<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
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<td>1 Meeting people</td>
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<td>2 Making suggestions</td>
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<td>3 Ordering food and drink</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Shopping for clothes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
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<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Young British Royals</td>
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<td>The British sports calendar</td>
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<td>Pancake Day</td>
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<td>May Day</td>
<td>20</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam Skills</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Reading</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wh- questions</td>
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<td>Wordlist</td>
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<td>Map</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Leggi e ascolta i dialoghi (1–3).
Abbinali alle figure (a–c).

1  A Hi, I’m James. What’s your name?  
   B My name’s Marta.  
   A Where are you from?  
   B I’m from Italy.

2  A Hello, Toby. How are you?  
   B I’m very well, thanks. And you?  
   A I’m fine, thanks.

3  A See you later, Sam!  
   B Bye, Rachel!

2 Abbina le espressioni (1–3) a quelle (a–c) con lo stesso significato.

1 a I’m…  
   b Bye!

2 a My name’s…  
   b Hi

3 a See you later!  
   b Bye!

3 Studia le espressioni utili nel riquadro. Poi ascolta e ripeti i dialoghi dell’Es.1.

Meeting friends
How are you?
I’m very well, thanks. 😊
I’m fine, thanks. 😊
I’m not bad, thanks. 😊

4 In coppie, esercitatevi con i dialoghi dell’Es.1. Usate i vostri nomi.  

5 Osserva la figura e leggi il dialogo sotto. Quali due persone non si conoscono?

a Jo and Sally  

b Mark and Sally

6 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

Mark Hello, Jo. This is Sally.  
Jo Nice to meet you, Sally.  
Sally Nice to meet you, Jo.

7 Ascolta le espressioni e scegli la risposta giusta: a o b.

1 a I’m 12 years old.  
   b I’m fine, thanks.

2 a Nice to meet you.  
   b Bye!

3 a I’m Italian.  
   b My name’s Pietro.

4 a And you?  
   b I’m from Italy.

5 a Bye!  
   b I’m fine, thanks.

8 In gruppi di tre, esercitatevi a presentarvi. Usate i vostri nomi.  

1 Completa il dialogo con le parole nel riquadro. Poi ascolta e controlla le risposte.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>half-past four</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Shall we go 1 ______ at the weekend?
B That’s a good idea. When shall we go?
A Let’s go on Sunday 2 ______ half-past six.
B Oh, I’m sorry, I can’t. I’m busy 3 ______ Sunday evening. How about 4 ______?
A OK. What time?
B Let’s meet at 5 ______.
A Great. 6 ______ shall we meet?
B At the sports centre.
A OK.

2 Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.

3 Ascolta le conversazioni e scegli l’alternativa giusta per completare la tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Owen and Kate</th>
<th>Andrew and Matt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>play 1 tennis / football</td>
<td>play 4 the guitar / a new computer game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>on Sunday at 2 eleven / two o’clock</td>
<td>on 5 Friday / Saturday at five o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>at the 3 sports centre / school</td>
<td>at 6 Matt’s / Andrew’s house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Studia le espressioni utili nel riquadro.

Making suggestions
Shall we (go / play / have / ecc.)…?
That’s a good idea.
When / What time / Where shall we meet?
Let’s meet at (ten o’clock), on (Friday)
I’m sorry, I can’t. I’m busy in the (morning / afternoon / evening).
How about…

5 Osserva le figure. In coppie, esercitatevi a prendere accordi, seguendo la traccia.

A Let’s go shopping tomorrow.
B That’s a good idea. When shall we meet?

go shopping
play basketball
go to a disco
watch a film
1 **Osserva le figure. Scrivi i numeri (1–6) nella casella giusta sul menu del Cookies Café.**

![Image of six food items]

2 **Ascolta e controlla le risposte. Poi riascolta e scrivi i prezzi sul menu.**

**Cookies Café**

**COLD food**

- **Sandwiches**
  - Cheese and onion \(\checkmark\)
  - Ham and cheese
  - BLT (Bacon, lettuce and tomato)
  - Roast beef £

- **Salads**
  - Tuna and tomato
  - Chicken and parmesan £ 3.95

**HOT food**

- **Soup** please ask £
- **Baked potatoes**
  - Cheese and beans \(\checkmark\)
  - Beef chilli £ 4.25
- **Burgers**
  - Beef, Chicken, Vegetarian \(\checkmark\)
  - £

**DESSERTS**

- Chocolate brownies
- Apple pie and ice cream £

**DRINKS**

- **Hot drinks**
  - Cappuccino
  - Tea £
  - £

- **Cold drinks**
  - Cola
  - Mineral water
  - Orange juice £

\(\checkmark\) = vegetarian dish

3 **Ascolta i dialoghi e scegli la risposta giusta: a o b.**

1 Ellie orders
   - a a cappuccino
   - b a cappuccino and a chocolate brownie

2 Jack orders
   - a a vegetarian burger and orange juice
   - b a vegetarian burger and mineral water

3 Tom orders
   - a tomato soup and orange juice
   - b tomato soup and tea

4 Sophie orders
   - a a cheese and onion sandwich and tea
   - b a ham and cheese sandwich and tea

4 **Completa il dialogo con le frasi nel riquadro. Poi ascolta e controlla le risposte.**

**Ordering food and drink**

Puoi sentir dire:
- Can I help you?
- Anything else?
- That’s five pounds forty-five.

Potresti dire:
- Can I have…?
- How much is that?
- Here you are.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A | Hi. | B | A tuna and tomato salad, please. | A 2
| B |   | B | Yes. 3____________ an orange juice, please? | B
| A | OK. | B |   | A 5____________, please.
| B |   | B |   | B 6____________, Thanks.

5 **Ascolta e ripeti il dialogo.**

6 **In coppie, esercitatevi a ripetere il dialogo. Poi ordinate cibi e bevande diversi dal menu.**
1 Osserva la figura. Che articoli di vestiario vedi?

2 Ascolta i dialoghi (1–4) e abbinali alle persone (a–d) nella figura.

1 __________
   Assistant Can I help you?
   Boy No, thanks. I’m just looking.
2 __________
   Assistant What do you think?
   Girl They’re too big. Have you got a smaller size?
   Assistant Yes, I think so. I’ll check.
3 __________
   Boy Excuse me. Can I try this on?
   Assistant Yes, of course.
   Boy Where are the changing rooms?
   Assistant They’re over there, next to the cash desk.
4 __________
   Girl Excuse me, have you got this in medium, please?
   Assistant No, I’m sorry, we haven’t. We’ve got a blue one in medium.
   Girl How much is it?
   Assistant It’s cheaper than the green one. It’s £9.99.
   Girl Great. I’ll take it.

3 Ascolta e ripeti i dialoghi.

4 Ascolta i dialoghi e scegli l’alternativa giusta per completare le frasi.

1 The first T-shirt is too 1big / small. The assistant 2has got / hasn’t got a large T-shirt. The boy 3doesn’t buy / buys the T-shirt.
2 The jeans cost 4£15 / £50. The girl 5doesn’t buy / buys them. She also buys a 6skirt / shirt.

5 Studia le espressioni utili nel riquadro. Poi, in coppie, scrivete due dialoghi come nell’Es. 2.

Shopping for clothes
A = Assistant   C = Customer
A Can I help you?
C Can I try (this / these) on?
A Yes, of course.
C Where are the changing rooms?
A Over there, next to (the cash desk).
C Have you got (this / these) in (small / medium / large)?
A No, I’m sorry, we haven’t.
A What do you think?
C (It’s / They’re) fine. I’ll take (it / them).

6 In coppie, esercitatevi a fare i vostri dialoghi. Studente A: tu sei il commesso. Studente B: tu sei il cliente. Poi scambiatevi i ruoli.
This is the United Kingdom!

There are four countries in the United Kingdom. England, Scotland and Wales are on one island and Northern Ireland is on a different island.

1. **Loch Ness**
   - Scotland has got lots of mountains, lochs (lakes) and castles. Loch Ness is famous all over the world for its monster!

2. **Liverpoo and Manchester**
   - In the north of England, Liverpool and Manchester are big cities. The Lake District is a very beautiful area with lakes and mountains.

3. **The Giant’s Causeway**
   - In Northern Ireland there are mountains, cathedrals, castles and lakes. The Giant’s Causeway is on the coast.

4. **Mount Snowdon**
   - In North Wales there are mountains. Mount Snowdon is 1085 metres high. The city of Cardiff is on the coast in South Wales.

5. **London**
   - London is the capital city of the UK. There are over 12 million people in London and its suburbs. Buckingham Palace and Big Ben are famous tourist attractions.
2 Rileggi le informazioni e osserva la cartina. Completa la tabella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Where?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loch Ness</td>
<td>in <strong>Scotland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lake District</td>
<td>in the 1 _______________ of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Giant’s Causeway</td>
<td>on the coast of 2 __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Snowdon</td>
<td>in North 3 _______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Ben</td>
<td>in 4 _______________, in England</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Rileggi le informazioni. Le frasi sono True (T) o False (F)? Correggi le frasi false.

*F – There are four countries in the United Kingdom.*

1 Loch Ness is famous for its monster.
2 Liverpool and Manchester are big cities in the south of England.
3 The south of England is famous for mountains.
4 Mount Snowdon is in Scotland.
5 Buckingham Palace and Big Ben are in London.

4 Completa le frasi su queste persone famose del Regno Unito. Scrivi il nome della loro nazione.

**Duffy**
Duffy is a singer. She’s from Nefyn, in **Wales**.

**Liam Neeson**
Liam Neeson is a film star. He’s in *Clash of the Titans*. He’s from Ballymena, in 2 __________.

**J.K. Rowling**
J.K. Rowling is the author of the *Harry Potter* books. She’s from a town near Bristol, in 1 __________.

**Ewan McGregor**
Ewan McGregor is a film star, too. He’s in *The Ghost Writer*. He’s from Crieff, in 3 __________.

5 **Project** Prepara un poster su persone e luoghi in Italia.

Write about
► places with mountains, lakes, beaches and cathedrals
► some famous people from different parts of Italy
British homes

There are many different types of home in the UK. Most people live in houses, but about 15% of people live in flats.

a. A flat is a group of rooms, usually on one floor of a house or big building.

b. A detached house is not joined to another house and is usually quite big.

c. A terraced house is part of a line of houses which are all joined together.

d. A semi-detached house is joined to another house on one side.

e. A cottage is a small house in the countryside, not in a town.

f. A bungalow has only one floor, with no rooms upstairs.

4 Ascolta e scegli l’alternativa giusta per completare il brano.

Jack lives in a **semi-detached** / **detached house**. It’s over **200** / **200** years old and it **has got / hasn’t got** a garden.

Jack’s sister lives in a **terraced house** / **flat**. It’s got a **garden / balcony**.

Jack’s grandparents live in a **bungalow** / **flat**. It’s got 2 **one bedroom / two bedrooms**.
This is a photo of me and my family. My brother, Robert, lives in London because he’s studying at university, but I live with my parents and my sisters Jilly and Amber, in Canterbury. Canterbury is in the south-east of England. It’s very famous for its cathedral. We live in a large detached house. There are two floors – downstairs, there’s a living room, a dining room, a kitchen and a toilet. Upstairs, there are three bedrooms and a bathroom.

We usually eat in the kitchen in the week, and at the weekends we eat in the dining room. In the living room we watch TV or play games. There’s central heating and there’s a carpet on the floor, so it’s warm in the winter.

I’ve got my own bedroom, upstairs. It’s really pretty. It’s lilac and I’ve got a blue carpet and blue curtains.

Outside, there’s a garage for our car. There’s also a big garden behind the house and when it’s warm we often eat outside – luckily Canterbury often has very good weather in the summer. This is quite unusual for England!

### The Price family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of home</th>
<th>Downstairs</th>
<th>Upstairs</th>
<th>Outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>kitchen</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6** Leggi di nuovo la descrizione di Ella e rispondi alle domande.  
Where does the Price family live?

*In Canterbury, in the south-east of England.*

1. How many people live in the house?
2. Which rooms do the family eat in?
3. What does the family do in the living room?
4. What helps the house to stay warm?
5. What’s Ella’s bedroom like?
6. When do they eat outside?

**7** Project  Scrivi una descrizione delle abitazioni in Italia.

Write about

- different types of Italian homes
- some differences between Italian and British homes
- a description of your home
The British Royal Family is changing and the new generation of Royals is different. Their lives are always interesting to British people and there are often stories about them in the newspapers!

William Arthur Philip Louis Windsor
Born: 21.06.82
Prince William is a very famous young Royal. He's very tall and good-looking with blonde hair and blue eyes, and he looks like his mother, Princess Diana. William is very popular with British people. There are hundreds of websites about him and he gets thousands of letters every month!
When he isn’t working, William’s got normal hobbies. He likes going to the cinema, eating out in restaurants and doing lots of sport. His favourite sports include football, swimming and rugby. He rides a motorbike and he likes R&B music, too. He's also learning Swahili, an African language.

Henry Charles Albert David Windsor
Born: 15.09.84
Prince Henry is usually called Prince Harry. He’s tall and he’s got red hair and green eyes. In the future, Harry wants to work for lots of charities, like his mother, Princess Diana.
At the moment, Harry is in the army. He hasn’t got much free time because the army is hard work. When he isn’t working, he plays golf and goes out with friends. He can also ride horses very well, and he’s an excellent polo player. He plays in polo competitions with his father, Prince Charles.

Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips
Born: 15.05.81
Zara is Princess Anne’s daughter. Her name means ‘bright as the dawn’. She’s pretty and she’s got blonde hair and blue eyes, so there are always lots of pictures of her in the British newspapers!
Zara’s family loves horses. Her parents were in the Olympic Games and Zara’s training because she wants to ride in the Olympics, too. She rides horses every day at her home in Gloucestershire. She also plays hockey and she likes listening to music. And what about friends? She’s got lots of them, including her cousins, William and Harry. They often go out together!
3 Completa i moduli con le informazioni del brano.

Name: Prince William
Birthday: 21st June
Description: He’s tall and he’s got red hair.
Sport: football, swimming and rugby.

Name: Zara Phillips
Birthday: 9
Description: He’s tall and he’s got red hair.
Sport: playing polo

5 Leggi il factfile su un altro giovane reale. Poi completa il brano.

FACTFILE
Peter Mark Andrew Phillips

Personal information
born: 15th November 1977
sister: Zara
mother: Princess Anne

Physical description
short brown hair, blue eyes, tall and good-looking

Free time
good at sport – plays rugby, loves motor racing

At the moment?
working for a bank in Hong Kong

Peter Mark Andrew Phillips
Born: 15.11.77

Peter Phillips is Zara’s brother and Princess Anne’s 1. He’s got 2 and blue eyes, and he’s 3 and good-looking. Like his sister and his parents, Peter is good at sport. He plays 4 and loves 5 . At the moment, he’s 6 for a bank.

4 Rileggi il brano e rispondi alle domande.
Which sports does Prince William like?
He likes football, swimming and rugby.
1 Which language is Prince William learning?
2 What does Prince Harry want to do?
3 Where does Prince Harry work at the moment?
4 Who does Prince Harry play polo with?
5 What does Zara want to do?
6 What is the family relationship between Zara and Prince William?

6 Ascolta e controlla le risposte.

7 Project Cerca delle informazioni su un/a giovane famoso/a in Italia. Usa le intestazioni del factfile dell’Es.5 per preparare le note. Poi usa il modello sopra per stendere il brano.
1 Cosa sai del cibo nel Regno Unito? In coppie, fatevi le domande e rispondete.
1 What time do people eat?
2 What traditional food is there?
3 What types of fast food are popular?
4 What drinks are popular?

2 Leggi le affermazioni sul cibo nel Regno Unito. In coppie, decidete se ritenete che siano vere.

1 Lots of people have ‘afternoon tea’ at 4 o’clock.
2 There are lots of traditional British dishes.
3 Fish and chips is the country’s favourite meal.
4 There aren’t many restaurants.
5 British people often have sandwiches for lunch.
6 Tea is a very popular drink.

3 Ascolta e leggi l’articolo. Le affermazioni dell’Es.2 sono True (T) o False (F)? Correggi le frasi false.
1 Lots of people have ‘afternoon tea’ at 4 o’clock.
   F – Afternoon tea is unusual now.

British Food

Bacon and eggs is a traditional breakfast in the UK, but it isn’t common now. Some people have a cooked breakfast at the weekend but most people don’t have time in the week. Toast, cereal and fruit are popular.

Breakfast is between 7 and 9 a.m. and lunch is between 12 and 1.30 p.m. The British tradition of ‘afternoon tea’ – tea, sandwiches and cakes – at 4 o’clock is unusual now. The main meal of the day is dinner in the evening, usually between 6 and 8 p.m.

There are lots of traditional kinds of food in the UK – roast beef, turkey at Christmas, pies, fish and chips and, of course, English breakfasts. People from many different cultures live in the UK so British people also love food from other countries. The country’s favourite dish is... curry!
4 **Rispondi alle domande.**

What do many people have for breakfast in the UK?

*They have toast, cereal and fruit.*

1. What is ‘afternoon tea’?
2. When do British people have their main meal?
3. What are four traditional types of British food?
4. What is the UK’s favourite dish?
5. What types of restaurant are common in the UK?
6. What is a very popular snack for children in the UK? How many packets do they eat every year?

---

5 **Leggi l’e-mail di Robbie. Scegli la parola giusta per completare ogni spazio: a, b o c.**

Some people think that British people eat terrible food, but that isn’t true! This is my typical day …

For breakfast, I usually **a** have some cereal, toast and orange juice at about 8 a.m. My parents always drink tea, but I prefer coffee.

I have lunch at school at about 1 p.m. I usually have some fish or a pizza. **b**’s always hot food at school.

When I get home, I have a snack – **c** fruit or crisps. In the evening, Mum and Dad **a** dinner. We have some meat and vegetables or pasta at about 7 p.m. **c** Italian food.

Weekends are different. On Saturdays, we often have bacon and eggs for breakfast – delicious! **b** the evening we sometimes eat out or we order a take-away meal.

At lunchtime on Sundays, we always **c** together at about 2 p.m. and we usually have roast chicken.

---

6 **Rileggi l’e-mail. Completa la tabella con ciò che mangia Robbie.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in the week</th>
<th>at weekends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 **Copia la tabella. In gruppi di tre, completatela con il cibo che si mangia in Italia.**

8 **Project** Usa la vostra tabella per scrivere un’e-mail a Robbie sul cibo in Italia.

**Write about**

- Italian food: fact and fiction
- when you eat
- who cooks
People in the UK love sport: football, cricket, rugby, tennis and more! Every year there are lots of competitions.

In January, the Six Nations rugby tournament starts, with teams from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France and Italy.

In March, there’s the Grand National in Liverpool. It’s a horse race with over 50 horses. Over 600 million people around the world watch the race on TV and lots of people bet money on a horse.

In April, 250,000 people watch the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race on the River Thames in London – a tradition since 1829. The two teams are students from Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The FA (Football Association) Cup is an exciting football competition in England. Over 650 teams play and the FA Cup final is at Wembley Stadium in London, in May.

At the end of June, there’s a world-famous tennis tournament, Wimbledon. It’s in South London and it lasts two weeks. It’s in the summer but it always rains at Wimbledon! The prize for the winner is over £800,000.

In the summer, there are cricket matches all over the UK. Thirty-two teams from different counties play in the Trophy cricket competition and the Trophy final is in London in August.

High Spirits Digital
2 Completala la tabella con le informazioni nel brano.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event?</th>
<th>Sport?</th>
<th>When?</th>
<th>Where?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Grand National</td>
<td>horse racing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>in 2 ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race</td>
<td>rowing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>on the 4 ___________ ___________ in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the FA Cup final</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>at 7 ___________ ___________ in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimbledon</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>in 10 ___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Rileggi il brano e rispondi alle domande.

Which countries play in the Six Nations tournament?

England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France and Italy.

1 How many people watch the Grand National on TV?
2 How many football teams play in the FA Cup?
3 How long is the Wimbledon tennis competition?
4 How much is the top prize at Wimbledon?
5 How many teams play in the Trophy cricket competition?

4 In gruppi di tre, scrivete un breve calendario degli eventi sportivi in Italia.

In May, there’s the Giro d’Italia. It’s a cycling competition.

5 Leggi l’e-mail di Sally alla sua amica Alessandra. Completala con le domande (a– d).

What sports do you do at your school?

a What sports do you watch on TV?
b What sports do you do in your free time?
c What’s your favourite sport?
d What are the top sports in Italy?

Hi Alessandra,

I’m at school. It’s lunchtime and our next lesson is P.E. At our school we do sport for two hours every week. We play netball and football and do gymnastics. What sports do you do at your school? My favourite sport is netball – it’s similar to basketball.

Lots of children also do sport outside school. The top three sports in the UK are swimming, cycling and football.

In my free time, I go swimming on Saturday mornings with my family. I’ve got a bicycle and I go cycling with my friends.

My favourite football team is Chelsea, but I never go to football matches. It’s too expensive! I watch football on TV.

Write soon!

Love,

Sally

6 In coppie, fatevi le domande dell’Es.5 e rispondete.

7 Project Con le risposte dell’Es.6, scrivi un’e-mail a Sally sullo sport in Italia. Usa la sua e-mail come modello.
Christmas starts early in the UK with Christmas shopping! In October there are TV advertisements for food and presents. In November people buy Christmas cards. British people send over 2,000 million Christmas cards every year!

At the beginning of December children get an advent calendar. These are calendars with a different 'door' for every day of the month until Christmas Eve – 24 in total. When you open each door, there's a picture or some chocolate.

Twelve days before Christmas Day people decorate their Christmas tree. Every year British people buy about 7 million Christmas trees!

24th December is Christmas Eve. In the evening some people go to church and sing carols – traditional Christmas songs. Children hang up stockings for their presents and leave a drink for Father Christmas and a carrot for his reindeer.

25th December is Christmas Day! In the morning people open their presents. Lunch is usually around 1 o'clock and it's called Christmas dinner. It's usually a roast – turkey, potatoes and vegetables. Every year the British cook 11 million turkeys on Christmas Day! At 3 o'clock the Queen speaks on television. For the rest of the day many people play games, watch TV and enjoy their presents.

Boxing Day is 26th December. Lots of people visit relatives, relax or watch football on television. And, of course, the shops are open again.

Happy Christmas!

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In my family, we...

Project

In Italy on Christmas Eve, we...

We don’t...

In my family, we...

In coppia, parlate del Natale a casa vostra. Quali somiglianze e differenze ci sono con il Natale nel Regno Unito?

In Italy on Christmas Eve, we...

We don’t...

In my family, we...

Project

Scrivi una descrizione di come trascorrì il Natale a casa tua. Includi alcune tradizioni natalizie italiane.
Scottish people like Christmas, but they love New Year!
In Scotland, 31st December is called Hogmanay and it’s a very important celebration.

Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen have big street parties. On Hogmanay, in Edinburgh, over 100,000 people have a party in the centre of the city. There is music, singing, dancing and fireworks.

There are some special traditions in Scotland. It’s lucky if a tall, dark man comes to your house after midnight. He brings you some coal and you give him a drink. It’s called ‘first footing’ because the man is the ‘first foot’ in your house on 1st January.

At midnight there are fireworks and people kiss! There is also a traditional song called ‘Auld Lang Syne’. It’s a song about friends from the past and the future.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

In other places in Scotland there are different traditions. In the Orkney Islands in the north of Scotland, there is the New Year Ba’ game on 1st January. This is a big game, similar to rugby but with over 200 players!

Hogmanay is a very big celebration in Scotland and on 1st January people are very tired. But Scottish people are very lucky – 2nd January is a national holiday in Scotland, too!
Hi! I’m Ben and I’m from Olney, in England. Today is Pancake Day!

Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is six and a half weeks before Easter. It’s a tradition to finish all the eggs and milk before Lent. **On Shrove Tuesday, people eat pancakes.**

I love making pancakes. **My dad throws them in the air to cook the other side and they sometimes fall on the floor!** I like them with lemon juice and sugar – they’re delicious. This is my dad’s recipe for perfect pancakes:

1. Mix the flour, milk, egg and salt.
2. Cook the pancakes in a hot frying pan with butter.
3. Put lemon juice and sugar on the pancakes.

Our town is famous because every year **there’s a pancake race in Olney.** The race is only for women and is 380 metres long. The women run to the church with a frying pan and a hot pancake in it. They throw the pancake in the air three times and they can’t drop it. The verger of Olney kisses the winner!
1 Completa il brano con le didascalie. Poi ascolta e controlla le risposte. 

Easter is in March or April. Children have a school holiday for two weeks and there are national holidays on Good Friday and Easter Monday. Some families go away at this time.

On Good Friday people eat 1 ______________. These are buns with a cross on the top. People eat them with butter.

Some people go to church on Easter Sunday, but for children Easter means eggs — chocolate eggs! British people love chocolate and on Easter Sunday children get big chocolate 2 ______________, with sweets in them. Some families have 3 ______________. Parents hide painted eggs or small chocolate eggs in the garden and children look for them.

During the Easter weekend towns are very busy because everyone is on holiday. There are lots of different celebrations all over the country. Some places in the north of England have 4 ______________ competitions. People roll eggs down a hill and the egg that rolls the furthest is the winner!

When is Easter?

Easter is in March or April.

1 Which days are national holidays at Easter?
2 What do people eat on Good Friday?
3 What do children get at Easter?
4 Where do children look for eggs on an Easter egg hunt?
5 What sort of eggs do children look for?

2 Leggi il brano. Trova due cose che si mangiano nel Regno Unito a Pasqua.

3 Rileggi il brano e rispondi alle domande. 

When is Easter?

Easter is in March or April.

1 Which days are national holidays at Easter?
2 What do people eat on Good Friday?
3 What do children get at Easter?
4 Where do children look for eggs on an Easter egg hunt?
5 What sort of eggs do children look for?

4 In coppie, parlate della Pasqua in Italia. Che somiglianze e differenze ci sono con la Pasqua nel Regno Unito?

In Italy we have a school holiday for...

We don’t eat hot cross buns but we eat...

On Easter Sunday Italian people...

A special tradition in Italy is...

5 Project Scrivi una descrizione della Pasqua in Italia. Includi delle tradizioni particolari di alcune città.
Ascolta e leggi il brano e scrivi le tradizioni del Primo Maggio nel Regno Unito sotto la foto giusta (1–3).

Morris dancers  singing at the top of the Bell Tower  maypole dancing

Completa le frasi con le cifre nel brano.

1. There was a maypole near Covent Garden until 1710.
2. The maypole in the centre of London was _______ metres high.
3. About _______ people go to the centre of Oxford on May Day.
4. Magdalen Bell Tower in Oxford is _______ metres high.
5. At _______ o’clock the choir sings at the top of Magdalen Bell Tower.
6. Morris dancing is over _______ years old.

In coppie, fate una lista delle tradizioni particolari del Primo Maggio di alcune città in Italia.

Project
Scrivi un’e-mail ad un amico inglese spiegando cosa si fa il Primo Maggio in Italia. Usa queste frasi:

In Italy 1st May is called...
In my town there is / are...
I go...
Italian people also...
1 Osserva il brano e le figure. A quale club appartengono i ragazzi?

2 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Rileggi attentamente il brano e rispondi alle domande.

- What time do lessons start at Compton Secondary School?
  
  _They start at nine o’clock._

- What happens at quarter past eight?

- What do the school breakfasts include?

- Who prepares the school breakfasts?

- What does the Head think about the Breakfast Club?

- Why do the children like the Breakfast Club?

- What do you think of this idea?

- What do you have for breakfast?

---

The Breakfast Club

Lessons at our school – Compton Secondary School – start at nine o’clock in the morning. But we always arrive at school at quarter past eight. We go to the school ‘Breakfast Club’. At Breakfast Club you can eat a healthy breakfast of toast, fruit, yoghurt, cereal and orange juice before lessons start. A different class each week makes the breakfasts and takes the money. That way we learn about food and maths. Our Head says, ‘The Breakfast Club is an excellent idea. Students need breakfast for energy. Without energy they can’t do their lessons well.’ We think it’s really good to meet our friends before classes, too.
This week, we meet Tom Ralston. He’s only 14 years old, but he’s got his own website and it’s very successful.

* Tom, tell us about your website.
Well, it’s called ‘all-kids.co.uk’. It’s an online magazine, for children and by children from all over the world. It has articles, reviews, jokes, drawings, photographs and cartoons. It’s very interesting.

* Do you receive a lot of material?
Yes, I do, but I only include material by children.

* Do you have time for other hobbies, too?
It isn’t easy! I get up very early in the morning and I work on the website for two hours before school. I don’t want to spend every evening in front of the computer, because I enjoy football and rollerblading, too.

* What do your parents think about your website?
They think it’s great, but they think that my schoolwork is more important!
Identifying pictures

1 Osserva le figure dell’Es.2. Abbina ogni figura a una parola o espressione.

1 trousers and shirt  
jacket and tie  
jumper and jeans  

2 judo  
etball  
gymnastics  

3 cat  
rat  
dog  

2 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Ascolta e scegli la figura giusta: A, B o C.

1 What’s Oliver wearing? ________

2 What’s Nina’s favourite sport? ________

3 What pet has Natalie got? ________

3 Leggi le domande. Poi ascolta e scegli la figura giusta: A, B o C.

1 What time does Sue get up? ________

2 What does Steve have for lunch? ________

3 How much does the shirt cost? ________

4 What’s Sam doing now? ________
Identifying factual information

1 Prima di ascoltare, osserva il modulo a destra. Abbina le parole (a–d) allo spazio giusto nel modulo (1–4).

   a a price
   b a day
   c a name
   d a time

2 Ascolta e completa il modulo.

3 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Poi ascolta e completa il modulo.

Tennis lessons in the park

Lessons on: Mondays, Wednesdays and __________.

Times: 7 a.m. and __________ p.m.

Cost: £ __________ per lesson.

For more information, call __________ on 07700 900358.

Oasis Leisure Centre

Opening hours
Monday–Friday 9 a.m.–9 p.m.
Saturday __________
Sunday __________

Membership prices
Adult __________ per year
Child __________ per year

Address
1 __________ Road, Exeter
Asking for clarification

1 Abbina le frasi inglesi (1–3) alla loro traduzione in italiano (a–c).

1 Can you speak more slowly, please?
2 I’m sorry. I don’t understand.
3 Can you repeat that, please?

a Scusi. Non capisco / Non ho capito.
b Può ripetere, per favore?
c Può parlare più lentamente, per favore?

Adding extra information

2 In coppie, fate questo dialogo. A turno, assumete il ruolo dell’insegnante o dello studente, e seguite la traccia in italiano.

Teacher (Parlando molto veloce) What are your favourite school subjects?
Student Chiedi all’insegnante di ripetere.
Teacher (Parlando alla stessa velocità) What are your favourite school subjects?
Student Chiedi all’insegnante di parlare più lentamente.
Teacher (Parlando lentamente) What are your favourite school subjects?
Student Ringrazia e rispondi alla domanda.

3 Osserva le domande e le risposte. Usa le parole tra parentesi per aggiungere altre informazioni alle risposte.

A Do you often go to the cinema?
B Yes, I do. I go to the cinema with my brother every Saturday.

A What’s your favourite film?
B It’s Avatar. ¹__________________________ (like / fantasy films)

A Can you tell me about your brother?
B His name’s Marco. ²__________________________ (15 years old / likes sport and computer games)

A What sports do you like?
B I like basketball and tennis. ³__________________________ (don’t like / football)

A Have you got any pets?
B Yes, I have. ⁴__________________________ (two cats / Ts’Te’ and Neytiri)
1 Osserva la figura. In coppie, fatevi domande relative alla figura e rispondete.

What's the woman wearing? She's wearing a jacket and a skirt.

What's the girl on the left doing? She's running.

2 In coppie, fatevi le domande relative alla figura e a voi stessi e rispondete.

1 What sports can you see in the picture?
2 What’s your favourite sport?
3 Who’s listening to music in the picture?
4 What’s your favourite music?
5 What food can you see in the picture?
6 What’s your favourite food?

3 Pensa ad altre due domande simili a quelle dell’Es.2: una relativa alla figura e una al tuo compagno / alla tua compagna. In coppie, fatevi le domande e rispondete.
Open dialogues

1 Segui le istruzioni nel Help. Completa il dialogo con le espressioni nel riquadro.

Are you Australian?  Hi! My name’s Sam.
I’m British.  What’s your name?

David  Hello. What’s your name?
Sam  Hi! My name’s Sam.
David  Nice to meet you, Sam.
Sam  1
David  Oh, my name’s David.
Sam  2
David  No, I’m not. I’m from New Zealand. And you?
Sam  3

2 Completa il dialogo con le espressioni nel riquadro.

So, you’re American.
No, I’m not. I’m Spanish.
I’m from Barcelona. Where are you from?
Hello. My name’s Maria.

Lauren  Hi! My name’s Lauren.
Maria  Hello. My name’s Maria.
Lauren  Hi, Maria. Are you Italian?
Maria  1
Lauren  Oh. Where are you from?
Maria  2
Lauren  I’m from New York.
Maria  3
Lauren  Yes, I am.
Postcards

Scrivere una cartolina
Usa l’inglese informale per le cartoline.
Inizia con Hi o Hello e finisci con Bye o Love from.
Se scrivi una cartolina in inglese, immaginando di essere in vacanza, ricordati di dire:
1 dove sei
2 se ti stai divertendo
3 com’è il tempo
4 che cosa stai facendo

1 Leggi la cartolina a destra.
Abbina le frasi (1 – 4) al significato (a – d).
a Laura descrive il tempo.

b Dice cosa sta facendo oggi.

c Dice dov’è in vacanza.

d Dice che si sta divertendo.

2 Immagina di essere in vacanza a Londra.
Completa la cartolina a un amico / un’amica.
Segui le istruzioni nel Help e usa queste informazioni.

weather ➡ hot and sunny
good time? ➡ yes!
now ➡ watch guards
at Buckingham Palace

12th August

Hi ______________! [scrivi il nome]
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Bye,
________________ [il tuo nome]

20th October

Hi Sally!
1 Here I am in New York!
2 I’m having a great time.
3 The weather’s cloudy and cool here.
4 At the moment, I’m sitting in Central Park and I’m watching people rollerblading.

Bye,
Laura

Sally Brown
6 Marsh Road
Bristol
BS2 1JB
England
La personalizzazione della didattica richiede strumenti flessibili affinché l’alunno diversamente abile possa svolgere, pur con modalità diverse, le stesse attività dei compagni.

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