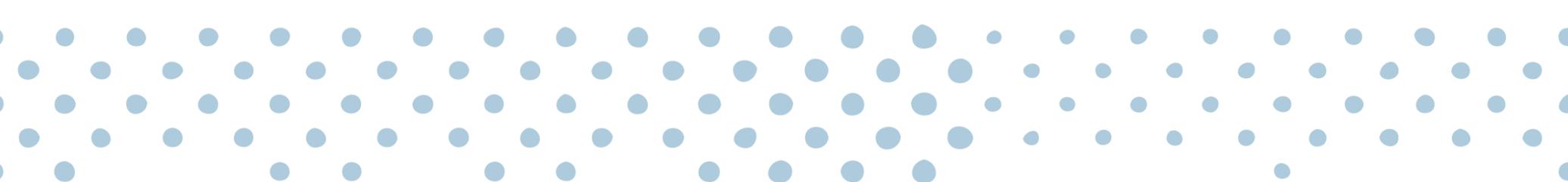




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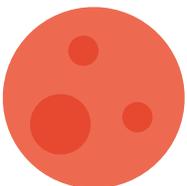
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1. Now answer the questions.

- Who is making a cake? _____
- What is Tim doing? _____
- What kind of research is Tim doing? _____
- Who was Kobe Bryant? _____
- When and where was he born? _____
- How old was he when he died? _____



ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st first	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second
3rd third	13th thirteenth	23rd twenty-third
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	25th twenty-fifth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	26th twenty-sixth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	27th twenty-seventh
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	28th twenty-eighth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	29th twenty-ninth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	30th thirtieth

I numerali ordinali si formano aggiungendo -th al numero cardinale.

Ad eccezione di:

1 = one
1st = first

2 = two
2nd = second

3 = three
3rd = third

YEARS

1978 = nineteen seventy-eight

2000 = two thousand

2005 = two thousand and five

2010 = twenty ten

Per leggere la data bisogna inserire
la prima del numero ordinale e of
prima del mese

Kobe Bryant was born on the twenty-third of August nineteen seventy-eight and he died on the twenty sixth of January two thousand and twenty-sixth.

2. Write their dates of birth.

Example

Kobe Bryant / 23-8-1978

Kobe Bryant was born on the twenty-third of August nineteen seventy-eight

Gahli / 21-5-1993

Ronaldo / 5-2-1985

Elodie / 3-5-1990

Billie Eilish / 18-12-2001

Mahmood / 12-09-1992

REMEMBER

Yesterday Ieri

The day before yesterday Due giorni fa

Two weeks ago Due settimane fa

Last month Lo scorso mese

Four years ago Quattro anni fa



GRAMMATICA

PAST SIMPLE DI TO BE

<u>FORMA AFFERMATIVA</u>	<u>FORMA NEGATIVA</u>	<u>FORMA INTERROGATIVA</u>	<u>RISPOSTE BREVI</u>
I was	I was not (wasn't)	Was I?	Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't
You were	You were not (weren't)	Were you?	Yes, you were No, you weren't
He/She/It was	He/She/It was not (wasn't)	Was he/she/it?	Yes, he/she/it was No, he/she/it wasn't
We were	We were not (weren't)	Were we?	Yes, we were/ No, we weren't
You were	You were not (weren't)	Were you?	Yes, you were No, you weren't
They were	They were not (weren't)	Were they?	Yes, they were No, they weren't

3. Underline the correct alternative.

Example: His parents was/were from Milan

- His grandparents **was/were** farmers.
- Her voice **was/were** beautiful.
- The building **was/were** dangerous.
- She **was/were** a nurse.
- Tom and Bill **was/were** doctors in a hospital.

4. Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 in the negative form.

Example: His parents weren't from Milan

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

PAST SIMPLE DI HAVE GOT

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I had

You had

He/She/It had

We had

You had

They had

Il Past simple di **to have/have got** ha un'unica forma (**had**) per tutte le persone.

Alla forma had non si aggiunge mai il rafforzativo got.

I've got a black cat. (present)

I had a black cat ten years ago. (past)

5. Write which objects or pets you had when you were a child.



watch



trampoline



mobile phone



bike



ball



pet



game console



musical instrument

Example: ***I had a cat when I was six***

6. Imagine today is the 11th of April 2020. Write the date for each sentence.

APRIL 2020

<u>MONDAY</u>	<u>TUESDAY</u>	<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	<u>THURSDAY</u>	<u>FRIDAY</u>	<u>SATURDAY</u>	<u>SUNDAY</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	<u>11</u>	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Yesterday was *the tenth of April*.

- a. The day before yesterday was _____.
- b. Four days ago was _____.
- c. Six days ago was _____.
- d. Last Saturday was _____.
- e. Last Thursday was _____.
- f. Three days ago was _____.

7. Where were you? Complete the table and then write sentences.

<u>LAST NIGHT</u>	
<u>YESTERDAY AFTERNOON</u>	
<u>TWO DAYS AGO</u>	
<u>LAST SATURDAY NIGHT</u>	
<u>LAST SUNDAY</u>	
<u>LAST YEAR</u>	

Last night I was...at home _____

8. Look at the people, their nationality, date of birth and profession. Write mini dialogues. Follow the example.



Neil Armstrong – 1930
astronaut - USA



Elvis Presley – 1935
singer - USA



Agatha Christie – 1890
writer - England



Margaret Thatcher/Theresa May
1925/1956 -politicians - Uk



Marylin Monroe – 1926
actress - USA



Laurel and Hardy – 1890/1892
comedians - USA



Who was Leonardo da Vinci? He was an Italian inventor.
When was he born? In 1452.

Who were the Grimm brothers? They were
German writers.
When were they born? In 1785 and 1786.



A: _____
_____ ?

B: _____

9. J.K. Rowling. Read the text and then, answer the questions.

J.K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. She was born on 31st July 1965. She was a writer from a young age. Her first story was "Rabbit" and she was only six! She was a student of French at University and she was an English teacher in Portugal in 1992.

In 1994 she was unemployed in Edinburgh. Her favourite place to write was a café. It was a difficult time. In 1995 the first Harry Potter book was complete. It was "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone".

Now J.K. Rowling is an internationally famous author.



True or False?

J.K. Rowling was born in 1965.	
Her first story was called "Horse".	
Joanne was a French teacher.	
She was a teacher in Portugal.	
In 1994, Joanne was in Edinburgh.	
In Edinburgh her favourite writing place was a café	

What happened to J.K.Rowling in these years?

<u>1965</u>	
<u>1971</u>	
<u>1992</u>	
<u>1994</u>	
<u>1995</u>	

10. Write the time expressions in the correct order.

six months ago	last night	the day before yesterday	last week
yesterday afternoon	two years ago	three days ago	two weeks ago

<u>1</u>	<i>last night</i>	<u>5</u>	
<u>2</u>		<u>6</u>	
<u>3</u>		<u>7</u>	
<u>4</u>		<u>8</u>	<i>two years ago</i>

11. These are some information about Kobe Bryant. Read them, follow the plan below (sotto).

<u>1978</u>	Born / Philadelphia, USA/ 23rd August
<u>Father</u>	Joe Bryant/professional basketball player
<u>1984</u>	In Italy with family/ first in Rieti, then in Reggio Calabria, after that in Pistoia and finally in Reggio Emilia
<u>1992</u>	13 years old/ back in Philadelphia/student at Lower Merion High School
<u>1996</u>	Player in Los Angeles Lakers team
<u>2015</u>	37 years old/retired
<u>2020</u>	26th January/ died in a helicopter accident/ 42 years old

Now write a short passage (brano)

Kobe Bryant was born _____

CULTURE

British people have many types of houses.
In large cities people live in apartments that are called flats.



In most towns there are streets of houses in long rows that are called terraced houses. They are small houses joined together in long lines. They are on two floors with two or three rooms downstairs and bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.



Britain is also famous for its cottages. They are small houses in the countryside and some have a straw roof. Many cottages have beautiful gardens



GLOSSARY

Called = chiamato

Row = riga/fila

Joined = unito

Straw = paglia



In residential areas there are semi-detached houses. They are very popular in Britain. They are two houses joined together each with their own front door, garden and garage.



Detached houses are separate from other houses and have a garden all around.

12. Match the houses descriptions with the corresponding names.

1 An apartment	a cottage
2 An independent house	b flat
3 A house joined by one wall	c detached house
4 A house joined by two walls	d semi-detached house
5 A house with a straw roof	e terraced house

13. Describe your house.

What type?

Where?

Big/small

Garden?

Garage?

How many bedrooms are there?

Have you got a large sitting room?

How many bathrooms are there?

Do you eat in the kitchen?

Have you got a garden?

I live in _____

16. A joke.

A flute player was playing beautiful music in the jungle and all the wild animals came out enchanted to listen to him.

After a while a lion passed by, approached the musician and ate him.

"What did you do?" – asked a boa constrictor – His music was beautiful!"

The lion put its paw near its ear and asked: "What?"



GLOSSARY

Come out = uscire fuori

After a while = dopo un po'

Approach = avvicinarsi

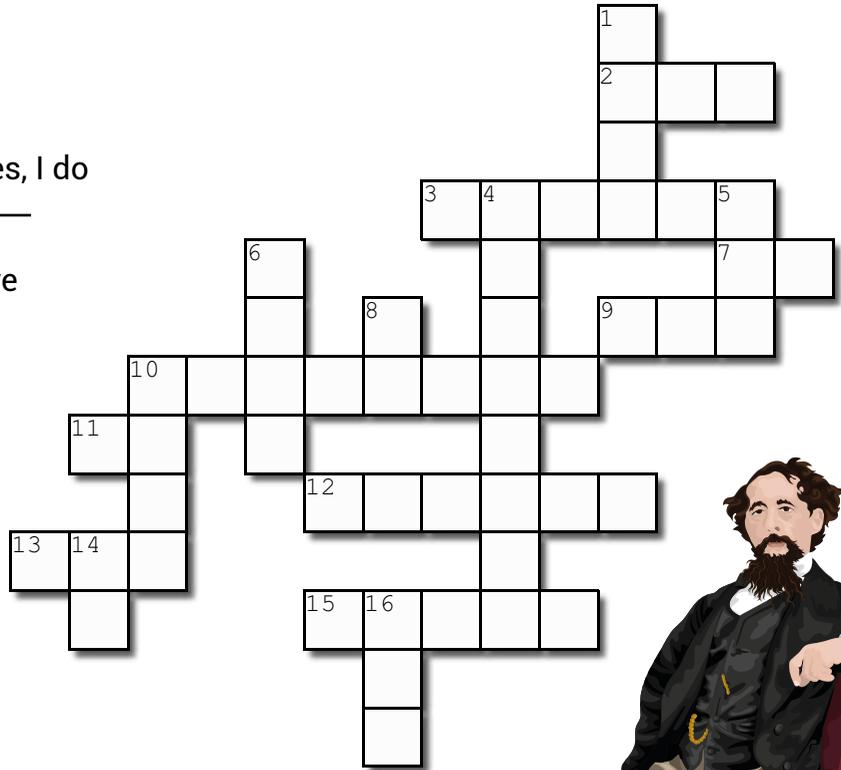
Ate è il passato di eat = mangiare

Paw = zampa

15. Solve the crossword.

Across

2. ____ much is one and one? It's two
3. The contrary of big
7. It is not 'yes', it is '____'
9. The opposite of good
10. Mozart was a ____
11. ____ you speak French? Yes, I do
12. Dickens was an English ____
13. A pet
15. ____ ____, you are, they are



Down

1. ____ time is it? It's midnight
4. Thomas Edison was an ____
5. When a film is over, you read 'The ____'
6. It is called 'The Eternal City'
8. Can I speak ____ Mrs Brown
10. You wear it when it is cold
14. I ____, you are
16. The first woman

16. Ordinal numbers word search. Find the following ordinal numbers.

sixth
third
seventh
thirteenth
twenty-first
forty-fourth
fifth
tenth
twenty-second
nineteenth
thirty-seventh

T	L	C	Q	N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N	T	H
H	T	H	I	R	D	V	C	E	E	W	H	L	I
I	R	S	D	R	R	F	C	N	S	C	X	M	V
R	J	N	W	P	A	O	U	T	U	H	P	V	Y
T	V	D	O	R	L	R	Q	H	E	H	V	O	Q
E	M	T	W	E	N	T	Y	S	E	C	O	N	D
E	T	H	I	R	T	Y	S	E	V	E	N	T	H
N	A	Y	H	S	L	F	D	S	V	N	C	X	E
T	F	Y	W	I	H	O	K	F	P	R	O	Q	D
H	I	B	Y	X	V	U	S	V	N	T	Z	Y	G
D	F	B	D	T	T	R	D	X	F	Z	Z	S	B
X	T	N	O	H	V	T	X	M	Y	H	L	J	M
S	H	E	N	M	E	H	U	T	W	H	O	O	L
P	Q	T	W	E	N	T	Y	F	I	R	S	T	S

Cycling's faster and more convenient.

Tim and his friend Jason are talking on the phone.

Tim: Hello Jason!
What are you doing?

Jason: Nothing special. I'm just watching TV.

Tim: There's a great film at the ABC Cinema. It's the ninth episode of the Star Wars saga.
It's on at 3:30 p.m.

Jason: Really? Let's go then! We can meet at the cinema. I'm going by bus.
What about you?

Tim: I'm going by bike. It's better than the bus. It's cheaper and more convenient.

Jason: But it isn't as fast as the bus.

Tim: Yes, but cycling's healthier than the bus.

Jason: But it's more dangerous!

At the end of the film.

Tim: Wow! It was the best episode of the saga.

Jason: Yes, you're right. It was the most exciting episode and it was the funniest too!

Tim: When is the bus coming?

Jason: There it is. Oh no! It's full! And the next one's in twenty minutes.

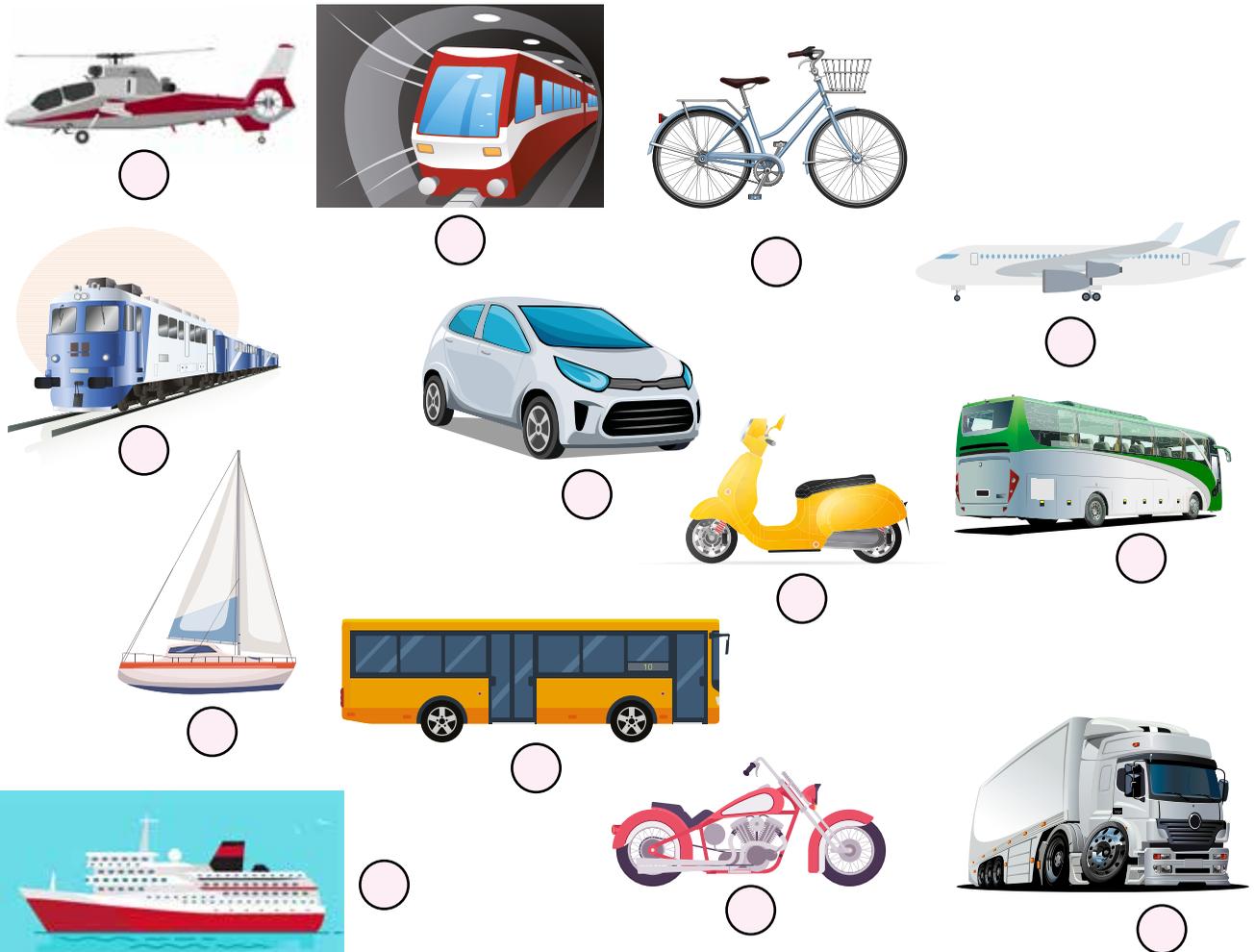
Tim: So my bike is faster than the bus after all!
See you tomorrow!

1. Answer with True or False.

Jason is listening to music.		The bus is more expensive than the bike.	
Tim is cycling to the cinema.		The bike is more dangerous than the bus.	
Jason is going by car.		The ninth Star Wars episode is the best of the saga.	
The bike is cheaper than the bus.		It is the funniest one.	

2. Match the names of the means of transport to the pictures.

A car - B train - C coach - D bike - E plane - F motorbike - G lorry - H ferry - I underground
 - J helicopter - K bus - L moped - M sailing boat-



REMEMBER

Si dice: to go/to travel by bus, by car, by bike ...
ma si dice to go on foot/ to walk (andare a piedi)

I go to school by bike

She goes to school on foot/she walks to school

AGGETTIVI COMPARATIVI E SUPERLATIVI

Quando si usano?

Gli aggettivi comparativi si usano per confrontare persone o cose.

Tom is taller than Jason. = Tom è più alto di Jason.

Gli aggettivi superlativi si usano per confrontare più persone o cose della stessa categoria.

The highest mountain in Italy is Mont Blanc = La montagna più alta d'Italia è il Monte Bianco.

Come si formano?

	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
tall (aggettivi monosillabici)	tall+er	the tall+est
interesting (aggettivi plurisillabici)	more interesting (than)	the most interesting
good (aggettivi irregolari)	better (than)	the best
bad (aggettivi irregolari)	worse (than)	the worst

Sheila is shorter than Lauren. Sheila è più bassa di Lauren.

Sue is the shortest of the three. Sue è la più bassa delle tre.

VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE

Se l'aggettivo monosillabico termina in **-e** si aggiunge **-r** per il comparativo e **-st** per il superlativo

large/larger/the largest

Se l'aggettivo monosillabico è composto da consonante + vocale **si raddoppia la consonante**

big/bigger/the biggest

Se l'aggettivo plurisillabico termina in **-y** la **y** diventa **ier/iest**

Funny/funnier/the funniest

COMPARATIVO DI UGUAGLIANZA

Il comparativo di uguaglianza si forma con **as+aggettivo+as**

Tim is as strong as Jason

Si usa **not as+ aggettivo + as** per dire che due persone, cose o luoghi non hanno caratteristiche uguali.

Sheila isn't as tall as Lauren

REMEMBER

Il comparativo è seguito da **than** più il secondo termine di paragone

Lauren is taller than Sheila

il superlativo è sempre preceduto dall'articolo **the**. Il secondo termine di paragone è introdotto da

in se si riferisce a un nome o un gruppo

of se si riferisce a un periodo di tempo

*It's the longest river in the world.
It was the most difficult test of the year.*

WHICH HOLIDAY?

	<u>VENICE</u>	<u>LONDON</u>
beautiful	***	**
exciting	**	***
safe	***	**
hot	***	**
expensive	**	***



Venice is more beautiful than London.

2. Read what Bob and Neil say, then complete the sentences using the comparatives.



BOB

I'm 13.
 I'm 1 metre 60 tall.
 I'm sixty-five kilos.
 I'm not very patient.
 I'm very intelligent.
 I have got a lot of friends.
 My bike is four months old



NEIL

I'm 13.
 I'm 1 metre 70 tall.
 I'm sixty eight kilos.
 I'm very patient.
 I'm very intelligent.
 I haven't got a lot of friends.
 My bike is four months old.

Bob is as old as Neil.

- a. Bob is _____.
- b. Neil isn't _____.
- c. Bob isn't _____.
- d. Bob is _____.
- e. Neil is _____.
- f. Bob's bike is _____.

3. Give your opinion on means of transport. Complete the columns in the table and then write sentences making comparison.

	popular	comfortable	dangerous	expensive	fast	safe	efficient	convenient
car								
bike								
bus								
train								
plane								
boat								
coach								

In my opinion/I think travelling by plane is safer than travelling by car



4. Write the means of transport in the right column.

lorry	ferry	sailing boat	racing car	coach
motorbike	helicopter	underground	plane	ship

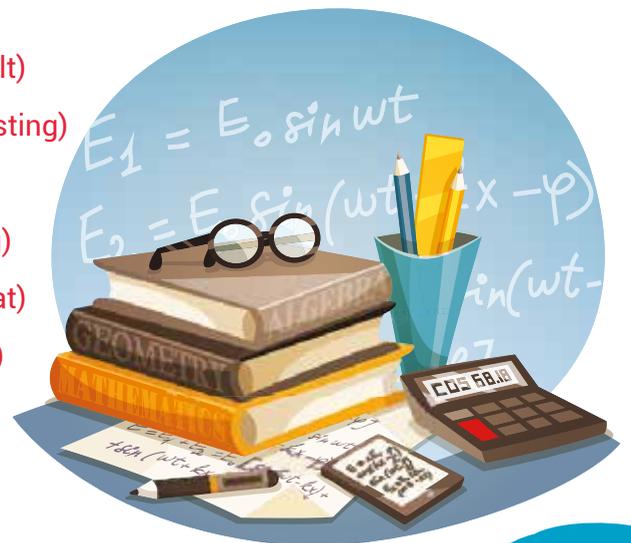
<u>LAND</u>	<u>AIR</u>	<u>WATER</u>

5. Compare two school subjects. Use the adjectives in brackets.

Maths	Science	Art	Music
Religious Education	P.E.	History	Geography
English	French	Spanish	Computer Technology

Maths is more difficult than Science

- a. _____ (difficult)
- b. _____ (interesting)
- c. _____ (easy)
- d. _____ (boring)
- e. _____ (good at)
- f. _____ (bad at)



6. Look at the information and write sentences using the superlatives.

Average (media) temperatures in August:

Athens: 33°C - Madrid: 30°C - Rome 28°C

hot/city in Europe

The hottest city in Europe is Athens

Average temperatures in February:

London: 7°C - Paris: 9°C - Madrid: 5°C

cold/city in Europe

Price per gram:

Iranian caviar: 31 € - Italian white truffle (tartufo): 4 € - Saffron (zafferano): 10 €

expensive/food in the world

Area in square kilometres:

USA: 9.37million - Canada: 9.98 million - Russia: 17.12 million

big/country in the world

7. Read the information and then write sentences using the given adjectives.

BALEARI 900 EUROS

Departures: 19th June from Rome airport.

Accomodation: 7 days at the "Sunset Hotel" all inclusive.

Supplement for scuba diving equipment.
Evening entertainment.

EGYPT AND BOAT CRUISE ON THE NILE 1400 EUROS

Departures: 7th July from Milan airport

Accomodation: "Pharaoh Hotel"

Meals: half board (mezza pensione)

boring - relaxing - cheap - expensive - exciting - funny

The Baleari holiday is cheaper than the Egypt holiday.

CULTURE

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS COUNTRIES

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England

England is the largest country in population and territory of the United Kingdom. London, one of the most famous cities in the world, is the capital of this beautiful country. England is full of fantastic places to visit. The Lake District, in the northwest, is a national park that has mountains, pretty villages and beautiful lakes. Cornwall, in the southwest, has incredible views and beaches. Many English people go on holiday to this region in the summer. Liverpool is the city of the Beatles and has many places to visit for people who love music.



UNITED KINGDOM



Lake District



Pembroke Castle

Wales

The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The main language of Wales is English but many people also speak Welsh, a language of Celtic origin.

Wales is a great place for people who enjoy history. In fact there are about a hundred castles and three UNESCO heritage sites (siti di patrimonio dell'UNESCO)

GLOSSARY

Main= principale

GLOSSARY

Landscape=paesaggio

Scotland

Scotland has beautiful landscapes: high mountains, deep lakes, fantastic villages and maybe (forse) even the Loch Ness monster. The capital Edimburgh has got open green spaces, theatres and cultural events. The largest city of Scotland is Glasgow. In the past Glasgow was one of the biggest industrial cities in the world, today it is a modern city which attracts many tourists. In the Scottish Highlands there is Ben Nevis the highest mountain in the UK.



The Giant's Causeway



Edimburgh

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the smallest country of UK. Its capital is Belfast. Northern Ireland is famous for the Giant's Causeway which is located in the northeast of the country. It is an area of interlocking basalt columns which are the result of an ancient volcanic eruption.

GLOSSARY

Interlocking=intrecciate

Basalt columns =colonne in basalto

8. Answer the following questions.

- Why do many people go on holiday in Cornwall? _____.
- How is Glasgow different today? _____.
- What is the highest mountain in the UK? _____.
- Where does the Welsh language come from? _____.
- How did the Giant's Causeway originate? _____.



9. A joke.

A very angry customer called the waiter at the restaurant to complain about the food.

"The steak you brought me is really very bad."

The waiter said: "I'm very sorry, Sir."

Then he picked the steak up and started smacking it saying:

"Naughty, naughty, naughty." And turning to the customer he added: "If it gives you any more troubles just let me know."

GLOSSARY

Complain=lamentarsi

Brought= passato di bring=portare

Pick up=sollevare

Smack= battere

Naughty =cattivo

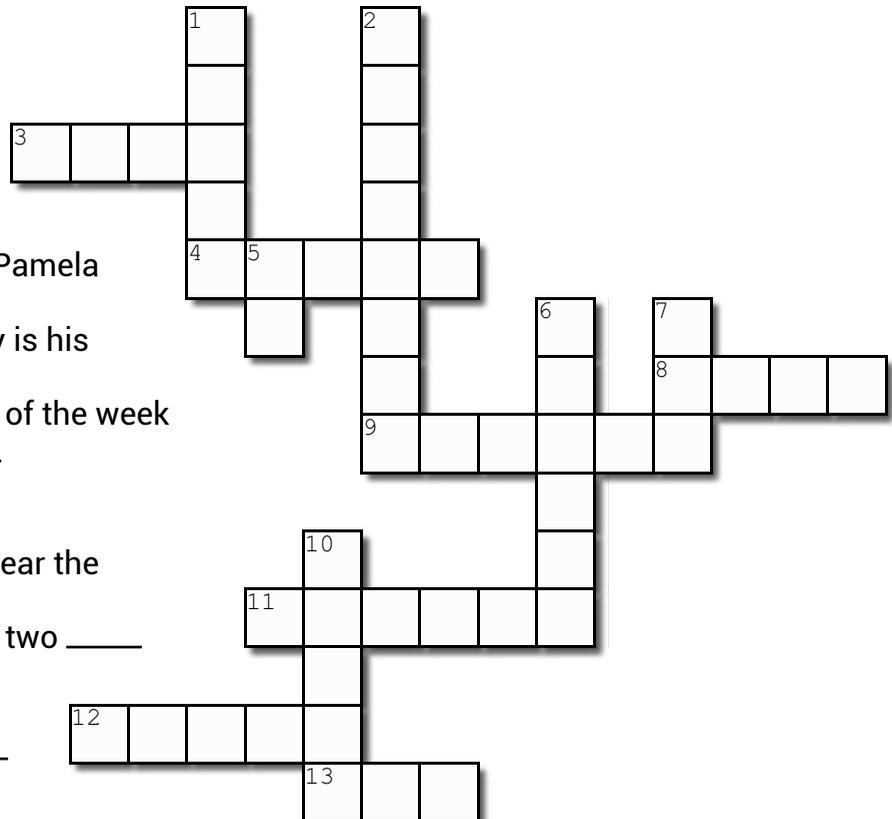
10. Solve the crossword.

Across

3. Seventeen less twelve
4. The number in 'weight'
8. Our secretary speaks Spanish and _____ a little Portuguese
9. Edgar is my brother and Pamela is my _____
11. If Mike is Roy's son, Roy is his _____
12. Sunday is the _____ day of the week
13. Three and three is _____

Down

1. _____ is Ingrid's purse? Near the suitcase
2. Bryan has one sister and two _____
5. The British Museum is _____ London
6. I love my father and _____
7. A mean of transport
10. I want, you want, Jason _____



11. Find these words in the word search.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| bike | ferry | train | underground |
| moped | coach | motorbike | ship |
| | sportscar | helicopter | |

U	T	W	W	V	G	V	S	H	I	P	L	R	P
S	N	N	H	R	A	H	W	A	U	V	Z	A	P
A	P	D	M	E	Y	E	A	S	O	P	F	A	R
S	Q	O	E	U	L	I	K	K	C	Z	C	Y	Q
H	V	G	R	R	Z	I	S	C	O	A	C	H	C
B	Z	M	Y	T	G	G	C	O	J	L	J	Y	S
S	I	Q	O	T	S	R	X	O	E	C	D	K	R
X	G	K	H	T	Z	C	O	N	P	W	N	V	U
D	R	L	E	R	O	T	A	U	T	T	R	Y	Q
N	M	C	F	E	R	R	Y	R	N	Z	E	B	H
R	P	O	B	F	K	A	B	O	A	G	U	R	V
M	L	F	P	C	M	I	X	I	J	K	O	E	K
K	F	X	T	E	G	N	M	B	K	P	V	B	U
K	W	V	J	L	D	U	H	C	E	E	M	S	T

I mustn't be late

Sheila is interviewing Lauren's sister Ann who is a famous pianist.

Sheila: Hello Ann!

Ann: Hi!

Sheila: Thank you for this interview. It's for my school website.

Ann: You are welcome but I have an awful toothache and I must see my dentist in an hour. I mustn't be late!

Sheila: Oh I'm sorry! I need just fifteen minutes for this interview. Let's start. First question. You are only 17 and you are a successful pianist. How did it start?

Ann: My grandparents were musicians. My granddad played the piano and my granny the violin. There was always music in their house.

Sheila: Do you practise a lot?

Ann: Yes, I have to play every day.

Sheila: And what about school?

Ann: I go to school regularly and I have to study the piano too! But I don't mind.

Sheila: Finally, what's the secret of your success?

Ann: A lot of work and a bit of luck!

GLOSSARY

I don't mind = Non mi dispiace

1. Answer the questions.

- How old is Ann? _____.
- What musical instruments did her grandparents play? _____.
- How often does she practise? _____.
- Does she go to school? _____.
- What's the secret of her success? _____.

HEALTH

2. Match with the pictures.



A



B



C



D



E



F

I've got...

- a cold
- a headache
- a sore throat
- a stomachache
- a temperature
- a toothache

F

3. Look at the example then write mini dialogues using the suggestions.

You must/mustn't...

- take an aspirin
- see a doctor
- eat sweets
- eat too much chocolate
- take a cough syrup
- stay in bed

A: *I've got a headache!*

B: *You must take an aspirin*

A: _____ (a temperature)!

B: You must _____.

A: _____ (a toothache)!

B: You mustn't _____.

A: _____ (a cold)!

B: You must _____.

A: _____ (a stomachache)!

B: You mustn't _____.

A: _____ (a sore throat)!

B: You must _____.

GRAMMATICA

MUST/MUSTN'T

FORMA AFFERMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA
<p>I You He,She,It We You They</p> <p style="text-align: right;">must go</p>	<p>I You He,She,It We You They</p> <p style="text-align: right;">mustn't go</p>
<p>Must + forma base del verbo</p>	<p>Mustn't = Must + not</p>
<p>Must esprime: un obbligo: <i>I must do my homework.</i> una raccomandazione: <i>You must stop here.</i></p>	<p>Must esprime: un divieto: <i>You mustn't talk during the lesson.</i></p>

HAVE TO/DON'T HAVE TO

FORMA AFFERMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA
<p>I/ You/ We/ They have to go He/ She/ It has to go</p>	<p>I/ You/ We/ They don't have to go He/ She/ It doesn't have to go</p>
<p>La forma affermativa have/has to esprime un obbligo imposto dall'esterno. <i>My lessons start at 8 o'clock. I have to get up early.</i></p>	<p>La forma negativa don't/doesn't have to esprime mancanza di obbligo o di necessità. <i>I don't have to do my homework today.</i></p>

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Do I/ you/ we/ they have to go?
Does he/she/it have to go?

RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, I/you/we/they do.
No, I/you/we/they don't

Yes, he/she/it does.
No, he, she, it doesn't.

La forma interrogativa di **have to** si usa per chiedere se è necessario o obbligatorio fare qualcosa.

Do you have to work this Saturday?

4. Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

You mustn't smoke on the train

- a. Children _____ always wear a seat belt.
- b. You _____ turn off your mobile during the film.
- c. All passengers _____ present a valid passport.
- d. You _____ drive on the left in the UK.
- e. You _____ use the lift in case of fire.
- f. You _____ try this. It's delicious.



5. Circle the correct alternative.

- a. The house is dirty. **I have to / I don't have to** clean it.
- b. I have a test tomorrow. **I have to / I don't have to** study this afternoon.
- c. It's late. **I have to / I don't have to** go.
- d. It's Sunday. **I have to / I don't have to** go to school.
- e. In Britain **you have to / you don't have to** drive on the left.
- f. The concert is free. **We have to / we don't have to** pay.
- g. Schoolchildren in Britain **have to / don't have to** wear a uniform

6. Match questions (1 – 4) with answers (a – d).

1. Does Sheila have to study tonight?	a. No, I don't.
2. Do Tim and Sheila have to go to school on Saturday?	b. Yes, she does.
3. Does your Mum have to work on Saturday?	c. Yes, she does.
4. Do you have to clean your bedroom?	d. No, they don't.

7. Read the table and complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
wear school uniform	eat in class during the lesson
stand up when teachers enter	run in corridors
do homework	use mobile phones in class
pay for any damage	damage school property

SCHOOLS RULES

- Students _____ run in corridors.
- Students _____ do their homework.
- Students _____ use mobile in class.
- Students _____ eat during lessons.
- Students _____ pay for any damage.
- Students _____ stand up when teachers enter.
- Students _____ wear school uniform.
- Students _____ damage school property.

8. Match the actions (a –f) with the places (1 -6).

1. in a school canteen	a. take photos
2. in a cinema	b. feed the animals
3. at the zoo	c. pick up flowers
4. in a park	d. talk during the film
5. in a museum	e. show your identity card
6. at the airport	f. play with food

...and now write what you must or mustn't do.

We are in a cinema. We mustn't talk during the film.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

9. Match the sentences with the road signs.

1 you mustn't park here – 2 you mustn't walk here – 3 you must turn right here –
 4 you must drive slowly here – 5 you must stop here – 6 you mustn't walk your dog here



1



2



3



4



5



6

10. Do you want to save our planet? Put a tick and then write what we must or mustn't do.

	<u>MUST</u>	<u>MUSTN'T</u>
Recycle paper		
Stop hunting		
Throw away plastic		
Use public transport		
Protect species in danger		
Reduce waste		
Take action soon		
Cut down trees		
Always use cars		

If we want to save our planet we must _____

We mustn't _____

11. Write the sentences in the dialogue in the correct order.

- I have a stomachache and I feel sick.
- Thank you doctor.
- And you mustn't eat too much chocolate.
- I see. What's the problem?
- Have you got a temperature?
- Right.
- **What the matter?**
- Yes I have.
- I don't feel well.
- You must take an aspirin and you must go to bed.



Doctor: What's the matter?

Tim: _____

Doctor: _____

Tim: _____

Doctor: _____

Tim: _____

Doctor: _____

Tim: _____

Doctor: _____

Tim: _____

...and now write them in the right column.

<u>STARTERS</u>	<u>MAIN COURSES</u>	<u>DESSERTS</u>

3. Match English definitions with the corresponding Italian definitions.

1. book in advance	a. chiedere il conto
2. order food	b. pagare
3. find a table	c. prenotare
4. leave	d. chiedere il dolce
5. order drinks	e. trovare un tavolo
6. ask for the bill	f. ordinare da mangiare
7. ask for dessert	g. andare via
8. pay	h. ordinare da bere

GRAMMATICA

PRESENT CONTINUOUS PER ESPRIMERE IL FUTURO

Come hai già studiato il Present continuous si utilizza per parlare di azioni in corso di svolgimento che si svolgono mentre si parla.

What are you doing? I am reading a book at the moment.

Il Present continuous si utilizza anche per parlare di azioni già programmate che accadranno nel futuro.

In questo caso il Present continuous è spesso accompagnato da espressioni di tempo quali tomorrow (domani), tonight (stasera), this morning/afternoon/evening (questa mattina/pomeriggio/sera), next week/month/year (la prossima settimana/mese/anno).

*I am meeting Jason tomorrow.
Tim is studying French next year.*

4. Write the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Sheila (go) to London next week. **Sheila is going to London next week.**

- a. Jason (have) a History test on Monday at 10:00 a.m. _____
- b. Mum and Dad (stay) at home this evening _____
- c. (you/leave) today or tomorrow? _____
- d. She (not/play) volleyball this afternoon _____
- e. I (visit) my aunt this weekend. _____
- f. They (go) to Paris this summer. _____

5. Write if the sentences refer to the present (P) or to the future (F).

It's snowing at the moment. **P**

They are going to the cinema tomorrow. **F**

- a. He is watching TV. _____
- b. They are visiting their grandparents this weekend. _____
- c. I'm studying German next year. _____
- d. They are going out tonight. _____
- e. She is listening to music at the moment. _____
- f. What are you doing? I'm doing my homework. _____

BE GOING TO

FORMA AFFERMATIVA		RISPOSTE BREVI	
I am	play football	I am not I'm not	play football?
You are	buy some sweets	You are not aren't	buy some sweets?
He is	have a party	He/she/it is not isn't	have a party?
She is	do the homework	going to	do the homework?
It is	rain	We are not aren't	rain?
We are	be late	You are not aren't	be late?
You are	write an email	They are not aren't	write an email?
They are	go to bed early		go to bed early?
<p>La costruzione soggetto + be + going to + forma base si usa per:</p> <p>→ esprimere intenzioni: <i>I'm going to study Spanish next year.</i></p> <p>→ parlare di qualcosa che sta per accadere: <i>It's going to rain.</i></p>		<p>La forma negativa si esprime con soggetto + not be + going to + forma base del verbo</p>	

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Am I	going to	play football?
Are you		buy some sweets?
Is he		have a party?
Is she		do the homework?
Is it	going to	rain?
Are we		be late?
Are you		write an email?
Are they		go to bed early?

La forma interrogativa si esprime con la **forma interrogativa di to be + soggetto + going to + forma base del verbo**.

Nelle risposte brevi si usa solo il verbo to be

Are you going to meet your friends? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

6. Write sentences with be going to.

I / listen to / music *I am going to listen to music.*

- Sheila / eat / ice cream _____.
- They / play football / this afternoon _____.
- It / snow _____.
- You / cook dinner _____.

7. Rewrite the sentences above in the negative form.

I am not going to listen to music.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

16. Underline the correct alternative.

- a. The USA is the **fourth** / **fifth** largest country in the world.
- b. The USA is a federation of **50** / **15** states.
- c. The capital city is **New York** / **Washington D.C.**
- d. The President of the USA must be **under 35** / **over 35** years old.
- e. There are **two** / **three** main political parties.

17. Complete the table.

City	
Inhabitants	
First inhabitants	
A Dutchman /what did he do? When?	
The English renamed New Amsterdam New York. When?	
Names of boroughs	
Most famous landmarks and monuments	
N.Y. underground. Name ? Open?	

18. A joke.

"Doctor" – says the patient – my family think I am mad."

"Why?" asks the doctor.

" Only because I like sausages" the man answers.

" I don't see the point, I like sausages too."

" Really?" – asks the patient excited – You should come over and see my collection, I've got hundreds."

GLOSSARY

To see the point = **comprendere/capire**

You should come = **dovresti venire**