JAMES GREENAN

Exercise Booster

3000

for Grammar Spectrum Essentials
for Italian Students

and New Grammar Spectrum
for Italian Students
Introduzione

3000 opportunità di esercitarsi nella grammatica inglese

Il Grammar Spectrum Exercise Booster 3000 offre 3000 opportunità di esercitarsi nella grammatica inglese attraverso le tipologie di esercizi più adatte per gli studenti italiani.

Il libro è composto da 46 unità, ognuna delle quali presenta due pagine di esercizi per ogni argomento grammaticale.

Testo pensato per lo studente italiano

Il libro – strutturato sulla base di approfondite ricerche accademiche sui tipici errori dello studente italiano - propone un programma impostato a partire dalle specifiche necessità del discente e fornisce ulteriori esercizi sugli argomenti grammaticali più significativi per lo studente italiano.

Grammar Spectrum Exercise Booster 3000 offre la possibilità di esercitarsi nelle aree più importanti e negli argomenti più complessi della grammatica inglese trattati in New Grammar Spectrum for Italian Students 3e e Grammar Spectrum Essentials.

Tipologie di esercizi e certificazioni

Gli esercizi sono stati studiati appositamente per fornire quesiti che riguardano la forma e l’uso di strutture grammaticali fondamentali e sono stati costruiti per fissarne definitivamente l’apprendimento da parte dello studente.

Gli esercizi offrono la possibilità di un’estesa esercitazione controllata attraverso una notevole varietà di tipologie di esercizi comprese la trasformazione di frasi, la correzione di errori e la traduzione.

L’Exercise Booster 3000 offre ulteriori attività di preparazione per il PET e il FCE. Gli esercizi con il simbolo PET e FCE sono stati scritti nello stile delle prove d’esame, per far familiarizzare gli studenti con le tipologie di esercizi che saranno loro proposti in quelle sedi.

Gli esercizi sono di sicura utilità anche per gli studenti che non sosterranno gli esami PET e FCE e forniscono un’utile opportunità di esercitazione controllata.

Lessico scelto sulla base dell’Oxford 3000™

3000 si riferisce al numero di esercizi ma anche al lessico usato in Grammar Spectrum Exercise Booster 3000. Il lessico degli esercizi, infatti, è stato selezionato partendo dalle parole contenute nell’Oxford 3000™.

L ‘Oxford 3000™ è un elenco di parole chiave selezionate da un gruppo di esperti di linguistica e di docenti di lingua inglese con lunga esperienza di insegnamento. L’elenco contiene le parole cui occorre dare priorità nello studio del lessico per raggiungere una efficace comunicazione, e sono state scelte sulla base della frequenza, dell’importanza e dell’utilità.

L’Oxford 3000™ viene utilizzato anche per redigere le voci dei dizionari Oxford per studenti di lingua inglese.

Il lessico usato in Grammar Spectrum Exercise Booster 3000 è sempre al livello adeguato all’argomento di grammatica trattato.

Ogni unità di Grammar Spectrum Exercise Booster 3000 contiene un esercizio Vocabulary focus incentrato su un particolare aspetto lessicale. Gli argomenti sui quali si basano gli esercizi Vocabulary focus sono quelli testati all’esame PET e al FCE.
1 Present Simple

A Completa le frasi usando la forma corretta dei verbi dati.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbi dati</th>
<th>Frasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>I normally <strong>get up</strong> at six o'clock on school days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>1 I <strong>find</strong> the house at seven o'clock to go to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>2 <em>My</em> younger brother <strong>take</strong> with me if he's awake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen to</td>
<td>3 We <strong>listen to</strong> the train into town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>4 The journey <strong>leave</strong> about 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>5 Some people <strong>chat</strong> the newspaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>6 Everybody <strong>come</strong> really miserable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>7 <em>My</em> brother usually <strong>read</strong> his friends and <strong>come</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>8 I usually <strong>look</strong> music.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Metti i verbi tra parentesi alla forma corretta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbi dati</th>
<th>Frasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>does</td>
<td>0 <em>To</em> earn money, Joe <strong>does</strong> (do) a Saturday job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix</td>
<td>1 He <strong>fix</strong> bikes in a bicycle shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>2 He <strong>try</strong> to concentrate, but it's boring work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>3 He <strong>finish</strong> work at five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td>4 He <strong>wash</strong> his hands and <strong>wash</strong> (switch off) the light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>5 He usually <strong>catch</strong> the bus home at 5.10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss</td>
<td>6 If he <strong>miss</strong> the bus, he has to walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go out</td>
<td>7 In the evening he usually <strong>go out</strong> with his friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>8 If he's tired, he <strong>watch</strong> television.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Metti i verbi tra parentesi alla forma corretta. Per le forme negative, usa la forma breve (*don't*, *doesn't*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbi dati</th>
<th>Frasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>0 We have a small boat, but we <strong>don't</strong> use (not / use) it very often.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>1 <em>My</em> sister's skin <strong>burn</strong> easily in the summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>2 She <strong>go</strong> (never / go) on the beach in the middle of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>3 In summer, it <strong>get</strong> dark until after nine o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>4 It <strong>have</strong> (rarely / get) very cold at night in July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>5 We <strong>fall</strong> (not / have) much rain where I live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow</td>
<td>6 The temperature <strong>snow</strong> (never / fall) below zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>7 It <strong>live</strong> (not / usually / snow) in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>8 <em>My</em> grandparents <strong>live</strong> (live) in the mountains, so they can go skiing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>9 I <strong>like</strong> (not / like) the winter because it's too cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>10 <em>My</em> dad <strong>swim</strong> (swim) in the sea every day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Usa le parole e le espressioni date per scrivere domande.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbi dati</th>
<th>Frasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>0 <em>Do</em> you <strong>enjoy</strong> learning English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>1 <em>Do</em> you <strong>study</strong> English every day?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Studying English grammar / interest you.
2. You / sometimes / read / magazines or books in English?
3. Anyone in your family / speak English?
4. You / watch / TV in English?
5. Your teacher / speak to you in English?
6. You / keep / a vocabulary notebook?
7. Speaking / a foreign / language / make you nervous?
8. The idea of living abroad / attract you?
9. English / sound / nice / in your opinion?

11–20 Ora scrivi risposte vere alle domande. Scrivi yes oppure no, ed aggiungi un altro dettaglio.

0. Yes, because I like to speak to my English friends.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – school

Leggi il testo. Sei delle righe di esso contengono errori e cinque sono corrette. Metti un segno (✓) accanto alle espressioni corrette e correggi gli errori.

Freya Thomas clears away the breakfast things, sit down again and waits for her teacher to arrive. She don't wear a school uniform, and the teacher doesn't say 'good morning' or take the register. It is her father, and she is the only student in the class. The kitchen is also her classroom.

Freya's father think home schooling is best for Freya, although her two younger brothers go to the local school. 'Freya needs individual attention,' he say. Classes starts at nine and finish at three, like in a normal school. Then Freya sits down at her desk in her bedroom and does her homework. She studies six subjects – maths, Spanish, history, geography, English and science.

Do Freya enjoy school? 'I like the way my dad teaches me,' she says, 'We do fun things, like every Friday we go to the museum. But I learn the same things as everyone else, because I do the same exams as they does.'

Fai delle domande sul testo.

0. Freya / wear / a uniform Does Freya wear a uniform?
12. Her teacher / say / 'good morning'?
13. Her brothers / study / at home?
14. She / her homework / in the kitchen?
15. She / study / Spanish?
16. Freya and her dad / go / to the museum / every Friday?

Traduci le frasi in inglese.

17. Freya non indossa una uniforme.
18. L’insegnante non prende il registro.
19. La cucina è anche la sua classe.
20. Freya siede alla scrivania e fa i compiti.
22. Imparo le stesse cose di tutti gli altri.
23. Faccio gli stessi esami che fanno gli altri.
2 Present Continuous

A Completa le frasi scegliendo una parola da ogni tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'m</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chatting</td>
<td>crossing</td>
<td>digging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moving</td>
<td>pushing</td>
<td>sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eating</td>
<td>getting on</td>
<td>looking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 I'm looking out of the window.
1 Some men are digging a hole in the road.
2 An old lady is sitting to a policemen.
3 A little boy is pushing an ice cream.
4 A group of kids is moving in the park.
5 A mother is waiting her baby along the street in a pram.
6 Lots of people are moving the bus.
7 Two little girls are sitting the road.
8 Cars are moving slowly.
9 The sun is shining.
10 I am waiting for my friend.

11–20 Ora scrivi la forma negativa di questi verbi. Usa i pronomi (I, you, he, ecc.).

0 I'm not looking out of the window.

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – the news

Completa le notizie del telegiornale mettendo i verbi in parentesi al Present Continuous.

0 The US president is visiting (visit) Rome today.
1 Bus drivers (stop) work for an hour in a protest about pay.
2 Economic talks between world leaders (go) well.
3 The search (continue) for the boy who disappeared last week.
4 Police (investigate) a plane crash in Brazil.
5 Millions (leave) the cities for the holiday weekend.
6 Hotels (prepare) for their busiest weekend of the year.
7 It (get) hotter in the south of the country.
8 It (rain) very heavily all over the north of the country.
9 At half-time in the big game, Barcelona (win) 2–0.
10 Golfer Francesco Molinari (celebrate) his victory in the French Open.

C Due amici si incontrano in vacanza. Metti le parole nell’ordine giusto e scrivi domande usando il Present Continuous per completare la conversazione.

EMMA Matt! What are you doing here?° (you / here / what / do?)
MATT Emma! Hi! I’m on holiday.
EMMA We're camping at Sea View campsite. And you?

°°°
EMMA The Station Hotel. Hey, that's a big fat book! (you / read / what?)
MATT I'm studying, actually. (at / what / you / laugh?)
EMMA Studying! (why / do / you / that?)
MATT I failed my exams. I have to take them again.
EMMA Oh, sorry. (subject / you / study / what?)
MATT History – very boring. (you / where / go / now?)
EMMA To watch tennis. It's Wimbledon this week. (you / it / on TV / watch?)
MATT Yes, I am. (these days / play / you / tennis?)
EMMA Not much. Anyway, do you want to come with me?
MATT Sure.

D Metti il segno (√) accanto alle frasi corrette. Riscrivi le frasi che non sono corrette.

0 I'm not understanding this sentence. I don't understand this sentence.
1 I'm asking you to help me.
2 The teacher isn't wanting us to talk.
3 What are you listening to?
4 Are you knowing my friend Alice?
5 I'm not remembering his name.
6 Ssh! The baby's sleeping!
7 What are you thinking about?
8 Are you having a cat?

E Completa il testo usando i verbi in tabella. Usa il Present Continuous quando è possibile, e il Present Simple per i quattro verbi che generalmente non prendono la forma continua.

destroy not like spend not have change not want
open disappear refuse understand work

Beijing is getting ready for the Olympics, and the city is changing its image. Thousands of builders 24 hours a day to build new roads, shops, apartments and, of course, stadiums. New American-style fast food restaurants every day, while traditional Chinese street food . Business people lots of money in the hope of making big profits. But some local people the change. 'Why out our homes?' asks 72-year-old Zhu Li Qing. 'They not us to be here, and we that, but we anywhere to go. That's why I to leave my home.'

11–15 Scrivi cinque frasi usando il Present Continuous sui cambiamenti che stanno avvenendo nel luogo dove vivi. Segui i suggerimenti in tabella.

building planting painting planning

o They are building a new school.
3 Past Simple

A Completa le seguenti frasi usando il verbo tra parentesi al Past Simple.

0. Something terrible happened (happen) yesterday!
1. We __________ (live) in a very small flat when I __________ (be) little.
2. I __________ (study) until eleven o’clock last night.
3. Everyone __________ (feel) very sad when our teacher __________ (leave).
4. I __________ (see) my friend Martha so we __________ (stop) for a chat.
5. My brother __________ (open) the letter and __________ (smile).
6. The cars __________ (be) noisy so I __________ (shut) the window.
7. We all really __________ (enjoy) the party on Saturday.
8. My mother __________ (teach) me to play the piano.
9. We __________ (travel) all night to get to the mountains.
10. I __________ (forget) to write down your address.

B Queste sono alcune date importanti nella storia dell’aviazione. Abbina inizio e fine di ogni frase, e metti i verbi al Past Simple.

0. 1903 Orville Wright __________ (become) the first helicopter.
1. 1907 Paul Comu __________ (build) the world’s worst air crash.
2. 1909 Louis Blériot __________ (fly) the Atlantic.
3. 1911 The Italian army __________ (use) the first person to fly a plane.
4. 1911 The Italian army __________ (use) the first person to fly a plane.
5. 1911 The Italian army __________ (use) the first person to fly a plane.
6. 1952 A helicopter __________ (cross) a non-stop round-the-world flight.
8. 1970 The Boeing 747 __________ (come) on the moon.
9. 1977 574 passengers __________ (die) the first Atlantic crossing.
10. 1986 The Voyager __________ (complete) into operation.

C Rachel ieri è riuscita a finire solo la metà dei suoi impegni. Completa le frasi con la forma negativa dei verbi al Past Simple.

0. She phoned Jack but she didn’t phone Lucy.
1. She washed her jeans but she __________ her shirts.
2. She bought writing paper but she __________ stamps.
3. She tidied her desk but she __________ her bedroom.
4. She took her bike for repair but she __________ her watch for repair.
5. She did her English homework but she __________ her Spanish homework.
6. She found out train times but she __________ bus times.
7. She emailed Tom but she __________ Ben.
8. She made an appointment at the dentist but she __________ one at the doctor’s.
9. She sent party invitations to her friends but she __________ any to her relations.
10. She told her classmates about her holiday plans but she __________ her teacher.
D Usa i verbi sottolineati per completare le seguenti domande di un quiz. Poi prova a rispondere.

0 Did the French Revolution happen in 1789 or 1879? ~ It happened in 1789.
1 the First World War in 1910 or 1914? ~ It started in .
2 the Chinese Communist Party to power in 1919 or 1949? ~ It came to power in .
3 the Second World War in 1935 or 1945? ~ It finished in .
4 Italy a republic in 1945 or 1955? ~ It became a republic in .
5 Algeria independence in 1962 or 1982? ~ It won independence in .
6 John F Kennedy in 1963 or 1973? ~ He died in .
7 Nelson Mandela to prison in 1964 or 1984? ~ He went to prison in .
8 the Berlin Wall in 1979 or 1989? ~ It fell in .
10 the Olympics place in Sydney in 2000 or 2002? ~ They took place there in .

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – daily routine
Completa le frasi usando le parole date in tabella.

have put on brush not fasten clean pick up turn off jump not kiss leave get off arrive not have (x2) say

0 Yesterday morning I turned off my alarm clock and went back to sleep.
1 I woke up at 8.30. I hate being late for school! I got up and a very quick shower.
2 I breakfast because there was no time.
3 I my hair and my teeth at the same time.
4 It was cold so I a warm coat.
5 I the buttons because I time.
6 I the house as fast as I could.
7 I my bag and goodbye to my mother.
8 I my mother because she was upstairs.
9 I on the bus just in time.
10 I the bus and ran to school.
11 I at school at 8.59. I was on time! Then I realized ... it was Sunday.

F Traduci le frasi in inglese.

1 Sedemmo accanto al fiume.
2 Non ti ho visto al party.
3 Hai fatto il compito ieri sera?
4 Ho giocato con il computer fino alle undici.
5 Il bambino pianse tutta la notte.
6 Andammo in Croazia tre anni fa.
7 Abbiamo cambiato casa l’anno scorso.
8 Quando hai comprato quella giacca?
9 Sono stato malato per tre giorni.
10 Mia madre mi portava a scuola quando ero piccolo.
UNITÀ 4

4 Past Simple o Present Perfect

A La polizia sta interrogando una ragazza su quanto è avvenuto la scorsa notte. Completa la conversazione usando le parole in tabella al Past Simple o al Past Continuous.

be (x2) do (x4) go happen hear (x2) hit (x2) look see (x3) shout pick up

Policeman: What exactly happened\(^1\) last night?
Rose: I heard\(^2\) very strange noises in the house.
Policeman: Where\(^3\) you when you\(^4\) the strange noises?
Rose: I\(^3\) upstairs, in bed.
Policeman: What\(^5\) you\(^6\) when you\(^7\) downstairs?
Rose: I\(^7\) a man in the kitchen.
Policeman: What\(^8\) he\(^9\) for something.
Policeman: What\(^10\) you\(^11\) him?
Rose: I\(^11\) an umbrella and\(^12\) him.
Policeman: What\(^13\) he\(^14\) when you\(^15\) him?
Rose: He\(^16\), 'It's me – your father!'

B Completa le domande inserendo il verbo in parentesi alla forma corretta, e abbinando l’inizio e la fine di ogni frase.

0 Have you ever\(_b\) got\(_a\) a night in hospital?
1 Have you ever\(_b\) break\(_b\) an electric shock?
2 Have you ever\(_c\) cut\(_c\) an operation?
3 Have you ever\(_d\) burn\(_d\) off your bike?
4 Have you ever\(_e\) have\(_e\) your fingers with matches?
5 Have you ever\(_f\) fall\(_f\) a bone?
6 Have you ever\(_g\) spend\(_g\) yourself badly?

7–12 Rispondi alle sei domande su di te. Inventa le risposte se necessario.

0 Yes, I have. I got an electric shock when I opened the car door last week.

C Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta del verbo e completa le frasi.

0 The rain stopped\(_1\)/has stopped\(_2\) so we can go to the beach.
1 My mum cooked\(_1\)/has cooked\(_2\) dinner – come and eat with us.
2 My parents got married\(_1\)/have got married\(_2\) in 1992.
3 I spent\(_1\)/'ve spent\(_2\) all morning waiting and the bus still isn’t here!
4 My bad leg got\(_1\)/'s got worse\(_2\) – now I can’t walk.
5 It was\(_1\)/has been\(_2\) a great summer and now it’s almost finished.
6 I never ate\(_1\)/'ve never eaten\(_2\) Japanese food.
7 I watched\(_1\)/'ve watched\(_2\) a film on TV last night.
8 The match started\(_1\)/has started\(_2\) two minutes ago.
9 We’ve got a test today and I didn’t study\(_1\)/haven’t studied\(_2\)!
10 The house has been quiet since our dog died\(_1\)/has died\(_2\).
Completa le domande con il Present Perfect, Past Simple o Present Simple.

0 How long / you / be at this school? How long have you been at this school?

1 When / you / learn to swim?______________________________________________

2 How long / you / have your phone?_________________________________________

3 Where / you / go on holiday / last summer?___________________________________

4 When / you / get your MP3 player?___________________________________________

5 How many times / you / fly in a plane?______________________________________

6 How long / you / know your best friend?_____________________________________

7 When / you / start studying English?________________________________________

8 How long / you / live where you live now?___________________________________

9 When / you / begin using this book?_________________________________________

10 How many times / you / travel abroad?_____________________________________

11–20 Rispondi alle dieci domande su di te. Puoi inventare le risposte se necessario.

0 I’ve been at this school for three years.

VOCAZIONALI FOCUS — illnesses

Leggi le frasi e decidi quali parole (A, B, C, o D) si adattano meglio ad ogni spazio.

0 You look terrible! What has happened to your skin?

1 I think I’ve __________ an allergic reaction.

2 Yes, your face __________ gone very red. Any other symptoms?

3 Yes. I’ve vomited a couple of __________.

4 How long have you __________ bad?

5 I started feeling ill __________ an hour ago.

6 Have you __________ anything?

7 I __________ lunch at one o’clock.

8 What __________ you have?

9 Fish. I’ve had an allergic reaction to fish __________.

10 When __________ that?

11 That __________ about three years ago.

12 Has __________ called a doctor?

0 A has B is C did D was

1 A been B made C become D had

2 A has B itself C been D have

3 A ago B hours C times D dinner

4 A filled B fallen C feel D felt

5 A for B about C since D from

6 A eat B eaten C ate D lunch

7 A eaten B have C had D am

8 A food B are C had D did

9 A ago B ever C before D never

10 A was B happened C had D did

11 A happened B been C since D had

12 A you B person C anyone D been
UNITÀ 5

5 Past Simple o Present Perfect (2) (for, since e ago)

A Completa le frasi mettendo il verbo tra parentesi al Past Simple o al Present Perfect. Decidi se ogni frase tratta di un periodo di tempo finito o non finito. Scrivi F oppure NF.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I was (be) a very small baby. F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>My sister (leave) the house before I got up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I can hear lots of ambulances – I think there (be) a big accident.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I (have) a headache all day, and now I’m going to bed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The weather (be) hot and dry so there’s not much water in the rivers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I (not / have) any free time recently because we’ve got exams this month.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I (pass) all my exams last year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I (not / see) the new Bruce Willis film. Is it good?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I (know) Giovanna all my life.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I (not / sleep) last night, so I’ve been tired all day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I (meet) my friends for a pizza on Sunday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – hobbies and leisure

Completà le frasi con for, since oppure ago.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I last went to the seaside three months ago.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I haven’t been to the theatre I was 12.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I last wandered round the shops a couple of days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I’ve been to the park most days I was a baby.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I’ve enjoyed computer games years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The last time I stayed up really late was a month.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I’ve been skiing years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I’ve liked playing board games I was small.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>It’s several weeks I last did a crossword.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I haven’t seen a live band a few months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I last had a really good laugh a couple of days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11–15 Scrivi due frasi con for, since oppure ago per parlare del tempo che è passato da quando hai fatto cinque delle attività espresse nelle frasi 1 – 10.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I haven’t been to the seaside for three months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I haven’t been to the seaside since June.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Metti il segno (√) accanto alle frasi corrette. Riscrivi le frasi che non sono corrette.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>How long do you know Jack? How long have you known Jack? ✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The sun has been very hot all day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I was at my first school for four years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I’ve got here about five minutes ago.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emma is miserable since this morning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Have you bought new boots?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I’m crying because the end of the film has been so sad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITÀ 5

7 Since we arrived in the restaurant it got busier.
8 We've enjoyed ourselves this weekend. Bye!
9 The match lasted from 8.00 until 11.00.
10 I've had dinner before I came out, so I'm not hungry.

Scrivi una parola in ogni spazio per completare il testo.

Minnie Sands is 108. She is the oldest woman in Britain. She lives in a tiny house near London that she moved to when she was six. So she's lived in the same house over 100 years.

Incredibly, she's only been in a car once. ‘We never had a car when I was young and my husband didn't to drive. I to hospital in a car when I broke my arm. I didn’t like it.’

She from 1922 until 1982, when her husband Billy died. But recently her neighbours bought her a parrot, also called Billy. ‘I've had him six months,’ says Minnie. ‘I haven’t lonely since I got him. It’s lovely, because I always really a pet when I was young, but I had one.’

Minnie's only the sea once, when she went to Brighton for a weekend in 1983. ‘When I think about it,’ she says, ‘I don’t think I had a very exciting life.’

Scrivi le domande relative alle seguenti risposte. Usa il Past Simple o il Present Perfect.

0 When did she move to her house? ~ When she was six.
11 How long ~ Over 100 years.
12 How many times ~ Once.
13 Why ~ To go to hospital.
14 How long ~ 60 years.
15 When ~ 1982
16 How long ~ For six months.
17 Where ~ In Brighton.
18 How long ~ A weekend.

Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1 La scorsa estate fece molto caldo.
2 Questa estate ha fatto molto caldo.
3 Ti sei divertito al party la scorsa notte?
4 Ti sei divertito al party finora?
5 Non mi sono sentito bene ieri.
6 Non mi sento bene per tutto il giorno.
7 Sharon ha chiamato mezz'ora fa.
8 Sharon ha chiamato due volte nell’ultima ora.
9 Per quanto tempo avete abitato in quella casa?
10 Abbiamo abitato in quell’indirizzo per tre anni.
11 Da quando abitate in questa casa?
12 Abitiamo in questo indirizzo da due anni.
UNITÀ 6

6 Present Perfect Continuous; Present Perfect Simple o Present Perfect Continuous

A Per ogni frase, fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta del verbo. Poi decidi se la frase descrive una azione che è completa (C), una azione che è incompleta (I), oppure una azione che può essere sia completa sia incompleta (?).

0 Ben's fixed / 's been fixing his car and it works now. C
1 We've written / 've been writing a song – we just need a couple more lines. ___
2 I've tried / 've been trying to mend this radio but I haven't managed it yet. ___
3 I've made / 've been making a cake. Would you like a piece? ___
4 Laura's saved up / 's been saving up for a scooter and she almost has enough money. ___
5 My eyes hurt because I've read / 've been reading all day. ___
6 Rachel's written / 's been writing twelve emails this morning. ___
7 It's rained / 's been raining all day and it's still raining now. ___
8 It's snowed / 's been snowing twice this year. ___
9 We've done / 've been doing the party preparations and the guests are on their way. ___
10 I'm hot because I've cooked / 've been cooking. ___

B Completa le seguenti domande usando il Present Perfect Simple o Continuous.

0 How long / you / learn / English? How long have you been learning English?
1 you / notice / what the time is?
2 your brother / go out / with his girlfriend for a long time?
3 How long / you / know / about the party for?
4 your class / finish / its project yet?
5 you / watch / TV all morning?
6 How many times / you / see / this film?
7 How long / you work / on this homework?
8 Since what time / everyone / wait?
9 you / ever / ride / a horse?
10 you / forget / that we're meeting on Saturday?

C Completa le frasi usando un verbo in tabella al Present Perfect Simple o Continuous.

break do not eat have like play remember stop try wait win

0 I __________ here for ages and the bus still hasn’t arrived.
1 I __________ to phone my mum all day but she’s not answering.
2 He __________ the drums for hours – I hope he stops soon!
3 I __________ that it’s your birthday next week.
4 Andy __________ his finger so he can’t play tomorrow.
5 Our volleyball team __________ it’s first four games of the season.
6 We __________ our dog since he was a puppy.
7 I __________ meat since I was eight.
8 My dad __________ smoking at last.
9 I __________ Anna for years but I’m too shy to talk to her.
10 My sister __________ karate since she was six.
Scrivi una domanda per chiedere la spiegazione dei seguenti fatti. Usa verbi in parentesi al Present Perfect Simple o Continuous.

0. You're sweating. **Have you been running** (run)?
1. Those boys are wet. **(fall in the water)?**
2. George's nose is bleeding. **(fight)?**
3. Maria's shoes are covered in mud. **(walk by the river)?**
4. Your dad looks tired. **(travel all night)?**
5. You've got a lot of bags. **(shop)?**
6. Simon looks upset. **(have bad news)?**
7. You've got grass in your hair. **(cut the grass)?**
8. Dennis is smiling. **(talk on the phone)?**

9–16. Metti le frasi dell'esercizio precedente alla forma negativa, poi inventa una spiegazione alternativa.

0. **No, I haven't been running.** I've been playing badminton.

**VOCABULARY FOCUS** – the environment

Leggi il testo e decidi quali parole (A, B, C, o D) si adattano meglio ad ogni spazio.

A year ago, Lydia Marsh's family didn't think about the environment. **Since** 0 they watched a TV programme on green living, their lives have changed. 'We've only got one little car now. My dad's been 1 the bus to work, and my mum 2 been driving at all. We've all been walking everywhere and we've 3 we feel a lot fitter now. They've also 4 eating more healthily. They've 5 up eating fast food completely, and Lydia's dad has been 6 vegetables in the garden. We've been recycling all our rubbish. It's amazing – we've 7 what we throw 8 by over half. We've been switching 9 lights, computers and televisions when we're not using them. Since we've stopped wasting electricity, we've cut our energy bills by 30%. We've been trying to think of ways we can cut down on heating this winter. For one thing, we've 10 wearing more clothes in the house! We've had a lot of interest from neighbours. Several families have decided to do the same thing, which is great.'

0. A Have B Since C When D While
1. A caught B travelling C in D taking
2. A hasn't B never C since D isn't
3. A become B remembered C reminded D noticed
4. A been B stopped C not D refused
5. A given B give C giving D give
6. A organic B putting C growing D planted
7. A wasted B fallen C reduced D less
8. A away B up C down D in
9. A out B down C away D off
10. A had B been C put D warmer
7 Used to

A La famiglia di Abbey si è trasferita dalla campagna in città tre anni fa. Leggi in che modo è cambiata la sua vita, e completa le frasi come nell’esempio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD LIFE</th>
<th>NEW LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 walk to school</td>
<td>get the train to school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 people say hello</td>
<td>people never say hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 fields of cows around her house</td>
<td>busy roads around her house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 play outside</td>
<td>play in her bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 have friendly neighbours</td>
<td>have unfriendly neighbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 only one shop nearby</td>
<td>lots of shops nearby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 She used to walk to school, but now she gets the train to school.
1 People used to say hello, but they never say hello now.
2 There were fields of cows around her house, but now there are busy roads.
3 She used to play outside, but now she plays in her bedroom.
4 They used to have friendly neighbours, but they have unfriendly neighbours now.
5 There were only one shop nearby, but now there are lots of shops.

Ora completa queste frasi negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD LIFE</th>
<th>NEW LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 not go to a big school</td>
<td>go to a big school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 not live far from her school</td>
<td>live far away from her school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 not see many cars</td>
<td>see lots of traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 not feel scared to go out at night</td>
<td>feel scared to go out at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 not buy milk from the supermarket</td>
<td>buy milk from the supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 not go to the cinema</td>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 She didn’t use to go to a big school, but she does now.
6 She doesn’t go far from her school, but she does now.
7 She doesn’t see many cars, but she does now.
8 They don’t like to go out at night, but they do now.
9 Her mum doesn’t buy milk from the supermarket, but she does now.
10 She doesn’t go to the cinema very often, but she does now.

B Fai domande usando le parole date.

When you were six years old ...

0 Where did you go to school? Where did you use to go to school?
1 Who did you travel to school with?
2 Who did you play with?
3 What game did you like playing best?
4 Where did you go on holiday?
5 What sweets did you like best?
6 What TV programmes did you watch?
7 Have you ever had a pet?
8 Did you stay at your grandparents’ house?
9 be good or naughty?                                       
10 take a teddy to bed?                                     

11–20 Rispondi alle domande su di te. Inventa le risposte se ne hai bisogno.
   0 I used to go to school in my village.

C Fai un cerchio intorno alla espressione corretta.
   0 Europeans visiting Japan aren’t used to having / didn’t use to have rice for breakfast.
   1 Most Hollywood actors are used to smoking / used to smoke cigarettes in their films.
   2 All my family are vegetarian so I’m not used to cooking / didn’t use to cook meat.
   3 There’s used to being / used to be just fields where those houses are now.
   4 British tourists in Italy aren’t used to driving / didn’t use to drive on the right.
   5 I’m used to doing / used to do lots of sport so I need to eat lots of healthy food.
   6 We’re used to having / used to have a little black and white television when I was young.

Completa le frasi usando used to oppure be used to con i verbi tra parentesi.
   0 I’ve broken my right hand and I’m not used to writing (not / write) with my left.
   7 Years ago, my grandmother (wash) clothes in the river.
   8 My mum (have) black hair but now she’s going grey.
   9 My dad is getting fat because he (drive) everywhere.
   10 The weather (not / be) so extreme.
   11 Muhammad Ali (give) funny interviews before his fights.
   12 My mum (not / write) text messages so it takes her ages.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – work
Completa il testo usando used to / didn’t use to con i verbi in tabella.

be employ leave write start do get (x2) earn work

Rob Bridges interviewed his grandfather for a school project about how work in his home town
has changed in the last fifty years.

Well, there used to be 0 several clothes factories in the town, which 1 a lot of
people, but they have all closed down now.
Many children 2 school when they were fourteen or fifteen to start work. Now
you have to stay at school until sixteen at least. Fifty years ago there 3 many
universities, so most young people 4 looking for a job as soon as they left school.
These days, people usually learn basic skills and get qualifications at college, but back then
people 5 a job and learn from experienced workers.
Now young people can earn quite a lot of money, so you see teenagers driving cars and buying
expensive clothes, but generally fifty years ago young people 6 very little. Also, you
7 enough money to live on if you were unemployed, but now you do.
I 8 in the office of one of the factories. I 9 the accounts and deal with
orders. We didn’t have email then, of course, so we 10 letters by hand.
A Adam è in vacanza con i suoi genitori. Sta parlando al telefono con sua sorella. Completa la conversazione usando i verbi tra parentesi al Past Perfect Simple o Continuous.

**BECKY** You said Dad *had gone* (go) to hospital.

**ADAM** Yes. I couldn’t believe it when I saw him yesterday. He was all red!

**BECKY** What *happened* (happen) to him?

**ADAM** He *felt* (feel) ill all day, and he *fell* (fall) asleep in the sun. He *lay* (lie) there all afternoon when I woke him up. And he was covered in red spots. A mosquito *flew* (fly) into his bedroom. It *flew* (fly) around his room all night, he said, and it *bit* (bite) him at least fifty times!

**BECKY** He *forgot* (forget) to close the window before he went to bed?

**ADAM** No. There was a hole in the mosquito net.

**BECKY** I thought he *mended* (mend) that.

**ADAM** He *mended* (mend) it when mum called him for dinner last night, so he never finished the job.

**BECKY** So how did he feel when you saw him?

**ADAM** He said his head *ached* (ache) all morning, and that’s why he *decided* (decide) to lie down in the sun.

B Completa le frasi usando le forme verbali in tabella. Scegli tra Past Perfect Simple o Continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>He told me his cat <em>had died</em>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Her eyes were red so I knew she ___________ (cry) .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I realized I ___________ (not have) any money with me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>We ___________ (not talk) for hours when we finally reached a decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jenny ___________ (break) her leg and was in a wheelchair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I ___________ (not run) so I had a shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A tree ___________ (fall) onto a car in the previous night’s storm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I was surprised to see Tom as he ___________ (not be) at school for weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>My phone ___________ (not ring) all day so finally I switched it off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Nelle seguenti frasi, un’azione è avvenuta prima di un’altra. Completa le frasi con il Past Perfect Simple o Continuous nella seconda parte.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>I remember that I’d seen this woman a few weeks earlier.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>My eyes / be / tired / because / I / read / for hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Before / their parents / come / home / the children / clean / the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>When / her mum / call / at 18.00, / Michelle / finish her homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>When / they / make / their / first record, / the band / play / together / for five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>When / the bus / arrive / at 8.30, / I / wait / for half an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>We / run / to the station / but / the train / leave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITÀ 8

When / the police / arrive, / the thief / escape.

When / the tennis match / finish / the players / play / for three hours.

**VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel**

Completa il testo usando i verbi in parentesi al Past Perfect Simple o Continuous. Metti i verbi alla forma negativa dove è opportuno.

We’d been looking forward (look forward) to our holiday for months. I was excited because I had travelled abroad before. I woke up and remembered I still had to finish (finish) getting ready. I started (start) packing my suitcase the night before but I’d fallen asleep. I hadn’t (get) dressed yet when the taxi to the airport arrived. By the time we set off, the taxi had been waiting (wait) outside for an hour. We had gone (go) just a few kilometres when I noticed I didn’t have my rucksack. I had put (put) my passport and ticket in it, so we had to go back. There was a long delay on the motorway because there had been (be) an accident. When we arrived at check-in in the terminal, people had been sitting (sit) in the taxi for two hours! We got to our gate in the end, but the plane had taken off (take off).

Trova le parole nelle frasi che corrispondano a queste definizioni.

0 taxi — a car that you pay to travel in
11 ____________ — a bag that you carry on your back
12 ____________ — to leave on a journey
13 ____________ — to put the things you need in a bag for travelling
14 ____________ — the numbered door in an airport that you go through to get on a plane
15 ____________ — to another country
16 ____________ — something that happens to make you arrive later
17 ____________ — (of a plane) to leave the ground and start flying
18 ____________ — a large, hard bag that you use for travelling
19 ____________ — the place in an airport where you show your tickets and leave your luggage
20 ____________ — one of the large buildings of an airport where people arrive and depart

**E** Scrivi una parola in ogni spazio per completare il testo.

When the Titanic sank at two in the morning on 15 April 1912, it had been sailing (sailing) for over five days, and gone about 2,500 kilometres. It had ____________ 1 Southampton with 1645 passengers, and had ____________ 2 two stops on the way. Just before it broke in two and disappeared into the icy seas off Newfoundland, the ship’s band had been ____________ 3 music. They ____________ 4 gone to fetch their instruments again to keep the passengers’ spirits up. Many of the passengers had been ____________ 5 to the band, and ____________ 6 gone to bed looking forward to their arrival in America. Before the crash, other ships had ____________ 7 the captain there was ice, and the Titanic’s lookout had seen an enormous iceberg in front of them, but the warning had ____________ 8 too late. Seventy-three years later the Titanic was found on the sea bed. The iceberg had torn a massive hole along its side. The ship that everyone had ____________ 9 could never sink, had in fact ____________ 10 easily, with the loss of many lives.
9 Will o be going to; Present Continuous o be going to

A Completa ogni frase usando i verbi in parentesi con will o be going to. Per ogni frase, decidi se hanno preso la decisione prima di parlare (P), oppure nello stesso momento in cui stanno parlando (S).

0 You don’t understand? I’ll explain (explain) again then. S
1 I saw Matt last night. We ______________ (get) married! P
2 Oh no, my jacket’s torn! I ______________ (have to) fix it. S
3 My mum’s car broke down again, so she ___________ (buy) a new one. S
4 Good news! We ______________ (not move) house after all! P
5 Your nose is bleeding – wait, I ___________ (get) you some tissues. S
6 Paula and Daniel ______________ (do) their project about Denmark. S
7 The pizza has meat on it? Oh, I ___________ (not have) that then. P
8 Look, it’s starting to rain again, so we ___________ (cancel) the football match. P

B Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma del verbo più adatta al contesto della frase.

0 That man’s got a gun! He ’ll rob / ’s going to rob the bank!
1 I’m sure you ’ll have / ’re going to have a great time at the party.
2 Barcelona are leading 5–0, so they ’ll win / ’re going to win the game.
3 Your case looks heavy. I ’ll carry / ’m going to carry it for you.
4 The wind’s very strong. That tree will fall / ’s going to fall!
5 Sit down. I ’ll answer / ’m going to answer the phone.
6 Did I say that I ’ll start / ’m going to start a new job next week?

C Dave e Selima stanno parlando sull’autobus. Completa la conversazione con le parole in tabella con will oppure be going to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leave</th>
<th>tell</th>
<th>say</th>
<th>not tell</th>
<th>not stop</th>
<th>kill</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>write</th>
<th>stop</th>
<th>get on</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

DAVE What do you think your parents will say\(^0\) when you tell them the news?
SELIMA I’ve been thinking – I ___________\(^1\) them.
DAVE What? Why not?
SELIMA Because they ___________\(^2\) me if I do!
DAVE What ___________\(^3\) then?
SELIMA I ___________\(^4\) a note by the front door.
DAVE A note? What are you ___________\(^5\) ?
SELIMA I don’t know. Any ideas?
DAVE Something that you think ___________\(^6\) them worrying.
SELIMA OK ... I ___________\(^7\) them I ___________\(^8\) with you.
DAVE That ___________\(^9\) them worrying! That ___________\(^10\) it worse. Oh no – there’s your dad. He’s seen us! He ___________\(^11\) the bus!

D Metti il segno (√) accanto alle frasi corrette. Riscrivi le frasi che non sono corrette.

0 Hurry up or we aren’t catching the train. we won’t catch the train
1 Here’s your ticket. We’ll fly tomorrow at 7.10 a.m. .............................................
2 I’m going to help you with your homework if you like. .............................................
3 I feel terrible – I think I’m going to be sick. .............................................
4 Great news! My sister will have a baby! .............................................
5 When I’ve got enough money, I’m buying a Porsche. .............................................
6. It's not going to be a nice flight because it's very windy.
7. I promise I'm not telling anyone if you tell me your secret.
8. Look at those clouds! Let's go inside because it will rain.
9. You're being ill if you eat any more chocolate.
10. What time are you leaving this afternoon?
11. I'm sorry! But I won't forget your birthday again!
12. Oh, no coffee? I'm going to have tea, then.

**VOCABULARY FOCUS – daily routine**

È il venerdì prima degli esami, e Dan sta telefonando al suo amico Ed per persuaderlo ad uscire la sera. Completa la conversazione usando le parole tra parentesi con una forma appropriata del futuro.

**DAN** Hi Ed. Have you decided? Are you going to come out 6(you / come out) tonight?
**ED** Sorry. I've decided that 1(you / come out) tonight?
**DAN** But everyone goes out on Fridays!
**ED** (you / make / yourself ill) if you don’t relax a bit!
**DAN** Look, but 3 (we / do) exams all next week.
**ED** I know, but 4 (I / study) on Saturday. I know,
**DAN** together.
**ED** Well, I don’t know ..., 6 (who / be) there tonight?
**DAN** Everybody. 7 (we / meet up) at 6.30.
**ED** And then?
**DAN** We’re not sure. Maybe 8 (we / go) for something to eat.
**ED** OK, 9 (I / come out) until eight.
**DAN** Great – 10 (we / not / stay out) late, I promise.

Trova nel testo i verbi con i seguenti significati.
11 andare fuori/uscire
12 stare a casa
13 andare/venire a casa di qualcuno
14 incontrarsi
15 andare a mangiare qualcosa
16 stare fuori fino a tardi

Traduci queste frasi in inglese.
2. Attento! Quell’albero sta per cadere!
3. I miei genitori mi uccideranno se dirò loro la notizia.
4. Oh no, ecco tuo padre! Sta per salire sull’autobus.
5. Incontrerò la nonna all’aeroporto alle 2.30.
6. Sbrigati o non prenderemo il treno.
7. Andiamo dentro perché sta per piovere.
8. Esci stasera?
10 Verbi al presente con when, as soon as, until, ecc.

A Completa le frasi usando le parole in tabella. In qualche caso, è possibile più di una risposta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when</th>
<th>until</th>
<th>as soon as</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

0 Don’t worry – I’ll be ready before it’s time to leave.
1 I’ll burn that DVD for you when you go.
2 I’m going to study in the library as soon as it closes.
3 As soon as this factory closes down there won’t be any jobs here.
4 We won’t start the game until Ashley gets here.
5 I’ll show you my photos before the class is over.
6 As soon as the mouse puts its head out of the hole, the cat’s going to get it.
7 If we run, we’ll get to class before the teacher arrives.
8 I’m going to hang the picture on the wall after the paint has dried.
9 It’ll start getting dark soon before the sun goes down.
10 I’m going to drink a litre of water as soon as we finish playing.

B Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi. Usa il Present Simple o will.

0 I / buy / a shirt / when / I / be / in town
   *I’ll* buy a shirt when *I*’m in town.
1 I / have / a drink / before / I leave
2 We / stay / indoors / until / it / stop raining
3 They / start running / as soon as / the whistle / blow
4 We / sit / in the garden / until / it / get cold
5 When / I / see / her, / I / ask / her / about Jenny
6 I / give you a ring / as soon as / I / know / the answer
7 When / she / has her baby, / I / buy / her / some flowers
8 I / check / the tickets / again / before / we / go

C Completa le frasi usando i verbi in tabella al Present Perfect.

deckidee discuss do blow save up find finish (x2) get have (x2)

0 I’ll look for a flat when I’ve found a job.
1 When he has *found* enough money, he’ll buy a car.
2 We won’t give up until the referee has *heard* his whistle.
After you ________ dinner shall we go for a bike ride?

Don’t make a decision until we ________ the problem.

When I ________ all my exams I’ll be so happy!

As soon as Charlie ________ what he wants, we’ll call the waiter.

I’m not going to be able to sleep before I ________ my exam results.

They’ll show the tennis as soon as this programme ________.

I’ll let you have my opinion after I ________ time to think.

When they ________ arguing they’ll kiss and make friends.

VOCABULARY FOCUS – food

Completa la descrizione della specialità che un cuoco televisivo sta preparando, inserendo i verbi in parentesi al tempo appropriato. Usa il Present Perfect e will o be going to. Sai indovinare di quale piatto si tratta?

After I’ve filled (fill) a saucepan with water, I’m going to add (add) a little salt.

When that’s boiled (boil), I’ll put in (put in) the spaghetti.

After I ________ 1 (chop up) this bacon, I ________ 2 (heat) some oil in a pan.

When the oil ________ 3 (become) hot enough, I ________ 4 (put in) the bacon and stir it.

After the bacon ________ 5 (go) nice and brown, we ________ 6 (be) ready for the next step.

After I ________ 7 (grate) this parmesan, I ________ 8 (mix) it with some eggs in a bowl.

After I ________ 9 (add) a little cream to the mixture, I ________ 10 (add) the bacon.

After I ________ 11 (drain) the pasta, I ________ 12 (pour) the other ingredients over it.

When I ________ 13 (mix) everything together, I ________ 14 (leave) it to let the egg cook.

After the egg ________ 15 (cook) a little, I ________ 16 (add) lots of black pepper, and serve it.

Leggi il testo e decidi quali parole (A, B, C, o D) si adattano meglio ad ogni spazio.

When I leave school I’m going 0 to do a science degree at university – if I ________ 1 my exams, that is.

_______ 2 the summer term ________, I’m going for a week’s holiday in Spain. I’m going to look for a part-time job when I ________, because I ________ 5 need spending money next year. I also want to relax before I go to university, because next year I ________ 6 to study hard. Until I get my exam results, I ________ 7 know exactly which university I’m going to.

And after university? ________ 8 I graduate, I ________ 9 to take a year off and go travelling. Before ________ 10 start work I want to see a bit of the world.

0 A intend B will C ’m going D going

1 A ’ll pass B pass C won’t pass D ’m going to pass

2 A Until B Before C As soon as D At

3 A finished B will finish C has finish D finishes

4 A come B ’ll get C ’ll D won’t come

5 A ’m B ’ll C don’t D won’t

6 A ’ll have B going C will D must

7 A ’ll B hope to C ’m going to D won’t

8 A Will B When C As D Until

9 A ’ll hope B after C ’m going D ’ll

10 A I B I’ll C I’m going to D I won’t
11 Ordine della frase: soggetto, verbo, complemento

A Se le parole sono nell’ordine giusto, segnale con (√). Se non lo sono, scrivi la frase corretta.

0 Joanna has gone to the shops. √ Has Joanna gone to the shops?
1 Marcella is watching TV.
2 Excited were the boys.
3 Tell Gemma where you’ve been.
4 Have finished you?
5 Know where Daniel lives I don’t.
6 What languages can speak Andrew?
7 You look tired.
8 Sarah does play the guitar?
9 Does your brother play football?
10 Rufus not has arrived.

B Riordina le parole e forma frasi corrette.

0 is / to / radio. / Andrea / listening / the
Andrea is listening to the radio.

1 out. / the / has come / sun
2 like / we / food. / Lebanese
3 Jim / clarinet. / the / plays
4 a / nurse. / Trish / is
5 looks / really / she / unhappy.
6 Serbian. / Ritu / can / speak / a little

7–12 Metti le frasi alla forma negativa.
0 Andrea isn’t listening to the radio.

13–18 Trasforma le frasi 1–6 in domande.
0 Is Andrea listening to the radio?

C Riordina le parole tra parentesi in frasi e domande per completare la conversazione.

LOUIS Are you going to the gig tonight? o (you / are / tonight / to the gig / going)
GEORGIA ? 1 (is / playing / who)
LOUIS 2 (is / a band / it / called / Tree)
GEORGIA 3 (you / have / of them / heard)
LOUIS No. 4 (they / play / of music / do / what kind)
GEORGIA 5 (I / can’t / it / describe)
LOUIS 6 (is / lively / or / it / not)
LOUIS 7 (it / you / makes / to / want / dance)
GEORGIA 8 (it / good / sounds)
LOUIS 9 (I / though / don’t like / much / dancing)
GEORGIA 10 (have / you / to / don’t / dance)
LOUIS 11 (so / why / you / don’t / come / with / me)
GEORGIA 12 (pay / I’ll / come / you / if)
LOUIS Excellent. Of course I’ll pay!
Riscrivi le seguenti domande in modo che inizino con le parole date.

0 What time is the next train? I need to know what time the next train is.
1 How long have you been waiting? Can you tell me how long you have been waiting?
2 What time does it get to London? Do you know what time it gets to London?
3 Where has this train come from? Can you remember where this train has come from?
4 Where are you travelling to? I was wondering where you are travelling to.
5 Has the 8.43 left yet? I don’t know if the 8.43 has left yet.
6 Can I help you with your luggage? Tell me if you need help with your luggage.
7 Will there be a restaurant on the train? I wonder if there will be a restaurant on the train.
8 What time did this train arrive? I’m asking you what time this train arrived.

VOCABULARY FOCUS – personal feelings

Leggi il testo. Ci sono dieci posti in cui due parole si sono scambiate. Fai un cerchio intorno alle parole e riscrivi la forma corretta in basso.

I think I’m a person cheerful. I feel happy most of the time, and usually in a good mood. If am in a bad mood when I wake up, I don’t feel like to talking anyone.

I’m basically a person calm, but I annoyed get with my sister sometimes. We often argue over small something, then we lose both our temper and quarrel. Always we make up afterwards, though. I enjoy being with her, though, because she me makes laugh. I that love. I’m not keen on people who are irritable always, on the other hand, like my dad!

0 cheerful person

1
2
3
4
5

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

11 Sono una persona quasi sempre allegra.
12 Oggi sono di buon umore.
13 Qualche volta non ho voglia di uscire.
14 Mio fratello si arrabbia spesso con me.
15 Mia sorella ed io litighiamo spesso.
16 Ho perso la pazienza con il mio amico e abbiamo litigato.
17 Poi abbiamo fatto la pace.
18 Mi piace far ridere la gente.
12 Domande con parole interrogative

A Una donna sta parlando al telefono. Scrivi le domande che le vengono poste.

MARION  Why are you calling?  (you / why / are / calling / ?)
PETRA  My son's not at home and I'm worried.
MARION  (is / his / name / what / ?)
PETRA  Daniel.
MARION  (how / he / old / is / ?)
PETRA  Fifteen.
MARION  (what / go to / does / he / school / ?)
PETRA  Central College.
MARION  (come home / he / what / usually / time / does / ?)
PETRA  Before nine.
MARION  (colour / his / hair / is / what / ?)
PETRA  Black.
MARION  (you / last / where / see / him / did / ?)
PETRA  At the bus stop.
MARION  (bus / which / he / did / catch / ?)
PETRA  The 72.
MARION  (where / he / going / was / ?)
PETRA  To 86 Park Road.
MARION  (address / was / this / whose / ?)
PETRA  His friend Lea's.
MARION  (he / was / how / this morning / ?)
PETRA  In a very good mood. Wait a minute ... here he is!

B Se la costruzione delle parole è corretta, metti il segno (√). Se l'ordine non è quello corretto, riscrivi la frase.

LUKE  When did your dad's accident happen?  √
JANE  It happened on Tuesday morning.
LUKE  How long he has been in hospital?
JANE  For five days.
LUKE  How is he feeling?
JANE  In some pain, but not too bad.
LUKE  Looking well he is?
JANE  A bit pale and thin, but OK.
LUKE  What day he can come home?
JANE  The doctor said on Wednesday.
LUKE  You have visited him?
JANE  Yes, I have – several times.
LUKE  Has he been doing physiotherapy?
JANE  No, he’ll start that after his operation tomorrow.
LUKE  They will do the operation what time?
JANE  About eight in the morning.
LUKE  Is nice the hospital?
JANE  Yes, it's very clean and modern.
LUKE  How long there yesterday were you?
JANE  Only for an hour.
LUKE  Does he want visitors?
JANE  Yes. Visiting times are 7 till 10.
Leggi le risposte che una persona ha fornito ad un sondaggio sui telefoni cellulari. Scrivi domande che inizino con where, when, why, who, what, which e whose.

0 When did you get your phone? ~ I got it three months ago.
1 _______________________________ model of phone? ~ I chose it because it takes photos.
2 _______________________________ from memory? ~ I know my family’s numbers from memory.
3 _______________________________ today? ~ I haven’t called anyone.
4 _______________________________ most this week? ~ I’ve been texting my sister most.
5 _______________________________ for your calls? ~ I pay for my calls.
6 _______________________________ use? ~ I can’t remember the name of my network.
7 _______________________________ on your phone? ~ My friend Bindi’s number is first.
8 _______________________________ next? ~ I’ll probably text Bindi next.
9 _______________________________ today? ~ I’m expecting a call this morning from my dad.
10 _______________________________ phone? ~ I’m going to get a new one for my birthday.

11-20 Rispondi alle domande su di te.
0 I got my phone in May.

VOCABULARY FOCUS – entertainment

Leggi il testo e scrivi le domande sui Freezing Chimps usando le parole date.

The Freezing Chimps are one of the few bands to be successful in both the UK and the US. They formed five years ago at school, and immediately started doing gigs in local pubs. They made their first album, Tea and Biscuits, in just six weeks. Their lead guitarist Ray had the idea of putting the album on the Internet. Over 5,000 people downloaded it in the first week! Two months later, the title track of the album reached number one.

Two major record labels wanted to sign them, but they rejected the offers because they wanted to stay in control of their lives. They’ve just released a single, Sitting on the sofa, from their second album, which is coming out next week. ‘Our bass player, Lee, wrote this one,’ says lead singer Rick, ‘but we all write music. I write all the lyrics, though.’

The band’s members have changed since they started. The original bass player left just before they became successful, and their new drummer Tony auditioned only last month. So what are their plans? ‘We’re playing at festivals around Europe in the summer, and after that we’re going on tour in the US,’ says Rick.

0 When / form? When did they form?
1 Where / start / do / gigs?
2 Who / idea / first album / Internet?
3 How many people / download / it?
4 Which single / just / release?
5 Who / write / it?
6 Who / write / all the lyrics?
7 Who / leave / just before / became successful?
8 When / new drummer / audition?
9 Where / play / summer?
10 Where / go / tour?

Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

11 La canzone titolo dell’album raggiunse il primo posto.
12 Hanno appena fatto uscire un single.
13 Il cantante principale scrive tutti i testi.
14 Andranno presto in tour negli USA.
13 How long? How far? How often? How much?
How many? How old?

A Completta questo sondaggio di marketing fornendo le tue risposte personali, scrivi poi le corrispondenti domande che dovranno tutte cominciare con How ...

0 How old are you? ~ I'm 16 years old.
1 ~ I'm metre tall.
2 ~ There are people in my family.
3 ~ I spend about minutes talking on the phone each day.
4 ~ My calls cost about euros each month.
5 ~ It takes me about minutes to get ready for school.
6 ~ I buy a magazine about a month.
7 ~ I have about euros a month spending money.
8 ~ My journey to school takes about minutes.
9 ~ It's about kilometres from my house to my school.
10 ~ Our television is on for around hours every day.
11 ~ I'm on the computer for about hours a day.
12 ~ I go in a department store about a month.

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – medicine


**DOCTOR** How long have you had this pain? *How / you / have / this pain?*
**MARK** I've had this pain for about a week.

**DOCTOR** When did you injure your leg? *How / ago / you / injure / your leg?*
**MARK** I injured it two months ago.

**DOCTOR** How much does it hurt? *How / it / hurt?*
**MARK** It hurts a lot. It aches really badly.

**DOCTOR** How much can you bend it? *How / can / you / bend / it?*
**MARK** I can bend it about ten centimetres.

**DOCTOR** How many tablets do you take? *How / tablets / you / take?*
**MARK** I take two tablets each time.

**DOCTOR** How often do you change your bandage? *How / you / change / your bandage?*
**MARK** I change it every day.

**DOCTOR** How much physiotherapy do you do? *How / physiotherapy / you / do?*
**MARK** I do a lot of physiotherapy – about fifteen hours a week.

**DOCTOR** How often do you exercise? *How / you / exercise / for?*
**MARK** I exercise for about 30 minutes each time.

**DOCTOR** How many operations have you had? *How / operations / you / have?*
**MARK** I've had surgery three times

**DOCTOR** How far can you walk? *How / can / you / walk?*
**MARK** I can walk about a hundred metres. Then I have to sit down.
C Formula le domande utilizzando le parole tra parentesi e How old, How much, How many ecc.
Coniuga i verbi al tempo giusto.

0 How much free time do you have? (free time / you / have) ~ Two or three hours every day.
1 (your sister / be) ~ She’s thirteen.
2 (it / be/ from here to your school) ~ It’s two kilometres.
3 (it / take / you / to walk home) ~ About twenty minutes.
4 (you / go to the cinema) ~ I go and see a film about once a month.
5 (brothers and sisters / you / got) ~ One sister and one brother.
6 (money / you / earn) ~ Ten euros an hour.

D Scrivi le domande usando le parole date per ottenere l’informazione richiesta.

0 Have you been in this house for a month / two years?
How long have you lived in this house? (lived)
1 Do you get to school in ten minutes / an hour?
2 Is that coat thirty euros / a hundred euros?
3 Have you been to Switzerland twice / ten times?
4 Were you at the bus stop for five minutes / half an hour?
5 Does your mum make risotto every week / once a month?
6 Is it five / ten kilometres from here to the airport?
7 Are you in a class of 20 / 35?
8 Did your granddad stop work at 60 / 65?
9 Are you good / no good / very good at tennis?
10 Do you think this painting is not bad / very good / fantastic?

E Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1 Qual è la distanza tra Genova e Torino?
2 Quanto è lontano il supermarket da qui? – Non molto.
3 Quanti treni per Roma passano di qui? – Due al giorno.
4 Quanto è costato il tuo telefono?
5 Quanti compiti hai stasera?
6 Quanti fratelli e sorelle ha Jenny?
7 Quanto è alto tuo fratello?
8 Tua mamma parla cinese bene?
9 È antica la tua scuola?
10 Ho lezione di chitarra dalle 6.00 alle 6.30.
14 **Who? e What?: pronomi interrogativi soggetto e complemento**

**A** Usa le parole date per fare domande al Past Simple.

0 Who / write / La tregua? Who wrote *La tregua*? ~ Primo Levi

1 Who / paint / *Les Demoiselles d’Avignon*? ~ Picasso.

2 Who / say / ’I have a dream’ / in 1963? ~ Martin Luther King.


4 Who / Angela Merkel / replace as German Chancellor? ~ She replaced Gerhard Schröder.

5 Who / Sirhan Sirhan / shoot dead? ~ He shot Bobby Kennedy.

6 What / destroy / Hiroshima / on August 6, 1945? ~ An atomic bomb.


9 What 1997 film / star in / Leonardo DiCaprio? ~ He starred in *Titanic*.

10 What country / Josip Broz Tito / form / in 1945? ~ He formed Yugoslavia.


13–20 Scrivi otto domande. Scegli argomenti di arte e letteratura, storia, sport, o personaggi famosi.

**B** Scrivi domande alle risposte date in neretto.

0 Whose phone number did Shawn ask for? ~ Shawn asked for Tori’s phone number.

1 Who laughed at Shawn? ~ Tori laughed at Shawn.

2 Charlotte told Shawn she loved him.

3 Tori gave Jack her number.

4 Shawn rejected Charlotte.

5 Jack kissed Tori.

6 Shawn insulted Jack.

7 Jack hit him.

8 Tori got angry with Jack.

9 Charlotte tore Tori’s jacket.

10 Jack cried.

11 The neighbours called the police.
C  Riordina la costruzione delle domande e completa la conversazione.

KATIE  I’m having some friends for curry next Saturday.
NINA  Who is coming? \(^{0}\) (is / coming / who)
KATIE  You and Billy, Zak, Kira and erm ... Anisha so far.
NINA  \(^{1}\) (you / are / who / going to / invite / else)
KATIE  I’m still thinking about that.
NINA  \(^{2}\) (what / everyone / is / time / arriving)
KATIE  About seven.
NINA  \(^{3}\) (what / you / gave / the / idea)
KATIE  Oh, nothing gave me the idea. I just decided.
NINA  \(^{4}\) (me / want / you / to bring / do / what)
KATIE  Can you bring the music?
NINA  \(^{5}\) (well / goes / music / with / what / curry)
KATIE  Surprise me!
NINA  \(^{6}\) (is / the / who / dessert / bringing)
KATIE  Kira’s bringing that.
NINA  \(^{7}\) (she / is / what / making)
KATIE  Tiramisù I think.
NINA  \(^{8}\) (your / what / parents / do / will)
KATIE  They’ll go out, I expect.
NINA  \(^{9}\) (what / you / are / curry / going to make)
KATIE  I’m not making it.
NINA  \(^{10}\) (who / it / is / going to make / then)
KATIE  Me and you!

D  VOCABULARY FOCUS – food and drink

Leggi l’annotazione sul diario di Katie per la serata del curry. Scrivi le domande per ottenere le informazioni sottolineate nel testo.

Well, everyone came to my curry evening. In the end I invited Tim instead of Billy. Kira made a fantastic chicken curry – her auntie taught her how to make it – but I made all the side dishes! One was made with chick peas, and the other with spinach, which my grandad grew. Zak really liked the chickpea dish. I put pineapple juice in the curry, so Anisha refused to eat it! I bought the chicken breasts from our local organic butcher. They were expensive but very tasty. People said they didn’t want it too spicy, so I didn’t put much chilli in – it’s the chilli that makes it hot. I gave a whole chilli to Zak, though, because he wanted it spicy. Everyone said it was a great evening.

0  Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
1  \(^{0}\) Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
2  \(^{1}\) Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
3  \(^{2}\) Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
4  \(^{3}\) Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
5  \(^{4}\) Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?

E  Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1  Chi ti ha appena telefonato? ~ Mi ha telefonato mia madre.
2  A chi hai appena telefonato? ~ Ho telefonato a mia madre.
3  Chi ha scritto i libri di Harry Potter? ~ J.K. Rowling.
4  Con chi hai parlato del problema? ~ Con il mio amico.
5  Chi mi aiuterà?
6  A chi stai per scrivere una email?
15 What ... like?

A Leggi le risposte e fai le domande usando le parole tra parentesi e What ... like? oppure What ... look like?

0 What does your dad look like? (your dad) ~ He’s tall and he has a moustache.
1 ______________________________ (you) ~ I’m slim, with short brown hair.
2 ______________________________ (you) ~ I’m quite shy.
3 ______________________________ (your bedroom) ~ It’s large and I have my own shower.
4 ______________________________ (your teacher) ~ She’s short and wears glasses.
5 ______________________________ (your best friend) ~ She’s friendly and laughs all the time.
6 ______________________________ (your cat) ~ She’s brown and white with long whiskers.

7–12 Rispondi alle domande su di te.
0 My dad’s got curly hair and he wears glasses.

B Fai le domande che potrebbero avere le seguenti risposte usando look ... like, feel ... like, smell ... like, e taste ... like. Usa la tua immaginazione!

0 What do mosquitoes look like? ~ They’re small and brown.
1 ______________________________ ~ Nice and sweet.
2 ______________________________ ~ Lovely!
3 ______________________________ ~ Like an animal.
4 ______________________________ ~ Very soft.
5 ______________________________ ~ Like me!
6 ______________________________ ~ They smell really nice.
7 ______________________________ ~ Beautiful, with dark hair.
8 ______________________________ ~ Spicy and delicious.
9 ______________________________ ~ Cold and hard
10 ______________________________ ~ Horrible!

C Abbina le domande alle risposte.

0 How’s their dog? a They were very hard!
1 What’s Naples like? b It’s really lively, with a beautiful coastline.
2 What does Ronaldinho look like? c It’s enormous, with a big garden.
3 How’s your eye? d He’s got long curly hair and big teeth.
4 What does magnesium look like? e They’ve got long legs and tail, and short front legs.
5 What’s their house like? f The forecast says wet and windy.
6 How were the exams? g It’s a white powder.
7 What did your great-grandad look like? h It’s mostly quite spicy.
8 How was the party? i It doesn’t hurt as much today, thanks.
9 What will the weather be like? j They’re both doing fine.
10 What’s Indian food like? k It was wild!
11 How are the mother and baby? l He was short with a big moustache.
12 What do wallabies look like? m He’s quite ill with a broken leg.
**D VOCABULARY FOCUS – people**

Completa la conversazione con le parole in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>did he look like</th>
<th>he like</th>
<th>is your</th>
<th>he’s got</th>
<th>liked him</th>
<th>how are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>How is your sister?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>She’s fine at the moment because she’s got a new boyfriend – Frank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>Really. What’s ___________?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>Very friendly, with a good sense of humour.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>He ___________ a nice guy. What does he ___________?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>___________ really tall and skinny. He’s not very good-looking, but he’s always smiling, and ___________ such a lively personality that he’s quite attractive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>Well that’s good news. ___________ your mum and dad?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>They’re very cheerful at the moment because they like Frank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>Didn’t ___________ the last one? What was his name?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>Albert. No, they were always annoyed when he was around. They thought he was weird.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>What ___________ like?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>He was just very quiet and shy. But he was very kind and quite funny. I ___________.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BILL</strong></td>
<td>Did he? What ___________ look like?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLGA</strong></td>
<td>He was very short and chubby – at least twenty centimetres shorter than her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E Traduci le frasi in inglese.**

1. Com’è la tua insegnante?
2. Ha un buon senso dell’umorismo, ed è sempre sorridente.
3. Com’era oggi la tua insegnante?
4. Era di cattivo umore.
5. Come sono i tuoi genitori?
6. La mia mamma è vivace ed allegra, e il mio papà è silenzioso e abbastanza timido, ma molte divertente.
7. Che aspetto hanno i tuoi genitori?
8. La mia mamma è bassa e paffuta, e il mio papà è alto e magro.
9. Perché ti piace Teresa?
10. Perché è gentile ed amichevole, e molto attraente!
11. A chi somigli della tua famiglia?
12. Somiglio alla nonna – il mio viso è esattamente come il suo.
13. A chi dei tuoi genitori somigli di più?
14. Sono timido, il mio papà.

**F Scrivi domande con What ... like? o How ... ?. Usa una forma di be e le altre parole tra parentesi.**

0. What is Gina’s car like? (be / Gina’s car) ~ It’s small and very fast.
0. How much is Emma today? (be / Emma / today) ~ She’s feeling much better.
1. ______________________ (be / Greek food) ~ It’s delicious and includes lots of vegetables.
2. ______________________ (be / Munich) ~ A lively city with many beautiful buildings.
3. ______________________ (be / your mum) ~ Very well, thank you.
4. ______________________ (be / a golf ball) ~ It’s small, heavy and white.
5. ______________________ (be / New Zealand) ~ It’s beautiful. There are mountains, coasts and forests to see.
16 Risposte brevi; ‘Question tags’

A Completa il dialogo con risposte brevi.

MUM  So you’ve got a new boyfriend!
LAURA  Yes, I have.  
MUM  And his name’s Glen!
LAURA  No, it’s Glynn.  
MUM  Were you out with him last night?
LAURA  Yes, we went for a walk.  
MUM  Did you go to the cinema?
LAURA  No, we didn’t.  
MUM  Is he older than you?
LAURA  Yes, he was.  
MUM  Can he drive?
LAURA  No, he can’t.  
MUM  Will we meet him soon?
LAURA  Yes, on Saturday.  
MUM  Do you love him?
LAURA  Yes, he does.  
MUM  Is he good-looking?
LAURA  Yes, he is.  
MUM  Have you got a photo?
LAURA  No, I haven’t.  
MUM  Does he live near here?
LAURA  No, he doesn’t.  
MUM  Have you met his family?
LAURA  Yes, I have.  
MUM  Are his parents nice?
LAURA  Yes, they are.  

B Scrivi le risposte giuste per queste domande. Utilizza quelle nella tabella.

| No, he didn’t. | No, I won’t. | No, she didn’t. | No, they aren’t. |
| Yes, I can. | Yes, I do. | Yes, he was. | Yes, she does. | Yes, they did. |

0 Did they all go to the party? ~ Yes, they did.  
1 Does Sarah cycle to work? ~
2 Do you like watching golf on television? ~
3 Are they going on holiday this year? ~
4 Did he meet his mum in town? ~
5 Was Jim pleased to see you? ~
6 Will you have any spare time this weekend? ~
7 Can you speak French? ~
8 Did she find her glasses? ~

C Stai guardando un film. Il tuo amico non capisce la trama. Completa le domande e le risposte.

YOUR FRIEND  That’s Jason, isn’t it?  
YOU  No, it isn’t.  
YOUR FRIEND  The other one’s Jason. That’s Tony.  
YOU  I see. Tony stole the money,  
YOUR FRIEND  No, Jason stole the money.  
YOU  Ah, I see. So, Helen loves Tony,  
YOUR FRIEND  No, she loves Jason.  
YOU  Oh yes. Helen’s father died,  
YOUR FRIEND  No, her mother died.  
YOU  Helen wasn’t there,  
YOUR FRIEND  Yes, Helen killed her.  
YOU  Tony’s going to kill Helen,  
YOUR FRIEND  No, he’s going to marry her.  
YOU  Tony’s told the police,  
YOU  No, of course not.  
YOUR FRIEND  Helen has to pay back the money,  
YOU  No, Jason stole the money.  
YOUR FRIEND  Jason will marry her if he survives,  
YOU  No, he’ll kill her if he survives.
YOUR FRIEND: Helen can’t tell Tony about the money, ___________? 17

YOU: Yes, ___________. 18 In fact, she’s already told him.

YOUR FRIEND: You’re holding the remote control, ___________? 19

YOU: No, ___________. 20 It’s a gun.

**D VOCABULARY FOCUS – shopping**

Completa le domande inserendo una ‘question tag’ e le risposte ad esse corrispondenti.

0. There are toilets on the top floor, aren’t there? ~ Yes, there are.
1. I can try it on in the changing rooms, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.
2. I need to keep the receipt, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.
3. You don’t give refunds, ___________? ~ No, ___________.
4. You’ll exchange it for another item, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.
5. Your sale starts next week, ___________? ~ No, ___________.
6. I have to pay at the till by the exit, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.
7. Menswear is in the basement, ___________? ~ No, ___________.
8. You accept all credit and debit cards, ___________? ~ No, ___________.
9. Cheques are also OK, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.
10. We have to take the escalator to the fourth floor, ___________? ~ Yes, ___________.

**E Scopri quali informazioni del testo sono corrette, e fai domande brevi per controllarle.**

San Marino is a tiny independent state in the Apennine Mountains / Alps 0. It has a population of 29,000 / 2,900 1 people, and is the smallest country in the world / Europe 2. It was founded in 301 / 1301 3 by Marinus of Rab. To escape persecution for his Christianity, he escaped to Monte Titano / Monte Velino 4, where he built a church.

San Marino has been independent since 1945 / the beginning 5. Garibaldi agreed to allow the country to be part of / remain independent from 6 Italy.

The country earns most of its income from light industry / tourism 7. Its main exports are wine and cheese / rice and olive oil 8. It doesn’t have / has 9 its own airport.

San Marino remained the world’s smallest republic until 1968 / 2004 10, when Andorra / Nauru 11 became the smallest. It has been a member of the United Nations / NATO 12 since 1992. It isn’t / is 13 a member of the European Union. It uses the San Marino lira / the euro 14 as its currency.

0. San Marino is in the Apennine Mountains, isn’t it?

1. ___________
2. ___________
3. ___________
4. ___________
5. ___________
6. ___________
7. ___________
8. ___________
9. ___________
10. ___________
11. ___________
12. ___________
13. ___________
14. ___________
17 So am I, I am too; neither am I, I’m not either

A Scrivi le risposte, usando so o neither e le parole tra parentesi, come negli esempi.

0 I’ve got a headache. (I) ~ So have I.
0 I haven’t go a car. (I) ~ Neither have I.
1 I’m going on holiday at the weekend. (we) ~
2 My soup is cold. (mine) ~
3 I haven’t seen The Simpsons Movie. (I) ~
4 I don’t like football. (Lucy) ~
5 Emma will be at the party. (Les) ~
6 I can’t speak Japanese. (I) ~
7 My bike has a basket at the front. (mine) ~
8 Harry plays a lot of musical instruments. (Tom) ~

B Abbina l’inizio e la fine delle frasi.

0 You’re tired and I ~ a ‘m not either.
1 I live east of the city centre and so ~ b am I.
2 Your bike is red and mine ~ c am too.
3 I haven’t studied enough and neither ~ d are mine.
4 You won’t pass the exam and I ~ e are too.
5 Your eyes are green and so ~ f can you.
6 I was born in 1993 and you ~ g did you.
7 I can’t speak German and neither ~ h didn’t either.
8 You’ve never been to America and neither ~ i do you.
9 I’m going to stop now and you ~ j have I.
10 You’re learning Spanish and so ~ k have you.
11 I didn’t watch the film last night and you ~ l is too.
12 You’re not very tall and I ~ m isn’t either.
13 My book isn’t very good and yours ~ n were too.
14 I didn’t have breakfast this morning and neither ~ o won’t either.

15-24 Scrivi dieci frasi su ciò che hai in comune con il tuo migliore amico usando i verbi in tabella con so, too, neither, e either.

is isn’t has never didn’t went isn’t going to has just is … ing doesn’t has

0 Daniel went on holiday to New Zealand and I did too.

C Leggi le caratteristiche delle due macchine fotografiche. Scrivi frasi sulle caratteristiche comuni a entrambe, usando so e neither.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noda P350</th>
<th>Rokka X12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 price is under €200</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 has a leather case</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 comes with a free tripod</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 can take wide-angle photos</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Completa la conversazione con espressioni corrette usando too e not ... either.

ALEX Where did you go on holiday last year?
HARRY We went to the Adriatic coast.
ALEX We did too! We'd never been there before.
HARRY 1 We were near Venice.
ALEX 2 Where were you exactly?
HARRY We stayed in a little town called Bibione.
ALEX 3 Our campsite was called the Bella Vista.
HARRY Ours was called Capalonga. Ours was fantastic.
ALEX 4 I can't believe we stayed in the same town.
HARRY 5
ALEX We're going there next year too.
HARRY 6 My parents haven't booked it yet though.
ALEX 7
HARRY I really love the beach there.
ALEX 8 My brother's got a windsurfer.
HARRY 9
ALEX I'll bring my photos tomorrow.
HARRY 10
ALEX It's incredible!

VOCABULARY FOCUS – hobbies and leisure

Completa le frasi di Meg sugli interessi che ha in comune con la sua amica Maddy. Usa so e neither.

0 Maddy's hopeless at tennis and so am I.
0 I'm learning Japanese and so is Maddy.
1 I never go to the gym and Maddy.
2 Maddy isn't keen on cycling and .
3 I'd like to do a martial art .
4 Maddy's doing a yoga course and .
5 I can make clothes and .
6 Maddy likes browsing the Internet and .
7 I don't go jogging and .
8 Maddy loves hiking and .
9 I practise the piano every day and .
10 Maddy can't stand board games and .

11–20 Scrivi delle frasi dicendo quali interessi simili hai in comune con i tuoi amici.
0 I like reading and so does Andrea.
18 Can, can’t, could, couldn’t, be able to

A Completa le frasi inserendo la forma corretta di can o be able to. Fai attenzione in ciascun caso all’uso corretto del tempo verbale.

0 I couldn’t (not) find my MP3 player this morning.
1 I ___________ come to your house tomorrow.
2 I ___________ (not) answer that difficult question yesterday.
3 I might ___________ go to America in the summer.
4 I ___________ smell something funny when I opened the door.
5 ___________ you ___________ to do much studying this week?
6 My sister ___________ sing quite well when she was little.
7 I ___________ find out that information for you yesterday.
8 We ___________ (not) have a picnic if it rains.
9 I ___________ (not) mend the computer, I’m afraid.
10 I ___________ never ___________ (not) swim very well.

B Completa la conversazione tra una madre e un bambino piccolo usando la forma adatta di can, be able to, oppure manage to.

CHILD Could I ___________ (I) ride a bike when I was three?
MUM No, not really. ___________ 1 (you) swim quite well, though. ___________ 2 (you) swim 20 metres once!
CHILD Did I? And ___________ 3 (I) ski?
MUM Of course not! ___________ 4 (you) ski. Obviously ___________ still ___________ 5 (you / not) ski now.
CHILD When ___________ 6 (I) ski. ___________ 7 (you) teach me today?
MUM It’s summer now, but I will next winter.
CHILD Good, I’d like ___________ 8 to ski.

Completa le seguenti frasi su di te.

0 I can’t play chess as well as my friend.
9 I can ___________ better than most people.
10 I can’t ___________ but I’m going to learn.
11 I’ve never been able to ___________, although I’ve tried.
12 I hope I’ll be able to ___________ one day.
13 I could ___________ when I was only 5 years old.
14 I couldn’t ___________ until I was ___________ years old.
15 I haven’t been able to ___________ much recently.
16 When I’m old, I won’t be able to ___________.

C Completa la storia usando i seguenti verbi.

can’t remember couldn’t swim has been able to go couldn’t lift
managed to attract could survive managed to get (x2)
couldn’t feel was able to keep couldn’t stop were able to pull

We could see the storm coming, and so we managed to get ready. But the waves got so high that we ___________ the boat from turning over.
I was worried because David _2_, but he had his _3_. His _4_ was on so he _5_ his head above the water. We _6_ hold of a broken piece of the boat, but the water was _7_ cold that we didn't think we _8_ for long. Luckily, we _9_ the attention of a passing ship, and they came over to help. We had no strength left, and they _10_ us aboard at first, but in the end they tied us to ropes and they _11_ us up. David said he _12_ his hands and feet, and we were very worried, but we _13_ to a local hospital quickly for treatment. Now David _14_ anything about that day. Since then, neither of us _15_ in a boat.

**VOCA尽ULARY FOCUS – the environment**

Abbina le parole per formare espressioni collegate all’ambiente. Poi leggi il testo e controlla.

0 alternative  a warming
1 environmentally  b effect
2 acid  c -friendly
3 global  d materials
4 fossil  e rain
5 the greenhouse  f fuel
6 recyclable  g fuel

Scrivi una parola in ogni spazio per completare il testo. Se non c’è bisogno di alcuna parola, scrivi (-).

Over the last few years, green designers have _9_ able to show that it’s possible to dramatically reduce polluting emissions from cars, and therefore lessen problems such as acid rain and the greenhouse effect. Until now, however, no one _7_ managed to design a vehicle that actually improves the environment. Until the Dawkins Kleenair, that is. Dawkins engineers have _8_ to design a vehicle that actually releases oxygen into the environment. Chief Engineer Richard Kent says 'We have been _9_ to make the car 'breathe' by filling its panels with tiny plants called algae. These can _10_ make oxygen from sunlight. We are running out of fossil fuels, so we need to turn to cleaner, alternative fuels. _2_ car can run for 500 km on a single tank of hydrogen.' It _11_ go very fast, however, with a maximum speed of just 50 km/h. You _12_ be able to buy this car for a long time, as it’s just a prototype, but it promises to be popular in our overcrowded cities, as it’ll be able _13_ park in the smallest spaces. 'We feel small, environmentally-friendly vehicles will play an important role in reducing global warming,' adds Kent. 'The car is made from 100% recyclable materials, so we’ll _14_ able to use everything again. And as you _15_ actually see the algae in the car’s body, no one _16_ be able to say it’s not green!'
19 Must o have to; mustn’t o don’t have to

A Scrivi cinque regole per un ospedale, cinque per una scuola, e cinque per una biblioteca, abbinando l’inizio e la fine di ogni frase.

HOSPITAL
0 You must wash __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
1 Patients mustn’t have __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
2 You mustn’t smoke __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
3 Visitors must leave __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
4 Visitors mustn’t bring __________  __________  __________  __________  __________

SCHOOL
5 All students must arrive __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
6 You mustn’t run __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
7 Students mustn’t use __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
8 Teachers must dress __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
9 You must provide __________  __________  __________  __________  __________

LIBRARY
10 ‘Reference only’ books must remain __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
11 Children must not use __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
12 You must talk __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
13 You mustn’t play __________  __________  __________  __________  __________
14 You must pay __________  __________  __________  __________  __________

B Leggi le informazioni tra parentesi e formula una domanda usando Do/Does ... have to e una risposta breve, come nell’esempio.

0 (They don’t have to go to the meeting.) Do they have to go to the meeting? ~ No, they don’t.
1 (They must pay the taxi driver.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
2 (Deborah has to go to the dentist’s.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
3 (We must have a visa.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
4 (I have to get up early tomorrow.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
5 (He doesn’t have to wear a tie at work.) ________________________________ ~ No, __________
6 (We have to arrive on time.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
7 (Jeremy must finish his work today.) ________________________________ ~ Yes, __________
8 (We don’t have to leave the waiter a tip.) ________________________________ ~ No, __________

C Metti il segno (√) accanto alle espressioni corrette. Correggi quelle sbagliate.

0 Where do you must pay? have to √
0 Do you have to have a licence to keep a dog? ✓
1 You mustn’t to let your dog bite people! __________
2 You must wear a seat belt in a car. __________
3 Do we have to wait here?
4 Must we make a doctor’s appointment?
5 I don’t have to go to school tomorrow.
6 We don’t have to talk in the library.
7 You have to must be over 14 to go in a pub.
8 You have connect to the Internet to send an email.
9 What time do you have to be home?
10 I don’t have to be late for my meeting.

**VOCABULARY FOCUS – school**

Completa il dialogo tra uno studente di scuola e uno studente universitario. Usa have to, don’t have to, must o mustn’t con un verbo in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>do (x5)</th>
<th>go (x3)</th>
<th>hand in</th>
<th>keep</th>
<th>miss</th>
<th>phone</th>
<th>talk</th>
<th>try</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**BECKY** We have to be 0 in school every day. Your parents 1 the school if you’re sick.

**DAN** We 2 to all lectures. We 3 too many, though.

**BECKY** We 4 our homework or we get in trouble. 5 all your essays?

**DAN** Well, yes. Some of them contribute to your degree, so you absolutely them. You 7 your work on time, too, or the teacher won’t accept it. But there are other less important bits of homework that you 8 if you don’t want to.

**BECKY** 9 a lot of exams?

**DAN** Not really – just once a year. They’re very strict, though. You 10 to anyone, and you 11 your mobile phone switched off. And you 12 to cheat, or they’ll throw you out of the exam.

**BECKY** I’ve heard you 13 to the toilet during exams? Is that true.

**DAN** Not quite, but if you go, a teacher 14 with you.

15–20 Scrivi sei frasi sulle regole della vostra scuola.

1 We mustn’t leave the school at break times.

8 Leggi le seguenti condizioni per viaggiare sul treno in seconda classe. Completa le frasi scegliendo un verbo appropriato in tabella tra must, mustn’t, have to oppure don’t have to. Il segno (✓) mostra che devi fare qualcosa e la crocetta (✗) mostra ciò che non devi fare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sit</th>
<th>book</th>
<th>travel (x2)</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>use (x2)</th>
<th>keep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

0 ✗ You don’t have to book in advance.

1 ✓ You 2 a valid ticket to travel.

2 ✗ You your ticket on a particular day.

3 ✓ You your ticket within ten days.

4 ✗ You alcohol on trains.

5 ✓ You your luggage with you at all times.

6 ✓ You your destination in a single journey.

7 ✓ You after 9.30 a.m.

8 ✓ You in a second-class carriage.
20 Must, can’t, may, might, could

A Completa le frasi scegliendo la forma corretta del verbo tra le due possibilità.

0. He must / can’t have a lot of money with an expensive car like that.
1. You can’t / might have an infection because your temperature’s 39.2”.
2. Jake must / may do a card trick for us if we ask him nicely.
3. We might not / mustn’t be able to go tomorrow because Tim’s ill.
4. This must / might be Anna’s jumper because it smells of her perfume.
5. She couldn’t / can’t eat very much – she’s so thin.
6. There could / must be an earthquake soon, experts are saying.
7. Grace can’t / may not want to come, because she didn’t sound enthusiastic.
8. My dad might / must give us a lift to the theatre if we’re lucky.
9. The teacher might not / can’t live far from school because she walks in.
10. It must / may take us a long time to get there because the traffic’s bad.

B Completa le conversazioni usando i verbi in tabella.

can’t be  can’t have  could be  may have  might be  must be

LILY I just got a text but I don’t recognize the number. It just says CU L8R.
SHAZIA ‘See you later’? It could be 0 from your mum.
LILY It 1 from her – she never texts me.
SHAZIA Oh, I’m seeing Shivani later, so it 2 from her.
LILY It 3 from her, I suppose. But it’s not her number.
SHAZIA She 4 a new phone.
LILY She 5 a new phone, because she only got hers a month ago.
SHAZIA I’ve remembered! It’s from me – I’m borrowing my brother’s phone.

can’t be  can’t have  could be  could have  must be  might be

TINO I feel terrible. My eyes are all red and I can’t breathe.
MAREK You 6 flu, I suppose.
TINO I 7 flu because I had an anti-flu injection, and it 8 a cold because I had one last week.
MAREK How about asthma.
TINO It 9 asthma, but I’ve never had it before.
MAREK Wait a minute – didn’t you go horseriding this morning.
TINO Yes, for the first time.
MAREK You 10 allergic to horses then!
TINO Of course!

could break  might have to  might need  might not change  must need

ROB I can’t get this radio to work.
FRAN You 11 plug it in.
ROB No, it takes batteries too.
FRAN It 12 special batteries – I don’t know, really.
ROB I think normal ones are fine. Pass me that knife – I’m going to open it up.
FRAN You shouldn’t do that – you 13 it.
ROB It’s under guarantee, so it’s OK.
FRAN They 14 it if they think you damaged it. Wait a minute ... what’s that ‘programme stations’ button?
ROB Ah! You 15 to programme it.
C Completa le frasi usando un verbo tra quelli dati in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>must (x4)</th>
<th>can’t (x2)</th>
<th>may not</th>
<th>might (x3)</th>
<th>might not (x2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>own</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>be able to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 She **must get** angry with her little brother because he's so annoying.
1 He **can’t** be a dog because I saw him buying dog food.
2 She **may not** eat a wedding ring so she **must** be married.
3 He **may not** own a motorbike because I’ve seen him with a helmet.
4 She **may not** eat meat because I’ve only seen her choose vegetarian food.
5 You **can’t** give jazz because you’ve got so many albums.
6 She **can’t** have someone to help her but she **may** need any help.
7 They **must** pay much rent, because they always have money to spend.
8 He **can’t** swim. He **may** come in the water.
9 I **must** give her the new Justin Timberlake CD for her birthday.
10 He definitely **must** be able to go to the cinema – his parents are visiting.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – house and home

La polizia ha perquisito l’appartamento di un sospettato per un crimine. L’uomo è partito alcuni giorni fa ma ha lasciato alcuni indizi. Scrivi alcune frasi per dire che cosa la polizia può pensare di quest’uomo in base alle prove. Usa **might, may, must, can’t** con le parole date.

Walking into the room we noticed sports socks on the floor. On the wall there was a timetable of trains to London. Underneath this, on the mantelpiece, was a framed photograph of a pretty girl, about 18-years-old. There was a bicycle pump on the window sill. I noticed that the armchair had several small burns on the right arm. There wasn’t much in the bathroom, just an unused razor and, in the medicine cabinet, about twenty different bottles of pills. Looking in the bedroom, I saw there was a Russian dictionary on the shelf. In the wardrobe was a tennis racket. In the kitchen cupboard there was a pair of binoculars. The cooker had never been used.

0 jogging He **may go jogging** because there were **sports socks on the floor**.
1 work in London
2 girlfriend / daughter
3 bike
4 smoke
5 beard
6 healthy
7 Russian
8 play tennis
9 birdwatching
10 cook

Trova la parola inglese per questi oggetti.

11 pavimento
12 muro
13 camino
14 davanzale
15 poltrona
16 guardaroba
17 mensola
18 armadietto dei medicinali
19 credenza
20 fornello

Exercise Booster 3000 © Oxford University Press
21 Should, shouldn’t; should, ought to, had better

A Completa i seguenti consigli a persone che imparano a giocare a tennis con You should o You shouldn’t.

0 You should buy a good quality racket.
1 ___________ keep fit.
2 ___________ drink plenty of water.
3 ___________ keep your eye on the ball.
4 ___________ play when you are injured.

5 ___________ hold the racket with a firm grip.
6 ___________ play without warming up.
7 ___________ wear cool clothes.
8 ___________ wear shoes that are too small.

9–16 Scegli uno sport o un gioco e scrivi otto consigli positivi e negativi per principianti.

0 You should buy a swimming costume.

You shouldn’t swim after eating.

B Abbina l’inizio e la fine delle frasi.

0 What do you think I should a behave himself, or he’ll get in real trouble.
1 We should b get here tomorrow?
2 We oughtn’t c do about my money problem?
3 You shouldn’t d tell Simone the news or keep it secret?
4 I’d better e talk in a quiet voice or Sarah will hear us.
5 Martha had better not f tidy my room this evening.
6 Wayne had better g use my phone again or I’ll be furious!
7 I ought h hurry or I’ll be late for class.
8 Had we better i do about the problem with vandalism?
9 What ought the school to j make jokes because Jo’s sensitive at the moment.
10 What time should we k study so late – you look awful!

C Completa la conversazione con i verbi tra parentesi. Aggiungi to e not al posto giusto se è necessario.

MARIAN My brother’s bought me a bungee jump for my birthday! Do you think I should⁰ (should) go? My parents don’t know about it.

LOUIS What! You ___________¹ (should) be able to buy gifts like that! I don’t think you ___________² (ought) go. You ___________³ (should) take the risk!

MARIAN Do you think I ___________⁴ (had better) cancel, then?

MINA No! I think you ___________⁵ (should) go. You ___________⁶ (ought) tell your parents, though.

MARIAN Do you really think I ___________⁷ (ought) ?

MINA Yes, your mum will be fine about it.

LOUIS But her dad …!

MARIAN You think I ___________⁸ (should) tell my dad?

MINA Yes, you ___________⁹ (had better) tell your dad – you ___________¹⁰ (should) lie.

MARIAN Maybe my brother ___________¹¹ (should) speak to him.

MINA Good idea.

LOUIS You ___________¹² (had better) get some insurance, too. Do you know how many accid…

MINA Louis!
VOCAULARY FOCUS – health

Abbina i verbi e i nomi per formare espressioni compiute come nel testo.

0 apply
1 take
2 prescribe
3 get
4 clear up
5 diagnose
6 make
7 cause
8 see
9 apply
10 take
11 prescribe
12 get
13 clear up
14 diagnose
15 make
16 cause
17 see
18 apply
19 get
20 clear up
21 diagnose
22 make
23 cause
24 see

Leggi le frasi e decidi quali parole (A, B, C, o D) si adattano meglio ad ogni spazio.

I get very dry and itchy skin on my hands. What should I do?

You should scratch, because you may cause an infection. You should wash with mild soap and water, and apply cream to areas of dry skin. If you think it is infected, you should see your doctor. He will probably prescribe antibiotics, which will clear up the condition in no time.

I get terrible headaches. Should I go to the doctor?

As your headaches are exceptionally bad, you’d better go to the doctor, yes. Although it’s almost certainly nothing to worry about, you’d better not leave something like this, just in case. You shouldn’t take any risks with your health. Your doctor ought to diagnose the problem quickly. It will probably just be a matter of giving you tablets to take.

I feel very depressed. Who should I speak to?

You ought to try and speak to someone as quickly as possible. If you have a school counsellor, you should speak to them. If not, you’d better make an appointment to see your family doctor, who will decide whether you should have counselling or medication. In any case, you’d better keep the problem to yourself.

Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia un significato simile alla prima.

0 Should I scratch my hands when they itch? (idea)

Is it a good idea to scratch my hands when they itch?

19 You shouldn’t scratch, because doing so may cause an infection. (avoid)

You should not get an infection.

20 You shouldn’t take any risks with your health. (dangerous)

It’s better not to take any risks.

21 If you have a school counsellor, you should speak to them. (best)

Your school counsellor is the best person to speak to.
22 Had to do, should have done

A Completa le frasi con had to, didn’t have to o did ... have to e le parole tra parentesi.

0 I had to put (put) my brakes on because I needed to stop quickly.
1 I __________________________ (work) on Sunday as the shop was closed.
2 A man was injured and they __________________________ (call) an ambulance.
3 I __________________________ (sign) a contract when I moved house.
4 I failed my driving test so I __________________________ (take) it a second time.
5 What _______________ you _______________ (do) in the exam?
6 I __________________________ (wear) a uniform at school, but I __________________________ (dress) smartly.

B Completa le frasi con should have o shouldn’t have e inserisci la forma corretta delle parole tra parentesi.

0 I should have closed (close) the gate. The cows escaped.
1 We __________________________ (take) umbrellas. We got so wet in the rain!
2 James __________________________ (work) on Friday but he was ill.
3 Daniel __________________________ (play) football in the rain. Later he felt terrible.
4 Sally __________________________ (leave on) the tap. Her bathroom flooded.
5 I __________________________ (phone) my sister on her birthday, but I forgot.
6 Emma __________________________ (buy) some milk. Now she doesn’t have any.

C Completa le frasi usando had to, didn’t have to, should have o shouldn’t have.

0 My calculator broke so I bought a new one.
   I __________________________ a new calculator.
1 I watched the late movie last night and now I’m exhausted.
   I __________________________ the late movie last night.
2 I didn’t work on Tuesday because my boss gave me a day off.
   I __________________________ to work on Tuesday.
3 I didn’t study and I can’t answer any of these questions!
   I __________________________ more.
4 The bus was late and I waited for an hour.
   I __________________________ for an hour.
5 I wore my winter coat but it was very warm this morning.
   I __________________________ my winter coat.
6 We didn’t leave the house on time and we missed our train.
   We __________________________ the house on time.
7 My dad’s car broke down so he took it to a garage.
   My dad __________________________ his car to a garage.
8 I told Daniel the news. Then he got really angry.
   I __________________________ Daniel the news.
9 My dog broke his leg so I took him to the vet.
   I __________________________ my dog to the vet.
10 Jenny’s boss gave her some extra work and she did it.
   Jenny __________________________ some extra work.
O Michael sta parlando delle cose che doveva fare oppure che non doveva fare quando era più giovane. Completa le frasi usando i verbi tra parentesi con had to/didn’t have to.

0 I didn’t have to walk to school because there was a school bus.
1 I ___________________________ (do) a bit of homework each day. My teacher told me to.
2 I ___________________________ (help) clean the house because my parents always did it.
3 I ___________________________ (play) the piano for ten minutes every morning. My mum always listened to me.
4 I ___________________________ (help) with the washing up after tea. That was my job.
5 I ___________________________ (hurry) in the morning because I always got up late.

Ora Michael sta parlando di cose che gli dispiace di aver fatto o di non aver fatto quando era più giovane. Completa le frasi usando i verbi tra parentesi e should have/shouldn’t have.

0 I shouldn’t have broken my brother’s train.
6 I ___________________________ (be) so cruel to the cat.
7 I ___________________________ (say) that I broke the window. I kept quiet at the time.
8 I ___________________________ (be) a bit kinder to my little sister.
9 I ___________________________ (steal) sweets from the shop.
10 I ___________________________ (keep) my bedroom tidier. It was always very messy.

11–20 Scrivi cinque frasi su cose che dovevi o non dovevi fare quando eri più giovane, e cinque cose che ti dispiace di aver fatto o non fatto quando eri più giovane. Usa had to/didn’t have to e should have/shouldn’t have.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

Completa la descrizione fatta da un motociclista del incidento a lui capitato usando le parole in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brake</th>
<th>overturned (= girò)</th>
<th>pulled out (= frenai)</th>
<th>ran over (= investii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skidded (= slittò)</td>
<td>slow down</td>
<td>swerved (= sbandò)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The roads were icy so the speed limit was 40 miles per hour instead of the usual 60, but I was late for a meeting and didn’t slow down. A bus ___________________________ 1 of a side road right in front of me and I didn’t ___________________________ 2 in time. I ___________________________ 3 to avoid ___________________________ 4 it, and my car ___________________________ 5 on the ice. I left the road and nearly ___________________________ 6 a pedestrian – he jumped out of the way just in time! The car ___________________________ 7 and ended up on its roof in a field. The fire brigade got me out.

Scrivi alcune frasi sugli errori fatti, e sulle azioni che sarebbero state necessarie fare. Usa should have/shouldn’t have oppure had to/didn’t have to.

0 They had to (lower) the speed limit.
8 She ___________________________ (slow down).
9 She ___________________________ (leave) so late.
10 The bus ___________________________ (pull out) right in front of her.
11 She ___________________________ (brake) earlier.
12 The pedestrian ___________________________ (jump) out of the way.
13 The fire brigade ___________________________ (get) her out.
23 Have e have got

A Completa le domande di un questionario usando have o have got. Usa have got dove è possibile.

- Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- What colour hair do you have?
- How much fun with your friends most days?
- How many things on your ‘to do’ list at the moment?
- How often do you cough or colds?
- What kind of personality do you have?
- Ever have a sleep during the day?
- Someone that you can talk to if you ever have a problem?
- Often have arguments with your family?

9–16 Rispondi alle domande su di te.

- Yes, I’ve got two sisters.

B Metti le parole tra parentesi nell’ordine giusto per completare i dialoghi.

0 (got / he’s / a headache) A: Mark doesn’t look very well today.
B: No, he’s got a headache.
1 (blond hair / have / didn’t / Jane) A: ______________________ when I saw her last!
B: No, she’s dyed it!
2 (you / got / have / any pets?) A: ______________________
B: No, my mum’s allergic to animals.
3 (have / breakfast / you / do) A: ______________________ every day?
B: No, I always get up too late.
4 (she / a driving licence / got / hasn’t) A: Julia’s bought a new car.
B: I don’t think so.
5 (they’ve / a small house / got) A: Do your grandparents live near you?
B: Yes, ______________________ just down the road.
6 (I / a swim / have) A: Do you do much exercise?
B: Yes, ______________________ every day after school.

C Alcune di queste frasi non sono corrette. Metti un segno (√) accanto alle frasi che sono corrette e riscrivi quelle errate.

- Have they got any pets? √
- He’s always got a shower in the morning. He always has a shower in the morning.
- I had got a dog when I was young.
- Do you have dinner together?
- He’s got blue eyes.
- Have got a cup of tea!
- She’s got a house in Cardiff.
- I had got a holiday in New Zealand last year.
- Do you have a brother?
- Have you normally got a big breakfast?
- How much money does he have?
- I’ve got a bath after I play football.
**D** Completa l'email di Amanda alla sua amica usando **have o have got**. Dove è possibile usa **have got**.

**Hi Patrizia**

Sorry it's been a while – I’ve got **0** exams at the moment so I **1** much time. I **2** too much schoolwork since the beginning of the year!

_________________________ you **3** your exams yet?

My news? I think I **4** a boyfriend! His name's Lewis. He **5** very short dark hair and weird eyes – they’re very blue – and a nice smile. He’s just your type.

_________________________ he **6** a twin brother, I wonder? We **7** an end of term party on Friday, with a band and a DJ and speeches – it should be good. I’m really looking forward to you coming here. I **8** any fixed plans for what we’ll do, but lots of ideas. Email me when you come back from your trip. I’m sure you **9** lots to tell me. On second thoughts, don’t, or we **10** anything to talk about when you come here!

Amanda xx

**E** **VOCABULARY FOCUS** – daily routine

Leggi il testo su un guardiano del faro. Dove è possibile, sostituisci **have** con la forma corretta di **have got**. Negli altri casi scrivi **(-)**.

My name’s Trevor Keeley. I’m 82, and I’m Britain’s last lighthouse keeper. I **have got** **0** a simple life. I get up about 5.30 – well, actually I get down, because I **have** **1** a bed, I **have got** **2** a hammock. First of all I **have** an ice cold shower, which wakes me up and keeps me healthy. I’ve **never had** **3** anything serious wrong with me. I’d love to **have** **4** a swim in the sea but of course it’s too dangerous – that’s why there’s a lighthouse here. Anyway, I **have got** **5** a cup of tea, and sometimes I look at Saturday’s newspaper – I **have** **6** the chance to buy it once a week. I start work as soon as it’s light. Even when I **have** **7** break, I’m still sitting here looking out of the window for ships. I **have** **8** excellent vision – you need it in this job. I **don’t have** **9** anything to eat until one, when I **have got** **10** a small snack. After that I **have** **11** a sleep, because you need one at my age.

I haven’t **have had** **12** a holiday for twenty years. Once a month I **have got** **13** a night out with the boys. We go to the local pub. We tell stories and **have** **14** a few drinks. We **have got** **15** a pretty good time.

I’m retiring soon because I **have** **16** problems with my legs – it gets hard to climb all those stairs.

**Traduci queste frasi in inglese.**

17 Sto per fare una doccia.
18 Ho fatto un tuffo nel mare questa mattina.
19 Prendiamo una tazza di caffè.
20 Posso dare un’occhiata al tuo giornale?
21 Non ho ancora avuto la possibilità di chiamare casa.
22 Perché non facciamo una pausa tra poco?
23 Hai già mangiato qualcosa?
24 Dovresti mangiare qualcosa prima di uscire.
25 Ti sei divertito durante il weekend?
24 Make, do e get

A Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta del verbo.

0 I didn’t do/ make anything to your computer!
1 It makes / does no difference to me which train we catch.
2 Johnny’s doing / making a film about his grandad’s life.
3 Let’s make / do a list of everything we need to buy.
4 My dad makes / does the cooking in my house.
5 I never make / do any work after nine because I’m too tired.
6 My dad’s been making / doing the same job for twenty-five years.
7 If you help me do / make the washing-up, I’ll make you a coffee.
8 The Bush family did / made their money in the oil business.
9 You’ll have to make / do a big effort to finish your work on time.
10 We must have made / done something wrong because the answer’s not right.

B Abbina l’inizio e la fine delle frasi, e completale usando make, do oppure get nella forma più appropriata.

0 I just need to get home until after midnight.
1 I’ll write it down – I just need to make a terrible mistake.
2 I’m afraid I’ve lost a pen and paper.
3 It didn’t take me long to make a phone call – I’ll be back in a minute.
4 If I do about that problem.
5 Once a week, my mum makes new friends when I changed schools.
6 We have to get any phone calls, take a message.
7 When he was in Africa, my grandfather does the shopping at our local shop.
8 Thank you for doing me that favour the other day.
9 I’m going to write and make a decision soon.
10 We have to decide what to do my homework.
11 Before I can go out, I’ll have to make a complaint about the service.

C Completa le frasi usando get nella forma più adatta, più una delle parole date.

angry dressed confused divorced expensive drunk lost undressed wet

0 If we get lost we’ll just ask someone the way.
1 I’m afraid I dressed and gave you the wrong number.
2 When I was dressed I noticed a big bruise on my leg.
3 You’ll be angry if you don’t wear a raincoat.
4 The doctor told me to get undressed and lie on the couch.
5 A lot more people seem to be lost these days.
6 Geoff had too much whisky and got drunk.
7 Your dad will be angry when he hears how much you spent.
8 Petrol is expensive more expensive all the time.
Completa la conversazione usando le seguenti espressioni.

| MOHAMMED | I got a call° from Karl yesterday. |
| MAREK    | Did he say why he wasn’t in school yesterday? |
| MOHAMMED | Yes. Did you know that he’s got a new mountain bike? |
| MAREK    | Yes – he got a call° for his birthday. |
| MOHAMMED | Well, it got destroyed° by a tram. |
| MAREK    | What?! How? |
| MOHAMMED | He was crossing the road in town. He got half way across and then his wheel got stuck° in the tramline and he fell off. |
| MAREK    | Did he get stuck°? |
| MOHAMMED | Just a bang on the head. But he couldn’t get off° out, and the tram driver ran over it. |
| MAREK    | He could have got off°! Did he get off° with the driver. |
| MOHAMMED | No – the driver wanted to hit Karl! He only calmed down when someone threatened to get angry°. |
| MAREK    | So Karl had to walk home? |
| MOHAMMED | Yes, it took him an hour to get there°. The tram passengers had to get off° and walk too. |
| MAREK    | I hope he complains – he should get compensation° for that. |

Scrivi otto frasi descrivendo cosa è successo l’ultima volta che hai fatto le seguenti cose.

I got lost last week when I caught the wrong bus by mistake.

Completta il testo inserendo una parola in ogni spazio.

My sister finally married her boyfriend Chris recently – they got° engaged two years ago! Weddings are expensive, and they don’t have much money (they got street theatre as a job), so they had to get everything themselves. We helped them – my mum got a cake, and my brother and I got a model of the bride and groom from marzipan and food colouring. We got our best but they weren’t great! They had a civil ceremony in the local registry office, then got a party in the local community centre. Everyone got one dish for the buffet – the food was fantastic. The guests arrived and everyone was given a job to do°. The bride and groom both got a speech. My cousin is a DJ, so he got the disco. We all got the clearing up. It’s better to do° things your own way.
25 Make e let

A

Abbina l’inizio e la fine di ogni frase.

0 Sunshine makes a me really angry.
1 Chopping onions makes b me laugh.
2 Jack’s funny story made c me sick.
3 Swimming makes d me sneeze.
4 Aggressive drivers make e my feet sore.
5 That horror film made f me hungry.
6 Cat hair makes g me too scared to sleep.
7 Flying makes h me cry.
8 This shampoo makes i my hair smell nice.
9 These shoes make j me feel happy.

10–15 Scrivi sei frasi descrivendo il modo in cui ti fanno sentire le seguenti cose.

0 Rain makes me feel sad.

B

Completa la conversazione usando la forma corretta di make o let. Usa la forma negativa dove è necessario.

TIM

My parents are mean – they don’t let 0 (not) me have a TV in my room.

GRANT

Mine only 1 (not) me use the computer for one hour per evening. And they 2 (not) me tidy my room!

SONIA

My parents 3 (not) me go out until I’ve done all my homework, and they 4 (not) me practise the guitar for an hour every day.

LEAH

My dad 5 (not) me see my boyfriend during the week. He 6 (not) me promise only to see him at the weekend.

SONIA

My parents 7 (not) me speak to boys if they call. And they 8 (not) me go out after nine.

GRANT

My mum only 9 me spend half my pocket money. She 10 me save the other half. She says I have to be careful with my money.

TIM

Mine 11 me have piano lessons, even though I don’t want them. And my dad says he’s never going 12 (not) me use his car. It’s so unfair!

ALL

That’s terrible!

13–20 Scrivi otto frasi in cui parli dei tuoi genitori usando make e let.

C

VOCABULARY FOCUS – sport

Completa il testo con make oppure let ed una delle parole in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>train</th>
<th>warm up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The best teacher I ever had was our football teacher in Year 8. We only lost three matches that year. He always used to make us warm up 0 (us) for ten minutes before training, then he 1 (us) very hard for an hour. At the start of the season he 2 (us) weights every day to build our strength, then he 3 (us) round the pitch ten times to increase our fitness. For the last half an hour of each training session he 4 (us) a little match, and if anyone had learnt a new trick, he 5 (them) it to everyone. If he was in a good mood, he 6 (us) training early to watch football videos.
He was very strict – he always 7 (us) quiet when he was talking. If anyone didn’t listen, he 8 (them) on the floor and do twenty press-ups. He liked us to look smart too, and 9 (us) our boots. He even once 10 (me) and iron the team kit! He was very kind too. He 11 (us) school equipment if we wanted to, and 12 (us) the school gym at weekends. He only ever broke one promise – he said he’d 13 (us) his motorbike if we won the schools’ cup, but when we won it he said the school wouldn’t 14 (him) it.

4 Completa la seconda frase in modo tale che abbia un significato simile alla prima, usando make o let e la parola data.

0 Don’t allow the dog to escape! (out)
   Don’t let the dog out!
1 My mum doesn’t let me stay up after ten. (bed)
2 I want to eat when I smell fresh bread. (hungry)
3 Tell me your opinion. (think)
4 Our teacher allowed us to leave school early. (home)
5 They always keep their cat inside. (outside)
6 Show me what you’ve written. (see)
7 The man forced me to hand over my money and phone. (give)
8 Give me some time to consider your offer. (think)

5 Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1 Andare in bicicletta mi fa stancare.
2 L’insegnante ci fece sedere in silenzio per venti minuti.
3 La mia mamma mi fa aiutare a cucinare.
4 I tuoi genitori ti fanno fare dei lavori in casa?
5 I genitori di Lara non la fanno stare fuori di sera fino a tardi.
6 Fammi vedere le tue fotografie.
7 Fammi sapere a che ora puoi venire.
8 Fai entrare il cane – ha freddo.
UNITÀ 26

26 ‘Phrasal verbs’

A In ogni frase, sostituisci l’espressione sottolineata con la forma corretta di uno dei ‘phrasal verbs’ in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break into</th>
<th>come across</th>
<th>come up with</th>
<th>cut down</th>
<th>fill in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go off</td>
<td>keep out</td>
<td>take after</td>
<td>take off</td>
<td>take up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 You look like your father.  
1 Marie has started jogging.  
2 I completed the registration form.  
3 Where did you find these old photos?  
4 Visitors must remove their shoes.  
5 No one was hurt when the bomb exploded.  
6 The music’s too loud. Can you decrease the sound?  
7 The thieves entered the house through a window.  
8 The building’s dangerous, so stay outside.  
9 Amelia thought of a great idea.  
10 Sophie wants to reduce the amount of sugar she eats.

B In ogni frase, cambia la parte sottolineata, cambiando l’oggetto del verbo con un pronome (it, him, her, us, them). Fai attenzione e metti il pronome al posto giusto.

0 Martin and I are good friends. I get on with Martin very well. get on with him  
1 We don’t need to have the lights on. Let’s turn the lights off. turn them off  
2 The party? I’m really looking forward to the party. look forward to the party  
3 These two words are wrong. I’ll rub out these two words. rub out these words  
4 Our grandmother phones me and my sister up most days. phone us up  
5 Great idea! Who came up with the idea? come up with the idea  
6 These library books are reference only. You can’t take out these books. take them out  
7 I’m not going out tonight. I don’t feel like going out. feel like going out  
8 You must be very hot in your gloves! You should take your gloves off. take off your gloves  
9 Her mum is great. Everyone looks up to her mum. look up to her  
10 Look at this old photo. I came across this photo in my drawer. come across this photo

C Usa la forma corretta dei ‘phrasal verb’ in tabella alla forma corretta per completare le frasi. Se c’è un pronome tra parentesi, fai attenzione a mettilo al posto giusto.

| break down | call off | get off | give up | grow up | pick up | put down |

0 That suitcase looks heavy! You’d better put it down (it) and have a rest.  
1 Catch the number 23 bus in the High Street and get off at the third stop. get off  
2 The bus broke down on the way home so we had to walk. break down  
3 We can go to the party together. I’ll pick you up at eight. pick you up  
4 She lived in France as a baby, but she grew up in England. grow up  
5 There’s no football match today. They called it off (it) because of the rain. call it off  
6 I love chocolate but I’m going to give it up (it) and go on a diet. give it up
D Se la parte sottolineata delle seguenti frasi è corretta, metti il segno (√). Se non lo è, metti una crocetta (×) e riscrivi la parte da correggere.

LAUREN: Do you know Jenny? She used to live next door to me.

BEN: **Wasn’t** she married to that strange guy?

LAUREN: She **split** up with him last year. √

BEN: That must have been awful.

LAUREN: She’s got it over **now**. × got over it

She didn’t get on with him **anyway**.

LAUREN: She’s bringing up their children **on** her own. 

BEN: Does he help look them after?

LAUREN: Yes, a bit. He **takes** them out every Saturday.

BEN: So he and Jenny are on friendly terms, then?

LAUREN: No, they don’t speak when he brings back them. √

They fell **badly** when they split up.

She wants to make up with him and stay friends, but he’s too angry.

BEN: Has she got a boyfriend?

LAUREN: She was going out with a guy, but he didn’t like children.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – school

Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei ‘phrasal verbs’ in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catch up</th>
<th>hand in</th>
<th>go over</th>
<th>look up</th>
<th>look up to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>play up</td>
<td>put off</td>
<td>tell off</td>
<td>type up</td>
<td>work out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 I always **put off** doing my homework until the last minute.
1 The teacher **tells** us for not doing our homework.
2 You should always **hand in** your work at the end of an exam.
3 If you don’t know a word, **look up** (it) in the dictionary.
4 I always **write** what I want to say before I start writing an essay.
5 I’ve missed a lot of school, so I’ll have to work hard to **catch up**.
6 If you **come round** in class, you get into trouble.
7 My German teacher’s wonderful I really **look up to** (her).
8 When do we have to **put away** our homework?

F Traduci le seguenti frasi, usando ognuno dei ‘phrasal verbs’ in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bring up</th>
<th>call at</th>
<th>come round</th>
<th>look after</th>
<th>look forward to</th>
<th>put away</th>
<th>wash up</th>
<th>work out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 Sarah è passata dal macellaio per comprare delle salsicce.
2 Quando la mia mamma va in vacanza, bado al suo gatto.
3 Chi ha lavato i piatti dopo cena?
4 Marie è stata cresciuta dai suoi nonni.
5 Ho trovato la soluzione per conto mio.
6 Anna non vede davvero l’ora di fare la sua festa.
7 Andreas viene a cena stasera.
8 L’esame è finito. Mettete via le vostre penne.
27 Nomi numerabili e non numerabili

A Metti a oppure some davanti a questi nomi.

| o dog | 7 information | 15 foreign money |
| o some bread | 8 petrol | 16 strong opinions |
| 1 cheese | 9 shop | 17 beautiful day |
| 2 water | 10 advice | 18 old furniture |
| 3 house | 11 cars | 19 tall building |
| 4 bottle | 12 banana | 20 hot milk |
| 5 homework | 13 news | 21 new DVDs |
| 6 man | 14 table | 22 long story |

B Cancella le espressioni che non sono corrette. Scrivi accanto alla frase se la parola può essere numerabile/countable (C), non numerabile/uncountable (U), oppure (C/U) se è sia numerabile sia non numerabile.

0 We’ve got cat / a cat / some cats. C
1 I’m going to have lemonade / a lemonade / some lemonade. __
2 I need help / a help / some help. __
3 Would you like a chocolate / some chocolate / some chocolates? __
4 We’d better take money / a money / some money. __
5 Book / A book / Books would be a good present for my mum. __
6 I’ve got maths / a maths / some maths to do tonight. __
7 Can you give us advice / an advice / some advice? __
8 I have cut / a cut / some cuts on my hands. __
9 Designers often use colour / a colour / some colour / colours to give a particular message. __
10 Can I have toast / a toast / some toast? __

C Completa le frasi usando una delle parole in tabella.

carton cup (x2) bottle glass loaf piece (x4) slice spoonful (x2)

0 I’d like a cup of tea, please.
1 I always have a __________ of toast for breakfast with a __________ of jam.
2 My mum always has a __________ of coffee after dinner.
3 I’d like a __________ of orange juice and a __________ of cake, please.
4 Mike told me a very interesting __________ of gossip.
5 James bought a __________ of milk from the shop.
6 Can we have a __________ of the house wine with our meal?
7 Would you like a __________ of sugar in your tea?
8 Andrea baked a fresh __________ of bread.
9 I didn’t know what to do. Jane gave me a good __________ of advice.
10 Let me give you a __________ of information about the area.
D Vocabulary Focus – food and drink

Sean e Alice stanno facendo un giro in motocicletta. Si sono fermati per pranzo ad una stazione di servizio. Decidi se i nomi sottolineati sono numerabili/countable (C) o non numerabili/uncountable (U).

**Sean** I’m starving! I’ve only had a bottle of water ⁰ and a stick of chewing gum ¹ since breakfast ².

**Alice** Yes, we need to buy food ³ here.

**Sean** Do we? We’ve got about half a loaf of bread ⁴ left.

**Alice** Well, no, actually. I finished that off.

**Sean** Oh, really? But we’ve got ham ⁵ for later. We need bread ⁶ to eat with that.

**Alice** We don’t have ham. I ate that with the bread.

**Sean** But we had eight slices of ham ⁷! Wow – you are hungry today. Have we got some chocolate ⁸ left?

**Alice** No.

**Sean** So we’ll buy a bar of chocolate ⁹ each. How about milk ¹⁰?

**Alice** Erm ... I drank it all.

**Sean** You drank a litre of milk ¹¹? We should buy a carton of milk ¹² too, then, for our flask of coffee ¹³.

**Alice** Erm ... about the coffee ¹⁴...

**Sean** You didn’t! But you hate coffee ¹⁵!

**Alice** I needed to wake up – but I’ve just ordered you a mug of coffee ¹⁶ and some cake ¹⁷.

**Sean** Oh ... OK – thanks.

**Waitress** Here you are – a mug of coffee ¹⁸ and a piece of chocolate cake ¹⁹, three portions of fries ²⁰ and two bowls of soup ²¹.

**Sean** There must be a mistake – we didn’t order fries ²² and soup ²³.

**Alice** Well, actually ... we did. I’m hungry!

E Completa la coppia di frasi con le parole date. Decidi in ciascun caso se è necessario a oppure se non è necessario alcun articolo.

- time
- sight
- love
- painting
- language
- food

0 Russian is a language that I’d like to learn.
- We still don’t completely understand how language works.

1 I did .................. of the sea today.
- My hobby is .............. .

2 Contact lenses improve ..................
- The Grand Canyon is .................. every visitor to America should see.

3 My grandfather has .................. of old racing cars.
- You can’t buy ..................

4 I don’t have .................. to help you, I’m afraid.
- I remember .................. when this part of the town was just fields.

5 My main interest is .................. – growing it, cooking it, and eating it!
- Sushi is .................. that’s getting very popular in Europe.

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1 un pacchetto di chewing gum .................. 5 una tazza di caffè ..................
2 una fetta di pane ..................
3 una fetta di prosciutto ..................
4 una tavoletta di cioccolato .................. 6 un pezzo di dolce ..................
7 una porzione di patatine fritte ..................
8 un piatto di zuppa ..................
28 Articoli: a, an, the o nessun articolo

A Completa le frasi inserendo a, an oppure the solo dov’è necessario. Se non è necessario alcun articolo, scrivi (-).

0 I have _______ book about - dolphins.
1 My favourite meal is _______ lunch. I love _______ pizza!
2 Leslie’s gone to _______ shops to buy _______ packet of biscuits.
3 That blue bike in _______ corner belongs to _______ my sister.
4 I’m afraid of _______ spiders, but I don’t mind _______ snails.
5 We should book _______ taxi to take us to _______ station.
6 Oxford is _______ pretty town on _______ River Thames.
7 Mike told me _______ interesting story about his holiday in _______ Alps.
8 Liz doesn’t eat _______ meat or _______ fish. She’s _______ strict vegetarian.

B Completa la coppia di frasi con le parole date. Decidi se è necessario usare a, the oppure nessun articolo.

apple  bank  mineral water  passion  photo  science

0 Let me take _______ photo of you.
I like the _______ of you falling off the boat!
1 Are you interested in _______ ?
 _______ of wine-making is very interesting.
2 Is there _______ near here?
I’m just going to _______.
3 Would you like _______ ?
How much were _______ you bought?
4 I like _______ in this song.
There is _______ in his voice when he sings.
5 I never buy _______.
Two glasses of cola and _______, please.

6—10 Scrivi cinque coppie di frasi come quelle dall’1 al 5 dell’esercizio precedente usando le parole in tabella. Usa a, the o nessun articolo.

art  cat  hair  film  painting  school

0 Art is my favourite subject at school.
The art of cooking is very complicated.

C Franco è in vacanza in Inghilterra e sta chiacchierando con il barman di un pub. Leggi la loro conversazione. In undici righe ci sono degli errori mentre tre righe sono corrette. Metti il segno (√) accanto a quelle corrette e correggi gli errori.

FRANCO An orange juice with an ice, please. 0 with ice
BARMAN Sure. Is that an Italian accent, by the way? 0
FRANCO Yes. We’re from Empoli, on river Arno, near a town where Leonardo came from. 1
BARMAN You mean artist, Leonardo da Vinci? 2
FRANCO That’s right. He was inventor too, by the way! 4
BARMAN True. Have you seen a helicopter he drew? 5
Exercise Booster 3000 © Oxford University Press

FRANCO Yes. He was a few centuries ahead of his time 6
BARMAN I spent fantastic holiday in Siena last year. 7
FRANCO We stayed in Arcobaleno Hotel. 8
BARMAN Is that near the old city walls? 9
FRANCO Quite near, yes. It’s in really nice park. 10
BARMAN Do you like the history? 11
FRANCO Yes, and the history of Siena is especially interesting. What’s the name of horse race they have there? 12 13
BARMAN The palio? I hate the horse racing, but that’s an incredible sight. 14

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – medicine

Completa il testo inserendo a o the dove è necessario, o (-) quando nessuno dei due articoli è richiesto.

Antibiotics were discovered by – 0 accident. Alexander Fleming was growing α 0 dish of bacteria in 1 his laboratory. He forgot about it, but when he returned from 2 long holiday, he decided to tidy up 3 laboratory. He discovered that 4 strange fungus was growing on 5 dish, and seemed to be killing 6 bacteria. He identified 7 fungus as 8 penicillin, and found that it could be used to treat 9 number of 10 diseases. However, it took Fleming over ten years to find 11 chemist who was able to produce 12 antibiotic as 13 tablet that 14 doctors could prescribe for patients.

The cure for 15 malaria was also discovered by chance. There is 16 tree in 17 South America called 18 quina-quina tree. Long ago, someone suffering from 19 headache and fever – 20 main symptoms of malaria – drank from 21 pool of water under 22 tree. It made him better. Local people started using 23 tree as medicine, and eventually it became known all over 24 world, where it was used to make 25 drug called 26 quinine.

Traduci queste parole o espressioni in inglese. Troverai la loro versione inglese nel testo precedente.

27 antibiotici 28 batteri 29 laboratorio 30 trattare una malattia 31 compressa 32 prescrivere ai pazienti 33 cura 34 sintomi della malaria

Exercise Booster 3000 © Oxford University Press 57
29 A, some, any, no, none

A Completa ogni coppia di frasi con le parole date. Decidi se in ognuno dei casi è necessario usare some o any.

bus colour magazines stress time trouble

0 I have some time free next weekend.
   Call me any time if you need a hand.
1 I've brought ___________ for you to read.
   Take ___________ you like, and I’ll throw the rest away.
2 ___________ shorts are OK, but you must wear a white shirt.
   I’m going to add ___________ to this drawing then hang it on the wall.
3 You can always expect ___________ around exam time.
   ___________ is bad for you, whether it's relationship problems, money worries, or whatever.
4 I can see ___________ over there, but I can’t read the numbers.
   You can take ___________ – they all go past the station.
5 There was ___________ last night, and five people were arrested.
   If there's ___________, I'll call the police.

B Scrivi frasi negative usando some e any per comunicare lo stesso significato espresso dalla frase affermativa.

0 I like almost all the people in my class.
   I don't like some people in my class.
0 All the shoes in the shop were the wrong size.
   The shop didn’t have any shoes my size.
1 I danced to almost all of the music at the party.
   I ___________ of the music at the party.
2 All these exercises are impossible!
   I ___________ of these exercises!
3 I like playing most computer games.
   I ___________ computer games.
4 I hate all sports.
   I ___________ sports.
5 I find all the teacher’s jokes terrible.
   I ___________ of the teacher’s jokes funny.
6 I enjoyed most parts of the film.
   I ___________ parts of the film.
7 I’ll have some of everything except the salad, please.
   I ___________ salad, thanks
8 I’d listen to most hip-hop artists.
   I ___________ hip-hop artists.
9 I can only see people who I don’t know here!
   I ___________ who I know here!
10 My dad recognizes most types of tree.
   My dad ___________ types of tree.
C Completa la conversazione tra due studenti con some, any, no e none.

LYDIA Have you done any work for your project yet?
AL What project? I wasn’t at school yesterday.
LYDIA We have to do a project on 1 aspect of Ancient Egypt by next Friday – we can choose. It can be in 2 form – printed, a web page, Powerpoint, whatever – there are 3 rules.
AL Oh no! How much of yours have you done?
LYDIA 4 yet – I’m going to the library to do 5 research now, actually. Would you like to come?
AL I haven’t got 6 time today. Oh dear! I’ve got 7 idea what I could do it on. Wait! I’ve seen 8 good library books on the pyramids.
LYDIA You can’t do that – I’m doing that.
AL What about Tutankhamen?
LYDIA I’ve got 9 useful addresses here. I didn’t write down 10 of them, because not all of them were relevant.
AL Thanks! Do 11 of them mention food?
LYDIA No, 12, as far as I know, but I expect the websites will have links to sites about food. Look, I’ve got to go now. Let me know if I can help in 13 way.
AL Have you got 14 time on Saturday?
LYDIA None, I’m afraid. I’ve got 15 time on Sunday, either. Maybe we could get together at 16 point next week.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – clothes

Leggi le domande più frequenti fatte ad una piccola società che organizza escursioni. Scegli l’opzione corretta per ognuna di esse.

Do you have no / any tips 6 on what clothes to take?

Take no / some 1 shirts that you can wear in layers. This means there’s always some / any 2 air circulating between the layers, keeping you cool and dry in the day and warm at night. Take a thick top to wear at night. I have a woollen fleece with a zip and hood – but some / any 3 type is fine. And if you don’t have a / any 4 waterproof clothing, buy a / some 5 now!

I’ve got some / any 6 very comfortable tennis shoes. Will they be all right?

No! You won’t be playing a / any 7 tennis in the mountains! You’ll be walking over some / any 8 rough terrain so you can’t just wear any old trainers! You’ll need no / some 9 leather boots.

Can you list some / a 10 good anti-mosquito products, please?

There’s no / none 11 need to worry about mosquitoes, as there are no / none 12 in the areas where we hike. Some / Any 13 people have had insect bites on the ankles, though, which can cause bad infections. To avoid a / any 14 risk of this, wear two pairs of thick socks.

Traduci queste parole ed espressioni in inglese.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 strati</td>
<td>18 un cappuccio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 felpa di lana</td>
<td>19 a prova d’acqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 una cerniera</td>
<td>20 comodo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
30 My, your; mine, yours; ’s

A Riscrivi le seguenti frasi usando il genitivo sassone.

0 Have you seen the coat that belongs to Jenny? Have you seen Jenny’s coat?
0 Have you seen the pens that belong to Sarah? Have you seen Sarah’s pens?
1 Have you seen the keys that belong to Mike?
2 Have you seen the dog that belongs to the boys?
3 Have you seen the parents of the girls?
4 Have you seen the bikes that belong to the children?
5 Have you seen the radio that belongs to Daniel?
6 Have you seen the mobile phone that belongs to Kate?
7 Have you seen the photos that belong to Toby?
8 Have you seen the shoes that belong to the women?
9 Have you seen the books that belong to the students?
10 Have you seen the newspaper that belongs to Dad?

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – shopping

George sta spiegando dove i membri della sua famiglia fanno acquisti. Completa le frasi inserendo negli spazi aggettivi possessivi (my, his, our, ecc.) e pronomi personali (mine, his, ours, ecc.)

0 We buy our meat at the supermarket. Our neighbours buy theirs at the butcher’s.
1 Our dad buys a newspaper at the corner shop. Our aunt buys theirs at the newsagent’s.
2 Our grandma buys fruit and vegetables at the market. We buy theirs at the greengrocer’s.
3 Our grandad buys screws at the hardware store. Our dad buys theirs at a DIY shop.
4 Our friend Elisa buys paper and pens at a department store. I buy theirs at a stationer’s.
5 Our neighbours buy toiletries at the supermarket. We buy theirs at the chemist’s.
6 Our parents buy wine at the supermarket. Our grandad buys theirs at the off-licence.
7 We buy bread at the corner shop. Our grandparents buy theirs at the baker’s.
8 Our brother Oliver buys shoes at a department store. Our cousin James buys theirs at a shoe shop.

C Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta delle frasi.

0 Does this notebook belong to you / your?
1 My / The my dog is called Henry.
2 Kate’s crying because hers / her eyes hurt.
3 There’s Alicia and his / her father.
4 Where are the mens’ / men’s toilets?
5 I want to watch this programme’s end / the end of this programme.
6 Where are those boys’ / boy’s parents?
7 Is it true you’re a Betty’s cousin / a cousin of Betty’s?
8 The colour of my dad’s car / My dad’s car’s colour is awful.
9 Look at that cat. It’s / Its licking it’s / its kittens.
10 Your / Yours shoes are new, aren’t they?

11–20 Traduci le dieci frasi dell’esercizio precedente in italiano.

11 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia un significato simile alla prima. Non usare più di tre parole.
0 This is Tony’s. This belongs to Tony.
1 Pradna says this is her book. Pradna says __________________________ hers.
2 This car belongs to those people. This is __________________________ car.
3 That house over there is ours. That’s __________________________ over there.
4 One of my cousins is here. A __________________________ is here.
5 Those tickets are ours, not yours. Those tickets __________________________, not to you.
6 These are their seats so we can’t use them. These seats __________________________ so we can’t use them.
7 You say it belongs to you but I think it belongs to me. You say __________________________ but I say it’s mine.
8 Is that photo of your children? Is that __________________________ photo?
9 This jacket is mine. This __________________________ jacket.
10 You’re one of Ed’s friends, aren’t you? You’re __________________________, aren’t you?

11–20 Scrivi dieci frasi sulle cose che puoi vedere dal luogo dove sei seduto adesso. Usa tutti i modi che conosci per dire a chi appartengono.
0 I can see my dad’s car.
1 Our neighbour’s cat is in the garden.

12 In ogni riga di questa conversazione c’è un errore. Correggi l’errore e riscrivi la forma corretta.

CASSIE Hi! What are you doing in mine part of town.
0 my
PAT Oh hi! I’m going to see a friend of me – Aaron.
1 my
He lives at the next street’s end.
2 
That house at the end is he’s, I think.
3 
CASSIE In the same street as me? How do you know that one’s him?
4 
PAT Because there are six kids in the his family,
5 
so that minibus outside must be their.
6 
And there are several childrens’ bikes against the wall.
7 
CASSIE Oh I know him. Her mum’s a friend of my mum’s.
8 
PAT Their house is really near the ours – I live just over there.
9 
CASSIE Yes, that’s mine house.
11 
PAT That big house is your?
12 
CASSIE Yes – why don’t you come round for a cup of tea?
31 Something, anybody, nothing, ecc.

A VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa le frasi usando le seguenti parole.

something (x2) somebody somewhere anything anybody anywhere nothing nobody nowhere everything everybody everywhere

0 Something’s wrong with my keyboard.
1 I listened to the presentation but I didn’t understand .
2 I’m worried that when I retire I’ll have to do all day.
3 The problem could be to do with the printer.
4 I’d like to speak to in Sales, please.
5 in their customer service department ever answers the phone.
6 I’ve looked for that file but I can’t find it .
7 Is going to the workshop, or will some people be away?
8 I’m sorry, but there’s I can do until we receive your order.
9 I didn’t touch but the screen has gone blank.
10 This office is so small – there’s to put a photocopier.
11 We need to find to have the meeting.
12 Is there who can help me with this spreadsheet?

13–24 Scrivi alcune frasi in cui parli della stanza, dell’edificio, della città in cui ti trovi in questo momento. Usa le parole date nell’esercizio A.

0 Everybody is in the living room except me.
1 I had some posters but now there’s nothing on my walls.

B Completa la seconda frase in modo tale che abbia un significato simile alla prima. Usa le parole date aggiungendo un aggettivo o altre parole.

0 A funny thing happened to me this morning. (something)
    Something happened to me this morning.
1 You won’t find a more beautiful garden in any other place. (anywhere)
    You won’t find a more beautiful garden .
2 Michael wants a hot meal. (something)
    Michael wants to eat.
3 Is there an exciting film at the cinema this week? (anything)
    Is there at the cinema this week?
4 You are the only person I know at this party. (anyone)
    I don’t know at this party.
5 Shall we go to a different place on holiday this year? (somewhere)
    Shall we on holiday this year?
6 Is there an expensive place I can take my boss for lunch? (anywhere)
    Is there I can take my boss for lunch?
C Trasforma le seguenti frasi in modo che il significato sia opposto a quello della frase data. Metti il verbo alla forma negativa e usa anything, nothing ecc.

0 There's something we need to talk about. There isn't anything we need to talk about.
1 Jess knows somebody who can help you.
2 There's a public telephone somewhere in the building.
3 Something's growing in that pot.
4 Somebody's at the door.
5 They're going somewhere exciting on holiday.
6 She spoke to someone earlier.
7 They've got a second home somewhere.
8 He should talk to someone else about his problem.

9–16 Trasforma in domande le otto frasi dell'esercizio precedente.

0 Is there anything we need to talk about?

D Scrivi le seguenti frasi collegando le informazioni delle tre parti della tabella.

| 0 There's | anybody kind enough | to eat near here? |
| 1 Do you know | nothing good | on TV tonight. |
| 2 I don't have | anything useful | to help me with this suitcase? |
| 3 Is there | nobody awake | to sit down. |
| 4 Let's find | something bright | by the ending of his boring talk. |
| 5 There was | nowhere safe | to help us move the piano. |
| 6 We need | somebody big | to leave your bike, is there? |
| 7 There's | anywhere cheap | when you cycle. |
| 8 You should always wear | somewhere cool | to add to the discussion. |

0 There's nowhere safe to leave your bike, is there?

E Completa gli spazi con something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, somewhere, oppure anywhere. Aggiungi un'altra parola in ogni spazio del testo.

Something scary ______ happened to me the other week. ______ work invited me to a party. I'm very shy, and I didn't speak ______. I stood in the corner, wishing I was ______. I didn't want ______ eat, but when ______ me if I ______ to drink, I said yes. They gave ______ that looked like lemonade. I've never had ______ strong, but I drank it anyway. Then I started to feel sick, so I ran out without saying goodbye ______. I walked home, still feeling terrible. When I got there, I couldn't find my front-door ______ – they weren't in my bag, or in any of my pockets. But when I tried the door, I found to my amazement it was unlocked! I felt too bad to worry about it, so I went upstairs and fell into bed. I woke up in the middle of the night. I could ______ outside! It sounded like a dog. Then, to my horror, ______ the front door. I was shaking with fear. There was ______ up the stairs. There ______ I could do except pray. 'Is ______ there?' I said in a weak voice. The door opened slowly, and a dark figure stood in the doorway. Finally, he spoke. 'What are you doing in my house, Simon?' he said, 'You live next door!'
Aggettivi comparativi e superlativi

A Scrivi i seguenti aggettivi al comparativo.

0 long ___________ 5 thick ___________ 10 funny ___________
1 big ___________ 6 expensive ___________ 11 far ___________
2 happy ___________ 7 thin ___________ 12 tidy ___________
3 interesting ___________ 8 sweet ___________ 13 hungry ___________
4 good ___________ 9 bad ___________ 14 new ___________

B Completa le seguenti frasi con il superlativo degli aggettivi dati, e con in oppure of.

0 My parents’ bedroom is the largest (large) room in our house.
0 My parents’ is the largest (large) of the three bedrooms.
1 Monte Cervino is ___________ (high) mountain ___________ Italy.
2 Valle d’Aosta is ___________ (small) ___________ Italy’s regions.
3 I think volleyball is ___________ (exciting) sport ___________ the Olympic Games.
4 My homework was ___________ (late) ___________ everybody’s.
5 Freya’s ___________ (intelligent) girl ___________ my class.
6 Caitlin’s ___________ (good) ___________ my friends at singing.
7 I thought the second drink was ___________ (tasty) ___________ the three.
8 ___________ the subjects we study at school, biology’s ___________ (interesting).

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – the natural world
Scriver le frasi con il superlativo degli aggettivi dati.

active bad big deep densely-populated dry flat heavy hot remote tall wide

In the world...
0 The ___________ lake is Lake Baikal.
1 The ___________ mountain is Everest.
2 The ___________ volcano is in Hawaii.
3 The ___________ desert is the Sahara.
4 The ___________ inhabited island is Tristan da Cunha.
5 The ___________ city is Mumbai.
6 The ___________ country is the Maldives.
7 The ___________ rainfall is in India.
8 The ___________ river is the Amazon.
9 The ___________ place is Libya.
10 The ___________ earthquake was in China.
11 The ___________ place is in Chile.
D Scrivi alcune frasi mettendo a confronto due macchine fotografiche, Easypic e Digisnap. Usa gli aggettivi in tabella e gli avverbi much / a lot of oppure a little / a bit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EASYPIC</th>
<th>DIGISNAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>price</td>
<td>€285</td>
<td>€120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>130 grams</td>
<td>125 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>125x100x40 mm</td>
<td>120x90x35 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy to use</td>
<td>✨✨✨✨✨</td>
<td>✨</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Digisnap is much cheaper than (cheap) the Easypic.
2. The Easypic is a lot more expensive than (expensive) the Digisnap.
3. The Digisnap is much lighter than (light) the Easypic.
4. The Easypic is a lot bigger than (big) the Digisnap.
5. The Digisnap is a bit smaller than (small) the Easypic.
6. The Easypic is easy to use, whereas the Digisnap is not.

E Scrivi dodici frasi in cui confronti tra loro i nomi e usi il superlativo degli aggettivi in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUS / TAXI / TRAIN</th>
<th>ENGLISH / MATHS / HISTORY</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN YOUR CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>fun</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>good at English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>bad at sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>important</td>
<td>nice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A bus is the slowest.
2. English is the most fun.
3. Sarah is the oldest.

F Scrivi frasi in cui parli delle tue esperienze usando il superlativo e il Present Perfect.

1. hard sport / try The hardest sport I've tried is snowboarding.
2. spicy dish / eat
3. good-looking person / meet
4. scary experience / have
5. sad film / watch
6. funny comedian / hear
7. painful injury / have
8. dangerous thing / do
9. beautiful place / go to

G Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1. Il tuo telefono è più nuovo del mio.
2. A Palermo fa più caldo che a Milano.
3. Il cinese è più difficile da imparare che lo spagnolo.
4. Mi sento molto più felice oggi di ieri.
5. Questo computer è un po' più costoso dell’altro.
6. Jack è la persona più vecchia della classe.
8. Sono il peggiore della classe in matematica.
33 Posizione degli avverbi

A Scrivi le frasi mettendo al posto giusto le parole tra parentesi.
0 This ice cream is delicious. This ice cream is just delicious. (just)
1 I fell off my bike. (nearly)
2 Kelly noticed that her bag had been taken. (suddenly)
3 I see my cousins once a month. (only)
4 There will be a storm tonight. (probably)
5 I’m going to speak to your brother about this. (also)
6 Please read the instructions. (carefully)
7 I passed the test and Gemma passed it. (too)
8 Can you go upstairs, please? (now)
9 We can’t go and you can’t. (either)
10 We played in a tennis competition. (last week)

B Metti il segno (√) accanto alle frasi corrette, e una crocetta (×) accanto a quelle non corrette. Riscrivi le frasi non corrette.

0 We eat usually fish on Fridays. × We usually eat fish on Fridays.
0 She’s just arrived here. ✓
1 It will rain probably tomorrow. (probably)
2 Have you nearly finished your essay? (nearly)
3 My mum relaxes hardly ever. (hardly)
4 They heard suddenly a loud bang. (suddenly)
5 Do you often go on holiday? (too often)
6 We already have eaten, thanks. (already)

C In ogni riga di questo testo, troverai due parole che non sono nell’ordine corretto. Trovala e riordina la frase.
I go sometimes fishing with my brother. My dad also comes occasionally. It helps certainly you relax. It’s not either expensive. I’d probably do it more often, but I don’t have usually much time at weekends.

0 sometimes go
1 comes occasionally
2 it helps certainly
3 you relax. It’s not
4 either expensive.
5 I’d probably do it more often,
6 but I don’t have usually much time
7 at weekends.
8 I caught once a fish that was so big, it pulled nearly me into the water. I was surprised to catch immediately something, because we’d only been there five minutes and I’d put just my line in the water.

0 the fish frantically was trying to escape from the hook.
1 We hard fought for over twenty minutes. Unfortunately,
2 I didn’t manage quite to catch it. It eventually got away.

D Riordina le seguenti frasi.
0 They / opera / rarely / on / show / TV They rarely show opera on TV.
1 sweets / eat / don’t / ever / you / ?
2 need / we / some / definitely / help
3 quite / her / hasn’t / dinner / Lauren / finished
4 my / house / grandad / Sunday / to / every / comes / our
5 bought / I / a / recently / phone / new
6. have / this / already / book / we / studied
7. hill / you / slowly / better / down / had / drive / this
8. eventually / I / call / when / you / I / will / this / finish
9. brother / either / doesn’t / my / bananas / like
10. you / have / windsurfing / can / even / lessons

VOCABULARY FOCUS – leisure
Riempi gli spazi con una delle parole seguenti.

hardly ever have often get never cooks rarely get out generally go eventually manage recently started possibly rent it slowly either texting usually wander

On a Sunday I rarely get out of bed before nine. In fact, sometimes I have a lie-in until after ten, and I once didn’t get up till the afternoon! I have the time to eat breakfast in the week, so on a Sunday I make myself a bacon sandwich and eat it while my friends or catching up on my emails. I recently started a blog, so if anything interesting has happened, I’ll update that too. I rarely get out of the house to take the dog for a walk. I go round around town with him, and rent a DVD if I’ve got any money. My mum on a Sunday so we take-away pizza and eat it in front of the TV. Then I’ll watch the DVD in my room, or if I haven’t got one, I’ll text a friend’s house for the rest of the evening.

Collega le seguenti espressioni a memoria, poi controlla le tue risposte nel testo.

0. have
11. catch up on
12. get
13. go round
14. rent
15. take the dog
16. text
17. update
18. wander

19–24 Scrivi sei frasi descrivendo la tua domenica ideale, usando un avverbio in ciascuna.

I always have a bacon sandwich for breakfast.

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1. Sono quasi caduto dalla bicicletta.
2. Stamattina ho mangiato solo una banana.
3. Lei è probabilmente francese.
4. Stai anche per fare un test di matematica.
5. Probabilmente uscirò stasera.
6. Scrivete le vostre risposte attentamente a penna.
7. Lei gioca anche a golf e a tennis.
8. Non mi piace il formaggio e nemmeno lo yoghurt.
10. Ho lavorato duramente alla mia scrivania per tutta la sera.
34 Preposizioni

A Completa le frasi con le seguenti preposizioni.

along between down from into off on out of over past round through to towards under up

0 The cat sat waiting for the mouse to come out of out of its hiding place.
1 The quickest way to get to my house is cycling.
2 I have to climb the fence. My dog can crawl it.
3 I was standing that wall, when I lost my balance and fell.
4 It’s quicker if we walk the park instead of the road.
5 Walking the window of the baker’s makes me hungry.
6 The ball went on top of the roof, but hopefully the wind will blow it.
7 The motorcyclist tried to get two cars, but the space wasn’t wide enough.
8 As we walked the stadium, the noise of the crowd grew louder.
9 The code to get the building is 3-5-4-1.
10 I run the park three times every morning.

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – house and home

Collega l’inizio e la fine delle frasi, poi completale con le seguenti preposizioni.

above outside at behind in on next to in front of under

0 You can park on the road in front of us. We live on the first floor.
1 I keep my passport locked a us. We live on the first floor.
2 There are some magazines a mirror.
3 There’s a big gate a my bedside drawer.
4 My 10 euro coin rolled a the cooker, or it won’t stay cool.
5 We have a small safe a the coffee table.
6 There are six floors a our house.
7 You can’t put the fridge a the back door.
8 Put the rubbish in the bin – it’s just a the bed.

C Rispondi alle domande su di te usando non più di tre parole. In ogni risposta dovrai usare una preposizione.

0 What year were you born? In 1993.
1 What season?
2 What day of the week?
3 What date?
4 What part of the day or night?
5 What time?
6 Which country?
7 Which town?
8 Where exactly?
Completa la seguente conversazione inserendo una preposizione in ogni spazio.

LEO What are you looking for?
BINa My wallet!
LEO Oh no! Are you sure it’s not at school?
BINa I’m certain. I must have dropped it this morning!
LEO And you didn’t leave it at home?
BINa No, I used it down the bus. And I had it when I got on the bus.
LEO What time?
BINa eight o’clock.
LEO So, you had it at the bus stop. Then did you go down the road to the other side? Did you drop it at the shop? Have you asked the shop?
BINa No – it’s closed.
LEO So, you walked to school ...
BINa I looked everywhere that road lunchtime – the grass, the bushes ...
LEO ... and then you turned left School Road. Could you have dropped it at the school gates?
BINa No, I’ve looked there. But I stopped to talk the gates.
LEO Try to remember what you did next.
BINa And when I went the gates my phone rang, so I put my hand my pocket to get my phone, and ... Yes! Got it! It’s my pocket!

Leggi il testo, scegli la parola o le parole che vi si adattano meglio e completa gli spazi.

In winter, the Dangerous Sports Club holds a race in the Alps, in which competitors ski a ski-slope unusual objects. Competitors have raced sitting the toilet, a boat, and sitting a piano (while playing it!).

A group of Oxford University students formed the club 1977 to add excitement to their lives. They invented sports and events that were dangerous, and also original and funny.

Their first event was a tea party a small rock the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. One member of the club crossed the sea England an inflatable kangaroo, and another flew a tiny airplane London while dressed as a gorilla and playing the saxophone.

The Dangerous Sports Club’s greatest idea was bungee jumping. They got the idea from Pacific islanders, who dive a high tower with a rope tied their leg. Four members of the club did the first bungee jump in 1979.

0 A Over B In C At D On
1 A at B in C on D down
2 A down B along C across D above
3 A near B beside C over D on
4 A on B over C beside D in
5 A at B on top of C in D out of
6 A under B next to C at D in front of
7 A at B from C since D in
8 A on B under C inside D at
9 A to B in C beside D at
10 A out of B since C from D off
11 A to B into C in D towards
12 A out of B to C from D inside
13 A on B up C onto D above
14 A down B off C out of D away from
15 A down B in C around D into
**35 Verbi + preposizioni; aggettivi + preposizioni**

**A** Completa le seguenti frasi usando una preposizione.

0. Do you agree **with** me that we should cancel the show?
1. I apologize **for** being so rude to your parents.
2. Local people depend **on** this factory for work.
3. I want to listen **to** the news on the radio at five.
4. Do you believe **about** ghosts?
5. If we complain **to** the poor service, we may get a free meal.
6. Let’s ask the waiter **for** the bill.
7. There’s no need to shout **at** me – calm down!
8. When did you hear **about** Brian’s accident?

**B** Collega l’inizio e la fine di ogni frase, poi completa le frasi con le seguenti preposizioni.

- about (x3)
- at (x3)
- for (x2)
- in (x3)
- of (x3)
- on (x2)
- to (x2)
- with (x2)

0. My granny’s very fond **of**
1. I’m fed up **for**
2. Are you sure **at**
3. I’m bored **about**
4. I’ve never been very keen **on**
5. We’re very grateful **to**
6. I hope my parents will be proud **in**
7. My brother’s interested **in**
8. My auntie’s really kind **about**
9. Your sister’s really good **at**
10. The teacher was really angry **at**

**C** Completa la conversazione inserendo in ogni spazio una parola della tabella.

- arrive
- ask
- go
- good
- keen
- look
- looked
- pay
- sure
- talked
- worry

**KEVIN** I **looked at** the club website and it said the match is sold out. Are you **about** being able to get me a ticket?

**RAY** Don’t **ask** it **for** – I **looked** my brother about it. He’s **about** sorting out problems. He’s found you a ticket. He knows how **keen** football you are.

**KEVIN** Where did he get it from? When shall I **pay** him **to** that. Anyway, you have to pick up the ticket before the game.

**RAY** I don’t know – you’ll have to **ask** him **for** that. Anyway, you have to pick up the ticket before the game.

**KEVIN** Which part of the stadium should I **look**? **about** the stadium, go to section D. **pay** a window marked ‘Ticket collection’. I’ll see you inside the stadium.
Formula domande con le parole date e aggiungi una preposizione.

0 Where / do / you / come / ? Where do you come from?
1 Where / do / the bus / leave / ?
2 be / Laura / waiting / the bus?
3 be / you / interested / foreign languages?
4 What / be / the book / ?
5 be / Daniel / keen / football?
6 What / be / this switch / ?
7 What time / do / the party / go / until?
8 What / be / they / talking / ?
9 Why / be / you / angry / Mark?
10 Why / be / Fiona / so careless / her money?

VOCABULARY FOCUS – entertainment

Leggi il testo scritto dal regista di un film, e completalo inserendo una preposizione in ogni spazio.

I went to the opening night of my new movie Dogs last night, and I was very pleased the audience’s response following the bad reviews in the press. I’m too busy my next movie to worry what the critics say, but all the same I was annoyed the people who attacked the film after they’d only seen the trailer, saying it was ‘full violence and bad language’, and that we’d been cruel animals when filming it. I’ve never been frightened offending people, but in fact neither of these things are true – there is just one violent scene and very little swearing. The main credit for the movie must go to Paul Kennedy, who wrote the fantastic screenplay, and to the cast, who were brilliant interpreting a difficult script. Ben Shockley is famous playing good guys, but in this one he plays the villain. He’s a really nasty character called Adam Plant, opposite Alice Flynn in the role of psychologist Mirna Jensen. I don’t want to give away anything about the plot, but you’ll be surprised the final scene!

Traduci le seguenti parole in inglese.

11 spettatori
12 recensione
13 la stampa
14 critico
15 anteprima
16 scena
17 commedia per lo schermo
18 attori
19 sceneggiatura
20 cattivo
21 personaggio
22 ruolo
23 trama

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1 La mia sorellina crede ai fantasmi.
2 Non sono d’accordo con ciò che dici.
3 Hai sentito dell’incendio?
4 Ho bisogno di chiedere all’insegnante più tempo.
5 Non sono mai stato Bravo a correre.
6 Con chi sei arrabbiato?
7 Da dove vieni?
8 Che cosa stai cercando?
A Completa le frasi con le seguenti preposizioni.

at in (x4) on (x2) out of (x2) under without

0 I’m phoning in connection with your advertisement in today’s paper.
1 Everybody answered __________ once, so I couldn’t understand anything.
2 __________ doubt, this is definitely one of the best films of the year.
3 Tom’s text just said ‘Help’. I hope he’s not __________ danger.
4 We’ve been away for a month, so I’m __________ touch with the news.
5 The captain welcomed passengers __________ board the plane.
6 Most MPs voted __________ favour of a change in the law.
7 My passport is __________ date – I need to get a new one.
8 He’s not allowed to drive a car because he’s __________ age.
9 I’m not here next Friday because we’re going __________ holiday.
10 Doctors mustn’t talk about their patients __________ public.

B Cerchia la preposizione corretta.

0 David’s family must be moving, because their house is for/ on sale.
1 My mum’s really kind. She hates dogs but she’s getting one in / for my sake.
2 We left our bikes at the bottom of the mountain and continued on / by foot.
3 For / By chance, we went on holiday to the same place as my teacher.
4 It will take an hour in / at most to walk to the station.
5 The only way to get across the river is at / by means of an old rope bridge.
6 Nobody liked our teacher in / at first, but now we all think she’s great.
7 You order a pizza by / at phone and they deliver it to your house immediately.
8 In / By spite of the cold weather, we decided to go for a swim in the lake.
9 I put salt in my coffee by / through accident.
10 I like Chinese food on / in the whole, but there are some things I can’t eat.

C Completa la conversazione inserendo l’espressione adatta.

at least by mistake for ever in a hurry in any case
in love in tears in private in the end up to in fact

ROSE Poor Maya – she’s been in tears __________ all morning. She found out that Steve was seeing another girl.

ANNIE They’ve been going out for ages – it must be __________ a year. How did she find out?

ROSE He sent a text for the other girl to Maya’s phone __________.

ANNIE That’s a bit careless. He must have been __________ and not looked properly.

ROSE She was so angry this morning, she wouldn’t speak to him.

ANNIE She’ll speak to him __________ after school. I expect she doesn’t want people to hear.

ROSE Poor thing. She was so __________ with him. She thought they’d be together __________.

ANNIE Do you think she should finish with him?

ROSE It’s __________ her. I know it’s her decision but I hope she will.

ANNIE Perhaps he wants to break up with her __________. He doesn’t seem very upset.

ROSE I knew this would happen __________. I’ve never liked Steve.

ANNIE I like him __________, I love him.

ROSE Wait a minute. Are you ... the other girl?

ANNIE Yes.
D VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa le frasi inserendo una preposizione e un nome adatti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in 24 hours</th>
<th>up to 28 days</th>
<th>in advance</th>
<th>on business</th>
<th>in charge</th>
<th>without delay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in progress</td>
<td>on strike</td>
<td>on the Internet</td>
<td>in touch</td>
<td>out of work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 Do you have to pay in advance for the goods?
1 My dad travels to France a lot.
2 If the firm closes, the 250 employees will be.
3 The factory workers went for 24 hours last year because of a cut in pay.
4 My mum’s of recruiting new staff for the company. She’s the HR manager.
5 Please send payment. There is an extra fee for late payment.
6 We do most of our advertising.
7 Please allow for delivery. After a month, do contact us.
8 Sales reps carry laptops so that they can keep with headquarters at all times.
9 There’s a meeting, so this room won’t be free until later.
10 We normally deliver orders. We use an express service.

E Completa le frasi con una preposizione.

0 Do these two colours look good together, in your opinion?
1 These shoes are beautiful and they’ve been fashion for ages!
2 The camera automatically keeps the object in the middle of the picture focus.
3 We’ve got exams next week so everyone’s feeling pressure.
4 Rufus didn’t panic – he had the situation control.
5 Everyone was smartly dressed, so I felt place in my jeans and T-shirt.
6 You always need to have tissues reach when you’ve got a baby.
7 The forest fire burned for three days before they got it control.
8 I’ve missed so much school, I’ll have to work hard to get date with my work.
9 Why don’t you open the window complaining that you’re hot all the time?
10 You must be here at seven o’clock fail, or the bus will leave without you.

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1 Infine arrivammo, dopo aver viaggiato per dodici ore.
2 Ti dirò le risposte alla fine del quiz.
3 La buona notizia dall’ospedale è che il guidatore è fuori pericolo.
4 Se l’autobus è puntuale, arriveremo lì alle 11.10.
5 Il portiere soffriva, e si teneva il braccio sinistro.
6 Salii su una sedia, ma lo scaffale era ancora un po’ fuori portata.
7 Alla radio c’è un programma sulla nostra città.
8 Sono spiacente di aver rotto il tuo righello, ma non l’ho fatto apposta.
37 Passivo

A Completa le frasi con un verbo scelto tra quelli in tabella. Usa il Present Simple o il Past Simple al passivo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>build</th>
<th>deliver</th>
<th>grow</th>
<th>hold</th>
<th>invent</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>paint</th>
<th>sell</th>
<th>show</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

0 Cheese is made from milk.
1 The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
2 Our post is delivered very early in the morning.
3 Bread is baked by a baker.
4 Hamlet was written by William Shakespeare.
5 Grapes are grown in a vineyard.
6 The London Eye was built to celebrate the Millennium.
7 The World Cup is held every four years.
8 Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
9 New films are shown at the cinema.
10 The television was invented by John Logie Baird.

11–20 Trasforma in domande, sempre alla forma passiva, le frasi dell’esercizio precedente.

0 What is cheese made from?  o What is made from milk?

B Scrivi le domande a quiz usando il passivo del Past Simple. Aggiungi by dove è necessario.

0 WhoSwans Reflecting Elephants paint?
   Who was Swans Reflecting Elephants painted by? ~ Salvador Dali.
1 What city destroy fire in 1666?
   ~ London.
2 Which world leader assassinate in 1948?
   ~ Mahatma Gandhi.
3 What invent Alexander Graham Bell in 1876?
   ~ The telephone.
4 When Christmas cards first send?
   ~ In the 1830s.
5 When America discover Columbus?
   ~ In 1492.
6 Who umbrellas invent?
   ~ The Chinese.
7 When the Panama Canal open?
   ~ In 1914.
8 What city call New Amsterdam the Dutch?
   ~ New York.
9 What animals Romulus and Remus look after?
   ~ Wolves.
10 When Julius Caesar murder?
   ~ 44 B.C.
C **VOCABULARY FOCUS** – house and home

Trasforma le seguenti frasi nella forma passiva.

0 They are repairing the roof at the moment. *The roof is being repaired at the moment.*

1 They have replaced the window frames.

2 They rebuilt the garden wall last month.

3 They are putting in the lights next month.

4 They are going to decorate the upstairs rooms.

5 They will have renovated the ground floor by next June.

6 Floods had ruined the carpets.

7 They’ll knock down the shed next week.

D Trasforma le seguenti frasi nella forma passiva. Il significato della seconda frase dev’essere simile a quello della prima.

0 Someone checks the plane’s engines after each flight.
   The plane’s engines are checked after each flight.

1 Someone called the police and they arrested the men.
   The police and the men

2 They didn’t fix my bike in time for the race.
   My bike in time for the race.

3 Most stores accept credit cards.
   Credit cards stores.

4 Millions of people watched the match.
   The match people.

5 They are building a new underground station.
   A new built.

6 Someone will steal your wallet if you carry it in your pocket.
   Your wallet pocket.

7 They haven’t changed the speed limit on this road.
   The speed limit changed.

8 We’re destroying the Brazilian rainforests fast.
   The Brazilian rainforests fast.

E Completa il testo usando la forma passiva dei verbi dati al tempo più appropriato.

The Mini is nearing its fiftieth birthday and is still as popular as ever. It was designed at the end of the 1950s by Alec Issigonis. He the job of creating a very small car by the British motor industry. Minis for people who wanted to save money on petrol. It was so small, that after space for four passengers and a little luggage, only 45 cm for the engine. The first Minis in 1959 in Oxford, and originally the car the ‘Austin Seven’. At first both good and bad things about it in the press. Its revolutionary style admired by many, but it as difficult to drive by some. Its popularity really grew, however, and over one million sold in the first five years. In 2001 the Mini redesign by BMW. It is as popular as the old model – more than a million sold to date and 600 produced every day.
38 Passivo; have something done

A Trasforma le frasi al passivo, iniziando ogni frase con la parola indicata.

0 They will pay the actor over $1,000,000. The actor will be paid over $1,000,000.
1 His grandma offered Justin a slice of cake. Justin will be offered Justin a slice of cake.
2 Somebody sold Catherine a top-of-the-range computer. Catherine will be sold Catherine a top-of-the-range computer.
3 Her boyfriend has promised Sarah a wonderful holiday. Sarah will be promised a wonderful holiday.
4 They won’t tell us the real reason. We won’t be told the real reason.
5 They are teaching Victor to ski. Victor will be taught to ski.
6 A guide showed us the room where the ghost appears. We will be shown the room where the ghost appears.
7 Somebody has sent me flowers. I will be sent flowers.
8 They gave Susan some theatre tickets for Mother’s Day. Susan will be given some theatre tickets for Mother’s Day.

B Scrivi le frasi usando got, la forma corretta del verbo ed una delle espressioni in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bite</td>
<td>by her mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>by the boys’ football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smash</td>
<td>by the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>for fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear</td>
<td>off the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw out</td>
<td>on the fence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 Megan’s jeans got torn on the fence.
1 The speeding car got broken by the boys’ football.
2 Katie’s finger got stopped by the police for fighting.
3 The vase got smashed when it fell.
4 The window got broken when it fell.
5 The men got thrown off the table.

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – health

Una importante squadra di calcio sta sottoponendo un nuovo giocatore a test medici. Esprimi lo stesso significato usando il passivo.

0 They monitored his pulse during training. His pulse was monitored during training.
1 They’ve taken a sample of his blood.
2 They checked his heart this morning.
3 They did an eye examination.
4 They’re scanning his brain.
5 They x-rayed all his bones.
6 They’ll measure his blood sugar level.
7 They’re going to test his lung capacity.
8 They’re analyzing his blood in the lab.

9–16 Scrivi otto frasi che abbiano lo stesso significato delle frasi precedenti con l’espressione have something done.

9) He had his pulse monitored during training.

D Scrivi le frasi usando le parole date e have/had con la forma corretta del verbo.

1) My dad / his car / service / every 10,000 kilometres.
   My dad has his car serviced every 10,000 kilometres.
2) I / not / my hair / cut / for six months.
3) Who / you / your photos / print / by?
4) We / not / our windows / clean / very often.
5) We / our newspaper / deliver / to the house / every day.
6) My parents / the house / decorate / soon.
7) I / must / my suit / clean / for a wedding.
8) William / ought to / his eyes / test.

E Scrivi se tu o la tua famiglia fate le azioni in tabella da soli, o se è un’altra persona a farle per voi. Di’ogni quanto tempo le fate, oppure chi è che compie queste azioni.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>azione</th>
<th>tu o la tua famiglia</th>
<th>chi lo fa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hair / cut</td>
<td></td>
<td>I get my hair cut about once every two months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden / look after</td>
<td></td>
<td>My dad looks after the garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house / clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bike / mend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth / check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows / clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photos / print</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car / service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1) Mi fu dato un dizionario come premio per il buon lavoro.
2) La spazzatura viene mandata ad una fabbrica per riciclarla.
3) Mi vengono spedite centinaia di email ogni settimana.
4) Ci furono fatte molte domande dal giornalista.
5) Ti è stata detta la notizia?
6) Fu detto a mio fratello di non portare un orecchino a scuola.
7) Non sarà dato il permesso al pubblico di guardare la partita.
8) Ci venne chiesto dalla polizia di andare via.
9) Il nostro cane fu investito da un taxi.
10) La tua bicicletta sarà rubata se non la chiudi a chiave.
39 Verbi con to o senza to; verbo + to o -ing

A Completa le frasi con to (se necessario) e i verbi in parentesi.

0 You mustn’t talk (talk) in the library.
1 Dad offered ____________ (take) me to the station.
2 Anna’s planning ____________ (visit) her mum this weekend.
3 Pete refused ____________ (help) me with the shopping.
4 You should ____________ (give up) biting your fingernails.
5 I’m sure you’ll forget ____________ (call) Mum on her birthday.
6 Where would you rather ____________ (eat) – at a pizzeria or an Indian restaurant?
7 I’ve arranged ____________ (meet) my friends at the cinema.
8 He might ____________ (send) a postcard from his holiday.

B Inserisci la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

0 I don’t remember ____________ (see) Jane at the party.
1 I’ve decided ____________ (buy) a new computer.
2 But you promised ____________ (come) with me!
3 Have you started ____________ (read) the new Harry Potter book yet?
4 My mum would love ____________ (go) to the theatre more often.
5 Don’t forget ____________ (phone) Jeremy on his birthday.
6 The thief admitted ____________ (steal) the money.

C Collega l’inizio e la fine delle seguenti frasi.

0 I’m going to try to ________
1 I can’t afford ________
2 I’m hoping ________
3 I’m learning ________
4 I remember ________
5 One day I might ________
6 Unfortunately, I can’t ________
7 I really must ________
8 I’d rather not ________
9 I like to ________
10 I love ________
11 I don’t like to ________
12 I must remember ________
a thank my gran for the present.
b to buy a new guitar.
c going on long cycle rides.
d to be invited to the party.
e go to bed too late on school days.
f study more.
g to windsurf.
h eat as healthily as I can.
i breaking my finger when I was two.
j have to study so much.
k start a band.
l to buy Mike’s birthday present.
m swim very well.

D Completa la conversazione usando le seguenti parole.

a thank my gran for the present.
b to buy a new guitar.
c going on long cycle rides.
d to be invited to the party.
e go to bed too late on school days.
f study more.
g to windsurf.
h eat as healthily as I can.
i breaking my finger when I was two.
j have to study so much.
k start a band.
l to buy Mike’s birthday present.
m swim very well.

Ora completa le frasi 1–12 con un’espressione che corrisponda a qualcosa di vero per te.

0 I’m going to try to be nicer to my little brother.
saying to bring see to go stand talking to avoid to have
do to be to come to go out (x2) to laugh to spend to talk

TRACY Oh no – there’s Barry.
TINA I always try to avoid 0 him.
TRACY He’s starting 1 this way. He’s going to stop 2 to you.
TINA If I’m lucky, he might not 3 me.
TRACY You know he’s hoping 4 with you. He hasn’t got a girlfriend you know.
TINA He doesn’t deserve 5 a girlfriend! I’d prefer 6 the evening with a monkey! What shall I 7 ? I hate 8 to him. He’s so boring!
TRACY Why don’t you pretend 9 talking on the phone?
TINA Great idea! Give me your phone, quick!
TRACY Oh no … I’ve forgotten 10 it. Too late.
BARRY Hi Tina. Would you like 11 tomorrow?
TINA I’d love to.
BARRY Great. I’ll call you. Bye.
TINA I’ve arranged 12 on a date with Barry!
TRACY I promise not 13 Next time you could, erm … try 14 no?
TINA Maybe next time I shouldn’t 15 here talking to you!

VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa le frasi usando le forme corrette delle parole in tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>perform</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>talk</th>
<th>train</th>
<th>work (x3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be (x4)</td>
<td>become (x2)</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>work (x3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 Nelly loves working with numbers, so she’d love to train as an accountant.
1 Ed doesn’t like 0 his hands dirty, so he’d hate 0 a builder.
2 Dennis likes 0 , so he’d love 0 an entertainer.
3 Amy doesn’t like 0 with other people, so she intends 0 self-employed.
4 Milly hates 0 blood, so she’d rather not 0 a nurse.
5 Marian prefers 0 with horses, so she’d love 0 a jockey.
6 Rob likes 0 a lot, so he wouldn’t like 0 a librarian.

7–10 Scrivi quattro frasi che riguardino lavori che ti piacerebbe o che non ti piacerebbe fare e spiega perché.

Completa il testo inserendo una o due parole in ogni spazio.

I’ll never forget borrowing 0 my best friend’s motor scooter when I was eighteen.
I’d always wanted 0 how to ride one, but I couldn’t afford 0 one myself.
My friend offered 0 me his for the afternoon, and I took it to an abandoned car park.
I planned 0 up and down very slowly for the first half hour. At the beginning it was really easy, so I decided 0 going a little faster. I was doing about 30 kilometres an hour when suddenly a dog appeared from nowhere and ran in front of me. Somehow I managed 0 the dog, but I was heading for the river. I tried 0 , but I couldn’t 0 control of the bike. I threw myself off, but the scooter continued 0 .
It landed in the river, and started 0 . What should I do? My friend might 0 the police about it. I didn’t have a licence or insurance to ride a bike, so I’d be in serious trouble.
Bravely, I called him on my mobile. Luckily, he was very understanding, and even laughed about it. He knew I didn’t mean 0 it. I promised 0 him some money every week, until the bike was paid for, and he agreed 0 me do that.
40 Verbo + complemento + (to) + infinito

A Scrivi le frasi con le parole date, mettendo i verbi al tempo corretto.

0 They / bribe / the referee / let / them / win the game.
   They bribed the referee to let them win the game.

1 The teacher / remind / us / finish / our homework / by Monday.

2 I / want / you / come / to my party.

3 My mum / encourage / me / apply for / the job.

4 The airline / always / advise / passengers / keep / their seatbelts fastened.

5 My parents / prefer / me / not stay / out late.

6 I was exhausted but / I / force / myself / complete the marathon!

7 A gust of wind / cause / me / fall over.

8 I / need / you / send / me / your address.

B Completa la conversazione usando le coppie di verbi tra parentesi. Ricordati di usare to + infinito quando necessario.

Rick I’d hate my teenage kids to smoke. 0 (hate / smoke)
Eva Me too, but how can parents 1 (get / stop) their teenage children 2 (force / not smoke), because it’s not illegal.
Rick No, but they can 3 (forbid / do) it in the house.
Eva The best thing to do is 4 (persuade / look after) their bodies.
Rick We 5 (need / stop) selling cigarettes to young people.
Eva Some parents 6 (bribe / give up) by giving them money.
Rick They need to 7 (help / break) the habit. They can’t just 8 (leave / give up) by themselves, because it’s not easy.
Eva I’d 9 (like / be) sympathetic, whatever problem I had.

10–19 Scrivi dieci frasi vere su quanto i tuoi genitori ti hanno detto, lasciato fare, ecc. quando eri più piccolo. Usa i verbi in tabella + me + to + infinito.

allow encourage expect persuade teach want advise ask tell warn

0 My parents didn’t allow me to go to the park on my own.

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

Completa le frasi scegliendo un verbo da quelli indicate in tabella. Cambia la forma del verbo selezionato solo quando è necessario.

advise allow ask cause enable encourage force (x2) prefer

to arrive to commute to drop to find to get to reserve to take to travel to use
0 A season ticket allows you to travel as often as you like in a particular zone.
1 Wheelchair ramps allow disabled people onto the train platform.
2 The sales clerk us seats on the evening train.
3 A fallen tree on the line late.
4 Cheaper fares would people public transport.
5 Our bus didn’t come, so we a taxi to the airport.
6 We’ll the driver us near an underground station.
7 The train was cancelled, which passengers another way home.
8 The government would fewer business people by car.

Collega le seguenti espressioni a memoria, poi controlla le espressioni nelle frasi.

cheap — a clerk
9 public — b fares
disabled — c transport
10 sales — d people
12 season — e ramp
13 underground — f station
14 wheelchair — g ticket

D Collega l’inizio e la fine delle frasi, poi completale con la forma più adatta del verbo in parentesi.

o Look at that man
1 Can you see that little girl
2 We watched the boats
3 I noticed two suspicious men
4 I saw the lightning
5 I can feel something
6 I didn’t notice the traffic lights
7 We suddenly felt the plane
8 The security guard watches people

0 e   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8

Traduci le frasi in inglese.

1 All’insegnante piace che noi stiamo zitti quando lei parla.
2 Il governo non vuole che le persone usino così tanto le macchine.
3 I nostri vicini non ci inviteranno ad andare in campeggio con loro.
4 Avrai bisogno di qualcuno che ti aiuti a trasportare la tua valigia.
5 Persuaderò tua madre a lasciarti venire con noi.
6 Aiuteresti qualcuno a nascondersi dalla polizia?
41 Periodo ipotetico di primo e secondo tipo

A Completa le frasi su quanto accadrà nel futuro con la forma corretta dei seguenti verbi:

annoy  be  bring  burn  catch  come  get  have  leave  shine  take

0 If we **have** a picnic, we’ll be able to save some money.
1 If the weather **is** bad, we’ll have to stay inside.
2 You **will** annoy if you don’t put on some sun cream.
3 If we **drill** (not) our swimming things, we won’t be able to go in the lake.
4 It will be more fun if Jan **does** go to the gym.
5 If we **leave** early, the roads won’t be so busy.
6 The mosquitoes **will** leave us if we go by the river.
7 If you **put** your guitar with you, we’ll be able to have some music.
8 We **will** be really thirsty if we forget to buy water.
9 If we **take** the 8.30 bus we’ll be there at 10.
10 We’ll have a fantastic day if the sun **shines**.

11–20 Riscrivi le dieci frasi dell’esercizio precedente con **unless**. Alcune parole dovranno essere cambiate.

0 Unless we have a picnic, we won’t be able to save any money.

B Collega l’inizio e la fine delle frasi, e metti il verbo alla forma corretta.

0 I’d lend you some money if a you **had** (get) more muscles.
1 If we had a garden, b we **can** (grow) vegetables.
2 I wouldn’t be so fit if c my bedroom **is** (be) bigger.
3 If you went to the gym, d I **had** (have) any.
4 It would be easier to get up if e you **had** (have) a part-time job.
5 If I was taller, I f **be** (be) better at basketball.
6 I could have a bigger desk if g I **not** (go) jogging every day.
7 If Claire was here, h I **am** (be able to) practise at home.
8 If the drums weren’t so noisy, i you **will** (go) to bed earlier.
9 You’d have some money to spend if j I **will** (tell) her my secret.
10 I’d cycle to work k if I **live** (live) closer to town.

11–20 Pensà a dieci azioni che compi ogni giorno. Per ognuna di esse, scrivi una frase su ciò che succederebbe se tu non la facessi.

0 I clean my teeth. If I didn’t clean my teeth, they’d fall out.

C Completa il dialogo con le seguenti forme verbali.

watched  ’d listen  didn’t watch  are  could  ’d both get  fail  might pass  studied  will you help  ’d have  wouldn’t be able to

JERRY Are you studying again?!! No. I see you’re still listening to music.
LIL If I **could** , I **will** (help) you study.

Exercise Booster 3000 © Oxford University Press
Are you ready for tomorrow’s exam?

No.

Of course not! If I helped you, we’d be in trouble.

Please! I’ll have to take the exam again if I sit near you in the exam.

You’d find it easier if you watched less TV, you’d have more time.

I’d relax if I watched TV.

If the questions are easy, I’d do well, but I won’t have a chance if they are hard.

And if I don’t feel relaxed, how can I study?

VOCABULARY FOCUS – environment

Collega le due frasi usando if e la virgola, se necessaria.

0 We don’t use our cars less. Global warming will increase.
   If we don’t use our cars less, global warming will increase.

1 Temperatures increase. The ice at the poles will melt.

2 The polar ice caps melt. Many low-lying areas will be flooded.

3 We don’t find alternatives to oil. We won’t have any oil left.

4 The hole in the ozone layer gets bigger. More ultraviolet light will reach earth.

5 Rivers and seas are polluted by pesticides. Many fish will die.

6 We destroy rainforests. We will lose millions of species of animals and insects.

Traduci le seguenti parole ed espressioni in italiano.

7 global warming
8 the polar ice caps
9 low-lying areas
10 to be flooded
11 the ozone layer
12 ultraviolet light
13 pesticides
14 to be polluted
15 to destroy rainforests
16 species of animals

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1 Se lei sarà in ritardo, mi arrabbierò.
2 Se non corriamo, non prenderemo il treno.
3 Se piove, potremmo andare al cinema.
4 Se prendesse un lavoro migliore, guadagnerebbe più soldi.
5 Se vincessi molti soldi comprerei una macchina.
42 Periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo

A Usa questi fatti per scrivere alcune frasi condizionali di terzo tipo che inizino con *if*.

0 I didn’t take any water. I was thirsty. *If I’d taken water, I wouldn’t have been thirsty.*
1 Tony didn’t come. I didn’t see him.
2 I went to bed late. I woke up tired.
3 You didn’t study. You failed the exam.
4 I didn’t know the pizza was to share. I ate it all.
5 It stopped raining. We went for a swim.
6 You didn’t look after your watch. You lost it.
7 I was day-dreaming. I fell off my bike.
8 I didn’t train. I couldn’t finish the race.

9–16 Ora riscrivi le otto frasi invertendo la parte della frase che inizia con *if* con l’altra.

0 *I wouldn’t have been thirsty if I’d taken water.*

B Scrivi alcune frasi condizionali di terzo tipo in cui descrivi come si sarebbe potuto evitare un fatto se un fatto precedente fosse stato diverso. In alcuni casi dovrai modificare qualche parola.

0 My mum wasn’t concentrating yesterday. She forgot to buy milk.
   *My mum wouldn’t have forgotten to buy milk if she’d been concentrating yesterday.*
0 My mum forgot to buy milk. We had no milk for breakfast.
   *If my mum hadn’t forgotten to buy milk, we would have had some for breakfast.*
1 We had no milk. I didn’t have breakfast.
2 I didn’t have breakfast. I left early.
3 I left early. I saw my friend.
4 I saw my friend. I stopped to talk.
5 I stopped to talk. I got to the station late.
6 I got to the station late. I tried to jump on a moving train.
7 I tried to jump on a moving train. I fell.
8 I fell. I broke my leg.

9–16 Scrivi otto frasi in cui descrivi la tua serie di eventi. Usa la prima frase per iniziare.

I forgot to the feed the cat. The cat ran away.
C Completa queste frasi, che si riferiscono tutte del passato, usando per ognuna una coppia dei seguenti verbi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>might not run away + feed</th>
<th>can’t eat + not find</th>
<th>can beat + hurt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can stay out + have to go</td>
<td>might die + not rescue</td>
<td>can arrive + not oversleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might dance + be</td>
<td>not discover + not tell</td>
<td>might be + not be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 I could have beaten Jim at tennis if I hadn’t hurt my ankle.
1 The old lady couldn’t have died if we hadn’t rescued her.
2 We might have overslept if we hadn’t gone to school the next day.
3 The cat might have eaten if they hadn’t found him well.
4 I couldn’t have arrived here early if I hadn’t stayed out.
5 People might have discovered if the room hadn’t been bigger.
6 I couldn’t have stayed out if I hadn’t gone to a shop.
7 There might have been trouble if the police hadn’t discovered there.
8 I couldn’t have sent this band if you hadn’t told me about them.

9–16 Riscrivi le otto frasi, trasformando quelle positive in negative e viceversa.

0 I couldn’t have beaten Jim at tennis if I’d hurt my ankle.

D Collega le due parti di ogni frase e coniuga i verbi alla forma corretta.

0 If you had phoned (phone) me, a I wouldn’t have given (not / give) my watch to Chris.
1 Jane (send) a card b I wouldn’t have been (not / be) worried.
2 I (arrive) on time c if she (listen) to the news.
3 If Leo (buy) some eggs d if I (had) a stamp.
4 We (go) to the beach, e he (make) a cake.
5 Gill (hear) about the flood f if she (know) our address.
6 If Matt (study) harder g the boys (play) football.
7 I (send) the letter h if it (not / rain).
8 If it (not / rain) i he (pass) the exam.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

Leggi questo rapporto su un incidente avvenuto ad una macchina. Scrivi delle frasi con le parole date su come si sarebbe potuto evitare l’incidente.

The car driver was lucky not to have been injured when he crashed into the bus stop. This is because he was wearing a seat belt. It was raining, so visibility was poor. He was 20 kph over the speed limit, so he couldn’t stop for the pedestrian. In addition to this, the car did not have the correct tyres, which meant his stopping distance was greater than normal. His reactions were slow because he was looking at his CD player when the accident happened. He didn’t have both hands on the steering wheel, so he couldn’t avoid the pedestrian without crashing. He didn’t get a prison sentence because he passed a breath test.

0 seat belt / injured
If he hadn’t been wearing a seat belt, he would have been injured.
1 visibility / raining
2 speed limit / pedestrian
3 stopping distance / tyres
4 CD player / reactions
5 pedestrian / steering wheel
6 breath test / prison sentence
UNITÀ 43

43 Wish

A Completa le frasi inserendo la forma corretta dei verbi in parentesi.

0 Alan wishes he was / were (be) taller, so that he’d be able to play volleyball better.
1 Lara wishes she (be) calmer, because her anger gets her in trouble.
2 Alvin wishes he (can) sing, because he’d like to be in a band.
3 Teresa wishes she (not / be) so tall, so that people wouldn’t stare at her.
4 Robyn wishes her feet (be) smaller, so that she could buy nicer shoes.
5 Tony wishes his room (be) bigger, because he can hardly stand up in it.
6 Sally wishes she (can) concentrate better, because she finds it hard to study.
7 Maisie wishes she (live) nearer school, as she is a long way from her friends.
8 Khaled wishes he (have) long hair, so that he could look like Elvis Presley.

9–15 Scrivi sei frasi su come vorresti che la tua vita fosse diversa, e perché.

B Completa la seconda frase in modo tale che abbia un significato simile alla prima.

0 I regret not studying more.
   I wish I’d studied harder.
1 I feel bad because I went to bed so late.
   I wish I’d stayed later.
2 I feel sad because I didn’t help the parents enough.
   I wish I’d helped my parents more.
3 I worked too hard, and that makes me feel bad.
   I wish I hadn’t worked so hard.
4 Too bad I didn’t stay at school longer.
   I wish I could stay longer.
5 I’m regretting not going to university.
   I wish I’d gone to university.
6 I should have married my first boyfriend!
   I wish I’d married my first boyfriend.
7 It’s a pity I’ve never learnt to speak a foreign language well.
   I wish I’d learnt a foreign language well.
8 I feel sorry that I didn’t have children.
   I wish I’d had children.

9–16 Scrivi quattro frasi che inizino con I wish... su azioni che ti dispiace di aver fatto nella tua vita, e altre quattro su azioni che ti dispiace di non aver fatto.

C Usa wish ... would per scrivere frasi su ciò che vorresti che avvenisse nelle seguenti situazioni.

0 The neighbours’ dog is always barking.
   I wish the neighbour’s dog would stop barking!
1 It’s been raining for days.
   I wish it would stop raining!
2 Your parents don’t let you stay out after nine.
   I wish my parents would let me stay out later!
3 The children are making so much noise!
   I / they / play more quietly.

4 Your phone won’t work.
   I / my phone / work!

Usa hope + Present Simple per scrivere frasi su ciò che vorresti che avvenisse nelle seguenti situazioni.

0 You are waiting to get your exam results.
   I / get / my exam results / soon. I hope I get my exam results soon.

5 You’ve lent your brother some money. He often forgets things.
   I / he / remember / to pay me back.

6 You’re going to ask your mum to let you decorate your room.
   I / my mum / let me decorate it.

7 The weather may spoil the carnival.
   I / the weather / not spoil / the carnival.

8 You’ve asked your dad to fix your bike.
   I / my dad / can fix it.

9–16 Scrivi otto frasi su ciò che vorresti che accadesse, quattro con wish ... would e altre quattro con hope + Present Simple.

VOCABULARY FOCUS – clothes

Una scuola ha organizzato un ballo di beneficenza per i propri studenti, i quali devono andarci indossando esclusivamente vestiti eleganti. Due studentesse parlano di come potrebbero vestirsi per questo ballo. Completa la conversazione coniugando i seguenti verbi alla forma più adatta.

be (x2) buy can have to hurt let lose spill take

ANGELA It's so difficult! I wish we could wear whatever we like!

CATHY I know. I wish we didn't have to dress up.

ANGELA I wish my sister the same size as me. She's got smart clothes.

CATHY What are you going to wear then?

ANGELA I wish I (not) coffee on my white top, or I could have worn that. I'll have to wear a boring white blouse.

CATHY What about that black skirt?

ANGELA It's not clean. I wish I it to the dry cleaners. And I can't wear my black trousers because I haven't got a belt.

CATHY I wish I (not) my silver bracelet – that makes it look OK.

ANGELA No, I'll wear my uncomfortable leather boots. I wish they (not) so tight, though. I just look a mess. My hair's in a terrible state ...

CATHY Do you want me to lend you my shoes?

ANGELA ... and my eyes are all red. I wish my contact lenses (not).

CATHY Anyway, are you looking forward to it?

ANGELA Of course!
UNITÀ 44

44 Discorso indiretto e interrogative indirette

A Riscrivi in discorso indiretto ciò che dicono queste persone. Cambia il tempo in modo appropriato.

0 ‘We’re leaving tomorrow,’ they said. They said they were leaving the next day.
1 ‘I’m tired,’ said Dave. Dave said I was tired.
2 ‘We have two children,’ she said. She said we have two children.
3 ‘My son’s been ill recently,’ said Jane. Jane said my son has been ill recently.
4 ‘We had to go to the doctor’s,’ she said. She said we had to go to the doctor’s.
5 ‘We won’t get there tonight,’ said Mr Fossey. Mr Fossey said we won’t get there tonight.
6 ‘I’ve never been to Italy,’ said Mark. Mark said I have never been to Italy.
7 ‘It’s not going to rain,’ I said. I said it’s not going to rain.
8 ‘My parents are here,’ said Emily. Emily said my parents are here.
9 ‘I hate fish,’ said the boy. The boy said I hate fish.
10 ‘I’m not coming with you,’ said Maria. Maria said I’m not coming with you.

B Riscrivi le seguenti frasi usando un complemento oggetto + to + infinito, come nell’esempio.

0 ‘Make a cup of tea please, Sarah.’ Tom asked Sarah to make a cup of tea.
1 ‘You must finish your essay by Friday, Claire.’ He told her to finish her essay by Friday.
2 ‘Remember to buy your mum’s birthday card, Phil.’ She reminded him to buy his mum’s birthday card.
3 ‘You should go to the dentist’s, Keith.’ He advised him to go to the dentist’s.
4 ‘Drive more slowly here, George.’ They warned him to drive more slowly.
5 ‘Helen, you mustn’t go out after 9.00.’ She forbade her to go out after 9.00.
6 ‘Stand up straight, soldiers!’ Major Hopper ordered them to stand up straight.
7 ‘Please come to the cinema. I’ll buy your ticket, Anne!’ She persuaded him to come to the cinema.
8 ‘You should do more exercise, Julia.’ He advised her to do more exercise.

C Usa ognuna delle frasi tra parentesi come guida per completare la seconda frase. Termina ogni frase con un punto o un punto interrogativo.

0 (Are they at home?) She asked if they were at home.
1 (Can you speak German?) He asked her if she spoke German.
2 (I asked when they would arrive.) I asked when they would arrive.
3 (Why did he have a party?) I asked why he had had a party.
4 (Does Daniel play football?) I asked if Daniel played football.
5 (Can Les play the guitar?) I asked if Les could play the guitar.
6 (I asked what he had been reading.) I asked what he had been reading.
7 (Did Emma arrive at 10.30 or 11.00?) I asked them if Emma had arrived.
8 (Why has Andrew left?) I wondered why Andrew had left.
9 (Where do your parents live?) I inquired where Andrew’s parents lived.
10 (I wanted to know why she enjoyed the film.) I asked her if she enjoyed the film.
D  Riordina le seguenti parole e costruisci domande indirette.

0 asked / could / I / help. / me / if / He ____________
1 asked / run away. / he / why / I / had / him ____________
2 me / French. / girl / if / asked / I / The / was ____________
3 doing. / Karl / was / asked / I / what / he ____________
4 asked / would / me / if / I / rain. / thought / They / it ____________
5 She / dog. / asked / I / whether / had / seen / me / her ____________
6 they / asked / the / from. / where / I / came / couple ____________
7 me / yet. / if / had / I / had / She / dinner / asked ____________
8 me / policeman / asked / where / was / I / A / going. ____________

9–16  Trasforma in domande le frasi dell’esercizio precedente.

0 Can you help me?

E  VOCABULARY FOCUS – the news

Trasforma in discorso indiretto la seguente conversazione tra una giornalista e un uomo.

AMY  Are you interested in the election campaign?
MAN  Yes, I am.
AMY  What do you think of your MP?
MAN  She represents our opinions very well.
AMY  Have you voted yet?
MAN  I’ve just been to the polling station, yes.
AMY  Which party is going to win the election?
MAN  I think the government will stay in power.
AMY  Can you tell me who you voted for?
MAN  I’m not going to tell you that!
AMY  Why do you think the government will win?
MAN  The Prime Minister has handled the recent crisis well.
AMY  Has the scandal affected the opposition party?
MAN  Yes, I think the leader of the party will resign.

0 She asked him if he was interested in the election campaign.
0 He said he was.

Traduci le seguenti parole in italiano.

13 crisis                    17 party
14 election campaign        18 polling station
15 government               19 scandal
16 parliament               20 the opposition

F  Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1 Mike disse che viveva a Londra.
2 Mary disse che stava cercando il suo cane.
3 Roger mi disse che si era perso.
4 Grace and Mark dissero che mi avrebbero aiutato.
5 Dissi che stavo per prendere un taxi.
6 Noi dicemmo loro che non riuscivamo a trovare le chiavi.
7 Jane mi chiese se mia sorella era più vecchia di me.
8 Anna mi chiese se avevo mangiato abbastanza.
A Completa le seguenti frasi con le seguenti parole.

ago for (x2) from in since (x2) to

0 We've been in the same school since 2004.
1 I've known him __________ over six years.
2 We met __________ 2002.
3 I'm in class with him __________ 9.00 __________ 3.00 every day.
4 I last spoke to him 2 hours __________ .
5 We'll be at this school __________ another two years.
6 We haven't had an argument __________ we argued about what time to meet a month ago.

7–12 Ora scrivi cinque frasi su di te e sul tuo migliore amico usando le stesse parole.

B Scrivi le seguenti frasi con le parole tra parentesi e le informazioni date. Usa la forma corretta dei verbi con for, since o ago.

0 I haven't seen Cathy since Christmas. That was three months ago.
   (I / not / see / Cathy / three months) I haven't seen Cathy __________ three months.
   (I / last / see / Cathy / three months) I __________ Cathy three months __________.
1 Andrew last visited his parents two weeks ago when he was on holiday.
   (Andrew / not / visit / his parents / two weeks) __________
   (Andrew / not / visit / his parents / on holiday) __________
2 We haven't been to Italy since our honeymoon. That was two years ago.
   (We / not / be / to Italy / two years) __________
   (We / last / be / to Italy / two years) __________
   (We / not / be / to Italy / we / get married) __________
3 Laura hasn't spoken to Sarah since she moved out. That was six weeks ago.
   (Laura / not / speak / to Sarah / six weeks) __________
   (Laura / last / speak / to Sarah / six weeks) __________

C Completa la conversazione tra due amici ad una fiera. Inserisci le parole date dove sono necessarie, e scrivi (-) nelle frasi già complete.

ago before first for from last (x2) since (x4)

AMELIA Have you ever been — o on the Giant Mountain?
PAUL No, I haven't been here __________.
AMELIA This is the __________ time you've been here?! I don't believe it. I first came here 
ten years __________.
PAUL Really? It must have changed __________ you first came.
AMELIA Well the rides have got bigger __________ then, but so have I.
PAUL When did you __________ come here?
AMELIA I was __________ here in 2006. That was the tenth time I'd been here.
PAUL I wanted to come for my birthday, but it was closed __________ March to May.
AMELIA What rides have you been on __________ today?
PAUL None yet. I've only been here __________ half an hour.
AMELIA Have you? We've been here __________ it opened this morning. Are you nervous?
PAUL Yes – It's been a long time __________ I last went on a ride. I've been scared of 
them all my life __________.
AMELIA Come with me then – I'll show you the best ones.
VoCABuLARy foCus – work

Completa il testo inserendo una sola parola in ogni spazio.

My dad joined a magazine as a graphic designer when he left school in July 1988. He resigned from his job to go freelance five years 1. He had to work extremely hard 2 the first few years. He didn’t miss a deadline 3 November 1995, 4 he first had to have a day off sick. He slowly built up a list of clients, and 5 1996 he was able to take on his first assistant. 6 January 1997 he invested in a studio and started his own company. Two and a half years 7 that he took over a small publishing firm. It increased its turnover by 150% 8 2003. It now has a workforce of 35 people. There are five people on the editorial team. He’s going to take early retirement 9 five years. 10 he made that decision, he’s been more relaxed.

Correggi le seguenti frasi.

0 My dad left school since over 20 years. over 20 years ago
11 He worked as a graphic designer on a magazine between 1988 to 1993.
12 When he missed a day through sickness in 1995, he hadn’t had a day off for 1988.
13 He’s been working freelance from 1993.
14 His workload has got easier when he took over a publishing firm.
15 He worked on his own since eight years.
16 From 1999 and 2003, the publishing firm increased its turnover by 150%.
17 He’s been employing people from 1996.
18 He’s going to work in five more years.
19 He last worked for a company over 25 years before.
20 It’s over ten years when he took on his first assistant.

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1 Le cose sono cambiate molto in Cina dagli anni ’90.
2 Mi sono divertito di più da quando sei arrivato.
3 Per quanto tempo ti ha fatto male il dente?
4 La discussione durò per ore la notte scorsa.
5 Per quanto tempo resterete in Corsica?
6 Non ci sono stati incidenti su questa strada per anni.
7 È probabile che faccia caldo e ci sia sole per parecchi giorni.
8 Il pranzo durò dalle 8 di sera fino all’1.30 di mattina.
9 I miei nonni vennero in questo paese 32 anni fa.
10 Quando hai letto per la prima volta questo libro?
11 Le rovine vennero trovate a Pompei per la prima volta nel 18° sec.
12 Sono stato dal dentista l’ultima volta più di due anni fa.
46 Le frasi relative

A Colleghi le due frasi usando who, which, whose ecc.
0 The person phoned. He didn’t leave a message.
   The person who phoned didn’t leave a message.
1 Dolphins are mammals. They live in the sea.
2 Picasso was a painter. His style revolutionized art.
3 There’s the dog. It bit my sister.
4 This is the park. I used to play here.
5 A lady told you a story. Which one is she?
6 An ironmonger’s is a shop. It sells things like screws, nails, and tools.
7 Venice is a city. They have a famous carnival there.
8 There was a new film at the cinema. It was terrible.
9 Mr Roberts is the teacher. He is the kindest.
10 That car belongs to someone. I don’t know who.

B Completa le frasi usando le informazioni tra parentesi + that.
0 (Daniel bought a car. It’s very fast.)
   The car that Daniel bought is very fast.
1 (Leslie told me a joke. It was hilarious.)
   The joke was hilarious.
2 (Emma was waiting for the train. It didn’t arrive.)
   The train didn’t arrive.
3 (I bought a new television. It broke after only a week.)
   The television broke after only a week.
4 (My grandma showed me some photos. They were 50 years old.)
   The photos were 50 years old.
5 (I made a cake. It was for my sister’s birthday.)
   The cake was for my sister’s birthday.
6 (Sarah went to see a film. It starred Bruce Willis.)
   The film starred Bruce Willis.

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – food
Inserisci who, what oppure that solo se è necessario.
0 The restaurant – we ate at was awful.
0 Jamie Oliver is a chef who is very popular on TV.
1 Penne all’arrabbiata is an Italian dish that is very spicy.
2 A barmaid is a woman who serves drinks in a pub.
3 A big cup that you drink tea out of is called a mug.
4 The waitress who brought our food was very rude.
5 A deli is a shop that sells special or foreign food.
6 A colander is something that you use for draining water from pasta.
7 When you make pizza, the dough is the thing that is hard to get right.
8 Garlic is a strong smelling plant that we use in cooking.
9 Which of these is the recipe you were talking about?
10 The puddings are served in our school canteen are fantastic!

D Completa ogni frase con una frase relativa in modo che abbia un significato simile alla prima. Usa who, which, that, ecc. solo se è necessario.

0 A picture is hanging on the wall. I painted it. 
   There's a picture I painted hanging on the wall.
1 A woman gave me this pen. She's called Sheila. 
   The woman called Sheila.
2 I like the dark red dress best. 
   The dress is the dark red one.
3 Stradivarius lived in Cremona. 
   Cremona lived.
4 I sit next to a boy. His name is Alfie. 
   The name is Alfie.
5 I spoke to someone. Was it your sister? 
   Was the person your sister?
6 You were looking at a magazine. Is this it? 
   Is this it?

E Collega ogni città in tabella con due informazioni su di essa e scrivi un’unica frase.

| Cagliari | Columbus was born there. | It has a population of 165,000. |
| Bologna  | It is called Casteddu in Sardinian. | It has some of the most beautiful churches in Sicily. |
| Palermo  | It is situated on the ‘heel’ of Italy. | It is a popular tourist destination. |
| Genoa    | It is the capital of Emilia Romagna. | It is famous for its tall medieval towers. |
| Brindisi | Its cathedral was originally a mosque. | It is home to 820 people. |
| Bolzano  | Its most famous resident is the Pope. | It is the biggest city in Liguria. |
| Vatican City | The main language spoken there is German. | It is the place to catch a ferry to Greece. |

Cagliari, which is called Casteddu in Sardinian, has a population of 165,000.

Scrivi alcune frasi con due informazioni sulle stesse città usando which, where, who e whose.

7 (your town) ..........................................................
8 (a tourist destination in your region) ..........................................................
9 (your local football team) ..........................................................
10 (a famous dish of your region) ..........................................................
11 (a famous person from your region) ..........................................................
12 (someone in your class) ..........................................................

F Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

1 Come si intitola il libro che stai cercando? ..........................................................
2 Di chi è la barzelletta di cui state ridendo? ..........................................................
3 Questo è un negozio in cui puoi comprare ottimi sandwich ..........................................................
4 Jason è il nome del ragazzo con il quale sto uscendo. ..........................................................
5 Questo è un album che ho sempre desiderato ascoltare. ..........................................................
6 In quale paese è il lavoro per il quale hai fatto domanda? ..........................................................