1 Be e there is/are (1–3)

Present simple di be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affermativa e negativa</th>
<th>Forma completa</th>
<th>Forma contratta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affermativa</strong></td>
<td>I am (not)</td>
<td>I’m (not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you/we/they are (not)</td>
<td>you/we/they’re (not)</td>
<td>you/we/they aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it is (not)</td>
<td>he/she/it’s (not)</td>
<td>he/she/it isn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domande</th>
<th>Risposte brevi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am I …?</td>
<td>Yes, I am. Yes, we are. Yes, it is. ecc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you/we/they …?</td>
<td>No, I’m not. No, we aren’t. No, it isn’t. ecc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he/she/it …?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is/are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma singolare</th>
<th>Forma plurale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affermativa e negativa</strong></td>
<td>There’s … / There isn’t …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domande e risposte brevi</strong></td>
<td>Is there …? Yes, there is. / No, there isn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

0 A What’s ___ your name?
   B My name’s ___ Alex.

1 A ___ you English?
   B Yes, I ___ . I ___ from London.

2 A How old ___ you?
   B I ___ 15.

3 A When ___ your birthday?
   B It ___ on 24th January.

4 A What ___ your favourite subjects at school?
   B History and art. I ___ really interested in modern art.

5 A What ___ your email address?
   B It ___ alex.dude@ukserve.com.

2 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

0 I’m hungry. I’m not hungry.

1 It’s raining.

2 I’m tired.

3 Dinner is ready.

4 My parents are here.

5 You’re late.

3 Scrivi le risposte brevi usando le informazioni tra parentesi.

0 Are you hungry? (✓) ___ Yes, I am.
0 Is your name Anna? (Maria) ___ No, it isn’t. It’s Maria.
1 Are you from Spain? (Italy)

2 Are you a student? (✓) ___

3 Is your mum a nurse? (a doctor)

4 Is it raining at the moment? (✓) ___

5 Are your parents in their 30s? (40s)

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

Galaxy Hotel facilities

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

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

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

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

0 sports centre
   There are two sports centres.

1 swimming pool

2 airport

3 river

4 park

5 university

6 football stadium
2 Present simple e have got (5–7)

**Present simple**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frasi</th>
<th>Affermativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they live</td>
<td>I/you/we/they don't live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it lives</td>
<td>he/she/it doesn't live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domande</th>
<th>Risposte brevi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do I/you/we/they live?</td>
<td>Yes, I do./Yes, he/ she/ it does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he/she/it live?</td>
<td>No, I don't./No, he/ she/ it doesn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Have got**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frasi</th>
<th>Affermativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they have</td>
<td>I/you/we/they haven't</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it has</td>
<td>he/she/it hasn't</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domande</th>
<th>Risposte brevi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have I/you/we/they have got?</td>
<td>Yes, I have./Yes, he/ she/ it has.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has he/she/it got?</td>
<td>No, I haven't./No, he/ she/ it hasn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>have got</th>
<th>have got</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>speak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>in Venice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>the guitar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>My parents</td>
<td>have got</td>
<td>in a bank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>My sister</td>
<td>have got</td>
<td>Italian and German.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>in an apartment in Rome.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>go to school by bus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>My brother</td>
<td>have got</td>
<td>to school by bike.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>have got</td>
<td>a scooter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>My sister</td>
<td>have got</td>
<td>a car.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| 0  | I don't live in Venice. |
| 1  |  |
| 2  |  |
| 3  |  |
| 4  |  |
| 5  |  |
| 6  |  |
| 7  |  |
| 8  |  |

3 Completa le domande per queste risposte.

| 0  | Where do you live? |
| 1  | Who lives with? |
| 2  | any brothers or sisters? |
| 3  | What kind of school do you go to? |
| 4  | What subjects do you study? |

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

| 0  | Where does he live? |
| 1  | Has he got any brothers or sisters? |
| 2  | play a musical instrument? |
| 3  | what kind of music do you listen to? |

5 Scrivi le risposte brevi come negli esempi.

| 0  | Do you speak English? (✓) Yes, I do. |
| 1  | Do you play the piano? (✗) No, I don't. |
| 2  | Do you study English at school? (✓) |
| 3  | Do your parents speak English? (✗) |
| 4  | Do you like rugby? (✓) |
| 5  | Does it ever snow in your city? (✓) |
| 6  | Does your mother work? (✓) |
| 7  | Have you got a pet? (✗) |
| 8  | Do you play a musical instrument? (✓) |
### 3 Present continuous (9–11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frasi</th>
<th>Affermativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm working</td>
<td>I'm not</td>
<td>you/we/they're not o aren't he/she/it's not o isn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you/aren't</td>
<td>working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>he/she/it's not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'re</td>
<td>'s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domande</th>
<th>Risposte brevi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Am I | Yes, I am. / Yes, we are. / Yes he is. ecc.
| Are you | No, I'm not. / No, we aren't. / No, he isn't. ecc. |
| they | |
| working? | |

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

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

- have
- listen
- play
- rain
- read
- wait
- wear

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

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

At the moment …
0 it isn't raining.
1 I ______ to music.
2 my sister ______ driving lessons.
3 you ______ jeans.
4 I ______ a really good book.
5 my friends ______ football outside.
6 they ______ for the bus.

3 Completa le domande per queste risposte.

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

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

0 A Where ______ you work (work)?
   B I usually ______ (work) in Rome, but I'm ______ (working) in Genoa at the moment.
1 A Be quiet! I ______ (try) to listen to the radio.
   B Sorry. What ______ you ______ (listen) to?
2 A Can I speak to George, please?
   B I'm afraid he ______ (be) busy at the moment.
   He ______ (have) a guitar lesson.
3 A Where ______ you ______ (go)?
   B To play tennis with Sandy. We ______ (play) every Sunday.
4 A What ______ Peter and Sue ______ (do)?
   B They ______ (play) a computer game.
5 A What ______ you ______ (read)?
   B ______ (buy) it every week.
6 A Which one is Robert?
   B He ______ (stand) next to the window.
   He ______ (talk) to James.
7 A What ______ you ______ (eat)?
   It ______ (look) delicious.
   B It's seafood risotto. I always ______ (have) it in this restaurant.
8 A What ______ Suzy ______ (wear)?
   B I ______ (not know) what it is. But it ______ (look) like it ______ (belong) to her grandmother!
4 Past simple e used to (16–19, 23)

## Past simple di be

**Frasì**
- I/he/she/it was(n't) you/we/they were(n't)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Domande</strong></th>
<th><strong>Risposte brevi</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was I/he/she/it ...?</td>
<td>Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. ecc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you/we/they ...?</td>
<td>Yes, we were. / No, we weren't. ecc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Past simple

**Verbi regolari**
- si aggiunge -ed alla forma base

**Verbi irregolari**
- devi impararli a memoria

- have – had, see – saw, go – went, ecc.

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

I didn’t go out. Did you see the film? – Yes, I did.

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

**Used to**

**Affermativa**
- I used to play the piano.
- There used to be a park here.

**Negativa**
- I didn’t use to enjoy school.
- She didn’t use to like jazz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Domande</strong></th>
<th><strong>Risposte brevi</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you use to smoke?</td>
<td>Did there use to be a school here?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

### 2 Scrivi la forma negativa delle frasi dell’Esercizio 1.

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

### 3 Scrivi la forma interrogativa delle frasi dell’Esercizio 1.

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tom ten years ago</th>
<th>Tom now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He ate meat.</td>
<td>He is a vegetarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He smoked.</td>
<td>He doesn’t smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He never went to the gym.</td>
<td>He goes to the gym every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He wore glasses.</td>
<td>He wears contact lenses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 0 He used to eat meat. ________ eat meat |
| 1 ________ smoke |
| 2 ________ go to the gym |
| 3 ________ wear glasses |
| 4 ________ wear contact lenses |
5 Past continuous e past simple (21–22)

Past continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frasi</th>
<th>Affermativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/he/she/it was</td>
<td>you/we/they were</td>
<td>working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/he/she/it wasn’t</td>
<td>you/we/they weren’t</td>
<td>working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was I/he/she/it</td>
<td>Yes, I was. / Yes, we were. ecc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you/we/they</td>
<td>No, he wasn’t. / No, they weren’t. ecc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0 A I (see) you this morning.
   B Were you doing (you/do) some shopping?
   A Yes, I (buy) a lovely new skirt and some cool trousers.
1 A How (John/break) his arm?
   B He (climb) a tree and he (fall) out.
   A What (he/do) in the tree?
   B He (try) to rescue a cat!
2 A (you/be) outside when it (start) raining?
   B Yes. We (play) football at the time. We (get) completely wet.
3 A I (see) you yesterday evening.
   B You (come) out of the library.
   A Oh yes. I (need) to return some books.
4 A How (you/meet) your girlfriend?
   B She (work) in a café that I always (go) to. One day I (ask) her out.
5 A Sorry I (not email) you earlier, but my computer (not work) properly.
   B That’s OK. (you solve) the problem?
   A Yes, it (be) something to do with the security settings.
6 A I (see) Andy last night. He (drive) his dad’s car.
   B Andy (drive)? When (he/pass) his driving test?
   A Last week, I think.
**Present perfect simple e continuous (25–27, 30–31)**

**Present perfect simple e continuous**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Since e for**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**do fix phone play rain wait**

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

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

4 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

5 Completa le frasi con *for o since.*

0 I've been interested in astronomy ___________ I was about eight.
1 I haven't seen Oliver ___________ the weekend.
2 We've lived here ___________ I was ten.
3 I haven't seen Jenny ___________ weeks.
4 It's been raining ___________ about two hours.
5 I haven't eaten ___________ breakfast.
6 I've had this mobile ___________ six months.
7 We've lived here ___________ 2008.
8 They've been waiting ___________ about ten minutes.
7 Present perfect e past simple (25–28)

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

1 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

2 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

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

5 A you (hear)? Lucy (break) her arm, so she can’t play in the volleyball competition!
B Oh no – how (she/do) that?
A She (do) it when she was skiing.

6 A How’s your sister?
B Well, I (not see) her for ages, but I (get) an email from her this morning. She (just/start) a new job.

7 A you (email) Alan yet?
B Yes, I (email) it a few minutes ago.
8 A I can’t find my MP3 player. you (see) it?
B Yes, it (be) on the kitchen table a few minutes ago.

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

0 a I’ve been busy recently.
b I was busy last month.

1 a  We’ve been on holiday twice.
b  We went on holiday twice.

2 a  I haven’t seen Pedro.
b  I didn’t see Pedro.

3 a  I went to the gym twice.
b  I’ve been to the gym twice.

4 a  We’ve lived in several places.
b  We lived in several places over the last few years.

5 a  Samantha arrived already.
b  Samantha’s arrived at about 5.30 when we were at university.

The Complete English Grammar © Oxford University Press PHOTOCOPIABLE
8 Past perfect e past perfect continuous (33–35)

Il past perfect si forma con had + participio passato.
At nine o'clock I'd finished my homework but Maria hadn't started hers.
Had all the food been eaten when you got there?

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

Il past perfect continuous si forma con had been + -ing.
I'd been working all day, so I was tired.
I saw Anna carrying lots of bags yesterday. - Had she been shopping?

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

1 Cerchia l’azione che è avvenuta per prima.
   0 a (We'd had lunch when Katie arrived.)
   b We had lunch when Katie arrived.
   1 a The robbers ran away when the police arrived.
   b The robbers had run away when the police arrived.
   2 a When I arrived, they started the meeting.
   b When I arrived, they'd started the meeting.
   3 a Charlie left when we got to the party.
   b Charlie had left when we got to the party.

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

Party — things to do
0 Buy the drinks ✓
1 Prepare the food ✓
2 Tell the neighbours x
3 Move the furniture x
4 Choose the music ✓
5 Put up the decorations ✓

When the party started …
0 He'd bought the drinks.
1 ___________________________________________________________________
2 ___________________________________________________________________
3 ___________________________________________________________________
4 ___________________________________________________________________
5 ___________________________________________________________________

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

eat want

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

already/arrange go

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

arrive already/leave

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

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

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

1 Lottery jackpot winner used the same numbers for thirty years
Amazing! The jackpot winner _________.

2 Athlete Mary Jones used performance-enhancing drugs for years
Apparently, Mary Jones _________.

3 Cup final referee drank alcohol before game
The referee of the cup final _________.

4 Double agent worked for Russia for ten years
Apparently, that spy _________.

Mini Recupero course © Oxford University Press  PHOTOCOPIABLE
9 Tempi futuri 1: decisioni, piani ed eventi prefissati (37–40)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>go to</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>meet</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday</strong></td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>shopping with Valerie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>tennis with Karen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>jazz concert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday</strong></td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>Linda for coffee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>driving lesson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended</th>
<th>Arranged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m having a party</td>
<td>I’m going to have a party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I’m not going to tell my parents (well, not until they get back), so keep it quiet!
I hope you can come!
Love, Gemma x

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

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

- 0 Your friend is ordering her food in a restaurant.
  She says: I’ll have the calzone.
- 1 As you leave the house, it starts to rain.
  You say: ________________________________.
- 2 Your brother is leaving the house with a letter in his hand.
  He says: ________________________________.
- 3 Your dad is walking towards the car with a bucket of water and a cloth.
  He says: ________________________________.
- 4 Your friend lends you some money to buy a drink.
  You say: ________________________________.
- 5 You realize you have no money.
  You say: ________________________________.
- 6 You are on the back of your friend’s scooter. Your friend signals to go into a petrol station.
  She says: ________________________________.
10 Tempi futuri 2: previsioni e ipotesi (40, 42)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will</th>
<th>Be going to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si usa will per fare previsioni in base a una sensazione o a un’opinione personale.</td>
<td>Si usa be going to per fare previsioni fondate su premesse reali che si manifestano già nel presente.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t worry. We’ll find your keys.

I think it’s going to rain.

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

1 Quali tra le battute di B esprime:
   a una previsione basata su una sensazione o a un’opinione personale?
   b una previsione basata su premesse reali?

   0 A Look at those black clouds!
   B Yes. It's going to rain, isn’t it? ____________

   1 A We’re going to Disneyland at the weekend.
   B Oh, you’ll have a great time. ______

   2 A Oh no – look at the traffic!
   B Yeah, we’re going to be late. ______

   3 A Wow! Look at the prices on this menu!
   B Yeah, it’s going to be an expensive meal. ______

   4 A I can’t find my ID card.
   B Don’t worry, we’ll find it soon. ______

2 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

   0 A I’ve looked everywhere for my camera.
   B Don’t worry – we’ll find/ we’re going to find it.

   1 A Brrr! It’s freezing!
   B Yes. I think it’ll snow / it’s going to snow.

   2 A You look ill. Are you OK?
   B No, I’m not. I think I’ll be / I’m going to be sick.

   3 A I’m not going to go on the school trip.
   B I think you’ll regret / you’re going to regret it.

   4 A Look at all this work we’ve got to do.
   B Yeah, I know. It’ll be / It’s going to be a long day.

   5 A Help! I’ll drop / I’m going to drop these boxes.
   B Hang on. I’ll help you.

   6 A I got these earrings for Belinda’s birthday. Do you think she’ll like / she’s going to like them?
   B I think she’ll love / she’s going to love them.

   7 A That skier doesn’t look very steady, does he?
   B No, he doesn’t. He’ll fall / He’s going to fall.

   8 A I need to borrow Jamie’s bike to go to the shops.
   B He won’t mind, will he / isn’t going to mind, is he?

   9 A No, I’m sure he won’t / isn’t going to. He isn’t using it at the moment.

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

   0 You are stuck in traffic. You say …
   We’re going to be late. ______

   1 You see lots of black clouds. You say …
   It’s going to rain. ______

   2 The petrol gauge of your scooter is on zero. There is no petrol station for 100 kilometres. You say …
   I’m going to run out of petrol ______

   3 The score is Liverpool 3, Lazio 0. There are five minutes of the game remaining. You say …
   Liverpool is going to win ______

   4 It’s the morning and there’s a lovely blue sky. You say …
   It’s a nice day ______

   5 You are waiting at the bus stop. The bus is coming but is driving very fast. You say …
   The bus isn’t going to stop ______

   6 It starts raining and you have no umbrella. You say …
   We’re going to get wet ______

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

Population to reach 10 billion by 2050
By the middle of this century, the world’s population will have reached (reach) ten billion. Today, the global population is around 6.5 billion but, according to a United Nations report, by 2050 it will (rise) by about 50% and (be) in the region of ten billion.

Population growth is greatest in the developing world and (be) highest in cities. According the report, in 2050 over half of the world’s population (live) in cities.

The study also predicts that by 2030, India (overtake) China as the world’s most populous country.
11 Ripasso dei tempi verbali (1–44)

1 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

2 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe. The two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia, are (be) also part of Italy. Italy (share) (be) the home of many European cultures, including the Etruscans and the Romans, whose Empire (include) (be) much of Western Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, Italy (consist) (be) of a number of small independent states. The region (have) (be) a major role in the trade between East and West, and Rome (be) (be) the centre of western civilization for centuries. Italy (unify) (be) unified as a kingdom in 1861 and Rome (capitale) (be) the capital city since 1870. On 2nd June 1946, the Italian people (vote) (be) a referendum to end the monarchy and Italy (become) (be) a democratic republic.

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

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

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

The environmental impact of spam emails

Spam 1 (exist) (be) since the first emails and it is estimated that spammers 2 (produce) (be) more than 17 million tons of CO₂ every year. Studies also 3 (find) (be) that 22% of all email activity is spam-related.

Internet security organizations 4 (report) (be) spammers, and 5 (share) (be) them to the authorities. However, as soon as one operation is closed down, another one 6 (take) (be) its place. ‘A few years ago, we 7 (identify) (be) a major spamming operation and overnight spam emails 8 (decrease) (be) by 70%,’ says internet security consultant Lauren Thomas. ‘However, since then, spam 9 (increase) (be) by almost 200%. And of course the spammers 10 (attend) (be) at all concerned about the environmental impact of their business.’
12 Forma passiva e have/get something done (47–52)

Forma passiva: be + past participle

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

**Have/get something done**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have/get</th>
<th>compleimento oggetto</th>
<th>past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>my hair cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>'m having</td>
<td>my car serviced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma passiva.

0 They grow apples in England. Apples are grown in England.
1 Americans eat three billion pizzas every year. Three billion pizzas are eaten every year in America.
2 Nickelback wrote the song Rockstar. The song Rockstar was written by Nickelback.
3 Levi Strauss invented jeans in the 1870s. Jeans were invented by Levi Strauss in the 1870s.
4 They hold the World Cup every four years. The World Cup is held every four years.
5 They held the first World Cup in 1930. The first World Cup was held in 1930.
6 They didn't hold the World Cup in 1942 and 1946. The World Cup wasn't held in 1942 and 1946.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrest</th>
<th>discover</th>
<th>injure</th>
<th>show</th>
<th>recapture</th>
<th>win</th>
<th>steal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

**The history of Alcatraz**

The island of Alcatraz in San Francisco bay is probably the most famous prison in the world. A fort was built on the island in 1853 and the building was used as a prison from 1889. Alcatraz released its last prisoner on 21st March 1963.

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

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

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

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

0 Someone is decorating your house at the moment. We're having our house decorated at the moment.
1 You have an appointment at the hairdresser's tomorrow. I have an appointment at the hairdresser's tomorrow.
2 The garage is repairing your scooter at the moment. I'm having my scooter repaired at the moment.
3 Someone stole your bike last week. I had my bike stolen last week.
4 You do your shopping online and the supermarket delivers it. We do our shopping online and it's delivered.
13 Verbi modali 1: tempi presenti (54–59, 62)

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

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

I principali usi dei verbi modali al presente sono:
• Abilità e possibilità  can, can’t, be able to  
  I can speak English.  
  You can’t smoke here.
• Permesso  can, can’t  
  Could you help me, please?  
  You mustn’t be late.
• Obligo  must, mustn’t, have to, don’t have to  
  You mustn’t be late.  
  You need to show your passport.
• Necessità  need to, don’t need to  
  We might be late.  
  You should go to bed.
• Certezza e deduzione  must, can’t, could, might  
  We might be late.  
  You should go to bed.
• Consigli e suggerimenti  should, ought to  
  You should go to bed.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I / play you / play you / run your parents / speak my mum / speak</th>
<th>0 A</th>
<th>1 A</th>
<th>2 A</th>
<th>3 A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 A</td>
<td>can you play chess?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes, but I'm not very good.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>a musical instrument?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Well,  the guitar a little.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>How fast 100 metres?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>In about 12 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>English?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No. But  a little German.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| can / borrow can / a drink could / help me can / use could / close would / a biscuit | 0 You are thirsty.  
  can I have a drink, please? | 1 You want to borrow a pen. | 2 You want someone to help you. | 3 You want to offer someone a biscuit. | 4 You want your friend to close the window. | 5 You want to use your friend's mobile. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 You are thirsty.  can I have a drink, please?</td>
<td>1 You want to borrow a pen.</td>
<td>2 You want someone to help you.</td>
<td>3 You want to offer someone a biscuit.</td>
<td>4 You want your friend to close the window.</td>
<td>5 You want to use your friend's mobile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keep off the grass</th>
<th>0 You don’t need to / mustn’t / don’t need to walk on the grass.</th>
<th>1 You have to / can / don’t have to park here.</th>
<th>2 You don’t have to / can’t / don’t need to take photos.</th>
<th>3 You have to / can / might show your ID.</th>
<th>4 You mustn’t / don’t have to / don’t need to make any noise.</th>
<th>5 You don’t have to / mustn’t / can’t pay in pounds.</th>
<th>6 You must / can / need to pay in euros.</th>
<th>7 You don’t need to / can’t / mustn’t pay in dollars.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep off the grass</td>
<td>0 You don’t need to / mustn’t / don’t need to walk on the grass.</td>
<td>1 You have to / can / don’t have to park here.</td>
<td>2 You don’t have to / can’t / don’t need to take photos.</td>
<td>3 You have to / can / might show your ID.</td>
<td>4 You mustn’t / don’t have to / don’t need to make any noise.</td>
<td>5 You don’t have to / mustn’t / can’t pay in pounds.</td>
<td>6 You must / can / need to pay in euros.</td>
<td>7 You don’t need to / can’t / mustn’t pay in dollars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| 0 A  | Did you phone Gary?                                              | B    | Yes, but there’s no answer. He  must be out. |
| 1 A  | Whose mobile phone is this?                                       | B    | It  be Sara’s – she’s got one like that and she was here this morning. |
| 2 A  | I passed my exam!                                                 | B    | Well done. You  be really pleased. |
| 3 A  | Is there any more pizza?                                          | B    | You’ve already had two pieces – you  still be hungry. |
| 4 A  | Look at this photo. Where do you think it is?                     | B    | Well, it looks like the UK. It  be Oxford or Cambridge. Oh no, it  be the UK – the cars are driving on the right. |
14 Verbi modali 2: tempi passati (54–59, 62)

I principali usi dei verbi modali al passato sono:

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

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

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

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

**afford count find get see use**

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

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

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

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

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

0 Today, you **can’t** smoke in public buildings, but before 2008 you **could**.
1 Today, all tobacco advertising is banned in the UK. Before 2005, tobacco companies **advertised** in magazines and before 1965 they also **advertised** on TV.
2 You **must wear** a seat belt in a car – it’s the law. But before 1982, you **needn’t wear** one.
3 Today, all women over the age of 18 **can vote** in the UK. However, before 1918, women in the UK **hadn’t** vote, and until 1928, only women over 30 **mustn’t have** vote.
### 15 Domande (65–66)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Be + soggetto</th>
<th>Present e past simple</th>
<th>Altri tempi verbi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you Italian?</td>
<td>Do you watch TV?</td>
<td>Is it raining?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was the film good?</td>
<td>Does he like rugby?</td>
<td>Have you been to the UK?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name?</td>
<td>Where did you go?</td>
<td>What are you doing?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quando la domanda riguarda il soggetto di una frase, l'ordine delle parole è lo stesso della frase affermativa.

**Which football team plays at Old Trafford?**

**Who gave you the book?**

*Non*  
**Which football team does play at Old Trafford?**  
**Who did give you the book?**

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>what / first film?</th>
<th>what kind of music / like?</th>
<th>what / favourite food?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>what / do in your free time?</td>
<td>what / favouriete food?</td>
<td>what / favourite actor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have got / a nickname?</td>
<td>where / born?</td>
<td>have / a favourite actor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how / get your name?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The two-minute interview**

*This week – Bar Rafaeli*

0  
**Where were you born?**

I was born in Israel in 1978.

1  
**My mother liked this name. It’s short and simple.**

2  
**No, I haven’t. Bar’s short enough.**

3  
**When I was 12, I was in a TV advert.**

4  
**My first film was called Dinosaurs.**

5  
**Yes, I do. It’s Daniel Radcliffe.**

6  
**I love all kinds of fruit and vegetables.**

7  
**My favourite bands are Oasis and Coldplay.**

8  
**I read and listen to music. I’m not a party girl.**

---

2 **Scrivi le domande per queste risposte.**

0  
**What’s your name?**

My name’s Jimmy.

1  
**I was born in Manchester.**

2  
**I’m 15.**

3  
**I live with my parents and my sister.**

4  
**Yes, I like school very much.**

5  
**No, I don’t speak Italian.**

6  
**No, I’ve never been to Italy.**

7  
**Yes, I play the guitar.**

8  
**I started to play the guitar last year.**

9  
**Yes, I have. My favourite group is U2.**

10  
**No, I haven’t seen them live.**

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countries / border</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>people / go</th>
<th>team / win</th>
<th>write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

0  
**Which countries border Italy?**

A France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

1  
**Roma played Juventus last night.**

0  
**Non**  
**Which football team does play at Old Trafford?**  
**Who did give you the book?**

---

4 **Completa le domande con le espressioni del riquadro.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What time</th>
<th>How much</th>
<th>How long</th>
<th>How far</th>
<th>How old</th>
<th>How tall</th>
<th>How fast</th>
<th>What colour</th>
<th>What kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

0  
**What time is it?**

B It’s half past four.

1  
**It’s red.**

2  
**can it go?**

B About 300 kmh.

3  
**is it?**

B It’s €25.

4  
**It’s a kilometre from here.**

5  
**is he?**

B He’s sixteen I think.

6  
**is she?**

B She’s about 1 metre 70.

7  
**is the River Thames?**

B It’s about 215 miles.

8  
**of restaurant is it?**

B It’s Italian.
16 Domande indirette (70)

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

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

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

1 Riordina le parole date per completare le domande.

0 you / do / know
   Do you know where my coat is?

1 could / me / tell / you
   Could you tell me where the bus stop is?

2 you / know / do
   Could you tell me what time it is?

3 idea / any / you / have
   Could you tell me where my mobile is?

4 do / know / you
   Can you tell me how old she is?

5 any / have / idea / you
   Could you tell me where Tom’s car is?

2 Riordina le parole in modo da formare delle domande.

0 where / is / Samantha / do you know
   Do you know where Samantha is?

1 is / have you any idea / it / what time
   Do you know what time it closes?

2 what time / do you know / closes / the bank
   Do you know what time the bank closes?

3 lives / Paolo / where / do you know
   Do you know where Paolo lives?

4 how old / are / you / could you tell me
   Could you tell me how old you are?

3 Trasforma le domande dirette in domande indirette.

0 What’s your email address?
   Could you tell me what your email address is?

1 When does the film start?
   Do you know when the film starts?

2 What’s Oliver’s mobile number?
   Do you happen to know Oliver’s mobile number?

3 Is this seat free?
   Do you happen to know if this seat is free?

4 What time does the bar close?
   Have you any idea when the bar closes?

5 Does Erica speak English?
   Do you happen to know if Erica speaks English?

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

0 The Ace are playing tonight - want to go? How much?
   Do you know how much the tickets are?

1 Sam phoned. Can you call him back?
   Sam’s phone number?

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

3 Andrew wants to borrow a DVD.
   Which DVD?

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

5 Someone borrowed your bike.
   Who?
17 Verbi + -ing o infinito (75–78)

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbo</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decide</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expect</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel like</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reject</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend time</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tend</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frase</th>
<th>Forma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boris denied breaking (break) the window.</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’ve arranged (meet) at 6.30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t mind cooking (cook) dinner tonight.</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I spent about two hours doing (do) my homework last night.</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We expect arriving (arrive) at about midnight.</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ve invited Julia coming (come) to the cinema with us.</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you remind me closing (close) the windows before we leave?</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My parents always encourage me doing (do) my best.</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t stop eating (eat) chocolate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t face doing (do) any more work.</td>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m learning driving (drive) at the moment.</td>
<td>infinito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I hope seeing (see) you soon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I really enjoy going (go) to school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scelta</th>
<th>Frase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>You don’t need to leave this early, do you? Your train isn’t for another hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>I know, but I always like to get / getting to the station half an hour before the train leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Did you remember to email / emailing the photo to Joanna?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>Yes, I sent it this morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>My computer isn’t working properly. I think it’s that new software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Have you tried to reinstall / reinstalling it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yes, but it’s still not right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>This new mobile is rubbish! I really regret to buy / buying it now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I did warn you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Dave says he’s coming to your party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Did he? I don’t remember to invite / inviting him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>No, I tried to get / getting a ticket, but they’d sold out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>It’s good to speak English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I enjoy speaking English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I’m getting used to speaking English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>I really want to go to Spain on holiday this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>We’re thinking of going to Spain on holiday this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>I’m really looking forward to going to Spain on holiday this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>I can’t stand playing computer games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>My parents don’t let me playing computer games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>My parents don’t allow me playing computer games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>I can’t decide which film seeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Is the film worth seeing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>What are you looking at? Let me seeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I love going to the cinema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I hate going to the dentist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>I love playing computer games in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I like playing English, especially with English people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I don’t like staying up early in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>I don’t mind staying up early in the morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18 Strutture verbali (87–92)

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

1 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

0 A You’re a brilliant guitarist. How did you get to be so good?
B It takes years of practice.

1 A Do you do any sports?
B Yes, I do athletics and I go swimming three times a week.

2 A What did you do for your mum for her birthday?
B Some flowers. I also made the cooking all day.

3 A Did you do a good time in Rome?
B Great, but we didn’t do to see the Pantheon, which was a shame.

4 A How do you get to school?
B By bus. It takes about ten minutes.

5 A How did your job interview go / do?
B It went well, I think. I don’t think I made any mistakes.

6 A Please, make another biscuit.
B No, thanks, I couldn’t. I’ve made three already.

7 A What’s the best way to get to the airport?
B I’m not sure. I’ll ask my brother. He’ll know.

8 A Did you make a good time at Simona’s party?
B Yeah, it was great. I made lots of photos. Here, have a look.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>an appointment</th>
<th>athletics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your best</td>
<td>breakfast/lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bungee jump</td>
<td>a choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pizza / a coffee</td>
<td>a difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a decision</td>
<td>an exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an effort</td>
<td>an excuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone a favour</td>
<td>a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your homework</td>
<td>a mess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a phone call</td>
<td>a noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some sightseeing</td>
<td>some washing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoga</td>
<td>some work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

make | do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>an appointment</th>
<th>your best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your best</td>
<td>your best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone a favour</td>
<td>someone a favour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a list</td>
<td>a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone a favour</td>
<td>someone a favour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone a favour</td>
<td>someone a favour</td>
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4 Riscrivi le frasi in modo che il significato non cambi. Usa le espressioni dell’Esercizio 3.

0 I need to phone somebody.
I need to make a phone call.

1 I’m going to buy some things.

2 You need to decide.

3 Have you chosen?

4 I did as well as I could.

5 I was wrong.
19 Discorso indiretto (97–99)

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

Di norma si cambia il tempo verbale quando si usano said e told nel discorso indiretto.
'T'm tired.' → She said she was tired.

Quando si usano says e tells non si cambia il tempo verbale.
'T'm tired.' → She says she's tired.

Si riferiscono delle domande usando verbi quali ask, want to know e wonder.
'Where are you going?' → He asked me where I was going. Non He asked me where was I going.
'Do you live near here?' → He wanted to know if I lived near here. Non He wanted to know did I live near here.

Si usa l'infinito per riferire un imperativo.
'Stop!' → She told me to stop.
'Wait a minute.' → He asked us to wait a minute.

Altri verbi che si usano per introdurre il discorso indiretto sono apologize, deny, invite offer, refuse, suggest, explain ecc.
'I'll help you if you like.' → She offered to help me.
'Shall we go for a burger?' → Sam suggested going for a burger.

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

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

2 Riferisci queste frasi.

0 'I'm thirsty.'
   He said _______ he was thirsty ________.

1 'I'm exhausted.'
   She said ____________________.

2 'I'm going to be late for school tomorrow.'
   I told the teacher ____________________.

3 'We're going to the cinema tonight.'
   Antonio said they ____________________.

4 'Tom's taking his driving test tomorrow.'
   Sam tells me ____________________.

5 'I'm getting a new camera for my birthday.'
   Sophia says ____________________.

6 'Send the photo to Federica.'
   He told me ____________________.

7 'Wait here for a minute.'
   She asked us ____________________.

8 'Be quiet!'
   The teacher told us ____________________.

9 'I don't like it.'
   She said ____________________.

10 'I'll see you at the party.'
   Freddie said ____________________.

3 Riferisci queste domande.

0 'How old are you?'
   He asked me _______ how old I was ________.

1 'What's Alice's email address?'
   She asked me ____________________.

2 'Where does Patricia live?'
   He wanted to know ____________________.

3 'Do you want to go for a pizza?'
   He asked me ____________________.

4 'Have you finished your project?'
   Mr Jones wanted to know ____________________.

5 'Do you speak English?'
   She wanted to know ____________________.

6 'Are you going out tonight?'
   He asked me ____________________.

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

• apologize • invite • refuse • offer • promise
• deny • suggest

0 'I won't tell anyone. I promise.'
   He ____________________ not to tell anyone.

1 'Shall we go for a pizza?'
   Jane ____________________.

2 'I'm sorry for being late.'
   Martin ____________________.

3 'Do you want to come to my party?'
   Sara ____________________.

4 'I'll help you if you like.'
   She ____________________.

5 'I'm not going to tell you.'
   My brother ____________________.

6 'I didn't break the window.'
   Sam ____________________.
20 Periodo ipotetico e wish (101–104)

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

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

Si usano wish e if only per esprimere:
• un desiderio attuale (I wish I had more money.)
• il desiderio che qualcosa si verifichi o cambi (I wish it would stop raining)
• un desiderio al passato (I wish I'd worked harder.)

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

2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Le frasi si riferiscono a situazioni reali o possibili.
0 If I see (see) Tony, I'll give (give) him your message.
1 If we (miss) the bus, we (be) late.
2 If you (be) hungry, (get) something to eat.
3 If I (have) time later, I (help) you with your work.
4 If you (not understand) the exercise, (ask) the teacher.
5 What (you/do) if it (rain) tomorrow?

3 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Le frasi si riferiscono a situazioni irreali o ipotetiche.
0 If I (have) more money, I'd (get) a new mobile.
1 If I (win) the lottery, I (buy) a house with a big garden.
2 If you (speak) perfect English, you (not need) to study it.
3 If I (have) more free time, I (read) a lot more.

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

4 Non sei contento di queste situazioni. Esprimi un desiderio per ciascuna di esse.
0 It's raining. I wish it wasn't raining.
1 Your computer isn't working.
2 You don't have a scooter.
3 It's Monday morning.
4 It isn't Friday.
5 You didn't pass your driving test.
6 You spent all your money.

5 Completa le frasi usando le espressioni del riquadro.
go to Australia buy a sports car
be able to go to university read more books
go to the beach be the Pope

0 If I could visit any country, I'd go to Australia.
1 If I won the lottery, I'd buy a sports car.
2 If I pass all my exams, I'd be able to go to university.
3 If I had more free time, I'd read more books.
4 If it's nice at the weekend, I'd go to the beach.
5 If I could meet anyone famous, I'd be the Pope.
6 If I could have any job, I'd go to Australia.
Nomi numerabili e non numerabili

I nomi numerabili hanno due forme: singolare e plurale. Si possono usare con a/an o con un numero.

I've got a brother and two sisters.

I nomi non numerabili hanno una sola forma. Non si possono usare con a/an o con un numero.

We need some milk. I love music.

Plurali

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

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

Di norma si usa 's per persone, animali, negozi, le case delle persone ed espressioni di tempo.

This is my brother's school. Good luck in Friday's exam! I'm going to the doctor's. Let's meet at Ben's.

Di norma si usa the ... of ... per gli oggetti (What's the title of the book? My desk is at the back of the class.).

Dopo un nome singolare che termina in -s perché è alla forma plurale, si aggiunge 's senza -s.

This is my parents' room.

Nota che quando un nome termina in -s perché è alla forma plurale, si aggiunge 's senza -s.

This is my parents' room.

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

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2 Scrivi -s quando è necessario.

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3 Scrivi la forma plurale di questi nomi.

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

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

5 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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0 Peter’s house is at the end of this road/this road’s end.
1 Have you read the paper of today/today’s paper?
2 Did you go to the party of Federica/Federica’s party?
3 We always sit at the back of the classroom/classroom’s back.
4 Are you going on the school trip of next week/next week’s school trip?
5 What’s the sister of Tina’s name/the name of the sister of Tina/Tina’s sister’s name?
6 Are you going to Karl’s and Janet’s/Karl and Janet’s wedding?
7 Are those the children’s/childrens’ books?
8 Is this your parents’/parents’ car?
Articoli (110–112)

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

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

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

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

0 A What does your dad do?
   B He's a lawyer.

1 A Have you got _____ laptop?
   B Yes, I have.

2 A Which is your coat?
   B It's _____ red one over there on _____ sofa.

3 A Here's _____ money I borrowed from you last week.
   B Oh, thanks.

4 A Does your country have _____ king or queen?
   B No, it doesn't. It's _____ republic so it has _____ president.

5 A Do you play _____ musical instrument?
   B Yes, I play _____ piano.

6 A We're going to see _____ film tonight. Do you want to come?
   B Which one?
   A Oh, _____ new one with Johnny Depp. I can't remember name of it. We're meeting outside _____ ABC cinema at 7.30.

7 A Have you got _____ computer games console?
   B Yes, I've got two. I've got _____ old one and _____ new one. I prefer _____ new one. _____ games are better.

8 A We stayed in _____ fantastic hotel in Paris. _____ food was amazing, and it had _____ swimming pool on the roof.
   B What was _____ name of _____ hotel? I'll tell my parents. They're thinking of going to Paris for _____ few days in _____ summer.

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

0 A Do you enjoy _____ school?
   B Yes, I do. The lessons are fun.

1 A Would you like a coffee?
   B Yes, thanks.

2 A Do you take _____ milk and _____ sugar?
   B Just _____ milk, please.

3 A What's your favourite colour?
   B _____ blue.

4 A Is _____ tulip the national flower of _____ UK?
   B No, it's _____ rose.

5 A Does your brother live at _____ home?
   B No, he's at _____ university in Rome. He's studying _____ chemistry.

6 A What kind of _____ music do you listen to?
   B Well, _____ 90% of the time I listen to _____ rock. Mostly _____ bands like Green Day and Nirvana. But I occasionally listen to _____ classical music.

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

**UK facts**

0 The population of the UK is about 60 million.

1 London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. It is in the south-east of the country and has an area of 1,600 km².

2 London has a population of about eight million. It is the biggest city in the European Union and the 25th largest city in the world.

3 The UK is a constitutional monarchy, which means it has a monarch. King or Queen lives in Buckingham Palace in the centre of London.

4 The UK also has a Prime Minister, who is the leader of the government. Prime Minister lives at number 10 Downing Street.

5 The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The longest river is the Thames, which flows through London.

6 Football is the national sport. England won the World Cup in 1966. Rugby and cricket are also very popular in the UK.

7 The main celebration in the UK is Christmas. Traditionally, families get together and buy each other presents.

8 The UK is generally quite expensive and everyday expenses such as clothes, food and travel generally cost more than in the rest of Europe.

9 British children go to school from the age of 5 to 16. About 25% stay at school for another two years and then go to university.
Quantificatori (114–118)

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

Some e any

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

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

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

Si usano many e a few con i nomi numerabili (many cars, a few friends), mentre si usano much e a little con i nomi non numerabili (much money, a little rain).

Si usa a lot/lots (of) sia con i nomi numerabili sia con i nomi non numerabili.

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

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

0 A Have you got any decaffeinated coffee?
   B Yes, there’s some in the kitchen cupboard.

1 A Have you got brothers and sisters?
   B Yes, two sisters.

2 A Are there cafés near here?
   B Yes, there are near the river.

3 A Is there good on TV tonight?
   B Yes, there’s a good film on at 9.30.

4 A I haven’t got money for the bus fare.
   B I’m afraid I haven’t got. Sorry.

5 A phoned for you earlier.
   B Yes, they said about a party next weekend. I wrote it down on a piece of paper.

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

0 A How much money have you got on you?
   B Just a few euros.

1 A How students are there in your class?
   B About 25.

2 A Would you like some more coffee?
   B Yes, just .

3 A Did you spend money last night?
   B No, not .

4 A Have you got CDs?
   B Only – 3 or 4, I think. But my mum and dad have got – over 500.

5 A I didn’t know people at the party last night.
   B No, me neither. I just knew people from school.

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

no a few a little a lot of

0 I’ve got about 300 DVDs.
   I’ve got a lot of DVDs .

1 I’ve got a euro on me.
   I’ve got euros .

2 Suzy’s been to about 20 countries.
   Suzy’s been to countries .

3 I’ve got two or three pairs of shoes.
   I’ve got pairs of shoes .

4 I’ve never been to a football match.
   I’ve been to .

5 We spoke for one or two minutes.
   We spoke for minutes .

6 Jim’s got about 5000 songs on his MP3 player.
   Jim’s got songs on his MP3 player .

7 It didn’t rain yesterday.
   We had .

8 It rained for about five minutes yesterday.
   We had .

4 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

0 My sister and both / all do ballet.

1 Let’s get a taxi. There aren’t no / any buses.

2 It’s a secret. Don’t tell anyone / no one.

3 How many / much times have you been to France?

4 I’ve seen each / all the Harry Potter films.

5 Most / Most of Italian people like football.

6 A Did you do every / all your homework?
   B Yes, every / all exercise.

7 A How much / many brothers have you got?
   B Two. They’re each / both younger than me.

8 A Tea or coffee?
   B Neither / None, thanks. I’ve just had a drink.

9 A How shall we get to the party?
   B Well, we can both / either walk or / and go by bike.

10 A Is there many / any wine left?
    B Not any / None, I’m afraid.
24 Pronomi e possessivi (120–124)

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

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

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

1 Completa la tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronomi personali soggetto</th>
<th>Pronomi personali oggetto</th>
<th>Pronomi riflessivi</th>
<th>Aggettivi possessivi</th>
<th>Pronomi possessivi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>they</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>themselves</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Completa le frasi con il pronome complemento oggetto mancante.

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

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

0 A: Is your house number 16? 
B: No, _______. It is number 18.
1 A: Do you know Andrew Jones? 
B: No, but I know _______ brother, Billy.
2 A: Is this Sam and Dave’s house? 
B: No, the door’s blue. _______ door is red.
3 A: Whose is this laptop? 
B: It’s _______. I bought it last week. It’s the same as _______, isn’t it? 
A: Yes, exactly the same. I’m really pleased with it.
4 A: Is this Sarah’s mobile? 
B: No, _______. It is silver. But Roberto’s got a black one like that. Maybe it’s _______.
5 A: Have you seen _______ shoes? I can’t find them. 
B: There are some shoes under the table. Are they _______? 
A: No, they’re not _______. They’re Alison’s.
6 A: Can I borrow _______ bike to cycle to town? 
B: Yes, of course. But what’s wrong with _______? 
A: Oh, mine’s got a flat tyre.

4 Completa le frasi usando il pronome riflessivo corretto.

0 No one helped me with my homework. I did it _______. 
1 Let me introduce _______: I’m Giorgio. 
2 She hasn’t had a skiing lesson in her life. She taught _______. 
3 I made the tiramisu _______. I didn’t buy it. 
4 Don’t blame _______. It wasn’t your fault. 
5 We really enjoyed _______ at the party. It was great. 
6 Carla and Jacob fixed the computer _______. No one helped them.

5 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

0 Which seats are _______ / our / ours? 
1 Is this _______ / your / yours bag? 
2 Is this mobile _______ / your / yourselves? 
3 I installed the new software _______ / me / mine / myself. 
4 Can you help _______ / us / our, please? I think _______ / ourselves / us / we are lost. 
5 This isn’t _______ / me / mine / my coffee. Is it _______ / your / yours / yourself? 
6 I cut _______ / me / myself / mine while I was shaving this morning. 
7 If you see Martin, can you ask _______ / he / his / him to call _______ / myself / my / me? 
8 Did you say _______ / you / your / yours wanted Angela’s email address? Well, I’ve got _______ / her / hers / her brother’s email address, but I haven’t got _______ / her / hers.
25 Preposizioni (126–128, 130–134)

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

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

1 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

0 There's a vase on the table.
1 ________________________________
2 ________________________________
3 ________________________________
4 ________________________________
5 ________________________________

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

0 I was born ______ in Rome ______ (place)
1 I was born ______ ______ (year)
2 My birthday is ______ ______ (month)
3 My birthday is ______ ______ (date)
4 I live ______ ______ (place)
5 My school is ______ ______ (street)
6 I go to school ______ ______ (start time + finish time)
7 Last weekend, I went ______ ______ (place)
8 I usually go to bed ______ ______ (time)

4 Completa le frasi usando la preposizione corretta.

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

5 Abbina l’inizio e la fine delle frasi.

0 I believe ______
1 I'm interested ______
2 I generally listen ______
3 I generally spend money ______
4 I'm afraid ______
5 I'm good ______
6 I dream ______
7 I'm fed up ______
8 I'm proud ______

9 a to rock music.
10 b at tennis.
11 c in miracles.
12 d of spiders.
13 e on clothes.
14 f of winning the lottery.
15 g in astronomy.
16 h of passing my exams.
17 i with this weather.
26 Phrasal verbs (136–137)

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

Alcuni phrasal verbs sono intransitivi e non reggono un complemento.

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

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

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

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

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

1 Completa le frasi con un phrasal verb dei riquadri.

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

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

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

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

do without look after look into take after

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

2 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

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

0 Bomb _______ in city centre. 20 injured
1 Presidential visit _______ due to security concern
2 Police _______ football corruption
3 Man _______ on round-the-world swim
4 President _______ work after two weeks in hospital
5 Public advised to _______ coffee consumption
27 Aggettivi (139–148)

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

1 Riscrivi e unisci le frasi in modo che il significato non cambii.
0 We live in a house. It's modern. We live in a modern house.
1 I've got a bike. It's red.
2 I've got a laptop. It's new.
3 They live in a village. It's very small.
4 I bought some apples. They're delicious.
5 I met a girl last night. She's beautiful.

2 Scrivi le domande usando i suggerimenti dati e la forma corretta di be.
0 How was the exhibition? was it interesting? it / interesting
1 I like your shoes. they / new
2 How was your holiday? the weather / good
3 Why did you go to bed early? you / tired
4 How was the restaurant? it / expensive
5 How was school today? the exam / OK

3 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza delle parole in corsivo.
0 Italy is bigger than the UK.
1 Football is more popular than rugby.
2 The Coliseum is older than the Pantheon.
3 Gold is more expensive than silver.
4 Italy is more beautiful than the UK.
5 Skiing is more dangerous than ice skating.
6 Fruit is better than sweets.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>big</th>
<th>big</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>poisonous</th>
<th>valuable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>country</td>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>painting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planet</td>
<td>river</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system.
1 The Po is the longest river in Italy.
2 Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK.
3 Ukraine is the most beautiful country in Europe.
4 La Gioconda is the most beautiful painting in the world.
5 The tree frog is the most poisonous animal in the world.

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

0 The UK is smaller than Italy.
1 The UK is bigger than Italy.
2 The UK is hotter than Italy.
3 The UK is more expensive than Italy.
4 The UK has more mountains than Italy.
5 The UK is better at football than Italy.

6 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

0 Harriet's got brown hair / hair brown.
1 I've got a red bike / a bike red.
2 The film was bored / boring.
3 She lives in a beautiful Tuscan / Tuscan beautiful villa.
4 Let's not go swimming. The sea is too / enough cold.
5 I'm not enough rich / rich enough to buy a sports car.
6 Phew! It's such hot / so hot today.
7 It's such a lovely day / so lovely a day.
8 I'm not interested / interesting in football.
9 Canada is more big / more bigger / bigger than the USA.
10 Books are better / more better / more good than films.
11 I'm not going out tonight. I'm such tired / too tired / tired enough.
12 Is dinner ready / Is ready dinner / Ready is dinner?
28 Avverbi (150–155)

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

1 Riscrivi le frasi aggiungendo gli avverbi nella posizione corretta.

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

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

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

6 J: Are good at maths? S: Not very.
7 J: Are you hungry? S: Yes, really hungry.
8 J: Do you speak German well? S: Quite.
9 J: Do you like football? S: Yes, a lot.
10 J: Are your parents strict? S: Yes, very.
11 J: Can you surf? S: Yes, quite well.
13 J: Do you play the guitar? S: Yes, badly.
14 J: Do you speak Italian? S: Yes, fluently.

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

0 I finished lunch a few minutes ago.
   I’ve just had lunch.
1 It hasn’t stopped raining yet.
   It’s raining.
2 I saw the film before.
   I’ve seen the film.
3 Have you finished using the computer?
   Are you finished using the computer?
4 Thomas arrived a few seconds ago.
   Thomas has arrived.
5 I still haven’t sent the email.
   I haven’t sent the email.
29 Frasi relative (157–161)

Ci sono due tipi di frasi relative.

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

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

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

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

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

This is the church where my parents got married.

Christmas is a time when families get together.

Si usa una frase relativa esplicativa per dare informazioni supplementari, non essenziali, su qualcuno o qualcosa. Si usa il pronome relativo who (per le persone) e which (per le cose). Non si usa that nelle frasi relative esplicative.

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

1 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

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

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

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

0 What’s a vegetarian?
   It’s someone who doesn’t eat meat.
1 What’s a journalist?
2 What’s a firewall?
   It protects your computer.
3 What’s an omnivore?
4 What’s an atheist?
5 What’s a thermometer?
6 What’s a babysitter?

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

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

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

0 I did some homework last night. It was very difficult.
   I did some homework last night, which was very difficult.
1 I went skiing at the weekend. It was great fun.
2 I live with Sam and Dave. They are also students.
3 She’s from Surinam. It’s a small country in South America.
4 I failed my exam. It was a disaster.
5 I bought the car for €2000. It’s pretty cheap.
6 My favourite actor is Orlando Bloom. He’s British actually.
30 Coesione (163–166)

Si usano le congiunzioni per collegare le idee e azioni all’interno di una frase. Ecco alcuni esempi:
• espressioni di frequenza: first, then, next, finally, after that, before, after, while, when

  First turn left, then cross the bridge.

  Before you leave, turn off the lights.
• ‘addizione’: and, as well, too, also, in addition, furthermore

  I like coffee and I like tea as well.
• contrasto: but, though, yet, however, despite

  I drink coffee but I don’t like tea.

  It’s the capital. However, it’s not the biggest city.
• finalità: so (that), for, in order to

  I’m leaving now so I can get the bus.
• causa: because (of), due to

  We were late because of the traffic.
• conseguenza: so, therefore, then

  We missed the bus, so we were late.

1 Completa le istruzioni usando le parole dei riquadri.

  after finally first when

  Making a cup of instant coffee

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

  after that finally first next

  Using an ATM

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

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

  also and as well as too

  0 I’ve got an acoustic ___and___ an electric guitar.

  1 I listen to rock. I ___listen to punk.

  2 I listen to rock – and punk ___.

  3 I play the guitar ___ the piano.

  also as well as well as

  4 We went shopping. Carla came with us ___.

  5 We ___ went for lunch.

  6 I bought a shirt ___ some jeans.

  but despite though

  7 We went for a walk ___ the rain.

  8 The weather was terrible. We had a great time, ___.

  9 I’d love to join you, ____. I’ve already eaten.

  yet however despite

  10 The players appealed for a penalty. The referee, ____, disagreed.

  11 being 2–0 ahead at half-time, Udinese lost the game 3–2.

  12 Liverpool played very well for 90 minutes, ___ they didn’t score.

3 Completa le risposte usando una parola di ciascun riquadro.

  because because of due to for so so

  bad weather the snow we had to walk

  I’m tired you don’t get cold

  opening bottles of wine

  0 A Why was the game postponed?

      B ____________.

  1 A What’s a corkscrew?

      B It’s ____________.

  2 A You’re late!

      B Sorry. We missed the bus, ____________.

  3 A Why is the flight delayed?

      B I think it’s ____________.

      0 Fog, I think.

  4 A I’m going for a walk.

      B It’s freezing. Take your coat ____________.

  5 A Why are you going to bed?

      B ____________.

4 Scegli l’alternativa corretta.

  0 She plays the piano ___as well as___ the violin.

  1 Turn left at the traffic lights and turn then / then turn right.

  2 I’ll say goodbye before leave / before I leave.

  3 I like jazz and I as well / also like classical music.

  4 We’re going for a pizza. Do you want to come too / in addition?

  5 But I love rugby / I love rugby but I don’t like football.

  6 We wanted to go for a picnic. It was raining, but / though.

  7 Tom did no work for his exams, despite / yet he passed them all.

  8 I enjoyed the party however / despite feeling a little ill.

  9 He’s a multi-millionaire. Despite / However, he drives an old car.

  10 Here’s my phone number for / so you can call me later.

  11 I didn’t have lunch because / because of I wasn’t hungry.

  12 I didn’t have any money, then / so I couldn’t get a taxi.

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