete.*

cold = *infreddolito; freddo*

> I am **cold**. = (*lett. Io sono infreddolito.*) *Ho freddo.*

hot = *accaldato; caldo*

> I am **hot**. = (*lett. Io sono accaldato.*) *Ho caldo.*

Tom and Margaret

Marg. - A glass of beer, Tom?

Tom - Yes, please. I'm **thirsty**.

Marg. - A sandwich, a banana, dear?

Tom - Yes, please. I'm **hungry**, too.

Marg. - Are you **hot**, dear?

Tom - No, I'm not **hot**. But I'm **thirsty**. Very **thirsty**! Give me the beer, please!

Marg. - Here you are, dear!

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Here you are! = *Ecco! Eccoti!*

Questa espressione si usa quando si porge qualcosa.

Tom - Margaret, pass me the salt, please!

Marg. - **Here you are**, dear!

Tom - And now, pass me the wine, please!

Marg. - **Here you are**, dear!

===

salt = *sale*

to pass = *passare; porgere*

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here = *qui - qua*

there = *lì - là*

Robert and Millie

Millie - Robert! Robert! It is time to get up!

Robert - Bring me my coffee!

Millie - Your coffee is **there**, on the table.

Robert - Bring it **here**!

Millie - Just a moment!... Here you are!

Robert - Hm! The coffee is good this morning. Now bring me the newspaper!

Millie - It is **there**! - on that chair.

Robert - Bring it **here**!

Millie - What is in the news?

Robert - Nothing interesting.

Robert - MILLIE! MILLIE! My slippers!

Millie - They are **there**, under the table.

Robert - Why are they **there**? Bring them **here**!

Millie - I am not your servant, Robert!

Robert - No, but you are my wife!

===

to get up	= <i>alzarsi</i>	nothing	= <i>niente</i>
newspaper	= <i>giornale</i>	slippers	= <i>ciabatte</i>
chair	= <i>sedia</i>	under	= <i>sotto</i>
news	= <i>notizie</i>	wife	= <i>moglie</i>

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only = *solo; solamente*

just = *solo; solamente*

> Only a moment, sir. *oppure* Just a moment, sir.
I have **only** one friend. *oppure* I have **just** one friend.

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UNIT 5

6

Pronomi Personali	
Soggetto	
I	io
you	tu
he	egli
she	ella
it	esso -a
we	noi
you	voi
they	loro

Aggettivi Possessivi	
my	mio
your	tuo
his	suo (di lui)
her	suo (di lei)
its	suo (di esso)
our	nostro
your	vostro
their	loro

Pronomi Personali	
Complemento	
me	me, mi
you	te, ti
him	gli, lo, lui
her	la, le, lei
it	lo, la, gli
us	ci, ce, noi
you	ve, vi, voi
them	li, le, loro

Imparare a memoria gli esempi seguenti:

- > When I am hungry, my mother gives me a sandwich.
 - When you are hungry, your mother gives you a pear.
 - When he is hungry, his mother gives him an apple.
 - When she is hungry, her mother gives her an orange.
 - Kosmo is a pretty Persian cat.
 - When it is hungry its master gives it milk and fish.
 - When we are thirsty, our mother gives us Coca-Cola.
 - When you are thirsty, your mother gives you lemonade.
 - When they are thirsty, their mother gives them water.
- ===
- when = quando master = padrone



- Waiter bring me my coffee. = Cameriere portami il mio caffè.
- Waiter bring him his coffee. = Cameriere portagli il suo caffè.
- Waiter bring her her coffee. = Cameriere portale il suo caffè.
- Waiter bring us our coffee. = Cameriere portaci il nostro caffè.
- Waiter bring them their coffee. = Cameriere portagli il loro caffè.



Pronomi Personali
Complemento

I pronomi complemento seguono sempre il verbo e le preposizioni.

- > - Mummy, give **me** a glass of milk, please. *give* (verbo)
 - Milk is good for **you**. *for* (preposizione)

Mrs Brown, Jack and Jane

"Breakfast Time"

Mrs Brown is preparing breakfast for her children.

Jack says **to her**, "Mummy, **for me** a glass of milk, please."

And his mother **gives him** a glass of hot milk.

Jane says, "**For me** orange juice, please."

And her mother **gives her** a glass of orange juice.

Mrs Brown **brings them** bananas and apples too. And she says **to them**, "Eat the bananas and the apples; they are very good **for you**."

Jane says, "Mummy! Jack and I are thirsty. Bring **us** two glasses of water, please!"

Mrs Brown **brings them** the water and says, "Now it is time to go to school."

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hungry	hʌŋgri	= affamato
--------	--------	------------

angry	æŋgri	= arrabbiato
-------	-------	--------------

Robert and Millie

Robert - Millie! Come here! I want my dinner! MILLIE!
MILLIE!

Millie - But dear! Why are you **angry**?

Robert - I'm not **angry**! I'm **hungry**! There is a big difference.

Millie - Yes, dear. There is a very big difference.

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Come on! = *Suvvia! Andiamo!*

Mother and Child

- **Come on**, Mark! It is time for lunch! Wash your hands and eat!
- But I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!**
- ***
- Now sit down and eat!
- NO, I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!** Eat your soup!
- NO! I WANT TO PLAY!

The mother gives him a smack...

(La madre gli dà uno scappellotto...)

- Now eat your soup! **Come on!**

... and the child begins to eat.

(... ed il bambino comincia a mangiare.)

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1. time = *ora*

- > It is **time** to go. *(È ora di andare.)*
- It is **time** for lunch. *(È ora di pranzo.)*
- It is **time** to go to bed. *(È ora di andare a letto.)*

2. time = *tempo*

- > I haven't much **time**. *(Non ho molto tempo.)*
- We have plenty of **time**. *(Abbiamo molto tempo.)*
- Time** is money. *(Il tempo è denaro.)*

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Traduzione di 'troppo - troppi'

1. **too** = troppo

Quando si riferisce ad un aggettivo o un avverbio.

The sun is **too** hot. (Il sole è troppo caldo.) (aggettivo)It is **too** late. (E' troppo tardi.) (avverbio)2. **too much** = troppo

Quando si riferisce ad un sostantivo singolare o un verbo.

Tom drinks **too much** wine. (sostantivo singolare)He smokes **too much**. (verbo)3. **too many** = troppi

Quando si riferisce ad un sostantivo plurale.

Margaret eats **too many** cakes. (sostantivo plurale)

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on = su; sopra**under** = sotto> Your coffee is there, **on** the table.The paper is **on** that chair.The slippers are **under** the table.

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<i>In italiano si dice:</i>	<i>Fa caldo.</i>
	<i>Fa molto caldo.</i>
	<i>Fa freddo.</i>
	<i>Fa molto freddo.</i>

<i>In inglese si dice:</i>	It is hot. (lett. Esso è caldo.)
	It is very hot. (lett. Esso è molto caldo.)
	It is cold. (lett. Esso è freddo.)
	It is very cold. (lett. Esso è molto freddo.)

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Irregular Plural = plurale irregolare

Ai sostantivi che terminano in **ch sh s x**, si aggiunge "es".

Singular	Plural
match = fiammifero	matches mætʃɪz = fiammiferi
church = chiesa	churches tʃɜːtʃɪz = chiese
brush = spazzola	brushes brʌʃɪz = spazzole
glass = bicchiere	glasses glɑːsɪz = bicchieri
box = scatola	boxes bɒksɪz = scatole

he washes (**wɒʃɪz**) = lui si lava

he kisses (**kɪsɪz**) = lui bacia

Si aggiunge '-es' per formare la 3^a persona del singolare dei verbi che terminano in 'ch sh s x'.

to wash = lavare

to kiss = baciare

PRESENT SIMPLE		
1 ^a	I	wash
2 ^a	you	wash
3 ^a	he	washes
	we	wash
	you	wash
	they	wash

PRESENT SIMPLE		
1 ^a	I	kiss
2 ^a	you	kiss
3 ^a	he	kisses
	we	kiss
	you	kiss
	they	kiss



Lunch Time

Reading

It is lunch time.

Tom and Margaret are in a very elegant restaurant.

A nice **smiling** waiter brings them the menu.
Tom and Margaret read it.

Margaret wants soup, fish, cakes and bananas.
She also wants a big bottle of mineral water
because she is very thirsty.

Tom is very hungry. He wants soup, fish, a big
steak with fried potatoes, and coffee. He also
wants oranges and a bottle of red wine.

It is a very hot **day**, but in the restaurant it is
not hot, because there is **air conditioning**.

Margaret likes the restaurant very much
because the waiter is nice, the music is romantic,
and there are beautiful flowers on the tables.

Tom also likes the restaurant, because there is
air conditioning, because the steak is **tender**, and
the wine is good **quality**.

He thinks that the music is good for the
digestion.

The waiter brings them the **bill**.

Tom **pays** the bill and says to him, "Keep the
change". And the waiter says, "Thank you very
much, sir!"

sorridente

bistecca

giorno

aria condizionata

tenera

qualità

egli pensa che

conto

paga



Translation

1.	<i>Fai la traduzione orale.</i>
3.	<i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i>

1. Tom and Margaret are in a restaurant.
2. They are hungry. They are thirsty, too.
3. They want their dinner.
4. The waiter brings them the menu.
5. Tom wants a big steak with fried potatoes.
6. Margaret prefers fish.

7. Tom says to the waiter, "Bring us our coffee."
8. And the waiter brings them their coffee.
9. Margaret says, "Tom, give me a cake please."
10. And he gives her a cake.
11. A nice evening. Delicious wine.
12. Bananas and oranges are good for the digestion.

13. A match. Two matches.
14. A box of matches. Two boxes of matches.
15. Many bottles of wine. Too many bottles.
16. Many glasses of water. Too much water.
17. There are cakes and oranges on the table.
18. There is a menu under the newspaper.

19. The bill, please! - Keep the change!
20. We want to wash our hands.
21. We are tired. It is time to go.



Translation

1. Fai la *traduzione scritta* dall'italiano in inglese.
2. *Correggi* gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.
3. Fai la *traduzione orale*.

1. Tom e Margaret sono in un ristorante.
2. Essi sono affamati. Essi sono assetati pure.
3. Essi vogliono (la) loro cena.
4. Il cameriere porta loro il menù.
5. Tom vuole una grande bistecca con patate fritte.
6. Margaret preferisce pesce.
7. Tom dice al cameriere, "Portaci (il) nostro caffè."
8. Ed il cameriere porta loro (il) loro caffè.
9. Margaret dice, "Tom, dammi un pasticcino per piacere."
10. E egli le dà un pasticcino.
11. Una piacevole serata. Delizioso vino.
12. (Le) banane e (le) arance sono buone per la digestione.
13. Un fiammifero. Due fiammiferi.
14. Una scatola di fiammiferi. Due scatole di fiammiferi.
15. Molte bottiglie di vino. Troppe bottiglie.
16. Molti bicchieri di acqua. Troppa acqua.
17. Ci sono pasticcini ed arance sul tavolo.
18. C'è un menù sotto il giornale.
19. Il conto, per piacere! - Tenga il resto!
20. Noi vogliamo lavarci (le) nostre mani.
21. Noi siamo stanchi. E' ora (di) andare.

Nota

L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.

Le parole fra parentesi non si traducono.



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

1. Sostituisci le parole in *rosso* con uno dei seguenti pronomi:
him - her - them.

Esempio Tom loves *Margaret*. = Tom loves *her*.

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with *Tom*.
2. The waiter brings *Tom and Margaret* their dinner.
3. He brings *Tom* a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings *Margaret* fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for *Tom*.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to *Tom*, too many sweet things are bad for *Margaret*.

2. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *me him her us them.*

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to, "Give my magazine, please!"

- and she gives his magazine.

Margaret says to, "Tom! give my sunglasses, please!"

- and he gives her sunglasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives two glasses of water.

The children say to, "Thank you mummy," and give a kiss.

===

sunglasses = *occhiali da sole*



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

3. Sostituisci le parole in *rosso* con un **pronome** (soggetto o complemento)

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = He loves her.

1. Margaret loves Tom.
2. Margaret is reading a book. She likes the book.
3. Tom is always reading magazines. He likes magazines.
4. Jack is eating a banana.
5. Jane is eating chocolates.
6. Jack and Jane are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves Jack and Jane very much.

4. Scrivi il *plurale* dei seguenti nomi:

church	boy	child
glass	slipper	foot
brush	dress	tooth
box	man	servant
match	woman	beach
bus	apple	mouse
orange	cake	goose

5. Traduci in inglese.

1. Dammi una banana, per favore.
2. Dagli un pasticcino, per favore.
3. Dalle una mela, per favore.
4. Dacci due arance, per favore.
5. Da loro due birre, per favore.
6. Questo libro è per te.
7. Vieni con me.
8. Va con lui.

Nota to come = venire to go = andare



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

6. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *pronomi personali* (soggetto o complemento) o *aggettivi possessivi*.

Esempio When **he** is hungry **his** mother gives **him** a sandwich.

1. **I** am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **my** lunch.
2. is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring lunch.
5. The waiter brings their lunch.

7. Completa queste frasi con: *too* - *too much* - *too many*

1. - The sun is hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are strong.
5. He smokes cigarettes, and he drinks beer and coffee.
6. He eats , and he drinks
7. It is very bad for his health. **health** (*salute*)

8. *Traduci in inglese.*

Esempio Margaret **ha freddo**. = Margaret **is cold**.

1. Tom **ha caldo**.
2. Margaret **ha molto caldo anche**. (*molto* = *very*)
3. Egli **ha fame**.
4. Ella **ha molta fame pure**.
5. Egli **ha sete**,
6. Ella **ha molta sete pure**.
7. **Fa freddo. Fa molto freddo**.
8. **Fa caldo. Fa molto caldo**.



VOCABULARY

air conditioning	eə kəndiʃəniŋ	aria condizionata
all	ɔ:l	tutto
angry	æŋɡri	arrabbiato
beer	biə	birra
bill	bil	conto
bottle	bɒtl	bottiglia
box	bɒks	scatola
bread	bred	pane
breakfast	brekfəst	colazione
to bring	tu briŋ	portare
brush	brʌʃ	spazzola
cake	keik	pasticcino
chair	tʃeə	sedia
change	tʃeindʒ	resto; cambio
church	tʃə:tʃ	chiesa
delicious	dilifəs	delizioso
difference	difrəns	differenza
digestion	didʒestʃən	digestione
dinner	dinə	cena
to drink	tu driŋk	bere
to eat	tu i:t	mangiare
elegant	eligənt	elegante
evening	i:vniŋ	sera; serata
fried	fraid	fritto
fish	fiʃ	pesce
flower	flauə	fiore
garden	ɡa:dn	giardino
to get up	tu get ʌp	alzarsi
to give	tu giv	dare
glass	ɡla:s	bicchiere
to go	tu gou	andare

VOCABULARY

hand	<i>hænd</i>	<i>mano</i>
health	<i>helə</i>	<i>salute</i>
her	<i>hə:</i>	<i>la, le / lei</i>
him	<i>him</i>	<i>gli, lo / lui</i>
hungry	<i>hʌŋgri</i>	<i>affamato</i>
to keep	<i>tu ki:p</i>	<i>tenere</i>
kiss	<i>kis</i>	<i>bacio</i>
to kiss	<i>tu kis</i>	<i>baciare</i>
late	<i>leit</i>	<i>tardi</i>
lemonade	<i>ləmənəid</i>	<i>limonata</i>
madam	<i>mædəm</i>	<i>signora</i>
master	<i>ma:stə</i>	<i>padrone</i>
match	<i>mætʃ</i>	<i>fiammifero</i>
me	<i>mi: / mi</i>	<i>me, mi</i>
meat	<i>mi:t</i>	<i>carne</i>
milk	<i>milk</i>	<i>latte</i>
money	<i>mʌni</i>	<i>denaro</i>
Mrs	<i>mɪsɪz</i>	<i>signora</i>
newspaper	<i>nju:speipə</i>	<i>giornale</i>
or	<i>ɔ:</i>	<i>o – oppure</i>
paper	<i>peipə</i>	<i>carta; giornale</i>
to pass	<i>tu pa:s</i>	<i>passare; porgere</i>
to pay	<i>tu pei</i>	<i>pagare</i>
pear	<i>peə</i>	<i>pera</i>
place	<i>pleis</i>	<i>posto; luogo</i>
to play	<i>tu plei</i>	<i>giocare</i>
plenty of	<i>plenti əv</i>	<i>molto</i>
potato	<i>pəteitəu</i>	<i>patata</i>
to prepare	<i>tu pripeə</i>	<i>preparare</i>
quality	<i>kwɔliti</i>	<i>qualità</i>
restaurant	<i>restərənt</i>	<i>ristorante</i>

VOCABULARY

salt
 school
 servant
 sir
 to sit down
 slippers
 smiling
 soup
 steak
 sweet
 table
 tender
 them
 there
 thirsty
 tip
 tired
 too
 too much
 too many
 under
 us
 vulgar
 waiter
 to want
 water
 when
 where
 wife
 wonderful
 with

sə:lt
 sku:l
 sə:vənt
 sə:
 tu sit daun
 slɪpəz
 smailɪŋ
 su:p
 steɪk
 swi:t
 teɪbl
 tendə
 ðem / ðəm
 ðeə
 ʊə:sti
 tɪp
 təjəd
 tu:
 tu: mʌtʃ
 tu: meni
 ʌndə
 ʌs
 vʌlgə
 weɪtə
 tu wɒnt
 wɔ:tə
 wen
 weə
 waɪf
 wʌndəfʊl
 wɪð

sale
 scuola
 servo
 signore
 sedersi
 ciabatte
 sorridente
 zuppa
 bistecca
 dolce
 tavolo
 tenero
 li, le / loro
 li
 assetato
 mancia
 stanco
 pure; troppo
 troppo
 troppi
 sotto
 ci, ce / noi
 volgare
 cameriere
 volere
 acqua
 quando
 dove
 moglie
 meraviglioso
 con



Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

1. *Sostituisci le parole in rosso con uno dei seguenti pronomi: **him - her - them.***

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = Tom loves her.

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with him.
2. The waiter brings them their dinner.
3. He brings him a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings her fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for him.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to him, too many sweet things are bad for her.

2. *Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: me him her us them.*

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to her, "Give me my magazine, please!"

- and she gives him his magazine.

Margaret says to him, "Tom! give me my sunglasses, please!"

- and he gives her her sunglasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give us a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives them two glasses of water.

The children say to her, "Thank you mummy," and give her a kiss.

===

sunglasses = occhiali da sole



3. *Sostituisci le parole in rosso con un pronome (soggetto o complemento).*

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = He loves her.

1. She loves him.
2. She is reading a book. She likes it.
3. He is always reading magazines. He likes them.
4. He is eating a banana.
5. She is eating chocolates.
6. They are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves them very much.

4. *Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti nomi:*

church	churches	boy	boys	child	children
glass	glasses	slipper	slippers	foot	feet
brush	brushes	dress	dresses	tooth	teeth
box	boxes	man	men	servant	servants
match	matches	woman	women	beach	beaches
bus	buses	apple	apples	mouse	mice
orange	oranges	cake	cakes	goose	geese

5. *Traduci in inglese.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dammi una banana, per favore.
Give me a banana, please. | 5. Da loro due birre, per favore.
Give them two beers, please. |
| 2. Dagli un pasticcino, per favore.
Give him a cake, please. | 6. Questo libro è per te.
This book is for you. |
| 3. Dalle una mela, per favore.
Give her an apple, please. | 7. Vieni con me.
Come with me. |
| 4. Dacci due arance, per favore.
Give us two oranges, please. | 8. Va con lui.
Go with him. |



Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

6. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *pronomi personali* (soggetto o complemento) o *aggettivi possessivi*.

Esempio When **he** is hungry **his** mother gives **him** a sandwich.

1. **I** am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **me my** lunch.
2. **He** is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him his** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring **us our** lunch.
5. The waiter brings **them** their lunch.

7. Completa queste frasi con: *too* - *too much* - *too many*.

1. - The sun is **too** hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is **too** cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are **too** strong.
5. He smokes **too many** cigarettes, and he drinks **too much** beer and **too much** coffee.
6. He eats **too much**, and he drinks **too much**.
7. It is very bad for his **health**. (*salute*)

8. Traduci in inglese.

Esempio Margaret *ha freddo*. = Margaret **is cold**.

Tom ha caldo.

Tom **is hot**.

Margaret ha molto caldo anche.

Margaret **is very hot too**.

Egli ha fame.

He **is hungry**.

Ella ha molta fame pure.

She **is very hungry too**.

Egli ha sete.

He **is thirsty**.

Ella ha molta sete pure.

She **is very thirsty too**.

Fa freddo. Fa molto freddo.

It **is cold. It is very cold**.

Fa caldo. Fa molto caldo.

It **is hot. It is very hot**.



Unit 1

DIALOGUE	“Teacher and Student”
GRAMMAR	the - a - an - I, you, he, she, it we, you, they PRESENT SIMPLE “to love” “to be” PLURAL (book - books) etc.
WORD STUDY	hour, honour, honest, heir
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 2

DIALOGUE	TOM AND MARGARET
GRAMMAR	my, your, his, her, its our, your, their PRESENT SIMPLE “to have” - PLURAL (man - men) etc. in
WORD STUDY	to like - a young man; a young woman - dress - suit - hair - hairs PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 3

DIALOGUE	“On the Beach”
GRAMMAR	Who? - What? - Which? - this - that - these - those in - on - IMPERATIVE to be - to have
WORD STUDY	good - bad - swim - to swim - very - much little - a little - only - no - not
STRUCTURAL WORDS	but
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 4

DIALOGUE	“Reading a Magazine”
GRAMMAR	GERUND - PRESENT CONTINUOUS
WORD STUDY	many – few - to come – to come in, etc. - boring – bored - according to - many - few - very - a lot of - opposites
	PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES
STRUCTURAL WORDS	What? (1-2-3) - there is – there are - why – because always - so - about - that (<i>che</i>) - also - too
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 5

DIALOGUE	“In a Restaurant”
GRAMMAR	me, you, him, her, it us, you, them PLURAL (fish – fishes)
WORD STUDY	only – just - hungry – thirsty – cold – hot - hungry- angry - come on! - time (1,2)
STRUCTURAL WORDS	too – too much – too many here – there - on – under
PRACTICE	readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 6

DIALOGUE	“In the Public Garden”
GRAMMAR	VERBS “can” - PLURAL (potato – potatoes)
WORD STUDY	In the morning (afternoon, etc.) - Good morning etc. to look (at) - so much so many - right – wrong - to sit (down) - to go to - by day- by night - by car (train, etc.) PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES
STRUCTURAL WORDS	then (<i>poi; allora</i>) - Where...?
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 7

DIALOGUE	“In a Café”
GRAMMAR	some – any
WORD STUDY	all right - to play (1,2) - sweet – a sweet - only – alone - to stand (up) - opposites - PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES
STRUCTURAL WORDS	inside – outside - enough - on – over - first – then
PRACTICE	readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 8

DIALOGUE	“Going Shopping”
GRAMMAR	ADVERBS “slowly etc.” PLURAL “cities etc.” - VERBS “to have got”
WORD STUDY	to teach - teacher - today – tomorrow etc. - tired of - to walk – a walk how much – how many - CARDINAL NUMBERS - PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES
STRUCTURAL WORDS	how - already
PRACTICE	reading - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 9

GRAMMAR	DIRECT - INDIRECT SPEECH <i>PRONOMI PERSONALI “COMPLEMENTO” (2)</i>
WORD STUDY	to know – Who...? Who – Whose – with, without - while – lying, sitting – I would like – boy cousin, girl cousin – to get – Not...either – What about...? most – along - to look at - to listen to - to ask - to give (to) - to bring (to) – to offer (to) – to say, to tell
PRACTICE	4 readings - translation

Unit 10

WORD STUDY	much - many - a lot of - lots of - very much - very well.
PRACTICE	4 readings - translation - exercises
	PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

Unit 11

DIALOGUE	“In a Night Club”
GRAMMAR	SAXON GENITIVE (1) - THE TIME some – any – no - someone – not anyone – no one - Let’s go, etc. - VERBS “-ing form (1) - would like” (“di, a, da, per” precedendo l’infinito -1)
WORD STUDY	TO HAVE breakfast, lunch etc. - time (1,2,3) - to be over - half an hour - what a pity! - Hurry up!
STRUCTURAL WORDS	about (1,2) - away - that (<i>che</i>)
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 12

DIALOGUE	“A Birthday Party”
GRAMMAR	was – were - had - could - Forma Interrogativa e FORMA NEGATIVA DEI VERBI “do – does” - ORDINAL NUMBERS - DATES
WORD STUDY	THE DAYS OF THE WEEK - MONTHS - SEASONS AGE – BIRTH – ADDRESS etc. - at night – tonight - to know (1,2)
STRUCTURAL WORDS	at – in – on – to - next – last
PRACTICE	4 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 13

DIALOGUE	“A French Lesson”
GRAMMAR	<i>DUE NEGAZIONI</i> (<i>di, a, da, per precedendo l’infinito -2</i>) other – the other – another – others VERBAL NOUNS VERBS: can – must - to be able - to have to
WORD STUDY	kind (1,2) - foreign – foreigner - the first – the last to interest - interested in - to listen (to) - to make a mistake - opposites
STRUCTURAL WORDS	of course - if - from ... to - to (<i>moto a luogo</i>) - at always – never - behind – in front (of) - on – in
PRACTICE	3 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 14

DIALOGUE	“An Old School Friend”
GRAMMAR	PAST SIMPLE - FUTURE (with: simple present - present continuous – going to - will) somebody, not anybody, nobody – someone, etc. something, not anything, nothing
WORD STUDY	single, engaged, married, divorced - to spend (1,2) I think so – I don’t think so etc. - to find (1,2) age (2) - back (1,2,3) HOW TO INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND OTHER PEOPLE
STRUCTURAL WORDS	how (1,2) - still – not yet
PRACTICE	3 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 15

GRAMMAR	THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.
PRACTICE	3 readings - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 16**DIALOGUE**

“A quarrel about Caroline”

GRAMMAR

IMPERATIVE - IMPERATIVE NEGATIVE

WORD STUDY

to let – to allow - to join (1,2,3) - ache – to ache -
to hurt – to hurt oneself - to get (tired, angry etc.) -
to mean – meaning - drink – to drink love - to love
- kiss – to kiss etc. - PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

STRUCTURAL WORDS

even – not even - rather (1,2)

PRACTICE

2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 17**DIALOGUE**

“Just a Few Presents”

GRAMMAR

TO HAVE (do you have) - “- ING forms (2) -
QUESTION TAGS (...is he? ...isn't he etc.)
VERBS should

WORD STUDY

to hire – to rent - packet – parcel - Mr Mrs Miss
to be afraid (1,2) - economical – extravagant -
Nonsense! - That's all - news – a piece of news

STRUCTURAL WORDS

few – a few - little – a little - beside – next to -
besides - How pretty! – What... – What a ...

PRACTICE

reading - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 18**DIALOGUE**

“Our Future Home”

GRAMMAR

TEMPORAL CONJUNCTIONS (when – if – as soon as)
SHALL – WILL
FREQUENCY ADVERBS (always – usually – often –
sometimes – seldom – never)
VERBS needn't

WORD STUDY

(di, a, da, per precedendo l'infinito -3)
old – antique - home – house - to need -
sitting room – drawing room - to wash the dishes -
cooker – kitchen – cooking - Not at all. - to agree –
to agree with - to do the washing, cleaning, etc.

STRUCTURAL WORDS

near – far – far from - at least

PRACTICE

4 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 19

DIALOGUE	“Dressing for the Theatre”
GRAMMAR	SHALL (in questions) - IMPERATIVE (pos. neg.) - PREPOSITIONS + -ing form there is – there are – there was – there were – there will be – there would be
WORD STUDY	back (1,2,3) - to put, bring, give (back) - to take (1,2,3) - fine (1,2,3) - to come – to go (in – out- up - down) - ready - to matter - fuss
STRUCTURAL WORDS	soon – early - front – back up – down - till – until - one – ones – which one etc - any (1,2) - before – after - perhaps
PRACTICE	3 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 20

DIALOGUE	“As Sweet as Jam”
GRAMMAR	COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES - to lie – lying to die – dying -
WORD STUDY	to look – to look like - real – really - fun - to have fun etc. - to do - to make - to hurt - sensitive – sensible - time (1,2,3) - high – tall - to leave (1,2) - hard – hardly
STRUCTURAL WORDS	with – without - every - once, twice, three times
PRACTICE	1 reading - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 21

DIALOGUE	“One Always Eats Better at Home”
GRAMMAR	VERBS: to be going to - SUFFIXES (-ful, -less -ness -ship --ity)
WORD STUDY	home – at home - to make - news, furniture, information, advice - large, parents, magazine, factory, disco, economical, library - to wait – to expect - Thank you - That’s OK. etc. - pessimist –pessimistic
STRUCTURAL WORDS	one (1-6) - even – not even - instead of - always – never - often – sometimes
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 22

DIALOGUE	“Tom’s Brother James”
GRAMMAR	PAST SIMPLE - PAST CONTINUOUS (to have) PRONUNCIATION OF “-ed”
WORD STUDY	to grow (1,2,3) - Just (1,2,3) - to ask (for) - to answer - to go on My God – Good God... Heavens – Good heavens ... timid – shy - very (1,2,3) quiet – quite
STRUCTURAL WORDS	(uses of “how”) - unless - during - till – until (2°) - each - every
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 23

DIALOGUE	“A Loaf of Bread”
GRAMMAR	IRREGULAR VERBS - go and buy - try and eat - may WORD FORMATION “deaf to deafen - SAXON GENITIVE (2)
WORD STUDY	to remember – to forget - to remind (of) - to remind – to remember - one day (morning etc.) - thunder - lightning - cold (1,2) - to go (in, out, up etc.) - open - opened - to arrive – to reach - to push – to pull - to care -
STRUCTURAL WORDS	in the middle of - then (1,2,3) - suddenly - immediately – at once - uses of “off” - last – the last
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 24

DIALOGUE	“Burro! Burro!”
GRAMMAR	PAST SIMPLE - PRESENT PERFECT - PAST PERFECT
WORD STUDY	mad - madman - to complain (to, about) - to mind never mind
STRUCTURAL WORDS	far – far away - till now, up to now, so far - from now on - early (2)
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises – vocabulary

Unit 25

DIALOGUE	“The Best Beer I’ve Ever Drunk!”
GRAMMAR	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
WORD STUDY	to wait (for) - to worry (1,2) - in five minutes etc. - to be back - just - to enjoy - such
STRUCTURAL WORDS	for - since - how long? - about (1,2) - ago - -less - ever - never
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 26

DIALOGUE	“Original Weddings”
GRAMMAR	CONDITIONAL - CONDITIONAL SENTENCES MODALS can - could - may - might - must - shall - should - ought to - will would
WORD STUDY	just (1,2,3) - top - way (1,2,3) - earth - land - What is the matter? What is wrong?
STRUCTURAL WORDS	USES OF “get” - not... either
PRACTICE	3 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 27

DIALOGUE	“A Funny Story”
GRAMMAR	PREPOSITIONS
WORD STUDY	true - Is it true? etc. - to see (1,2,3) - As you like. -As you please. - to mean (1,2,3)
STRUCTURAL WORDS	Uses of “as” - used to - each other - one another - here; here is - up here - down here etc. - against
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary

Unit 28	
DIALOGUE	“A Cat or a Dog?”
GRAMMAR	NEGATIVE PREFIXES - SUBJUNCTIVE
WORD STUDY	to keep (1,2,3) - pet - quiet - to like - to dislike - to agree - to disagree - right (1,2,3) - limit; the limit
STRUCTURAL WORDS	either - not either - either ... or - neither - neither ... nor - both ... and - not only ... but also - COMPOUNDS OF “some - any - no - every” somebody etc.
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary
Unit 29	
DIALOGUE	“A Visit to an Amusement Park”
GRAMMAR	VERBS “to have to” “SI” IMPERSONALE : one - you - people - we - they
WORD STUDY	to draw (1,2,3) - APPENA = hardly - just - as soon as - high - tall - HOW TO ASK PERMISSION - HOW TO GIVE PERMISSION TELEPHONING
STRUCTURAL WORDS	So am I. - So have I - So do I etc. Neither am I etc.
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - exercises - vocabulary
Unit 30	
Dialogue	“It Is Your Duty To Study Hard”
GRAMMAR	VERBS “to mind, to stop, to detest, to dislike” “to begin, to start, to continue, to love, to like, to hate, to prefer”
WORD STUDY	hard (1,2,3) - hardly (1,2) - to own, owner - own - last, the last, last - exam, examination, test - blame, to blame, to be to blame - May I ask... - to owe - to scold, scolding - forward, to look forward to - to do wrong - to move (1,2) - true, truth, to come true - in case, just in case, in that case, in case of necessity, if that is the case - long, how long, for how long
STRUCTURAL WORDS	owing to - because of - due to - till, until - as far as
PRACTICE	2 readings - translation - vocabulary

Vocabolario generale delle Units 1 - 30