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Exercise Booster

3000

for *Grammar Spectrum Essentials*
for Italian Students

and *New Grammar Spectrum*
for Italian Students

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Introduzione

3000 opportunità di esercitarsi nella grammatica inglese

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

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

Testo pensato per lo studente italiano

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

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

Tipologie di esercizi e certificazioni

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

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

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

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

Lessico scelto sulla base dell'Oxford 3000™

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

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

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

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

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

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1 Present Simple

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

catch chat get up come find leave listen to look read take

- 0 I normally *get up* at six o'clock on school days.
- 1 I the house at seven o'clock to go to school.
- 2 My younger brother with me if he's awake.
- 3 We the train into town.
- 4 The journey about 20 minutes.
- 5 Some people the newspaper.
- 6 Everybody really miserable.
- 7 My brother usually his friends and
- 8 I usually music.

B Metti i verbi tra parentesi alla forma corretta.

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

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

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

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

- 0 you / enjoy learning English?
Do you enjoy learning English?
- 1 you / study English every day?

- 2 studying English grammar / interest you
- 3 you / sometimes / read / magazines or books in English?
- 4 anyone in your family / speak English?
- 5 you / watch / TV in English?
- 6 your teacher / speak to you in English?
- 7 you / keep / a vocabulary notebook?
- 8 speaking / a foreign / language / make you nervous?
- 9 the idea of living abroad / attract you?
- 10 English / sound / nice / in your opinion?

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

- o *Yes, because I like to speak to my English friends.*

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – school

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

Freya Thomas clears away the breakfast things, <u>sit</u> down again and waits for her teacher to arrive. She don't wear a school uniform, and the teacher doesn't say 'good morning' or take the register. It is her father, and she is the only student in the class. The kitchen is also her classroom.	0 <i>sits</i>
Freya's father think home schooling is best for Freya, although her two younger brothers go to the local school. 'Freya needs individual attention,' he say.	1
Classes starts at nine and finish at three, like in a normal school. Then Freya sits down at her desk in her bedroom and does her homework. She studies six subjects – maths, Spanish, history, geography, English and science.	2
Do Freya enjoy school? 'I like the way my dad teaches me,' she says, 'We do fun things, like every Friday we go to the museum. But I learn the same things as everyone else, because I do the same exams as they does.'	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11

Fai delle domande sul testo.

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

Traduci le frasi in inglese.

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

2 Present Continuous

A Completa le frasi scegliendo una parola da ogni tabella.

'm is are

chatting	crossing	digging	eating	getting on	looking
moving	pushing	sitting	shining	waiting	

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

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

- o *I'm not looking out of the window.*

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – the news

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

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

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

- EMMA Matt! *What are you doing here?*^o (you / here / what / do?)
 MATT Emma! Hi! I'm on holiday.
 EMMA ¹ (hotel / stay / you / at / which?)
 MATT We're camping at Sea View campsite. And you?

- EMMA The Station Hotel. Hey, that's a big fat book!²
 (you / read / what?)
- MATT I'm studying, actually.³ (at / what / you / laugh?)
- EMMA Studying!⁴ (why / do / you / that?)
- MATT I failed my exams. I have to take them again.
- EMMA Oh, sorry.⁵ (subject / you / study / what?)
- MATT History – very boring.⁶ (you / where / go / now?)
- EMMA To watch tennis. It's Wimbledon this week.⁷
 (you / it / on TV / watch?)
- MATT Yes, I am.⁸ (these days / play / you / tennis?)
- EMMA Not much. Anyway, do you want to come with me?
- MATT Sure.

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

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

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

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

Beijing is getting ready for the Olympics, and the city *is changing*^o its image. Thousands of builders¹ 24 hours a day to build new roads, shops, apartments and, of course, stadiums. New American-style fast food restaurants² every day, while traditional Chinese street food³. Business people⁴ lots of money in the hope of making big profits. But some local people⁵ the change. 'Why they⁶ our homes?' asks 72-year-old Zhu Li Qing, 'They⁷ us to be here, and we⁸ that, but we⁹ anywhere to go. That's why I¹⁰ to leave my home.'

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

building	planting	painting	planning
----------	----------	----------	----------

- o *They are building a new school.*

3 Past Simple

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

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

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

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 0 1903 Orville Wright <i>became</i> (become) | a the first helicopter. |
| 1 1907 Paul Comu (build) | b in the world's worst air crash. |
| 2 1909 Louis Blériot (fly) | c the Atlantic. |
| 3 1930 Charles Lindbergh (make) | d a man into space. |
| 4 1911 The Italian army (use) | e the first person to fly a plane. |
| 5 1952 A helicopter (cross) | f a non-stop round-the-world flight. |
| 6 1960 The Soviet Union (send) | g an aeroplane in war. |
| 7 1969 Neil Armstrong (walk) | h from France to England. |
| 8 1970 The Boeing 747 (come) | i on the moon. |
| 9 1977 574 passengers (die) | j the first Atlantic crossing. |
| 10 1986 The Voyager (complete) | k into operation. |
- 0 e 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

- 0 She phoned Jack but she *didn't phone* Lucy.
- 1 She washed her jeans but she her shirts.
- 2 She bought writing paper but she stamps.
- 3 She tidied her desk but she her bedroom.
- 4 She took her bike for repair but she her watch for repair.
- 5 She did her English homework but she her Spanish homework.
- 6 She found out train times but she bus times.
- 7 She emailed Tom but she Ben.
- 8 She made an appointment at the dentist but she one at the doctor's.
- 9 She sent party invitations to her friends but she any to her relations.
- 10 She told her classmates about her holiday plans but she her teacher.

D Usa i verbi sottolineati per completare le seguenti domande di un quiz. Poi prova a rispondere.

- 0 *Did* the French Revolution happen in 1789 or 1879? ~ It happened in 1789.
- 1 the First World War in 1910 or 1914? ~ It started in
- 2 the Chinese Communist Party to power in 1919 or 1949? ~ It came to power in
- 3 the Second World War in 1935 or 1945? ~ It finished in
- 4 Italy a republic in 1945 or 1955? ~ It became a republic in
- 5 Algeria independence in 1962 or 1982? ~ It won independence in
- 6 John F Kennedy in 1963 or 1973? ~ He died in
- 7 Nelson Mandela to prison in 1964 or 1984? ~ He went to prison in
- 8 the Berlin Wall in 1979 or 1989? ~ It fell in
- 9 apartheid in South Africa in 1982 or 1992? ~ It ended in
- 10 the Olympics place in Sydney in 2000 or 2002? ~ They took place there in

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – daily routine

Completa le frasi usando le parole date in tabella.

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

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

F Traduci le frasi in inglese.

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

4 Past Simple o Present Perfect

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

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

POLICEMAN What exactly *happened*⁰ last night?
 ROSE I *heard*⁰ very strange noises in the house.
 POLICEMAN Where¹ you when you² the strange noises?
 ROSE I³ upstairs, in bed.
 POLICEMAN What⁴ you⁴ after you heard the noise?
 ROSE I⁵ downstairs.
 POLICEMAN What⁶ you⁶ when you got downstairs?
 ROSE I⁷ a man in the kitchen.
 POLICEMAN What⁸ he⁸?
 ROSE He⁹ for something.
 POLICEMAN What¹⁰ you¹⁰ after you¹¹ him?
 ROSE I¹² an umbrella and¹³ him.
 POLICEMAN What¹⁴ he¹⁴ when you¹⁵ him?
 ROSE He¹⁶ , 'It's me – your father!'

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

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 0 | Have you ever <i>got</i> (get) | a | a night in hospital? |
| 1 | Have you ever (break) | b | an electric shock? |
| 2 | Have you ever (cut) | c | an operation? |
| 3 | Have you ever (burn) | d | off your bike? |
| 4 | Have you ever (have) | e | your fingers with matches? |
| 5 | Have you ever (fall) | f | a bone? |
| 6 | Have you ever (spend) | g | yourself badly? |

0 b 1 2 3 4 5 6

7-12 Rispondi alle sei domande su di te. Inventala le risposte se necessario.

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

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

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

D Completa le domande con il Present Perfect, Past Simple o Present Simple.

- o How long / you / be at this school? *How long have you been at this school?*
- 1 When / you / learn to swim?
- 2 How long / you / have your phone?
- 3 Where / you / go on holiday / last summer?
- 4 When / you / get your MP3 player?
- 5 How many times / you / fly in a plane?
- 6 How long / you / know your best friend?
- 7 When / you / start studying English?
- 8 How long / you / live where you live now?
- 9 When / you / begin using this book?
- 10 How many times / you / travel abroad?

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

- o *I've been at this school for three years.*

PET E VOCABULARY FOCUS – illnesses

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

- o You look terrible! What has happened to your skin?
- 1 I think I've an allergic reaction.
- 2 Yes, your face gone very red. Any other symptoms?
- 3 Yes. I've vomited a couple of
- 4 How long have you bad?
- 5 I started feeling ill an hour ago.
- 6 Have you anything?
- 7 I lunch at one o'clock.
- 8 What you have?
- 9 Fish. I've had an allergic reaction to fish
- 10 When that?
- 11 That about three years ago.
- 12 Has called a doctor?
- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| o | A has | B is | C did | D was |
| 1 | A been | B made | C become | D had |
| 2 | A has | B itself | C been | D have |
| 3 | A ago | B hours | C times | D dinner |
| 4 | A filled | B fallen | C feel | D felt |
| 5 | A for | B about | C since | D from |
| 6 | A eat | B eaten | C ate | D lunch |
| 7 | A eaten | B have | C had | D am |
| 8 | A food | B are | C had | D did |
| 9 | A ago | B ever | C before | D never |
| 10 | A was | B happened | C had | D did |
| 11 | A happened | B been | C since | D had |
| 12 | A you | B person | C anyone | D been |

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

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

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

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – hobbies and leisure

Completa le frasi con **for**, **since** oppure **ago**.

- o I last went to the seaside three months *ago*.
- 1 I haven't been to the theatre I was 12.
- 2 I last wandered round the shops a couple of days
- 3 I've been to the park most days I was a baby.
- 4 I've enjoyed computer games years.
- 5 The last time I stayed up really late was a month
- 6 I've been skiing years.
- 7 I've liked playing board games I was small.
- 8 It's several weeks I last did a crossword.
- 9 I haven't seen a live band a few months.
- 10 I last had a really good laugh a couple of days
- 11–15 Scrivi due frasi con **for**, **since** oppure **ago** per parlare del tempo che è passato da quando hai fatto cinque delle attività espresse nelle frasi 1 – 10.

- o *I haven't been to the seaside for three months.*
I haven't been to the seaside since June.

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

- o How long do you know Jack? *How long have you known Jack?*
- o What did you do last night? ✓
- 1 The sun has been very hot all day.
- 2 I was at my first school for four years.
- 3 I've got here about five minutes ago.
- 4 Emma is miserable since this morning.
- 5 Have you bought new boots?
- 6 I'm crying because the end of the film has been so sad.

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

FCB D Scrivi una parola in ogni spazio per completare il testo.

Minnie Sands is 108. She is the oldest woman in Britain. She lives in a tiny house near London that she moved to when she was⁰ six. So she's lived in the same house¹ over 100 years.

Incredibly, she's only been in a car once. 'We never had a car when I was young and my husband didn't² to drive. I³ to hospital in a car when I broke my arm. I didn't like it.'

She⁴ married from 1922 until 1982, when her husband Billy died. But recently her neighbours bought her a parrot, also called Billy. 'I've had him⁵ six months,' says Minnie. 'I haven't⁶ lonely since I got him. It's lovely, because I always really⁷ a pet when I was young, but I⁸ had one.'

Minnie's only⁹ the sea once, when she went to Brighton for a weekend in 1983. 'When I think about it,' she says, 'I don't think I¹⁰ had a very exciting life.'

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

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

E Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- o *I've been waiting* here for ages and the bus still hasn't arrived.
- 1 I to phone my mum all day but she's not answering.
- 2 He the drums for hours – I hope he stops soon!
- 3 I that it's your birthday next week.
- 4 Andy his finger so he can't play tomorrow.
- 5 Our volleyball team it's first four games of the season.
- 6 We our dog since he was a puppy.
- 7 I meat since I was eight.
- 8 My dad smoking at last.
- 9 I Anna for years but I'm too shy to talk to her.
- 10 My sister karate since she was six.

D Scrivi una domanda per chiedere la spiegazione dei seguenti fatti. Usa verbi in parentesi al Present Perfect Simple o Continuous.

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

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

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

FCE E VOCABULARY FOCUS – the environment

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

A year ago, Lydia Marsh's family didn't think about the environment. *Since*^o they watched a TV programme on green living, their lives have changed.

'We've only got one little car now. My dad's been¹ the bus to work, and my mum² been driving at all. We've all been walking everywhere and we've³ we feel a lot fitter now.' They've also⁴ eating more healthily. They've⁵ up eating fast food completely, and Lydia's dad has been⁶ vegetables in the garden. We've been recycling all our rubbish. It's amazing – we've⁷ what we throw⁸ by over half.

We've been switching⁹ lights, computers and televisions when we're not using them. Since we've stopped wasting electricity, we've cut our energy bills by 30%. We've been trying to think of ways we can cut down on heating this winter. For one thing, we've¹⁰ wearing more clothes in the house! We've had a lot of interest from neighbours. Several families have decided to do the same thing, which is great.'

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

7 Used to

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

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

- 0 She *used to walk* to school, but now she *gets the train* to school.
 1 People hello, but they now.
 2 There fields of cows around her house, but now there busy roads.
 3 She outside, but now she in her bedroom.
 4 They friendly neighbours, but they unfriendly neighbours now.
 5 There only one shop nearby, but now there lots of shops.

Ora completa queste frasi negative.

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

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

B Fai domande usando le parole date.

When you were six years old ...

- 0 Where / go to school? *Where did you use to go to school?*
 1 Who / travel to school with?
 2 Who / play with?
 3 What game / like playing best?
 4 Where / go on holiday?
 5 What sweets / like best?
 6 What TV programmes / watch?
 7 have / a pet?
 8 stay at your grandparents' house?

- 9 be good or naughty?
- 10 take a teddy to bed?

11–20 Rispondi alle domande su di te. Inventa le risposte se ne hai bisogno.

- o *I used to go to school in my village.*

C Fai un cerchio intorno alla espressione corretta.

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

Completa le frasi usando **used to** oppure **be used to** con i verbi tra parentesi.

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

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa il testo usando **used to** / **didn't use to** con i verbi in tabella.

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

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

Well, there *used to be*^o several clothes factories in the town, which¹ a lot of people, but they have all closed down now.

Many children² school when they were fourteen or fifteen to start work. Now you have to stay at school until sixteen at least. Fifty years ago there³ many universities, so most young people⁴ looking for a job as soon as they left school.

These days, people usually learn basic skills and get qualifications at college, but back then people⁵ a job and learn from experienced workers.

Now young people can earn quite a lot of money, so you see teenagers driving cars and buying expensive clothes, but generally fifty years ago young people⁶ very little. Also, you⁷ enough money to live on if you were unemployed, but now you do.

I⁸ in the office of one of the factories. I⁹ the accounts and deal with orders. We didn't have email then, of course, so we¹⁰ letters by hand.

8 Past Perfect o Past Perfect Continuous

A Adam è in vacanza con i suoi genitori. Sta parlando al telefono con sua sorella. Completa la conversazione usando i verbi tra parentesi al Past Perfect Simple o Continuous.

- BECKY You said Dad *had gone*⁰ (go) to hospital.
 ADAM Yes. I couldn't believe it when I saw him yesterday. He was all red!
 BECKY What¹ (happen) to him?
 ADAM He² (feel) ill all day, and he³ (fall) asleep in the sun. He⁴ (lie) there all afternoon when I woke him up. And he was covered in red spots. A mosquito⁵ (fly) into his bedroom. It⁶ (fly) around his room all night, he said, and it⁷ (bite) him at least fifty times!
 BECKY he⁸ (forget) to close the window before he went to bed?
 ADAM No. There was a hole in the mosquito net.
 BECKY I thought he⁹ (mend) that.
 ADAM He¹⁰ (mend) it when mum called him for dinner last night, so he never finished the job.
 BECKY So how did he feel when you saw him?
 ADAM He said his head¹¹ (ache) all morning, and that's why he¹² (decide) to lie down in the sun.

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

not be talk break run cry fall ring not bring die

- 0 He told me his cat *had died*.
 1 Her eyes were red so I knew she
 2 I realized I any money with me.
 3 We for hours when we finally reached a decision
 4 Jenny her leg and was in a wheelchair.
 5 I so I had a shower.
 6 A tree onto a car in the previous night's storm.
 7 I was surprised to see Tom as he at school for weeks.
 8 My phone all day so finally I switched it off.

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

- 0 I / remember / that / I / see / this woman / a few / weeks / earlier.
I remembered that I'd seen this woman a few weeks earlier.
 1 My eyes / be / tired / because / I / read / for hours.

 2 Before / their parents / come / home / the children / clean / the house.

 3 When / her mum / call / at 18.00, / Michelle / finish her homework.

 4 When / they / make / their / first record, / the band / play / together / for five years.

 5 When / the bus / arrive / at 8.30, / I / wait / for half an hour.

 6 We / run / to the station / but / the train / leave.

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

.....

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

.....

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

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

We'd been *looking forward* ° (look forward) to our holiday for months. I was excited because I¹ (travel) abroad before. I woke up and remembered I still² (finish) getting ready. I³ (start) packing my suitcase the night before but I'd fallen asleep. I⁴ (get) dressed yet when the taxi to the airport arrived. By the time we set off, the taxi⁵ (wait) outside for an hour. We⁶ (go) just a few kilometres when I noticed I didn't have my rucksack. I⁷ (put) my passport and ticket in it, so we had to go back. There was a long delay on the motorway because there⁸ (be) an accident. When we arrived at check-in in the terminal⁹ (sit) in the taxi for two hours! We got to our gate in the end, but the plane¹⁰ (take off).

Trova le parole nelle frasi che corrispondano a queste definizioni.

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

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

When the Titanic sank at two in the morning on 15 April 1912, it had been *sailing* ° for over five days, and gone about 2,500 kilometres. It had¹ Southampton with 1645 passengers, and had² two stops on the way.

Just before it broke in two and disappeared into the icy seas off Newfoundland, the ship's band had been³ music. They⁴ gone to fetch their instruments again to keep the passengers' spirits up. Many of the passengers had been⁵ to the band, and⁶ gone to bed looking forward to their arrival in America.

Before the crash, other ships had⁷ the captain there was ice, and the Titanic's lookout had seen an enormous iceberg in front of them, but the warning had⁸ too late.

Seventy-three years later the Titanic was found on the sea bed. The iceberg had torn a massive hole along its side. The ship that everyone had⁹ could never sink, had in fact¹⁰ easily, with the loss of many lives.

9 Will o be going to; Present Continuous o be going to

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

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

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

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

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

leave tell ~~say~~ not tell not stop kill make do write stop get on be

DAVE What do you think your parents *will say*° when you tell them the news?
 SELIMA I've been thinking – I¹ them.
 DAVE What? Why not?
 SELIMA Because they² me if I do!
 DAVE What³ then?
 SELIMA I⁴ a note by the front door.
 DAVE A note? What are you⁵?
 SELIMA I don't know. Any ideas?
 DAVE Something that you think⁶ them worrying.
 SELIMA OK ... I⁷ them I⁸ with you.
 DAVE That⁹ them worrying! That¹⁰ it worse. Oh no – there's your dad. He's seen us! He¹¹ the bus!

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

- o Hurry up or (we aren't catching the train.) *we won't catch the train*
- 1 Here's your ticket. We'll fly tomorrow at 7.10 a.m.
- 2 I'm going to help you with your homework if you like.
- 3 I feel terrible – I think I'm going to be sick.
- 4 Great news! My sister will have a baby!
- 5 When I've got enough money, I'm buying a Porsche.

- 6 It's not going to be a nice flight because it's very windy.
 7 I promise I'm not telling anyone if you tell me your secret.
 8 Look at those clouds! Let's go inside because it will rain.
 9 You're being ill if you eat any more chocolate.
 10 What time are you leaving this afternoon?
 11 I'm sorry! But I won't forget your birthday again!
 12 Oh, no coffee? I'm going to have tea, then.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – daily routine

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

- DAN Hi Ed. Have you decided? *Are you going to come out*⁰ (you / come out) tonight?
 ED Sorry. I've decided that¹ (I / stay / in) and revise.
 DAN But everyone goes out on Fridays!²
 (you / make / yourself ill) if you don't relax a bit!
 ED I know, but³ (we / do) exams all next week.
 DAN Look,⁴ (I / study) on Saturday. I know,
⁵ (I / come / round) to your house and we can revise
 together.
 ED Well, I don't know⁶ (who / be) there tonight?
 DAN Everybody.⁷ (we / meet up) at 6.30.
 ED And then?
 DAN We're not sure. Maybe⁸ (we / go) for something to eat.
 ED OK,⁹ (I / come out) until eight.
 DAN Great –¹⁰ (we / not / stay out) late, I promise.

Trova nel testo i verbi con i seguenti significati.

- 11 andare fuori/uscire
 12 stare a casa
 13 andare/venire a casa di qualcuno
 14 incontrarsi
 15 andare a mangiare qualcosa
 16 stare fuori fino a tardi

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

- 1 Non capisci? Allora te lo spiego di nuovo.
 2 Attento! Quell'albero sta per cadere!
 3 I miei genitori mi uccideranno se dirò loro la notizia.
 4 Oh no, ecco tuo padre! Sta per salire sull'autobus.
 5 Incontrerò la nonna all'aeroporto alle 2.30.
 6 Sbrigati o non prenderemo il treno.
 7 Andiamo dentro perché sta per piovere.
 8 Esci stasera?

10 Verbi al presente con **when, as soon as, until, ecc.**

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

when until as soon as before after

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

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

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

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

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

- 0 I'll look for a flat when *I've found* a job.
- 1 When he enough money, he'll buy a car.
- 2 We won't give up until the referee his whistle.

- 3 After you dinner shall we go for a bike ride?
 4 Don't make a decision until we the problem.
 5 When I all my exams I'll be so happy!
 6 As soon as Charlie what he wants, we'll call the waiter.
 7 I'm not going to be able to sleep before I my exam results.
 8 They'll show the tennis as soon as this programme
 9 I'll let you have my opinion after I time to think.
 10 When they arguing they'll kiss and make friends.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – food

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

After I've *filled*^o (fill) a saucepan with water, I'm *going to add*^o (add) a little salt.

When that's *boiled*^o (boil), I'll *put in*^o (put in) the spaghetti.

After I¹ (chop up) this bacon, I² (heat) some oil in a pan.

When the oil³ (become) hot enough, I⁴ (put in) the bacon and stir it.

After the bacon⁵ (go) nice and brown, we⁶ (be) ready for the next step.

After I⁷ (grate) this parmesan, I⁸ (mix) it with some eggs in a bowl.

After I⁹ (add) a little cream to the mixture, I¹⁰ (add) the bacon.

After I¹¹ (drain) the pasta, I¹² (pour) the other ingredients over it.

When I¹³ (mix) everything together, I¹⁴ (leave) it to let the egg cook.

After the egg¹⁵ (cook) a little, I¹⁶ (add) lots of black pepper, and serve it.

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

When I leave school I'm *going*^o to do a science degree at university – if I¹ my exams, that is.

.....² the summer term³, I'm going for a week's holiday in Spain. I'm going to look for a part-time job when I⁴ back, because I⁵ need spending money next year. I also want to relax before I go to university, because next year I⁶ to study hard. Until I get my exam results, I⁷ know exactly which university I'm going to.

And after university?⁸ I graduate, I⁹ to take a year off and go travelling. Before¹⁰ start work I want to see a bit of the world.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 0 | A intend | B will | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C 'm going | D going |
| 1 | A 'll pass | B pass | C won't pass | D 'm going to pass |
| 2 | A Until | B Before | C As soon as | D At |
| 3 | A finished | B will finish | C has finish | D finishes |
| 4 | A come | B 'll get | C 'll be | D won't come |
| 5 | A 'm | B 'll | C don't | D won't |
| 6 | A 'll have | B going | C will | D must |
| 7 | A 'll | B hope to | C 'm going to | D won't |
| 8 | A Will | B When | C As | D Until |
| 9 | A 'll hope | B after | C 'm going | D 'll |
| 10 | A I | B I'll | C I'm going to | D I won't |

11 Ordine della frase: soggetto, verbo, complemento

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

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

B Riordina le parole e forma frasi corrette.

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

7-12 Metti le frasi alla forma negativa.

- o *Andrea isn't listening to the radio.*

13-18 Trasforma le frasi 1-6 in domande.

- o *Is Andrea listening to the radio?*

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

- LOUIS *Are you going to the gig tonight?* ⁰ (you / are / tonight / to the gig / going)
- GEORGIA? ¹ (is / playing / who)
- LOUIS? ² (is / a band / it / called / Tree)
-? ³ (you / have / of them / heard)
- GEORGIA No.? ⁴ (they / play / of music / do / what kind)
- LOUIS? ⁵ (I / can't / it / describe)
- GEORGIA? ⁶ (is / lively / or / it / not)
- LOUIS? ⁷ (it / you / makes / to / want / dance)
- GEORGIA? ⁸ (it / good / sounds)
-? ⁹ (I / though / don't like / much / dancing)
- LOUIS? ¹⁰ (have / you / to / don't / dance)
-? ¹¹ (so / why / you / don't / come / with / me)
- GEORGIA? ¹² (pay / I'll / come / you / if)
- LOUIS Excellent. Of course I'll pay!

PET D Riscrivi le seguenti domande in modo che inizino con le parole date.

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

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – personal feelings

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

I think I'm a person cheerful. I feel happy most of the time, and usually in a good mood. If am I in a bad mood when I wake up, I don't feel like to talking anyone. I'm basically a person calm, but I annoyed get with my sister sometimes. We often argue over small something, then we lose both our temper and quarrel. Always we make up afterwards, though. I enjoy being with her, though, because she me makes laugh. I that love. I'm not keen on people who are irritable always, on the other hand, like my dad!

- 0 *cheerful person*
- 1 6
- 2 7
- 3 8
- 4 9
- 5 10

Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

12 Domande con parole interrogative

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

MARION	<i>Why are you calling?</i> ° (you / why / are / calling / ?)
PETRA	My son's not at home and I'm worried.
MARION	.....¹ (is / his name / what / ?)
PETRA	Daniel.
MARION	.....² (how / he / old / is / ?)
PETRA	Fifteen.
MARION	.....³ (what / go to / does / he / school / ?)
PETRA	Central College.
MARION	.....⁴ (come home / he / what / usually / time / does / ?)
PETRA	Before nine.
MARION	.....⁵ (colour / his / hair / is / what / ?)
PETRA	Black.
MARION	.....⁶ (you / last / where / see / him / did / ?)
PETRA	At the bus stop.
MARION	.....⁷ (bus / which / he / did / catch / ?)
PETRA	The 72.
MARION	.....⁸ (where / he / going / was / ?)
PETRA	To 86 Park Road.
MARION	.....⁹ (address / was / this / whose / ?)
PETRA	His friend Lea's.
MARION	.....¹⁰ (he / was / how / this morning / ?)
PETRA	In a very good mood. Wait a minute ... here he is!

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

LUKE	When did your dad's accident happen? ✓ °	
JANE	It happened on Tuesday morning.	
LUKE	How long he has been in hospital?	1
JANE	For five days.	
LUKE	How is he feeling?	2
JANE	In some pain, but not too bad.	
LUKE	Looking well he is?	3
JANE	A bit pale and thin, but OK.	
LUKE	What day he can come home?	4
JANE	The doctor said on Wednesday.	
LUKE	You have visited him?	5
JANE	Yes, I have – several times.	
LUKE	Has he been doing physiotherapy?	6
JANE	No, he'll start that after his operation tomorrow.	
LUKE	They will do the operation what time?	7
JANE	About eight in the morning.	
LUKE	Is nice the hospital?	8
JANE	Yes, it's very clean and modern.	
LUKE	How long there yesterday were you?	9
JANE	Only for an hour.	
LUKE	Does he want visitors?	10
JANE	Yes. Visiting times are 7 till 10.	

C Leggi le risposte che una persona ha fornito ad un sondaggio sui telefoni cellulari. Scrivi domande che inizino con **where, when, why, who, what, which** e **whose**.

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

11-20 Rispondi alle domande su di te.

- 0 *I got my phone in May.*

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – entertainment

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

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

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

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

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

Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

- 11 La canzone titolo dell'album raggiunse il primo posto.
- 12 Hanno appena fatto uscire un single.
- 13 Il cantante principale scrive tutti i testi.
- 14 Andranno presto in tour negli USA.

13 How long? How far? How often? How much? How many? How old?

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

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

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – medicine

Mark si sta recuperando da un intervento chirurgico alle ginocchia. Completa le domande poste dal dottore usando **How long, How often, How much, How many, How far** ecc.

- DOCTOR *How long have you had this pain?* ⁰ (How / you / have / this pain?)
 MARK I've had this pain for about a week.
- DOCTOR? ¹ (How / ago / you / injure / your leg?)
 MARK I injured it two months ago.
- DOCTOR? ² (How / it / hurt?)
 MARK It hurts a lot. It aches really badly.
- DOCTOR? ³ (How / can / you / bend / it?)
 MARK I can bend it about ten centimetres.
- DOCTOR? ⁴ (How / you / take / the antibiotics?)
 MARK I take them twice a day.
- DOCTOR? ⁵ (How / tablets / you / take?)
 MARK I take two tablets each time.
- DOCTOR? ⁶ (How / you / change / your bandage?)
 MARK I change it every day.
- DOCTOR? ⁷ (How / physiotherapy / you / do?)
 MARK I do a lot of physiotherapy – about fifteen hours a week.
- DOCTOR? ⁸ (How / you / exercise / for?)
 MARK I exercise for about 30 minutes each time.
- DOCTOR? ⁹ (How / operations / you / have?)
 MARK I've had surgery three times
- DOCTOR? ¹⁰ (How / can / you / walk?)
 MARK I can walk about a hundred metres. Then I have to sit down.

C Formula le domande utilizzando le parole tra parentesi e How old, How much, How many ecc. Coniuga i verbi al tempo giusto.

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

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

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

E Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

14 Who? e What?: pronomi interrogativi soggetto e complemento

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

- 0 Who / write / *La tregua*? Who wrote *La tregua*? ~ Primo Levi
 - 1 Who / paint / *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon*?
..... ~ Picasso.
 - 2 Who / say / 'I have a dream' / in 1963?
..... ~ Martin Luther King.
 - 3 What / Buzz Aldrin / do / on July 20, 1969?
..... ~ He walked on the moon.
 - 4 Who / Angela Merkel / replace as German Chancellor?
..... ~ She replaced Gerhard Schröder.
 - 5 Who / Sirhan Sirhan / shoot dead?
..... ~ He shot Bobby Kennedy.
 - 6 What / destroy / Hiroshima / on August 6, 1945?
..... ~ An atomic bomb.
 - 7 What sport / invent / James Naismith invent / in 1891?
..... ~ Basketball.
 - 8 Who / become / US President / in 1988?
..... ~ George Bush.
 - 9 What 1997 film / star in / Leonardo DiCaprio?
..... ~ He starred in *Titanic*.
 - 10 What country / Josip Broz Tito / form / in 1945?
..... ~ He formed Yugoslavia.
 - 11 Who / sing / Smells like Teen Spirit?
..... ~ Nirvana.
 - 12 What island / the US / invade / in 1983?
..... ~ The US invaded Grenada.
- 13–20 Scrivi otto domande. Scegli argomenti di arte e letteratura, storia, sport, o personaggi famosi.

B Scrivi domande alle risposte date in neretto.

- 0 Whose phone number did Shawn ask for? ~ Shawn asked for **Tori's** phone number.
- 0 Who laughed at Shawn? ~ **Tori** laughed at Shawn.
- 1 ~ **Charlotte** told Shawn she loved him.
- 2 ~ Tori gave **Jack** her number.
- 3 ~ **Shawn** rejected Charlotte.
- 4 ~ Jack kissed **Tori**.
- 5 ~ Shawn insulted **Jack**.
- 6 ~ **Jack** hit him.
- 7 ~ Tori got angry with **Jack**.
- 8 ~ **Charlotte** tore Tori's jacket.
- 9 ~ **Jack** cried.
- 10 ~ **The neighbours** called the police.

C Riordina la costruzione delle domande e completa la conversazione.

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

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – food and drink

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

Well, everyone came to my curry evening. In the end I invited Tim instead of Billy.⁰ Kira made a fantastic chicken curry – her auntie taught her how to make it¹ – but I made all the side dishes!² One was made with chick peas, and the other with spinach, which my grandad grew.³ Zak really liked the chickpea dish.⁴ I put pineapple juice in the curry,⁵ so Anisha refused to eat it!⁶ I bought the chicken breasts from our local organic butcher.⁷ They were expensive but very tasty. People said they didn't want it too spicy, so I didn't put much chilli in – it's the chilli that makes it hot.⁸ I gave a whole chilli to Zak,⁹ though, because he wanted it spicy. Everyone said it was a great evening.¹⁰

- 0 Who did Nina invite instead of Billy?
 1 6
 2 7
 3 8
 4 9
 5 10

E Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

15 What ... like?

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

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

7-12 Rispondi alle domande su di te.

- o *My dad's got curly hair and he wears glasses.*

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

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

C Abbina le domande alle risposte.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o How's their dog? 1 What's Naples like? 2 What does Ronaldinho look like? 3 How's your eye? 4 What does magnesium look like? 5 What's their house like? 6 How were the exams? 7 What did your great-grandad look like? 8 How was the party? 9 What will the weather be like? 10 What's Indian food like? 11 How are the mother and baby? 12 What do wallabies look like? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a They were very hard! b It's really lively, with a beautiful coastline. c It's enormous, with a big garden. d He's got long curly hair and big teeth. e They've got long legs and tail, and short front legs. f The forecast says wet and windy. g It's a white powder. h It's mostly quite spicy. i It doesn't hurt as much today, thanks. j They're both doing fine. k It was wild! l He was short with a big moustache. m He's quite ill with a broken leg. |
|---|---|

- o *m* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – people

Completa la conversazione con le parole in tabella.

did he	he like	is your	he's got	liked him	how are
look like	sounds like	he looked	they like	he's	was he

- BILL How *is your*⁰ sister?
 OLGA She's fine at the moment because she's got a new boyfriend – Frank.
 BILL Really. What's? ¹
 OLGA Very friendly, with a good sense of humour.
 BILL He² a nice guy. What does he? ³
 OLGA⁴ really tall and skinny. He's not very good-looking, but he's always smiling, and⁵ such a lively personality that he's quite attractive.
 BILL Well that's good news.⁶ your mum and dad?
 OLGA They're very cheerful at the moment because they like Frank.
 BILL Didn't⁷ the last one? What was his name?
 OLGA Albert. No, they were always annoyed when he was around. They thought he was weird.
 BILL What⁸ like?
 OLGA He was just very quiet and shy. But he was very kind and quite funny. I⁹¹⁰ funny next to her, though.
 BILL Did he? What¹¹ look like?
 OLGA He was very short and chubby – at least twenty centimetres shorter than her.

E Traduci le frasi in inglese.

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

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

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

16 Risposte brevi; 'Question tags'

A Completa il dialogo con risposte brevi.

MUM	So you've got a new boyfriend!	MUM	Do you love him?
LAURA	<i>Yes, I have.</i> ⁰	LAURA	Yes, ⁷
MUM	And his name's Glen!	MUM	Is he good-looking?
LAURA	No, ¹ It's Glynn.	LAURA	Yes, ⁸
MUM	Were you out with him last night?	MUM	Have you got a photo?
LAURA	Yes, ²	LAURA	No, ⁹
MUM	Did you go to the cinema?	MUM	Does he live near here?
LAURA	No, ³ We went for a walk.	LAURA	No, ¹⁰
MUM	Is he older than you?	MUM	Have you met his family?
LAURA	Yes, ⁴	LAURA	Yes, ¹¹
MUM	Can he drive?	MUM	Are his parents nice?
LAURA	No, ⁵	LAURA	Yes, ¹²
MUM	Will we meet him soon?		
LAURA	Yes, ⁶ On Saturday.		

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

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

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

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

YOUR FRIEND That's Jason, *isn't it?*⁰

YOU No, *it isn't.*⁰ The other one's Jason. That's *Tony*.

YOUR FRIEND I see. Tony stole the money,?¹

YOU No,² *Jason* stole the money.

YOUR FRIEND Ah, I see. So, Helen loves Tony,?³

YOU No,⁴ She loves *Jason*.

YOUR FRIEND Oh yes. Helen's father died,?⁵

YOU No,⁶ Her *mother* died.

YOUR FRIEND Helen wasn't there,?⁷

YOU Yes,⁸ Helen *killed* her.

YOUR FRIEND Tony's going to kill Helen,?⁹

YOU No,¹⁰ He's going to *marry* her.

YOUR FRIEND Tony's told the police,?¹¹

YOU No,¹² Of course not.

YOUR FRIEND Helen has to pay back the money,?¹³

YOU No,¹⁴ *Jason* stole the money.

YOUR FRIEND Jason will marry her if he survives,?¹⁵

YOU No,¹⁶ He'll *kill* her if he survives.

YOUR FRIEND Helen can't tell Tony about the money,? ¹⁷
 YOU Yes, ¹⁸ In fact, she's already told him.
 YOUR FRIEND You're holding the remote control,? ¹⁹
 YOU No, ²⁰ It's a gun.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – shopping

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- o *San Marino is in the Apennine Mountains, isn't it?*
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

17 So am I, I am too; neither am I, I'm not either

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

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

B Abbina l'inizio e la fine delle frasi.

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

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

is isn't has never didn't went isn't going to has just is ...ing doesn't has

- o *Daniel went on holiday to New Zealand and I did too.*

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

	Noda P350	Rokka X12
o price is under €200	✓	✓
1 has a leather case	✓	✓
2 comes with a free tripod	✗	✗
3 can take wide-angle photos	✓	✓

4	includes free photo software	X	X
5	will record up to an hour of video	✓	✓
6	water-resistant	X	X

- o *The Noda's price is under €200, and so is the Rokka's.*
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

D Completa la conversazione con espressioni corrette usando **too** e **not ... either**.

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

E **VOCABULARY FOCUS** – hobbies and leisure

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

- o Maddy's hopeless at tennis and *so am I* .
 - o I'm learning Japanese and *so is Maddy* .
 - 1 I never go to the gym and
 - 2 Maddy isn't keen on cycling and
 - 3 I'd like to do a martial art
 - 4 Maddy's doing a yoga course and
 - 5 I can make clothes and
 - 6 Maddy likes browsing the Internet and
 - 7 I don't go jogging and
 - 8 Maddy loves hiking and
 - 9 I practise the piano every day and
 - 10 Maddy can't stand board games and
- 11–20 Scrivi delle frasi dicendo quali interessi simili hai in comune con i tuoi amici.
- o *I like reading and so does Andrea.*

18 Can, can't, could, couldn't, be able to

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

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

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

- CHILD *Could I* ^o (I) ride a bike when I was three?
 MUM No, not really. ¹ (you) swim quite well, though. ² (you) swim 20 metres once!
 CHILD Did I? And ³ (I) ski?
 MUM Of course not! never ⁴ (you) ski. Obviously still ⁵ (you / not) ski now.
 CHILD When ⁶ (I) ski. ⁷ (you) teach me today?
 MUM It's summer now, but I will next winter.
 CHILD Good, I'd like ⁸ to ski.

Completa le seguenti frasi su di te.

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

C Completa la storia usando i seguenti verbi.

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

We could see the storm coming, and so we *managed to get* ^o ready. But the waves got so high that we ¹ the boat from turning over.

I was worried because David², but he had his lifejacket on so he³ his ahead above the water. We⁴ hold of a broken piece of the boat, but the water was so cold that we didn't think we⁵ for long. Luckily, we⁶ the attention of a passing ship, and they came over to help. We had no strength left, and they⁷ us aboard at first, but in the end they tied us to ropes and they⁸ us up. David said he⁹ his hands and feet, and we were very worried, but we¹⁰ to a local hospital quickly for treatment. Now David says he¹¹ anything about that day. Since then, neither of us¹² in a boat.

FCE D VOCABULARY FOCUS – the environment

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

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

0 *f* 1 2 3 4 5 6

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

Over the last few years, green designers have *been*⁰ able to show that it's possible to dramatically reduce polluting emissions from cars, and therefore lessen problems such as acid rain and the greenhouse effect. Until now, however, no one⁷ managed to design a vehicle that actually improves the environment. Until the Dawkins Kleenair, that is. Dawkins engineers have⁸ to design a vehicle that actually releases oxygen into the environment. Chief Engineer Richard Kent says 'We have been⁹ to make the car 'breathe' by filling its panels with tiny plants called algae. These can¹⁰ make oxygen from sunlight. We are running out of fossil fuels, so we need to turn to cleaner, alternative fuels. This car can run for 500 km on a single tank of hydrogen.' It¹¹ go very fast, however, with a maximum speed of just 50 km/h. You¹² be able to buy this car for a long time, as it's just a prototype, but it promises to be popular in our overcrowded cities, as it'll be able¹³ park in the smallest spaces. 'We feel small, environmentally-friendly vehicles will play an important role in reducing global warming,' adds Kent. 'The car is made from 100% recyclable materials, so we'll¹⁴ able to use everything again. And as you¹⁵ actually see the algae in the car's body, no one¹⁶ be able to say it's not green!'

19 Must o have to; mustn't o don't have to

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

HOSPITAL

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0 You must wash | a anywhere in the hospital. |
| 1 Patients mustn't have | b by 9.30 p.m. |
| 2 You mustn't smoke | c food for patients. |
| 3 Visitors must leave | d more than two visitors. |
| 4 Visitors mustn't bring | e your hands when visiting. |

0 e 1 2 3 4

SCHOOL

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 All students must arrive | f a doctor's note if you are absent. |
| 6 You mustn't run | g by 9 a.m. |
| 7 Students mustn't use | h in the corridors. |
| 8 Teachers must dress | i mobile phones in class. |
| 9 You must provide | j smartly at all times. |

5 6 7 8 9

LIBRARY

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10 'Reference only' books must remain | k fines within 30 days. |
| 11 Children must not use | l in a quiet voice. |
| 12 You must talk | m in the library. |
| 13 You mustn't play | n music loud. |
| 14 You must pay | o the computers without supervision. |

10 11 12 13 14

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

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

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

- 0 Where do you must pay? *have to*
- 0 Do you have to have a licence to keep a dog? ✓
- 1 You mustn't to let your dog bite people!
- 2 You must wear a seat belt in a car.

- 3 Do we have to wait here?
- 4 Must we make a doctor's appointment?
- 5 I don't have to go to school tomorrow.
- 6 We don't have to talk in the library.
- 7 You have to must be over 14 to go in a pub.
- 8 You have connect to the Internet to send an email.
- 9 What time do you have to be home?
- 10 I don't have to be late for my meeting.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – school

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

	be	do (x5)	go (x3)	hand in	keep	miss	phone	talk	try
BECKY	We <i>have to be</i> ⁰ in school every day. Your parents ¹ the school if you're sick.								
DAN	We ² to all lectures. We ³ too many, though.								
BECKY	We ⁴ our homework or we get in trouble. ⁵ all your essays?								
DAN	Well, yes. Some of them contribute to your degree, so you absolutely ⁶ them. You ⁷ your work on time, too, or the teacher won't accept it. But there are other less important bits of homework that you ⁸ if you don't want to.								
BECKY	.....⁹ a lot of exams?								
DAN	Not really – just once a year. They're very strict, though. You ¹⁰ to anyone, and you ¹¹ your mobile phone switched off. And you ¹² to cheat, or they'll throw you out of the exam.								
BECKY	I've heard you ¹³ to the toilet during exams? Is that true.								
DAN	Not quite, but if you go, a teacher ¹⁴ with you.								

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

- o *We mustn't leave the school at break times.*

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

	sit	book	travel (x2)	drink	have	use (x2)	keep
o	X You <i>don't have to book</i> in advance.						
1	✓ You a valid ticket to travel.						
2	X You your ticket on a particular day.						
3	✓ You your ticket within ten days.						
4	X You alcohol on trains.						
5	✓ You your luggage with you at all times.						
6	X You to your destination in a single journey.						
7	✓ You after 9.30 a.m.						
8	✓ You in a second-class carriage.						

20 Must, can't, may, might, could

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

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

B Completa le conversazioni usando i verbi in tabella.

can't be	can't have	could be	may have	might be	must be
----------	------------	----------	----------	----------	---------

LILY I just got a text but I don't recognize the number. It just says CU L&R.
 SHAZIA 'See you later'? It *could be*⁰ from your mum.
 LILY It¹ from her – she never texts me.
 SHAZIA Oh, I'm seeing Shivani later, so it² from her.
 LILY It³ from her, I suppose. But it's not her number.
 SHAZIA She⁴ a new phone.
 LILY She⁵ a new phone, because she only got hers a month ago.
 SHAZIA I've remembered! It's from me – I'm borrowing my brother's phone.

can't be	can't have	could be	could have	must be
----------	------------	----------	------------	---------

TINO I feel terrible. My eyes are all red and I can't breathe.
 MAREK You⁶ flu, I suppose.
 TINO I⁷ flu because I had an anti-flu injection, and it⁸ a cold because I had one last week.
 MAREK How about asthma.
 TINO It⁹ asthma, but I've never had it before.
 MAREK Wait a minute – didn't you go horseriding this morning.
 TINO Yes, for the first time.
 MAREK You¹⁰ allergic to horses then!
 TINO Of course!

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

ROB I can't get this radio to work.
 FRAN You¹¹ plug it in.
 ROB No, it takes batteries too.
 FRAN It¹² special batteries – I don't know, really.
 ROB I think normal ones are fine. Pass me that knife – I'm going to open it up.
 FRAN You shouldn't do that – you¹³ it.
 ROB It's under guarantee, so it's OK.
 FRAN They¹⁴ it if they think you damaged it. Wait a minute ... what's that 'programme stations' button?
 ROB Ah! You¹⁵ to programme it.

C Completa le frasi usando un verbo tra quelli dati in tabella.

must (x4)	can't (x2)	may not	might (x3)	might not (x2)		
be	eat	own	pay	get	come	be able to
give	need	ride	love	ask		

- 0 She must get angry with her little brother because he's so annoying.
- 1 He a dog because I saw him buying dog food.
- 2 She wears a wedding ring so she married.
- 3 He a motorbike because I've seen him with a helmet.
- 4 She meat because I've only seen her choose vegetarian food.
- 5 You jazz because you've got so many albums.
- 6 She someone to help her but she
..... any help.
- 7 They much rent, because they always have money to spend.
- 8 He never goes in the water. He swim.
- 9 I her the new Justin Timberlake CD for her birthday.
- 10 He definitely to the cinema – his parents are visiting.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – house and home

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

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

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

Trova la parola inglese per questi oggetti.

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

21 Should, shouldn't; should, ought to, had better

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

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 0 | You <i>should</i> buy a good quality racket. | 5 | hold the racket with a firm grip. |
| 1 | keep fit. | 6 | play without warming up. |
| 2 | drink plenty of water. | 7 | wear cool clothes. |
| 3 | keep your eye on the ball. | 8 | wear shoes that are too small. |
| 4 | play when you are injured. | | |

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

- 0 *You should buy a swimming costume.*
You shouldn't swim after eating.

B Abbina l'inizio e la fine delle frasi.

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

- 0 *c* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

- MARIAN My brother's bought me a bungee jump for my birthday! Do you think I *should*⁰ (should) go? My parents don't know about it.
- LOUIS What! You¹ (should) be able to buy gifts like that! I don't think you² (ought) go. You³ (should) take the risk!
- MARIAN Do you think I⁴ (had better) cancel, then?
- MINA No! I think you⁵ (should) go. You⁶ (ought) tell your parents, though.
- MARIAN Do you really think I⁷ (ought) ?
- MINA Yes, your mum will be fine about it.
- LOUIS But her dad ...!
- MARIAN You think I⁸ (should) tell my dad?
- MINA Yes, you⁹ (had better) tell your dad – you¹⁰ (should) lie.
- MARIAN Maybe my brother¹¹ (should) speak to him.
- MINA Good idea.
- LOUIS You¹² (had better) get some insurance, too. Do you know how many accid...?
- MINA Louis!

FCE D VOCABULARY FOCUS – health

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

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|----------------|
| 0 | apply | a | an appointment |
| 1 | take | b | an infection |
| 2 | prescribe | c | cream |
| 3 | get | d | a problem |
| 4 | clear up | e | a condition |
| 5 | diagnose | f | antibiotics |
| 6 | make | g | tablets |
| 7 | cause | h | a doctor |
| 8 | see | i | counselling |

0 c 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

I get very dry and itchy skin on my hands. What *should*⁹ I do?

You⁹ scratch, because you may cause an infection. You should¹⁰ with mild soap and water, and apply cream to areas of dry skin. If you think it is infected, you¹¹ see your doctor. He will probably prescribe antibiotics, which will clear up the condition in no time.

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

As your headaches are exceptionally bad, you¹² go to the doctor, yes. Although it's almost certainly nothing to worry about, you¹³ to leave something like this, just in case. You¹⁴ take any risks with your health. Your doctor ought¹⁵ diagnose the problem quickly. It will probably just be a matter of giving you tablets to take.

I feel very depressed. Who should I speak to?

You ought¹⁶ and speak to someone as quickly as possible. If you have a school counsellor, you should speak to them. If not, you¹⁷ better make an appointment to see your family doctor, who will decide whether you should have counselling or medication. In any case, you'd¹⁸ keep the problem to yourself.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 0 | A ought | B had better | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C should | D ought to |
| 9 | A ought to | B 'd better | C ought | D shouldn't |
| 10 | A wash | B to wash | C washing | D better wash |
| 11 | A shouldn't | B ought | C should | D better |
| 12 | A 'd better | B should to | C ought | D ought |
| 13 | A shouldn't | B 'd better not | C 'd better | D oughtn't |
| 14 | A 'd better | B oughtn't | C ought to | D shouldn't |
| 15 | A can | B to be able to | C be able to | D to can |
| 16 | A to try | B trying | C try | D to trying |
| 17 | A would | B did | C had | D should |
| 18 | A better | B shouldn't | C better not | D oughtn't to |

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

- 0 Should I scratch my hands when they itch? (idea)
Is it *a good idea to* scratch my hands when they itch?
- 19 You shouldn't scratch, because doing so may cause an infection. (avoid)
You should get an infection.
- 20 You shouldn't take any risks with your health. (dangerous)
It's risks.
- 21 If you have a school counsellor, you should speak to them. (best)
Your school counsellor is to speak to.

22 Had to do, should have done

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

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

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

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

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

- o My calculator broke so I bought a new one.
I *had to buy* a new calculator.
- 1 I watched the late movie last night and now I'm exhausted.
I the late movie last night.
- 2 I didn't work on Tuesday because my boss gave me a day off.
I to work on Tuesday.
- 3 I didn't study and I can't answer any of these questions!
I more.
- 4 The bus was late and I waited for an hour.
I for an hour.
- 5 I wore my winter coat but it was very warm this morning.
I my winter coat.
- 6 We didn't leave the house on time and we missed our train.
We the house on time.
- 7 My dad's car broke down so he took it to a garage.
My dad his car to a garage.
- 8 I told Daniel the news. Then he got really angry.
I Daniel the news.
- 9 My dog broke his leg so I took him to the vet.
I my dog to the vet.
- 10 Jenny's boss gave her some extra work and she did it.
Jenny some extra work.

D Michael sta parlando delle cose che doveva fare oppure che non doveva fare quando era più giovane. Completa le frasi usando i verbi tra parentesi con **had to/didn't have to**.

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

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

- 0 I *shouldn't have broken* my brother's train.
 6 I (be) so cruel to the cat.
 7 I (say) that I broke the window. I kept quiet at the time.
 8 I (be) a bit kinder to my little sister.
 9 I (steal) sweets from the shop.
 10 I (keep) my bedroom tidier. It was always very messy.
 11–20 Scrivi cinque frasi su cose che dovevi o non dovevi fare quando eri più giovane, e cinque cose che ti dispiace di aver fatto o non fatto quando eri più giovane. Usa **had to/didn't have to** e **should have/shouldn't have**.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

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

brake	overturned (= girò)	pulled out (= frenai)	ran over (= investii)
skidded (= slittò)	slow down	swerved (= sbandò)	

The roads were icy so the speed limit was 40 miles per hour instead of the usual 60, but I was late for a meeting and didn't *slow down*⁰. A bus¹ of a side road right in front of me and I didn't² in time. I³ to avoid⁴ it, and my car⁵ on the ice. I left the road and nearly⁶ a pedestrian – he jumped out of the way just in time! The car⁷ and ended up on its roof in a field. The fire brigade got me out.

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

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

23 Have e have got

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

- o *Have you got* any brothers or sisters?
- 1 What colour hair
- 2 fun with your friends most days?
- 3 How many things on your 'to do' list at the moment?
- 4 How often coughs or colds?
- 5 What kind of personality
- 6 ever a sleep during the day?
- 7 someone that you can talk to if you ever have a problem?
- 8 often arguments with your family?

9-16 Rispondi alle domande su di te.

- o *Yes, I've got two sisters.*

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

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

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

- o Have they got any pets? ✓
- o He's always got a shower in the morning. *He always has a shower in the morning.*
- 1 I had got a dog when I was young.
- 2 Do you have dinner together?
- 3 He's got blue eyes.
- 4 Have got a cup of tea!
- 5 She's got a house in Cardiff.
- 6 I had got a holiday in New Zealand last year.
- 7 Do you have a brother?
- 8 Have you normally got a big breakfast?
- 9 How much money does he have?
- 10 I've got a bath after I play football.

D Completa l'email di Amanda alla sua amica usando **have** o **have got**. Dove è possibile usa **have got**.

Hi Patrizia

Sorry it's been a while – I've *got* exams at the moment so I¹ much time.

I² too much schoolwork since the beginning of the year!

..... you³ your exams yet?

My news? I think I⁴ a boyfriend! His name's Lewis. He⁵ very short dark hair and weird eyes – they're very blue – and a nice smile. He's just your type.

..... he⁶ a twin brother, I wonder? We⁷ an end of term party on Friday, with a band and a DJ and speeches – it should be good.

I'm really looking forward to you coming here. I⁸ any fixed plans for what we'll do, but lots of ideas. Email me when you come back from your trip. I'm sure you⁹

lots to tell me. On second thoughts, don't, or we¹⁰ anything to talk about when you come here!

Amanda xx

E **VOCABULARY FOCUS** – daily routine

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

My name's Trevor Keeley. I'm 82, and I'm Britain's last lighthouse keeper. I have 've *got* a simple life. I get up about 5.30 – well, actually I get down, because I don't have¹ a bed, I have² a hammock. First of all I have an ice cold shower, which wakes me up and keeps me healthy. I've never had³ anything serious wrong with me. I'd love to have⁴ a swim in the sea but of course it's too dangerous – that's why there's a lighthouse here. Anyway, I have⁵ a cup of tea, and sometimes I look at Saturday's newspaper – I have⁶ the chance to buy it once a week.

I start work as soon as it's light. Even when I have⁷ break, I'm still sitting here looking out of the window for ships. I have⁸ excellent vision – you need it in this job. I don't have⁹ anything to eat until one, when I have¹⁰ a small snack. After that I have¹¹ a sleep, because you need one at my age.

I haven't had¹² a holiday for twenty years. Once a month I have¹³ a night out with the boys. We go to the local pub. We tell stories and have¹⁴ a few drinks. We have¹⁵ a pretty good time.

I'm retiring soon because I have¹⁶ problems with my legs – it gets hard to climb all those stairs.

Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

24 Make, do e get

A Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta del verbo.

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| o I just need to | a get home until after midnight. |
| 1 I'll write it down – I just need to | b made a terrible mistake. |
| 2 I'm afraid I've | c get a pen and paper. |
| 3 It didn't take me long to | d make a phone call – I'll be back in a minute |
| 4 If I | e do about that problem. |
| 5 Once a week, my mum | f make new friends when I changed schools. |
| 6 We have to | g get any phone calls, take a message. |
| 7 When he was in Africa, my grandfather | h does the shopping at our local shop. |
| 8 Thank you for | i make a decision soon. |
| 9 I'm going to write and | j do my homework. |
| 10 They didn't | k got malaria. |
| 11 Before I can go out, I'll have to | l doing me that favour the other day. |
| 12 We have to decide what to | m make a complaint about the service. |
- o d 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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

angry dressed confused divorced expensive drunk ~~last~~ undressed wet

- o If we get last we'll just ask someone the way.
- 1 I'm afraid I and gave you the wrong number.
- 2 When I was I noticed a big bruise on my leg.
- 3 You'll if you don't wear a raincoat.
- 4 The doctor told me to and lie on the couch.
- 5 A lot more people seem to be these days.
- 6 Geoff had too much whisky and
- 7 Your dad will when he hears how much you spent.
- 8 Petrol is more all the time.

D Completa la conversazione usando le seguenti espressioni.

get angry get compensation get his bike get hurt get off get the police
 get there ~~got a call~~ got destroyed got halfway got it got killed got stuck

- MOHAMMED I *got a call*⁰ from Karl yesterday.
 MAREK Did he say why he wasn't in school yesterday?
 MOHAMMED Yes. Did you know that he's got a new mountain bike?
 MAREK Yes – he¹ for his birthday.
 MOHAMMED Well, it² by a tram.
 MAREK What?! How?
 MOHAMMED He was crossing the road in town. He³ across and then his wheel
⁴ in the tramline and he fell off.
 MAREK Did he⁵?
 MOHAMMED Just a bang on the head. But he couldn't⁶ out, and the tram driver ran
 over it.
 MAREK He could have⁷! Did he⁸ with the driver.
 MOHAMMED No – the driver wanted to hit Karl! He only calmed down when someone
 threatened to⁹.
 MAREK So Karl had to walk home?
 MOHAMMED Yes, it took him an hour to¹⁰. The tram passengers had to
¹¹ and walk too.
 MAREK I hope he complains – he should¹² for that.

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

get lost make a mistake do something scary get somewhere late
 make an excuse get angry do somebody a favour make a complaint

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

FCE F Completa il testo inserendo una parola in ogni spazio.

My sister finally married her boyfriend Chris recently – they *got*⁰ engaged two years ago!
 Weddings are expensive, and they don't have much money (they¹ street theatre
 as a job), so they had to² everything themselves. We helped them – my mum
³ a cake, and my brother and I⁴ a model of the bride and groom from
 marzipan and food colouring. We⁵ our best but they weren't great!
 They had a civil ceremony in the local registry office, then⁶ a party in the local
 community centre. Everyone⁷ one dish for the buffet – the food was fantastic.
 The guests arrived and everyone was given a job to⁸. The bride and groom both
⁹ a speech. My cousin is a DJ, so he¹⁰ the disco. We all¹¹ the
 clearing up. It's better to¹² things your own way.

25 Make e let

A Abbina l'inizio e la fine di ogni frase.

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

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

- o Rain makes me feel sad.

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

- TIM My parents are mean – they *don't let*^o (not) me have a TV in my room.
 GRANT Mine only¹ me use the computer for one hour per evening. And they² me tidy my room!
 SONIA My parents³ (not) me go out until I've done all my homework, and they⁴ me practise the guitar for an hour every day.
 LEAH My dad⁵ (not) me see my boyfriend during the week. He⁶ me promise only to see him at the weekend.
 SONIA My parents⁷ (not) me speak to boys if they call. And they⁸ (not) me go out after nine.
 GRANT My mum only⁹ me spend half my pocket money. She¹⁰ me save the other half. She says I have to be careful with my money.
 TIM Mine¹¹ me have piano lessons, even though I don't want them. And my dad says he's never going¹² me use his car. It's so unfair!
 ALL That's terrible!

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

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – sport

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

do finish play run teach train ~~warm up~~

The best teacher I ever had was our football teacher in Year 8. We only lost three matches that year. He always used to *make us warm up*^o (us) for ten minutes before training, then he¹ (us) very hard for an hour. At the start of the season he² (us) weights every day to build our strength, then he³ (us) round the pitch ten times to increase our fitness. For the last half an hour of each training session he⁴ (us) a little match, and if anyone had learnt a new trick, he⁵ (them) it to everyone. If he was in a good mood, he⁶ (us) training early to watch football videos.

be borrow do get polish ride use wash

He was very strict – he always⁷ (us) quiet when he was talking. If anyone didn't listen, he⁸ (them) on the floor and do twenty press-ups. He liked us to look smart too, and⁹ (us) our boots. He even once¹⁰ (me) and iron the team kit! He was very kind too. He¹¹ (us) school equipment if we wanted to, and¹² (us) the school gym at weekends. He only ever broke one promise – he said he'd¹³ (us) his motorbike if we won the schools' cup, but when we won it he said the school wouldn't¹⁴ (him) it.

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

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

E Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

26 'Phrasal verbs'

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

break into	come across	come up with	cut down	fill in
go off	keep out	take after	take off	turn down

- 0 You look like your father. *take after*
 - 1 Marie has started jogging.
 - 2 I completed the registration form.
 - 3 Where did you find these old photos?
 - 4 Visitors must remove their shoes.
 - 5 No one was hurt when the bomb exploded.
 - 6 The music's too loud. Can you decrease the sound?
 - 7 The thieves entered the house through a window.
 - 8 The building's dangerous, so stay outside.
 - 9 Amelia thought of a great idea.
 - 10 Sophie wants to reduce the amount of sugar she eats.
- 11–20 Ora scrivi dieci frasi usando tutti i 'phrasal verbs' delle frasi 1–10 dell'esercizio precedente.
- 0 *My sister takes after my mum – they look very similar.*

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

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

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

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

- 0 That suitcase looks heavy! You'd better *put it down* (it) and have a rest.
- 1 Catch the number 23 bus in the High Street and at the third stop.
- 2 The bus on the way home so we had to walk.
- 3 We can go to the party together. I'll (you) at eight.
- 4 She lived in France as a baby, but she in England.
- 5 There's no football match today. They (it) because of the rain.
- 6 I love chocolate but I'm going to (it) and go on a diet.

D Se la parte sottolineata delle seguenti frasi è corretta, metti il segno (✓). Se non lo è, metti una crocetta (X) e riscrivi la parte da correggere.

- LAUREN Do you know Jenny? She used to live next door to me.
 BEN Wasn't she married to that strange guy?
 LAUREN She split up with him⁰ last year. ✓
 BEN That must have been awful.
 LAUREN She's got it over⁰ now. X *got over it*
 She didn't get on with him¹ anyway.
 She's bringing up their children² on her own.
 BEN Does he help look them after³?
 LAUREN Yes, a bit. He takes them out⁴ every Saturday.
 BEN So he and Jenny are on friendly terms, then?
 LAUREN No, they don't speak when he brings back them⁵.
 They fell out⁶ badly when they split up.
 She wants to make up with him⁷ and stay friends, but he's too angry.

 BEN Has she got a boyfriend?
 LAUREN She was going out with⁸ a guy, but he didn't like children.

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – school

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

catch up	hand in	go over	look up	look up to
play up	put off	tell off	type up	work out

- I always put off doing my homework until the last minute.
- The teacher (us) for not doing our homework.
- You should always your work at the end of an exam.
- If you don't know a word, (it) in the dictionary.
- I always what I want to say before I start writing an essay.
- I've missed a lot of school, so I'll have to work hard to
- If you in class, you get into trouble.
- My German teacher's wonderful I really (her).
- When do we have to our homework?

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

bring up	call at	come round	look after
look forward to	put away	wash up	work out

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

27 Nomi numerabili e non numerabili

A Metti **a** oppure **some** davanti a questi nomi.

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

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

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

C Completa le frasi usando una delle parole in tabella.

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

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

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – food and drink

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

- SEAN I'm starving! I've only had a bottle of water⁰ and a stick of chewing gum¹ since breakfast².
- ALICE Yes, we need to buy food³ here.
- SEAN Do we? We've got about half a loaf of bread⁴ left.
- ALICE Well, no, actually. I finished that off.
- SEAN Oh, really? But we've got ham⁵ for later. We need bread⁶ to eat with that.
- ALICE We don't have ham. I ate that with the bread.
- SEAN But we had eight slices of ham⁷! Wow – you are hungry today. Have we got some chocolate⁸ left?
- ALICE No.
- SEAN So we'll buy a bar of chocolate⁹ each. How about milk¹⁰?
- ALICE Erm ... I drank it all.
- SEAN You drank a litre of milk¹¹! We should buy a carton of milk¹² too, then, for our flask of coffee¹³.
- ALICE Erm ... about the coffee¹⁴...
- SEAN You didn't! But you hate coffee¹⁵!
- ALICE I needed to wake up – but I've just ordered you a mug of coffee¹⁶ and some cake¹⁷.
- SEAN Oh ... OK – thanks.
- WAITRESS Here you are – a mug of coffee¹⁸ and a piece of chocolate cake¹⁹, three portions of fries²⁰ and two bowls of soup²¹.
- SEAN There must be a mistake – we didn't order fries²² and soup²³.
- ALICE Well, actually ... we did. I'm hungry!

0 C 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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

time sight love painting language food

- 0 Russian is a language that I'd like to learn.
We still don't completely understand how language works.
- 1 I did of the sea today.
My hobby is
- 2 Contact lenses improve
- The Grand Canyon is every visitor to America should see.
- 3 My grandfather has of old racing cars.
You can't buy
- 4 I don't have to help you, I'm afraid.
I remember when this part of the town was just fields.
- 5 My main interest is – growing it, cooking it, and eating it!
Sushi is that's getting very popular in Europe.

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 un pacchetto di chewing gum | 5 una tazza di caffè |
| 2 una fetta di pane | 6 un pezzo di dolce |
| 3 una fetta di prosciutto | 7 una porzione di patatine fritte |
| 4 una tavoletta di cioccolato | 8 un piatto di zuppa |

28 Articoli: a, an, the o nessun articolo

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

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

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

apple bank mineral water passion ~~photo~~ science

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

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

art cat hair film painting school

- o *Art is my favourite subject at school.*
The art of cooking is very complicated.

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

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| FRANCO | An orange juice <u>with an ice</u> , please. | o <u>with ice</u> |
| BARMAN | Sure. Is that an Italian accent, by the way? | o ✓ |
| FRANCO | Yes. We're from Empoli, on river Arno,
near a town where Leonardo came from. | 1 |
| BARMAN | You mean artist, Leonardo da Vinci? | 2 |
| FRANCO | That's right. He was inventor too, by the way! | 3 |
| BARMAN | True. Have you seen a helicopter he drew? | 4 |
| | | 5 |

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

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – medicine

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

Antibiotics were discovered by⁰ accident. Alexander Fleming was growing¹ dish of bacteria in¹ his laboratory. He forgot about it, but when he returned from² long holiday, he decided to tidy up³ laboratory. He discovered that⁴ strange fungus was growing on⁵ dish, and seemed to be killing⁶ bacteria. He identified⁷ fungus as⁸ penicillin, and found that it could be used to treat⁹ number of¹⁰ diseases. However, it took Fleming over ten years to find¹¹ chemist who was able to produce¹² antibiotic as¹³ tablet that¹⁴ doctors could prescribe for patients.

The cure for¹⁵ malaria was also discovered by chance. There is¹⁶ tree in¹⁷ South America called¹⁸ quina-quina tree. Long ago, someone suffering from¹⁹ headache and fever –²⁰ main symptoms of malaria – drank from²¹ pool of water under²² tree. It made him better. Local people started using²³ tree as medicine, and eventually it became known all over²⁴ world, where it was used to make²⁵ drug called²⁶ quinine.

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

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

29 A, some, any, no, none

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

bus colour magazines stress ~~time~~ trouble

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

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

- 0 I like almost all the people in my class.
I don't like some people in my class.
- 0 All the shoes in the shop were the wrong size.
The shop didn't have any shoes my size.
- 1 I danced to almost all of the music at the party.
I of the music at the party.
- 2 All these exercises are impossible!
I of these exercises!
- 3 I like playing most computer games.
I computer games.
- 4 I hate all sports.
I sports.
- 5 I find all the teacher's jokes terrible.
I of the teacher's jokes funny.
- 6 I enjoyed most parts of the film.
I parts of the film.
- 7 I'll have some of everything except the salad, please.
I salad, thanks
- 8 I'd listen to most hip-hop artists.
I hip-hop artists.
- 9 I can only see people who I don't know here!
I who I know here!
- 10 My dad recognizes most types of tree.
My dad types of tree.

C Completa la conversazione tra due studenti con **some, any, no e none**.

- LYDIA Have you done *any*⁰ work for your project yet?
 AL What project? I wasn't at school yesterday.
 LYDIA We have to do a project on¹ aspect of Ancient Egypt by next Friday – we can choose. It can be in² form – printed, a web page, Powerpoint, whatever – there are³ rules.
 AL Oh no! How much of yours have you done?
 LYDIA⁴ yet – I'm going to the library to do⁵ research now, actually. Would you like to come?
 AL I haven't got⁶ time today. Oh dear! I've got⁷ idea what I could do it on. Wait! I've seen⁸ good library books on the pyramids.
 LYDIA You can't do that – I'm doing that.
 AL What about Tutankhamen?
 LYDIA There were⁹ books about him, but there are¹⁰ left now.
 AL I know! Food in Ancient Egypt!
 LYDIA Good idea. No one's doing that, and I bet you'll find¹¹ good stuff on it.
 AL Did the teacher tell you about¹² good websites?
 LYDIA I've got¹³ useful addresses here. I didn't write down¹⁴ of them, because not all of them were relevant.
 AL Thanks! Do¹⁵ of them mention food?
 LYDIA No,¹⁶, as far as I know, but I expect the websites will have links to sites about food. Look, I've got to go now. Let me know if I can help in¹⁷ way.
 AL Have you got¹⁸ time on Saturday?
 LYDIA None, I'm afraid. I've got¹⁹ time on Sunday, either. Maybe we could get together at²⁰ point next week.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – clothes

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

Do you have ~~no~~ / any tips⁰ on what clothes to take?

Take no / some¹ shirts that you can wear in layers. This means there's always some / any² air circulating between the layers, keeping you cool and dry in the day and warm at night. Take a thick top to wear at night. I have a woollen fleece with a zip and hood – but some / any³ type is fine. And if you don't have a / any⁴ waterproof clothing, buy a / some⁵ now!

I've got some / any⁶ very comfortable tennis shoes. Will they be all right?

No! You won't be playing a / any⁷ tennis in the mountains! You'll be walking over some / any⁸ rough terrain so you can't just wear any old trainers! You'll need no / some⁹ leather boots.

Can you list some / a¹⁰ good anti-mosquito products, please?

There's no / none¹¹ need to worry about mosquitoes, as there are no / none¹² in the areas where we hike. Some / Any¹³ people have had insect bites on the ankles, though, which can cause bad infections. To avoid a / any¹⁴ risk of this, wear two pairs of thick socks.

Traduci queste parole ed espressioni in inglese.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15 strati | 18 un cappuccio | 21 scarpe da ginnastica |
| 16 felpa di lana | 19 a prova d'acqua | 22 scarponi di pelle |
| 17 una cerniera | 20 comodo | 23 un paio di calze |

30 My, your; mine, yours; 's

A Riscrivi le seguenti frasi usando il genitivo sassone.

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

B VOCABULARY FOCUS – shopping

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

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

C Fai un cerchio intorno alla forma corretta delle frasi.

- o Does this notebook belong to you / your?
- 1 My / The my dog is called Henry.
- 2 Kate's crying because hers / her eyes hurt.
- 3 There's Alicia and his / her father.
- 4 Where are the mens' / men's toilets?
- 5 I want to watch this programme's end / the end of this programme.

- 6 Where are those boys' / boy's parents?
- 7 Is it true you're a Betty's cousin / a cousin of Betty's?
- 8 The colour of my dad's car / My dad's car's colour is awful.
- 9 Look at that cat. It's / Its licking it's / its kittens.
- 10 Your / Yours shoes are new, aren't they?

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

FCB D Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia un significato simile alla prima. Non usare più di tre parole.

- 0 This is Tony's. This *belongs to* Tony.
- 1 Pradna says this is her book. Pradna says hers.
- 2 This car belongs to those people. This is car.
- 3 That house over there is ours. That's over there.
- 4 One of my cousins is here. A is here.
- 5 Those tickets are ours, not yours. Those tickets, not to you.
- 6 These are their seats so we can't use them. These seats so we can't use them.
- 7 You say it belongs to you but I think it belongs to me. You say but I say it's mine.
- 8 Is that photo of your children? Is that photo?
- 9 This jacket is mine. This jacket.
- 10 You're one of Ed's friends, aren't you? You're, aren't you?

11–20 Scrivi dieci frasi sulle cose che puoi vedere dal luogo dove sei seduto adesso. Usa tutti i modi che conosci per dire a chi appartengono.

- 0 *I can see my dad's car.*
Our neighbour's cat is in the garden.

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

- | | | | |
|--------|---|----|-----------|
| CASSIE | Hi! What are you doing in <u>mine</u> part of town. | 0 | <i>my</i> |
| PAT | Oh hi! I'm going to see a friend of me – Aaron. | 1 | ..... |
| | He lives at the next street's end. | 2 | ..... |
| | That house at the end is he's, I think. | 3 | ..... |
| CASSIE | In the same street as me? How do you know that one's him? | 4 | ..... |
| PAT | Because there are six kids in the his family,
so that minibus outside must be their. | 5 | |
| | And there are several childrens' bikes against the wall. | 6 | ..... |
| CASSIE | Oh I know him. Her mum's a friend of my mum's. | 7 | ..... |
| | Their house is really near the ours – I live just over there. | 8 | ..... |
| PAT | Is the house's door red? | 9 | ..... |
| CASSIE | Yes, that's mine house. | 10 | ..... |
| PAT | That big house is your? | 11 | ..... |
| CASSIE | Yes – why don't you come round for a cup of tea? | 12 | ..... |

31 Something, anybody, nothing, ecc.

A VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa le frasi usando le seguenti parole.

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

- o *Something's* wrong with my keyboard.
 - 1 I listened to the presentation but I didn't understand
 - 2 I'm worried that when I retire I'll have to do all day.
 - 3 The problem could be to do with the printer.
 - 4 I'd like to speak to in Sales, please.
 - 5 in their customer service department ever answers the phone.
 - 6 I've looked for that file but I can't find it
 - 7 Is going to the workshop, or will some people be away?
 - 8 I'm sorry, but there's I can do until we receive your order.
 - 9 I didn't touch but the screen has gone blank.
 - 10 This office is so small – there's to put a photocopier.
 - 11 We need to find to have the meeting.
 - 12 Is there who can help me with this spreadsheet?
- 13–24 Scrivi alcune frasi in cui parli della stanza, dell'edificio, della città in cui ti trovi in questo momento. Usa le parole date nell'esercizio A.
- o *Everybody is in the living room except me.*
 - o *I had some posters but now there's nothing on my walls.*

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

- o A funny thing happened to me this morning. (something)
Something funny happened to me this morning.
- 1 You won't find a more beautiful garden in any other place. (anywhere)
You won't find a more beautiful garden
- 2 Michael wants a hot meal. (something)
Michael wants to eat.
- 3 Is there an exciting film at the cinema this week? (anything)
Is there at the cinema this week?
- 4 You are the only person I know at this party. (anyone)
I don't know at this party.
- 5 Shall we go to a different place on holiday this year? (somewhere)
Shall we go on holiday this year?
- 6 Is there an expensive place I can take my boss for lunch? (anywhere)
Is there I can take my boss for lunch?

C Trasforma le seguenti frasi in modo che il significato sia opposto a quello della frase data. Metti il verbo alla forma negativa e usa **anything, nothing** ecc.

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

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

- 0 *Is there anything we need to talk about?*

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

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

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

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

*Something scary*⁰ happened to me the other week.¹ work invited me to a party. I'm very shy, and I didn't speak². I stood in the corner, wishing I was³. I didn't want⁴ eat, but when⁵ me if I⁶ to drink, I said yes. They gave⁷ that looked like lemonade. I've never had⁸ strong, but I drank it anyway. Then I started to feel sick, so I ran out without saying goodbye⁹. I walked home, still feeling terrible. When I got there, I couldn't find my front-door¹⁰ – they weren't in my bag, or in any of my pockets. But when I tried the door, I found to my amazement it was unlocked! I felt too bad to worry about it, so I went upstairs and fell into bed. I woke up in the middle of the night. I could¹¹ outside! It sounded like a dog. Then, to my horror,¹² the front door. I was shaking with fear. There was¹³ up the stairs. There¹⁴ I could do except pray. 'Is¹⁵ there?' I said in a weak voice. The door opened slowly, and a dark figure stood in the doorway. Finally, he spoke. 'What are you doing in my house, Simon?' he said, 'You live next door!'

32 Aggettivi comparativi e superlativi

A Scrivi i seguenti aggettivi al comparativo.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 0 long <i>longer</i> | 5 thick | 10 funny |
| 1 big | 6 expensive | 11 far |
| 2 happy | 7 thin | 12 tidy |
| 3 interesting | 8 sweet | 13 hungry |
| 4 good | 9 bad | 14 new |

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

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

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – the natural world

Scrivi le frasi con il superlativo degli aggettivi dati.

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

In the world...

- 0 The *deepest* lake is Lake Baikal.
- 1 The mountain is Everest.
- 2 The volcano is in Hawaii.
- 3 The desert is the Sahara.
- 4 The inhabited island is Tristan da Cunha.
- 5 The city is Mumbai.
- 6 The country is the Maldives.
- 7 The rainfall is in India.
- 8 The river is the Amazon.
- 9 The place is Libya.
- 10 The earthquake was in China.
- 11 The place is in Chile.

D Scrivi alcune frasi mettendo a confronto due macchine fotografiche, Easypic e Digisnap. Usa gli aggettivi in tabella e gli avverbi **much / a lot of** oppure **a little / a bit**.

	EASYPIC	DIGISNAP
price	€285	€120
weight	130 grams	125 grams
size	125x100x40 mm	120x90x35 mm
easy to use	✓✓✓✓✓	✓

- o The Digisnap is *a lot cheaper than* (cheap) the Easypic.
- 1 The Easypic is (expensive) the Digisnap.
- 2 The Easypic is (heavy) the Digisnap.
- 3 The Digisnap is (light) the Easypic.
- 4 The Easypic is (big) the Digisnap.
- 5 The Digisnap is (small) the Easypic.
- 6 The Easypic is (easy to use) the Digisnap.

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

BUS / TAXI / TRAIN	ENGLISH / MATHS / HISTORY	PEOPLE IN YOUR CLASS
o slow	o fun	o old
1 cheap	5 interesting	9 good at English
2 fast	6 easy	10 bad at sport
3 convenient	7 hard	11 funny
4 comfortable	8 important	12 nice

- o *A bus is the slowest.* o *English is the most fun.* o *Sarah is the oldest.*

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

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

G Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

33 Posizione degli avverbi

A Scrivi le frasi mettendo al posto giusto le parole tra parentesi.

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

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

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

C In ogni riga di questo testo, troverai due parole che non sono nell'ordine corretto. Trovale e riordina la frase.

<p>I <u>go sometimes</u> fishing with my brother. My dad also comes occasionally. It helps certainly you relax. It's not either expensive. I'd probably do it more often, but I don't have usually much time at weekends these days. I caught once a fish that was so big, it pulled nearly me into the water. I was surprised to catch immediately something, because we'd only been there five minutes and I'd put just my line in the water. The fish frantically was trying to escape from the hook. We hard fought for over twenty minutes. Unfortunately, I didn't manage quite to catch it. It eventually got away.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 <i>sometimes go</i> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
--	--

D Riordina le seguenti frasi.

- 0 They / opera / rarely / on / show / TV *They rarely show opera on TV.*
- 1 sweets / eat / don't / ever / you / ?
- 2 need / we / some / definitely / help
- 3 quite / her / hasn't / dinner / Lauren / finished
- 4 my / house / grandad / Sunday / to / every / comes / our
- 5 bought / I / a / recently / phone / new

- 6 have / this / already / book / we / studied
 7 hill / you / slowly / better / down / had / drive / this
 8 eventually / I / call / when / you / I / will / this / finish
 9 brother / either / doesn't / my / bananas / like
 10 you / have / windsurfing / can / even / lessons

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – leisure

Riempi gli spazi con una delle parole seguenti.

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

On a Sunday I *rarely get out*^o of bed before nine. In fact, sometimes I have a lie-in until after ten, and I once didn't get up till the afternoon! I¹ the time to eat breakfast in the week, so on a Sunday I make myself a bacon sandwich and eat² while³ my friends or catching up on my emails. I⁴ a blog, so if anything interesting has happened, I'll update that too. I⁵ to get out of the house to take the dog for a walk. I⁶ around town with him, and⁷ a DVD if I've got any money. My mum⁸ on a Sunday so we⁹ a take-away pizza and eat it in front of the TV. Then I'll watch the DVD in my room, or if I haven't got one, I'll¹⁰ to a friend's house for the rest of the evening.

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

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| o have | a a DVD |
| 11 catch up on | b a friend |
| 12 get | c to a friend's house |
| 13 go round | d a lie-in |
| 14 rent | e a take-away pizza |
| 15 take the dog | f around town |
| 16 text | g emails |
| 17 update | h for a walk |
| 18 wander | i your blog |

o *d* 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

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

- o *I always have a bacon sandwich for breakfast.*

F Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

34 Preposizioni

A Completa le frasi con le seguenti preposizioni.

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

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

B **VOCABULARY FOCUS** – house and home

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

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

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o You can park on the road <i>in front of</i> 1 I keep my passport locked 2 There are some magazines 3 There's a big gate 4 My 10 euro coin rolled 5 We have a small safe 6 There are six floors 7 You can't put the fridge 8 Put the rubbish in the bin – it's just | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a us. We live on the first floor. b the end of our drive. c a mirror. d my bedside drawer. e the cooker, or it won't stay cool. f the coffee table. g our house. h the back door. i the bed. |
|--|--|--|
- o *g* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

- o What year were you born? *In 1993.*
- 1 What season?
- 2 What day of the week?
- 3 What date?
- 4 What part of the day or night?
- 5 What time?
- 6 Which country?
- 7 Which town?
- 8 Where exactly?

D Completa la seguente conversazione inserendo una preposizione in ogni spazio.

- LEO What are you looking for?
 BINA My wallet!
 LEO Oh no! Are you sure it's not ^{at} school?
 BINA I'm certain. I must have dropped it this morning!
 LEO And you didn't leave it ¹ home?
 BINA No, I used it ² the bus. And I had it when I got ³ the bus
⁴ the High Street.
 LEO What time?
 BINA ⁵ eight o'clock.
 LEO So, you had it ⁶ the bus stop. Then did you go ⁷ the road to the
 other side? Did you drop it ⁸ the shop? Have you asked ⁹ the shop?
 BINA No – it's closed ¹⁰ Mondays.
 LEO So, you walked ¹¹ school ...
 BINA I looked everywhere ¹² that road ¹³ lunchtime – ¹⁴ the
 grass, ¹⁵ the bushes ...
 LEO ... and then you turned left ¹⁶ School Road. Could you have dropped it
¹⁷ School Road, ¹⁸ the school gates?
 BINA No, I've looked there. But I stopped to talk ¹⁹ the gates.
 LEO Try to remember what you did next.
 BINA And when I went ²⁰ the gates my phone rang, so I put my hand ²¹
 my pocket to get my phone, and ... Yes! Got it! It's ²² my pocket!

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

In ⁰ winter, the Dangerous Sports Club holds a race ¹ the Alps, in which competitors
 ski ² a ski-slope ³ unusual objects. Competitors have raced sitting
⁴ the toilet, ⁵ a boat, and sitting ⁶ a piano (while playing it!).
 A group of Oxford University students formed the club ⁷ 1977 to add excitement to
 their lives. They invented sports and events that were dangerous, and also original and funny.
 Their first event was a tea party ⁸ a small rock ⁹ the middle of the
 Atlantic Ocean. One member of the club crossed the sea ¹⁰ England ¹¹
 France ¹² an inflatable kangaroo, and another flew a tiny airplane ¹³
 London while dressed as a gorilla and playing the saxophone.
 The Dangerous Sports Club's greatest idea was bungee jumping. They got the idea from Pacific
 islanders, who dive ¹⁴ a high tower with a rope tied ¹⁵ their leg. Four
 members of the club did the first bungee jump in 1979.

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

35 Verbi + preposizioni; aggettivi + preposizioni

A Completa le seguenti frasi usando una preposizione.

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 My granny's very fond <i>of</i> | a becoming a vegetarian? |
| 1 I'm fed up | b all the help you've given us. |
| 2 Are you sure | c Greek history. |
| 3 I'm bored | d me one day. |
| 4 I've never been very keen | e us for tricking him. |
| 5 We're very grateful | f babies. |
| 6 I hope my parents will be proud | g swimming. |
| 7 My brother's interested | h tidying up all your things! |
| 8 My auntie's really kind | i the children in her street. |
| 9 Your sister's really good | j playing the flute! She sounds great! |
| 10 The teacher was really angry | k this game – let's play another. |
- 0 *f* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

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

about (x3) at (x3) for (x2) on to (x2)

- KEVIN I *looked at* ⁰ the club website and it said the match is sold out. Are you
 being able to get me a ticket?
- RAY Don't it ² – I ³ my brother about it. He's ⁴ sorting
 out problems. He's found you a ticket. He knows how ⁵ football you are.
- KEVIN Where did he get it from? When shall I him it? ⁶
- RAY I don't know – you'll have to him ⁷ that. Anyway, you have to
 pick up the ticket before the game.
- KEVIN Which part of the stadium should I ? ⁸
- RAY When you ⁹ the stadium, go to section D. ¹⁰ a window marked
 'Ticket collection'. I'll see you inside the stadium.

D Formula domande con le parole date e aggiungi una preposizione.

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

FCE E VOCABULARY FOCUS – entertainment

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

I went *to* ⁰ the opening night of my new movie *Dogs* last night, and I was very pleased ¹ the audience's response following the bad reviews in the press. I'm too busy ² my next movie to worry ³ what the critics say, but all the same I was annoyed ⁴ the people who attacked the film after they'd only seen the trailer, saying it was 'full ⁵ violence and bad language', and that we'd been cruel ⁶ animals when filming it. I've never been frightened ⁷ offending people, but in fact neither of these things are true – there is just one violent scene and very little swearing. The main credit for the movie must go to Paul Kennedy, who wrote the fantastic screenplay, and to the cast, who were brilliant ⁸ interpreting a difficult script. Ben Shockley is famous ⁹ playing good guys, but in this one he plays the villain. He's a really nasty character called Adam Plant, opposite Alice Flynn in the role of psychologist Mirna Jensen. I don't want to give away anything about the plot, but you'll be surprised ¹⁰ the final scene!

Traduci le seguenti parole in inglese.

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

F Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

36 Locuzioni prepositive

A Completa le frasi con le seguenti preposizioni.

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

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

B Cerchia la preposizione corretta.

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

C Completa la conversazione inserendo l'espressione adatta.

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

ROSE Poor Maya – she's been in tears ⁰ all morning. She found out that Steve was seeing another girl.

ANNIE They've been going out for ages – it must be ¹ a year. How did she find out?

ROSE He sent a text for the other girl to Maya's phone ²

ANNIE That's a bit careless. He must have been ³ and not looked properly.

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

ANNIE She'll speak to him ⁴ after school. I expect she doesn't want people to hear.

ROSE Poor thing. She was so ⁵ with him. She thought they'd be together ⁶

ANNIE Do you think she should finish with him?

ROSE It's ⁷ her. I know it's her decision but I hope she will.

ANNIE Perhaps he wants to break up with her ⁸. He doesn't seem very upset.

ROSE I knew this would happen ⁹ I've never liked Steve.

ANNIE I like him. ¹⁰ I love him.

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

ANNIE Yes.

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa le frasi inserendo una preposizione e un nome adatti.

in 24 hours	up to 28 days	in advance	on business	in charge	without delay
in progress	on strike	on the Internet	in touch	out of work	

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

E Completa le frasi con una preposizione.

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

F Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

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

37 Passivo

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

build deliver grow hold invent ~~make~~ paint sell show speak write

- o Cheese *is made* from milk.
- 1 The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 2 Our post very early in the morning.
- 3 Bread by a baker.
- 4 *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare.
- 5 Grapes in a vineyard.
- 6 The London Eye to celebrate the Millennium.
- 7 The World Cup every four years.
- 8 Portuguese in Brazil.
- 9 New films at the cinema.
- 10 The television by John Logie Baird.

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

- o *What is cheese made from?*
- o *What is made from milk?*

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

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

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – house and home

Trasforma le seguenti frasi nella forma passiva.

- 0 They are repairing the roof at the moment. *The roof is being repaired at the moment.*
- 1 They have replaced the window frames.
- 2 They rebuilt the garden wall last month.
- 3 They are putting in the lights next month.
- 4 They are going to decorate the upstairs rooms.
- 5 They will have renovated the ground floor by next June.
- 6 Floods had ruined the carpets.
- 7 They'll knock down the shed next week.

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

- 0 Someone checks the plane's engines after each flight.
The plane's engines *are checked* after each flight.
- 1 Someone called the police and they arrested the men.
The police and the men
- 2 They didn't fix my bike in time for the race.
My bike in time for the race.
- 3 Most stores accept credit cards.
Credit cards stores.
- 4 Millions of people watched the match.
The match people.
- 5 They are building a new underground station.
A new built.
- 6 Someone will steal your wallet if you carry it in your pocket.
Your wallet pocket.
- 7 They haven't changed the speed limit on this road.
The speed limit changed.
- 8 We're destroying the Brazilian rainforests fast.
The Brazilian rainforests fast.

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

The Mini is nearing its fiftieth birthday and is still as popular as ever. It *was designed*⁰ at the end of the 1950s by Alec Issigonis. He¹ (give) the job of creating a very small car by the British motor industry. Minis² (intend) for people who wanted to save money on petrol. It was so small, that after space³ (allow) for four passengers and a little luggage, only 45 cm⁴ (leave) for the engine. The first Minis⁵ (produce) in 1959 in Oxford, and originally the car⁶ (call) the 'Austin Seven'. At first both good and bad things⁷ (write) about it in the press. Its revolutionary style⁸ (admire) by many, but it⁹ (see) as difficult to drive by some. Its popularity really grew, however, and over one million¹⁰ (sell) in the first five years. In 2001 the Mini¹¹ (redesign) by BMW. It is as popular as the old model – more than a million¹² (sell) to date and 600¹³ (produce) every day.

38 Passivo; have something done

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

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

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

bite break smash stop ~~tear~~ throw out

by her mouse by the boys' football by the police for fighting off the table ~~on the fence~~

- 0 Megan's jeans *got torn on the fence.*
- 1 The speeding car
- 2 Katie's finger
- 3 The vase when it fell
.....
- 4 The window
- 5 The men of the pub
.....

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – health

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

- 0 They monitored his pulse during training.
His pulse was monitored during training.
- 1 They've taken a sample of his blood.
- 2 They checked his heart this morning.
- 3 They did an eye examination.
- 4 They're scanning his brain.
- 5 They x-rayed all his bones.
- 6 They'll measure his blood sugar level.

- 7 They're going to test his lung capacity.
 8 They're analyzing his blood in the lab.

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

- o *He had his pulse monitored during training.*

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

- o My dad / his car / service / every 10,000 kilometres.
My dad has his car serviced every 10,000 kilometres.
- 1 I / not / my hair / cut / for six months.
 2 Who / you / your photos / print / by?
 3 We / not / our windows / clean / very often.
 4 We / our newspaper / deliver / to the house / every day.

 5 My parents / the house / decorate / soon.
 6 How often / you / your teeth / check?
 7 I / must / my suit / clean / for a wedding.
 8 William / ought to / his eyes / test.

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

hair / cut garden / look after house / clean bike / mend teeth / check
 windows / clean photos / print car / service

- o *I get my hair cut about once every two months.* o *My dad looks after the garden.*

F **Traduci queste frasi in inglese.**

- 1 Mi fu dato un dizionario come premio per il buon lavoro.

 2 La spazzatura viene mandata ad una fabbrica per riciclarla.

 3 Mi vengono spedite centinaia di email ogni settimana.

 4 Ci furono fatte molte domande dal giornalista.

 5 Ti è stata detta la notizia?

 6 Fu detto a mio fratello di non portare un orecchino a scuola.

 7 Non sarà dato il permesso al pubblico di guardare la partita.

 8 Ci venne chiesto dalla polizia di andare via.

 9 Il nostro cane fu investito da un taxi.

 10 La tua bicicletta sarà rubata se non la chiudi a chiave.

39 Verbi con **to** o senza **to**; verbo + **to** o **-ing**

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

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

B Inserisci la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

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

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

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

13–24 Ora completa le frasi 1–12 con un'espressione che corrisponda a qualcosa di vero per te.

- o *I'm going to try to be nicer to my little brother.*

D Completa la conversazione usando le seguenti parole.

saying	to bring	see	to go	stand	talking	to avoid	to have
do	to be	to come	to go out (x2)	to laugh	to spend	to talk	

- TRACY Oh no – there's Barry.
 TINA I always try *to avoid* ° him.
 TRACY He's starting¹ this way. He's going to stop² to you.
 TINA If I'm lucky, he might not³ me.
 TRACY You know he's hoping⁴ with you. He hasn't got a girlfriend you know.
 TINA He doesn't deserve⁵ a girlfriend! I'd prefer⁶ the evening with a monkey! What shall I⁷ I hate⁸ to him. He's so boring!
 TRACY Why don't you pretend⁹ talking on the phone?
 TINA Great idea! Give me your phone, quick!
 TRACY Oh no ... I've forgotten¹⁰ it. Too late.
 BARRY Hi Tina. Would you like¹¹ tomorrow?
 TINA I'd love to.
 BARRY Great. I'll call you. Bye.
 TINA I've arranged¹² on a date with Barry!
 TRACY I promise not¹³ Next time you could, erm ... try¹⁴ no?
 TINA Maybe next time I shouldn't¹⁵ here talking to you!

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

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

be (x4)	become (x2)	get	perform	see	talk	train	work (x3)
---------	-------------	-----	---------	-----	------	------------------	-----------

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

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

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

I'll never forget *borrowing* ° my best friend's motor scooter when I was eighteen. I'd always wanted¹ how to ride one, but I couldn't afford² one myself. My friend offered³ me his for the afternoon, and I took it to an abandoned car park. I planned⁴ up and down very slowly for the first half hour. At the beginning it was really easy, so I decided⁵ going a little faster. I was doing about 30 kilometres an hour when suddenly a dog appeared from nowhere and ran in front of me. Somehow I managed⁶ the dog, but I was heading for the river. I tried,⁷ but I couldn't⁸ control of the bike. I threw myself off, but the scooter continued⁹. It landed in the river, and started¹⁰ What should I do? My friend might¹¹ the police about it. I didn't have a licence or insurance to ride a bike, so I'd be in serious trouble. Bravely, I called him on my mobile. Luckily, he was very understanding, and even laughed about it. He knew I didn't mean¹² it. I promised¹³ him some money every week, until the bike was paid for, and he agreed¹⁴ me do that.

40 Verbo + complemento + (to) + infinito

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

- o They / bribe / the referee / let / them / win the game.
They bribed the referee to let them win the game.
- 1 The teacher / remind / us / finish / our homework / by Monday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- RICK I'd *hate* my teenage kids *to smoke*.^o (hate / smoke)
 EVA Me too, but how can parents their teenage children? ¹ (get / stop)
 They can't them² (force / not smoke), because it's not illegal.
- RICK No, but they can them³ (forbid / do) it in the house.
 EVA The best thing to do is them⁴ (persuade / look after) their bodies.
- RICK We shopkeepers⁵ (need / stop) selling cigarettes to young people.
 EVA Some parents their kids⁶ (bribe / give up) by giving them money.
 RICK They need to them⁷ (help / break) the habit. They can't just
 them⁸ (leave / give up) by themselves, because it's not easy.
- EVA I'd my parents⁹ (like / be) sympathetic, whatever problem I had.

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

allow encourage expect persuade teach want advise ask tell warn

- o *My parents didn't allow me to go to the park on my own.*

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

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

advise ~~allow~~ ask cause enable encourage force (x2) prefer

to arrive to commute to drop to find to get to reserve to take ~~to travel~~ to use

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

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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 0 cheap | a clerk |
| 9 public | b fares |
| 10 disabled | c transport |
| 11 sales | d people |
| 12 season | e ramp |
| 13 underground | f station |
| 14 wheelchair | g ticket |

0 b 9 10 11 12 13 14

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 0 Look at that man | a (strike) an old tree. |
| 1 Can you see that little girl | b (sail) along the river. |
| 2 We watched the boats | c (shake) once. |
| 3 I noticed two suspicious men | d (move) around in my hair. |
| 4 I saw the lightning | e <u>trying</u> (try) to fly a kite. |
| 5 I can feel something | f (change) to red. |
| 6 I didn't notice the traffic lights | g (wait) outside the bank. |
| 7 We suddenly felt the plane | h (shop) in case they steal something. |
| 8 The security guard watches people | i (chase) her dog? |

0 e 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

E Traduci le frasi in inglese.

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

41 Periodo ipotetico di primo e secondo tipo

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

annoy be bring burn catch come get ~~have~~ leave shine take

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

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

- o Unless we have a picnic, we won't be able to save any money.

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

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

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

- o I clean my teeth. If I didn't clean my teeth, they'd fall out.

C Completa il dialogo con le seguenti forme verbali.

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

- JERRY Are you studying again?! No. I see you're still listening to music.
LIL If I could, I¹ to music all day long.

- JERRY Are you ready for tomorrow's exam?
 LIL No.² me if I sit near you in the exam?
 JERRY Of course not! If I helped you, we³ in trouble.
 LIL Please! I'll have to take the exam again if I⁴. If the
 questions are easy, I⁵, but I won't have a chance if
 they⁶ hard.
 JERRY You'd find it easier if you⁷ more. If you
⁸ less TV, you⁹ more
 time.
 LIL I¹⁰ relax if I¹¹ TV.
 And if I don't feel relaxed, how can I study?

D VOCABULARY FOCUS – environment

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

- 0 We don't use our cars less. Global warming will increase.
If we don't use our cars less, global warming will increase.
- 1 Temperatures increase. The ice at the poles will melt.

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

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

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

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

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

Traduci le seguenti parole ed espressioni in italiano.

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

E Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

42 Periodo ipotetico di terzo tipo

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

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

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

- o *I wouldn't have been thirsty if I'd taken water.*

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

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

9–16 Scrivi otto frasi in cui descrivi la tua serie di eventi. Usa la prima frase per iniziare.
I forgot to feed the cat. The cat ran away.

C Completa queste frasi, che si riferiscono tutte del passato, usando per ognuna una coppia dei seguenti verbi.

might not run away + feed can't eat + not find ~~can beat~~ + hurt
 can stay out + have to go might die + not rescue can arrive + not oversleep
 might dance + be not discover + not tell might be + not be

- o I could have beaten Jim at tennis if I hadn't hurt my ankle.
 1 The old lady if we her.
 2 We late if we to school the next day.
 3 The cat if they him well.
 4 I here early if I
 5 People if the room bigger.
 6 I if I a shop.
 7 There trouble if the police there.
 8 I this band if you me about them.

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

- o I couldn't have beaten Jim at tennis if I d hurt my ankle.

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

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

o b 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – travel

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

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

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

43 Wish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- o The neighbours' dog is always barking.
I / the neighbours' dog / stop barking. I wish the neighbour's dog would stop barking!
- 1 It's been raining for days.
I / it / stop raining!
- 2 Your parents don't let you stay out after nine.
I / my parents / let me stay out later!

- 3 The children are making so much noise!
I / they / play more quietly.
- 4 Your phone won't work.
I / my phone / work!

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

- 0 You are waiting to get your exam results.
I / get / my exam results / soon. *I hope I get my exam results soon.*
- 5 You've lent your brother some money. He often forgets things.
I / he / remember / to pay me back.
- 6 You're going to ask your mum to let you decorate your room.
I / my mum / let me decorate it.
- 7 The weather may spoil the carnival.
I / the weather / not spoil / the carnival.
- 8 You've asked your dad to fix your bike.
I / my dad / can fix it.
- 9–16 Scrivi otto frasi su ciò che vorresti che accadesse, quattro con **wish ... would** e altre quattro con **hope** + Present Simple.

FCCE D VOCABULARY FOCUS – clothes

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

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

- ANGELA It's so difficult! I wish we could⁰ wear whatever we like!
- CATHY I know. I wish we didn't have to⁰ (not) dress up.
- ANGELA I wish my sister¹ the same size as me. She's got smart clothes.
- CATHY What are you going to wear then?
- ANGELA I wish I² (not) coffee on my white top, or I could have worn that. I'll have to wear a boring white blouse.
- CATHY What about that black skirt?
- ANGELA It's not clean. I wish I³ it to the dry cleaners. And I can't wear my black trousers because I haven't got a belt.
- CATHY I wish I⁴ that belt the other day – you could have borrowed it.
- ANGELA I'm going to have to wear that awful black dress. I wish I⁵ (not) my silver bracelet – that makes it look OK.
- CATHY Do you want me to lend you my shoes?
- ANGELA No, I'll wear my uncomfortable leather boots. I wish they⁶ (not) so tight, though. I just look a mess. My hair's in a terrible state ...
- ANGELA I wish you⁷ me do your hair for you.
- CATHY ... and my eyes are all red. I wish my contact lenses⁸ (not).
- ANGELA Anyway, are you looking forward to it?
- CATHY Of course!

44 Discorso indiretto e interrogative indirette

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

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

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

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

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

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

D Riordina le seguenti parole e costruisci domande indirette.

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

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

- 0 *Can you help me?*

E VOCABULARY FOCUS – the news

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

- AMY Are you interested in the election campaign? ⁰
- MAN Yes, I am. ⁰
- AMY What do you think of your MP? ¹
- MAN She represents our opinions very well. ²
- AMY Have you voted yet? ³
- MAN I've just been to the polling station, yes. ⁴
- AMY Which party is going to win the election? ⁵
- MAN I think the government will stay in power. ⁶
- AMY Can you tell me who you voted for? ⁷
- MAN I'm not going to tell you that! ⁸
- AMY Why do you think the government will win? ⁹
- MAN The Prime Minister has handled the recent crisis well. ¹⁰
- AMY Has the scandal affected the opposition party? ¹¹
- MAN Yes, I think the leader of the party will resign. ¹²

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

Traduci le seguenti parole in italiano.

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

F Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

45 Since, for, ago; first, last

A Completa le seguenti frasi con le seguenti parole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- AMELIA Have you ever been -⁰ on the Giant Mountain?
 PAUL No, I haven't been here *before*⁰.
 AMELIA This is the¹ time you've been here?! I don't believe it. I first came here ten years².
 PAUL Really? It must have changed³ you first came.
 AMELIA Well the rides have got bigger⁴ then, but so have I.
 PAUL When did you⁵ come here?
 AMELIA I was⁶ here in 2006. That was the tenth time I'd been here.
 PAUL I wanted to come for my birthday, but it was closed⁷ March to May.
 AMELIA What rides have you been on⁸ today?
 PAUL None yet. I've only been here⁹ half an hour.
 AMELIA Have you? We've been here¹⁰ it opened this morning. Are you nervous?
 PAUL Yes - It's been a long time¹¹ I last went on a ride. I've been scared of them all my life¹².
 AMELIA Come with me then - I'll show you the best ones.

FCE D VOCABULARY FOCUS – work

Completa il testo inserendo una sola parola in ogni spazio.

My dad joined a magazine as a graphic designer when he left school ¹ *in* July 1988. He resigned from his job to go freelance five years ² ³ He had to work extremely hard ⁴ the first few years. He didn't miss a deadline ⁵ November 1995, ⁶ he first had to have a day off sick. He slowly built up a list of clients, and ⁷ 1996 he was able to take on his first assistant. ⁸ January 1997 he invested in a studio and started his own company. Two and a half years ⁹ that he took over a small publishing firm. It increased its turnover by 150% ¹⁰ 2003. It now has a workforce of 35 people. There are five people on the editorial team. He's going to take early retirement ¹¹ five years. ¹² he made that decision, he's been more relaxed.

Correggi le seguenti frasi.

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

E Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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

46 Le frasi relative

A Collega le due frasi usando **who, which, whose** ecc.

- 0 The person phoned. He didn't leave a message.
The person who phoned didn't leave a message.
- 1 Dolphins are mammals. They live in the sea.
- 2 Picasso was a painter. His style revolutionized art.
- 3 There's the dog. It bit my sister.
- 4 This is the park. I used to play here.
- 5 A lady told you a story. Which one is she?
- 6 An ironmonger's is a shop. It sells things like screws, nails, and tools.

- 7 Venice is a city. They have a famous carnival there.
- 8 There was a new film at the cinema. It was terrible.
- 9 Mr Roberts is the teacher. He is the kindest.
- 10 That car belongs to someone. I don't know who.

B Completa le frasi usando le informazioni tra parentesi + **that**.

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

C VOCABULARY FOCUS – food

Inserisci **who, what** oppure **that** solo se è necessario.

- 0 The restaurant – we ate at was awful.
- 0 Jamie Oliver is a chef *who* is very popular on TV.
- 1 Penne all'arrabbiata is an Italian dish is very spicy.
- 2 A barmaid is a woman serves drinks in a pub.
- 3 A big cup you drink tea out of is called a mug.
- 4 The waitress brought our food was very rude.
- 5 A deli is a shop sells special or foreign food.
- 6 A colander is something you use for draining water from pasta.
- 7 When you make pizza, the dough is the thing is hard to get right.
- 8 Garlic is a strong smelling plant we use in cooking.

- 9 Which of these is the recipe you were talking about?
- 10 The puddings are served in our school canteen are fantastic!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.

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