

New Inside Out

Intermediate
Companion

Italian Edition

Sue Kay, Vaughan Jones & Jill Leatherbarrow


MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Intermediate Companion!

What information does the *New Inside Out* Companion give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Grammar *Extra* Reference from *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(art) article	(phr v) phrasal verb	(m) masculine
(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(pl n) plural noun
(v*) irregular verb	(prep) preposition	(adv) adverb
(adj) adjective	(det) determiner	(conj) conjunction
(n) noun	(f) feminine	

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪ: fɪʃ/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪ:n bi:nz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/æ/	fat cat	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	eye	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	must come	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	mouth	/maʊθ/

CONSONANTS

/p/	pen	/pen/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/noɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:r/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/voɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 1

FRIENDS (PAGE 4)

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə/	ammirare	Which famous person do you admire most?
anonymously (adv)	/ə'nɒnɪməsli/	anonimamente	If you give something anonymously , you give it without telling people who you are.
average (adj)	/'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	medio/a	How many numbers does the average young person have on their mobile phone?
on average	/,ɒn 'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	in media	On average , how many friends do young people communicate regularly with online?
brief (adj)	/bri:f/	breve	The film <i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how brief life can be.
brush (against) (v)	/brʌʃ (ə'gənst)/	sfiorare	If something brushes against you, you feel it touch your body.
confide (v)	/kən'faɪd/	fidarsi di	If you confide in someone, you tell them your private thoughts and feelings.
dinner party (n)	/'dɪnə ,pɑ:ti/	cena con gli amici	A dinner party is a nice meal for several guests that is eaten in the evening at a friend's home.
dive (off) (v)	/daɪv (ɒf)/	saltare da	If you dive off something, you move suddenly from it towards the ground.
dream dinner party/holiday etc	/'dri:m 'dɪnə pɑ:ti/'hɒlɪdeɪ/	cena dei tuoi sogni	Your dream dinner party is one where you invite all your favourite people.
English-speaking (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,spi:kɪŋ/	anglofono/a	The United States and Australia are English-speaking countries.
fall in love	/'fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/	innamorarsi	<i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how wonderful it is to fall in love .
fear (n)	/fiə/	paura	My greatest fear is standing on stage in front of thousands of people and forgetting what to say!
funeral (n)	/'fju:nrəl/	funerale	A funeral is a ceremony for someone who has died.
gift (n)	/'gɪft/	regalo	A " gift " is another word for a "present".
graduate (v)	/'grædʒueɪt/	laurearsi	When Will and Tina graduated from university, they went their separate ways.
guilty pleasure	/'gɪlti 'pleʒə/	piacere proibito	A guilty pleasure is one you enjoy but feel slightly ashamed of.
improve (v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	migliorare	Technology has improved the world in some ways, but not in others.

ABOUT YOU: Q & A (PAGE 5)

just taking it easy	/,dʒʌst ˌteɪkɪŋ ɪt ˈi:zi/	soltanto prendersela comoda	“What are you doing this weekend?” “ Just relaxing and taking it easy .”
keep busy	/,ki:p ˈbɪzi/	essere indaffarati	If you keep busy , you always have something to do.
lifestyle (n)	/'laɪf,staɪl/	stile di vita	Will earns much more money than Tina so they have very different lifestyles .
a living (n)	/ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	sostenimento	“What do you do for a living ?” “I’m a doctor.”
local (adj)	/'ləʊkl/	locale	She was looking for someone to share the house and put an advertisement in the local newspaper.
memory (n)	/'mem(ə)ri/	ricordo	Your earliest memory is the first thing you remember doing as a child.
mortal (adj)	/'mɔ:rtl/	mortale	All human beings are mortal – we are all going to die.
the ocean (AmE)	/,ði: ˈəʊʃn/	oceano	“ The ocean ” is an American expression that means the same as the British expression “the sea”.
realise (v)	/'ri:əlaɪz/	capire, rendersi conto	David was happiest before he realised his family were all mortal.
receive (v)	/'ri:si:v/	ricevere	Do you prefer giving or receiving gifts?
remind (v)	/'ri:maɪnd/	ricordare a, far ricordare a	The film reminded David of how brief life is.
rent (v)	/rent/	affittare	Tina and Will rented the same house.
replace (v)	/'ri:pleɪs/	sostituire	Technology has replaced a lot of face-to-face interaction.
research (TS) (n)	/'ri:sɜ:ʃ; ˈri:sɜ:ʃ/	ricerca	Hi, Carole, can I ask you a question for some research we’re doing?
satisfaction (n)	/'sætɪs'fækʃn/	soddisfazione	I don’t earn a lot but I get a lot of satisfaction from my job.
share (v)	/'ʃeə/	condividere	We shared the same house for nearly three years.
on stage	/,ɒn ˈsteɪʒ/	sul palco	When an actor is on stage , he or she is performing in a theatre in front of an audience.
straightaway (adv)	/'streɪtə'weɪ/	subito	If something happens straightaway , it happens immediately.
stressed (adj)	/'strest/	stressata	Does technology make us happier or more stressed ?
be supposed to be doing sth	/bɪ səˈpəʊzd tə bi ˈdu:ɪŋ ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	dover fare qualcosa	I’m sorry, I’ve forgotten what I’m supposed to be doing.
survey (v)	/'sɜ:veɪ/	sondaggio	If you do a survey , you ask a lot of people their opinion about something.
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/	tema	A topic is a subject you talk or write about.
untidy (adj)	/'ʌn'taɪdi/	disordinato	Tina was very untidy – I don’t think she knew where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY/ADVERB PHRASES OF FREQUENCY (PAGE 7)

all the time	/,ɔ:l ðə ˈtaɪm/	tutto il tempo	Sharon texts all the time .
always	/'ɔ:lweɪz/	sempre	She’s always online chatting with friends.
every day/week/weekend	/'evri ˈdeɪ/'wi:k/'wi:kend/	ogni giorno/ settimana / fine settimana	She calls me on Skype from Australia every weekend .

from time to time	/frəm ˌtaɪm tə 'taɪm/
never	/'nevə/
normally	/'nɔːml(ə)i/
not very often	/'nɒt very 'ɒfn/
now and again	/'naʊ ən ə'gen/
occasionally	/ə'keɪʒnəli/
once/twice/three times etc a day/week	/'wʌnz/, 'twɑːs/, 'θriː taɪmz /ə 'deɪ/'wiːk/
rarely	/'reəli/
regularly	/'regjʊləli/
usually	/'juːʒuəli/

ogni tanto	mai
di solito	di solito
non molto spesso	non molto spesso
di tanto in tanto	di tanto in tanto
occasionalmente	una /due / tre volte al giorno
settimana	settimana
raramente	raramente
regolarmente	regolarmente
di solito	di solito

Adam texts **from time to time**, but not very often.
 Sharon **never** sends emails.
 Carole **normally** uses the telephone.
 Sharon **doesn't** speak on the phone **very often**.
Now and again she uses Skype.
 Adam texts **occasionally**, but not very often.
 He checks his emails **twice a day**.
 I **rarely** write letters nowadays.
 A lot of young people **regularly** use messaging.
 How do you **usually** contact your friends?

COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (KEEPING IN TOUCH) (PAGE 6)

chat (with) (v)	/tʃæt (wɪð) /
check your email	/'tʃek jər 'iːmeɪl/
close friendship (n)	/'kləʊs 'frendʃɪp/
communicate (v)	/'kɒmjuːnɪkeɪt/
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/
email (n)	/'iːmeɪl/
face-to-face (adv)	/'feɪs tə 'feɪs/
face-to-face interaction	/'feɪs tə 'feɪs ɪntər'ækʃn/
letter (n)	/'letə/
(online) messaging (n)	/'(ɒnlaɪn) 'mesɪdʒɪŋ/
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
online (adv)	/'ɒn'laɪn/
by phone/email/text	/'baɪ 'fəʊn/'iːmeɪl/'tekst/
pick up the phone	/'pɪk ʌp ðə 'fəʊn/
Skype (n)	/'skaɪpi/
social networking (TS)	/'səʊʃl 'netwɜːkɪŋ/

chattare con	controllare la posta elettronica
amicizia stretta	amicizia stretta
comunicare	comunicare
contattare	contattare
posta elettronica	posta elettronica
a tu per tu, di persona	a tu per tu, di persona
interazione personale	interazione personale
lettera	lettera
messaggi on-line	messaggi on-line
cellulare	cellulare
on-line	on-line
per telefono, posta elettronica o messaggio	per telefono, posta elettronica o messaggio
per telefono	per telefono
Skype	Skype
rete di contatti	rete di contatti

Sharon is always online and **chats with** friends every evening.
 How often do you **check your email**?
 A **close friendship** is one in which two people know each other very well.
 Nowadays a lot of people **communicate** regularly online.
 How do you usually **contact** your friends – by phone, email or text?
 How often do you check your **email**?
 Do you prefer communicating online or **face to face**?
 Technology has replaced a lot of **face-to-face interaction**.
 Carole rarely writes **letters** nowadays.
 Sharon uses **online messaging** to chat with her friends.
 How many numbers do you have on your **mobile phone**?
 Do men or women spend most time **online**?
 How do you usually contact your friends – **by phone, email or text**?
 Carole usually contacts her friends by **picking up the phone**.
Skype is a technology that allows you to use your computer like a
 telephone.
 Facebook and myspace are **social networking** sites.

text (n) /tekst/
 text (v) /tekst/

messaggio
 scrivere messaggi

How many **texts** do you get a day?
 Adam **texts** from time to time but usually uses the phone.

FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSIONS

become close friends /bɪ,kləm kləʊs 'frendz/
 click (straightaway) (v) /klɪk (streɪtəweɪ) /
 come from different backgrounds /,kʌm frəm ,dɪfrənt 'bækgraʊndz/
 drift apart /,drɪft ə'pɑ:t/
 fall out (phr v) /,fɔ:l 'aʊt/
 get on well (together) /,get ɒn 'wel (təgeðə) /
 go your separate ways /,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/

diventare grandi amici
 andare subito d'accordo
 provenire da retroterra culturali differenti
 separarsi, perdersi di vista
 litigare
 stare bene insieme
 prendere ognuno la propria strada

We had a lot in common and quickly **became close friends**.
 We **clicked straightaway** and I told Will he could move in.
 If two people **come from different backgrounds**, they have very different lifestyles.
 Their lifestyles are very different now and they've **drifted apart**.
 If two people **fall out**, they have an argument.
 We **get on well together** and are close friends.
 After university, they **went their separate ways**.

have a lot in common /,hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/
 have your ups and downs /,hæv jər ,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/
 hit it off /,hɪt ɪt 'ɒf/
 be opposites (TS) /bi: 'ɒpəzɪts/

avere molto in comune
 avere alti e bassi
 intendersela alla perfezione
 essere uno il contrario dell'altro

We **have one thing in common** – we're both crazy about football.
 Everyone **has ups and downs** – good moments and bad moments.
 When two people **hit it off**, they like each other a lot.
 Despite being friends, Antonia and Jackie **are opposites** in many ways.

She'll/He'll always be there for me. /,ʃi:l/,hi:l ə:lweɪz bɪ 'ðeə fə mi:z/

Sarà sempre pronto/a ad aiutarmi me.

Although our lifestyles are different, **Tina will** always be there for me.

MEETING FRIENDS UNEXPECTEDLY

Greetings

How are things? /,haʊ ə 'θɪŋ/
 How's it going? /,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/
 How's life? /,haʊz 'laɪf/

Come vanno le cose?
 Come va?
 Come va la vita?

"How are things?" "Fine."
 "How's it going?" "Not bad."
 "How's life?" "Great, thanks!"

Saying things are OK

Fine. /faɪn/
 Great! /greɪt/
 Not bad. /,nɒt 'bæd/

Bene.
 Alla grande!
 Non c'è male.

"How are things?" "Fine."
 "How's life?" "Great!"
 "How's it going?" "Not bad."

Asking for news

What are you up to these days? /ɪwɒt ə juː ˈʌp tuː ðiːz deɪz/

Cosa stai facendo in questi giorni?

“What are you up to these days?” “Oh, keeping busy, you know.”

What have you been up to lately? /ɪwɒt əv jə biːn ˈʌp tuː leɪtli/

Cos’hai fatto ultimamente?

“What have you been up to lately?” “Not a lot, really.”

Saying you’re in a hurry

Better get back to the office. /ɪbetə get ˌbæk tə ðiː ˈɒfɪs/
I’m afraid I can’t stop. /ɪaɪm əˈfreɪd aɪ kɑːnt ˈstɒp/

È meglio che torni in ufficio.
Mi spiace ma non posso trattenermi.

Better get back to the office. See you.
I’m afraid I can’t stop. Take care.

Look, I must dash. /lʊk aɪ ˌmʌst ˈdæʃ/

Senti, devo scappare.

Look, I must dash – I’ll give you a call.

Goodbyes

I’ll give you a call. /aɪ ˌɡɪv juː ə ˈkɔːl/

Ti telefono.

Look, I must dash – **I’ll give you a call.**

See you. /ˈsiː ˌjuː/

Ci vediamo.

Better get back to the office. **See you.**

Take care. /ˌteɪk ˈkeə/

Ci vediamo.

I’m afraid I can’t stop. **Take care.**

Unit 2

attack (v) /əˈtæk/
awesome (adj) (TS) /ˈɔːs(ə)m/
bark (v) (TS) /bɑːk/
best-equipped (adj) /ˌbestɪˈkwɪpt/
book (v) /bʊk/
bump into sb (phr v) /ˈbʌmp ɪntə sʌmbədi/
cloudless (adj) /ˈklaʊdləs/
collide (with) (v) /kəˈlaɪd (wɪð) /
disaster struck /dɪˈzɑːstə ˌstrʌk/

attaccare
grandioso/a
abbaiare
il più fornito/a
prenotare
incorrere, incontrare per caso
sereno
sbattere contro
il/la verificarsi un disastro

The dog ran towards Jake and tried to **attack** him.
Something that is **awesome** is very enjoyable or exciting.
An enormous dog ran towards me, **barking** like mad.
The **best-equipped** sports shop is the one that sells the most equipment.
I called the skydiving centre and **booked** my first jump.
While I was walking to work, I **bumped into** an old friend.
A **cloudless** day is fine and sunny with no clouds.
A skydiver **collided with** Mike’s parachute and he fell and hit the ground.
Disaster struck on Mike’s 1040th jump when he had a serious accident.

drive into sth (phr v) /ˌdraɪv ɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/
fancy (v) /ˈfænsi/

andare a sbattere addosso a
sentirsi attratt da

The car appeared out of nowhere and I nearly **drove into** it!
If you **fancy** someone, you think that they are very attractive.

female-only (adj) (TS)	/ˈfiːmeɪlˈəʊnli/	per sole donne	Female-only courses are designed to encourage women to start rock climbing.
for charity	/fə ˈʧærəti/	per beneficenza	If you do something for charity , you do it to make money for an organization that helps people.
free-fall (v)	/'friːfɔːl/	essere in caduta libera	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling .
gallop (v)	/'gæləp/	galoppare	When a horse gallops , it runs very fast.
go down (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈdaʊn/	tramontare	The sun goes down at the end of the day.
heavily (adv) (TS)	/'heɪvɪli/	pesantemente	If you fall heavily , you hit the ground very hard when you fall.
be hooked (on sth)	/bɪ ˈhʊkt ɒn/	essere un appassionato di	Mike is hooked on skydiving and can't live without it.
jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	salto, lancio	From the first skydiving jump , Mike was hooked.
kick-off (n)	/'kɪk,ɒf/	calcio d'inizio	The kick-off in football or rugby is the moment when the match starts.
knock sb over (phr v)	/ˌnɒk sʌmbədi ˈəʊvə/	cozzare contro	A player from the other team knocked Andy over and he fell heavily.
motivation (n)	/ˌməʊtɪ'veɪʃn/	motivazione, stimolo	Mike's only motivation to get better was so that he could start skydiving again.
my mind went blank	/maɪ ˌmaɪnd went ˈblæŋk/	restare interdetto/a	If your mind goes blank , you are unable to remember or think about anything.
nine-to-five day (n)	/ˌnaɪntəˌfaɪv ˈdeɪ/	giornata dalle nove alle cinque	A nine-to-five day is a typical day at work for people who work in offices.
No way!	/ˌnəʊ ˈweɪ/	Assolutamente no!	"Would you like to do a parachute jump?" "No way! I'm too frightened!"
nothing else mattered	/ˌnʌθɪŋ els ˈmætəd/	non importare nient'altro	Skydiving became my reason for living – nothing else mattered .
roller coaster (n)	/ˌrəʊlə ˈkəʊstə/	montagne russe	A roller-coaster is a large structure at a fair that you have fast rides on.
runway (n)	/'rʌnweɪ/	pista di decollo o atterraggio	A runway is a long road used by planes to land and take off.
rush of adrenalin (n)	/ˌrʌʃ əv ə'drenəlɪn/	scarica di adrenalina	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling.
show off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌʃəʊ ˈɒf/	mettersi in mostra (TS)	If you show off , you behave in a way that attracts people's attention and makes them admire you.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	firmare	If you sign a document, you write your name on it using a pen.
slow down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	rallentare	Cindy started to slow down , ready to turn off the motorway.
be suspended in the air (TS)	/bɪ səˌspendɪd ɪn ðɪː ˈeə/	sospeso in aria	"Hangtime" is when you jump and try to stay suspended in the air for as long as possible.
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	minuscolo	Five of us walked to the runway and got into a tiny plane.
traffic jam (n)	/'træfɪk ˌdʒæm/	ingorgo stradale	I often get stuck in traffic jams on the way to work.
training (n)	/'treɪnɪŋ/	allenamento	We had a day's training before doing our first jump.
turn off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/	spegnere	Cindy started to slow down, ready to turn off the motorway.

ADJECTIVES

angry	/ˈæŋɡri/	arrabbiato/a
astonished	/əˈstɒnɪʃt/	attonito/a
boiling	/ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/	bollente
cold	/kəʊld/	freddo/a
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/	sporco/a
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	emotionante
exhausted	/ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/	esausto/a
fascinating	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	affascinante
filthy	/ˈfɪlθi/	lercio/a, lurido/a
freezing	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	gelido/a
frightened	/ˈfraɪtnd/	spaventato/a
funny	/ˈfʌni/	divertente
furious	/ˈfjʊəriəs/	furioso/a
gorgeous	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/	magnifico/a
hilarious	/hɪˈleəriəs/	esilarante
hot	/hɒt/	caldo/a
interesting	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessante
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	carino/a
surprised	/səˈpraɪzd/	sorpreso/a
terrified	/ˈterəfaɪd/	terrorizzato/a
thrilling	/ˈθrɪlɪŋ/	sensazionale
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/	stanco/a

COMPLAINTS/INJURIES

a bag of ice	/ə ˌbæg əv ˈaɪs/	borsa del ghiaccio
a black eye	/ə ˈblæk ˌaɪ/	un occhio nero
blisters (n pl)	/ˈblɪstəz/	vescica
a broken arm/leg/thumb etc	/ə ˌbrəʊkn ˈɑːm/ˈleg/ˈθʌm/	un braccio/gamba/pollice rotto/a
cream	/kriːm/	crema
cramp (n)	/kræmp/	crampo
hurt your back/arm/foot etc	/ˌhɜːt jə ˈbæk/ˈɑːm/ˈfʊt/	far male la schiena

She was **angry** when he arrived half an hour late.
 When you are **astonished**, you feel extremely surprised.
 "It's hot in here." "Hot? It's absolutely **boiling!**"
 "It's **cold** in here." "**Cold?** It's absolutely freezing!"
 His clothes weren't just **dirty** – they were absolutely filthy!
 For Mike, skydiving is more than **exciting**, it's absolutely thrilling.
 When you are **exhausted**, you feel extremely tired.
 She's a very interesting person to talk to – **fascinating**, in fact.
 His clothes weren't just dirty – they were really **filthy!**
 "It's cold in here." "Cold? It's absolutely **freezing!**"
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just **frightened**, he was terrified!
 "It was a **funny** film." "**Funny?** It was hilarious!"
 She was **furious** that he forgot to phone her.
 "She's a pretty girl, isn't she?" "Pretty? She's absolutely **gorgeous!**"
 "It was a funny film." "Funny? It was **hilarious!**"
 "It's **hot** in here." "**Hot?** It's absolutely boiling!"
 She's a very **interesting** person to talk to – fascinating, in fact.
 "She's a **pretty** girl, isn't she?" "**Pretty?** She's absolutely gorgeous!"
 I didn't think I would pass the exam so I was **surprised** to get 70%.
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just frightened, he was **terrified!**
 For Mike, skydiving is more than exciting, it's absolutely **thrilling**.
 When you are exhausted, you feel extremely **tired**.

You'd better put a **bag of ice** on that black eye.
 The ball hit me in the face and I got a **black eye**.
 We'd walked 25 kilometres and had terrible **blisters** on our feet.
 I got a **broken thumb** playing tennis.

Put some **cream** on your nose – it's really red.
 People often get **cramp** when they haven't drunk enough liquid.
 She **hurt her back** lifting some heavy boxes.

keep your leg up	/,ki:p jə 'leg ʌp/
lie down	/,laɪ 'daʊn/
plaster	/'plɑ:stə/
be stung (by a wasp)	/bɪ 'stʌŋ (baɪ ə wɒsp) /
sunburn (n)	/'sʌn,bɜ:n/
swollen (adj)	/'swɒlən/
a twisted ankle	/ə ,twɪstɪd 'æŋkl/

tener sollevate le gambe	sdraiarsi
	cerotto
essere punto da una vespa	scottatura di sole
	gonfio/a
	una cavaglia slogata

If you've got a twisted ankle, you should lie down and **keep your leg up**.
 If you've got a twisted ankle, you should **lie down** and keep your leg up.
 You need to put some **plasters** on those blisters.
 If you're **stung by a wasp**, you should put some ice on the sting.
 You've got **sunburn** – your nose is really red!
 My wrist is **swollen** – I think I've twisted it.
 Andy fell heavily on his leg and had a **twisted ankle**.

SPORTS

athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/
badminton (n)	/'bædmɪntən/
baseball (n)	/'beɪs,bɔ:l/
basketball (n)	/'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
boxing (n)	/'bɒksɪŋ/
bungee jumping (n)	/'bʌndʒɪ ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/
horse-riding (n)	/'hɔ:s,rɑɪdɪŋ/
ice hockey (n)	/'aɪs ,hɒki/
judo (n)	/'dʒu:dəʊ/
karate (n)	/kə'rɑ:ti/
kite surfing (n)	/'kaɪt ,sɜ:fɪŋ/
rock climbing (n)	/'rɒk ,klaɪmɪŋ/

atletica
badminton
baseball
pallacanestro
pugilato
bungee jumping
andare in bicicletta
pescare
calcio
golf
ippica, equitazione
hockey su ghiaccio
judo
karate
kite surf
arrampicata sportiva

Athletics are sports events such as running races, jumping and throwing things.
Badminton is a game in which two or four players hit a shuttlecock across a net.
Baseball is a very popular sport in the USA, but not very popular in the UK.
Basketball is a game for two teams who get points by throwing a ball through a net.
Boxing is a very dangerous sport.
Bungee jumping is a sport in which you jump from a high place attached to a long piece of rubber.
 I enjoy **cycling** and love watching the Tour de France.
Fishing is a peaceful and relaxing sport.
 Do you have a favourite **football** team?
Golf is a sport in which you try to hit a small white ball into a hole, using a stick.
 Do you agree that **horse-riding** is more popular with girls?
Ice hockey is a sport played on ice in which two teams try to hit an object into the other team's net.
Judo is a sport in which you use your body to try to throw your opponent to the ground.
Karate is a sport from Japan in which people hit each other using their hands, feet, arms and legs.
 Toby says that **kite surfing** is the most exciting thing he's ever done.
Rock climbing can be dangerous so you must have the right equipment.

rugby (n)	/'rʌɡbi/	rugby
running (n)	/'rʌnɪŋ/	correre
sailing (n)	/'seɪlɪŋ/	fare vela
scuba diving (n)	/'skuːbə ,daɪvɪŋ/	immersioni
skating (n)	/'skeɪtɪŋ/	pattinare
skiing (n)	/'skiːɪŋ/	sciare
skydiving (n)	/'skaɪ ,daɪvɪŋ/	paracadutismo
snowboarding (n)	/'snəʊ ,bɔːdɪŋ/	snowboard
surfing (n)	/'sɜːfɪŋ/	surf
swimming (n)	/'swɪmɪŋ/	nuotare
table tennis (n)	/'teɪbl ,tenɪs/	ping-pong
tennis (n)	/'tenɪs/	tennis
volleyball (n)	/'vɒli ,bɔːl/	pallavolo
windsurfing (n)	/'wɪnd ,sɜːfɪŋ/	windsurf

Rugby is a team sport that is played with a ball shaped like an egg.
Running is a popular way to keep fit.
Sailing is the sport of travelling across water in a boat.
Scuba diving is the activity of swimming under water with a container of air on your back and a tube for breathing through.
Skating is an activity in which you move quickly over a surface using special footwear called skates.
Skiing is the sport of moving over snow using special footwear called skis.
Skydiving is a sport in which you jump from a plane using a parachute.
Snowboarding is a sport in which you move over the snow using a special board.
Surfing is a sport in which you move over waves on the sea using a special board.
Swimming after work helps me relax.
Table tennis is a sport in which players hit a small white ball over a net in the middle of a table.
Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer are both famous **tennis** players.
Volleyball is a sport in which two teams hit a ball to each other over a high net.
Windsurfing is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board with a sail.

Unit 3

appalled (adj)	/ə'pɔːld/	inorridito/a, sgomento/a	When Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, his mother was shocked and appalled .
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən 'tʃiːz/	essere come il giorno e la notte	Ben and Tony are very different – in fact they're like chalk and cheese .
carry around challenge (v)	/'kæri ə'raʊnd/ /'tʃæləndʒ/	portare con sé mettere in dubbio; sfidare	A lot of people carry photos around of their family. If you challenge someone's opinions, you do not always accept or agree with them.

frown (at sb) (v)	/fraʊn (ət sʌmbədi) /	guardare in cagnesco	When you frown at someone, you look at them as if you are annoyed.
get a story (TS)	/,get ə 'stɔ:ri/	avere qualcosa da scrivere	The tabloid press have been waiting for us to split so they can get a story .
lovers (n pl)	/'lʌvəz/	amanti	Two lovers are two people who have a romantic or sexual relationship.
make sb's life hell (TS)	/,meɪk sʌmbədiz ,laɪf 'hel/	rendere la vita di q.cno un inferno	The tabloid press wouldn't leave us alone and made our lives hell!
mess about (phr v)	/,mes ə'baʊt/	bighellonare	When you mess about , you behave in a silly way.
precious (adj)	/'preʃəs/	prezioso/a, perfetto/a	This photo is precious because it reminds me of why I'm sponsoring Amanda.
run a competition	/,rʌn ə ,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	trasmettere un programma	A radio station was running a competition called "Two Strangers and a Wedding".
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/	finanziare, sostenere economicamente	Debra is sponsoring a child in India through Action Aid.
spot (v) (TS)	/spɒt/	riconoscere, individuare	Clare spotted Stan at the airport immediately – he looked just like his photo.
stare (at) (v) (TS)	/steə(r) (ət) /	fissare, squadrare	Ruth and Bill can't walk down the street without people staring at them.
tabloid press (n) (TS)	/,tæblɔɪd 'pres/	stampa scandalistica	The tabloid press are newspapers that are not very serious.
tension	/'tenʃn/	tensione	Chris and his girlfriend were playing the part of lovers so there was a lot of tension on the set.

ADJECTIVES OF CHARACTER

ambitious	/æm'biʃəs/	ambizioso/a	Someone who is ambitious wants to be successful.
amusing	/ə'mju:zɪŋ/	divertente	Someone who is amusing makes you laugh.
arrogant	/'ærəgənt/	arrogante	Someone who is arrogant thinks they are better or more important than other people.
artistic	/ɑ:'tɪstɪk/	artistico/a	Artistic people are creative and sensitive.
big-headed	/'bɪg'hedɪd/	presuntuoso/a	" Big-headed " is a word that means the same as "arrogant".
bossy	/'bɒsi/	autoritario/a	Someone who is bossy likes telling other people what to do.
broad-minded	/'brɔ:d 'maɪndɪd/	di larghe vedute	Someone who is broad-minded accepts different opinions and ways of behaving.
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfl/	allegro/a	Someone who is cheerful is usually in a good mood.
confident	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	sicuro/a di sé	Someone who is confident believes in themselves and is not nervous or frightened.
considerate	/'kɒnsɪd(ə)rət/	rispettoso/a	Someone who is considerate thinks about what other people want or feel.
controlling	/'kɒn'trəʊlɪŋ/	dominante	Someone who is controlling likes to control or dominate situations.

creative	/kri'eɪtɪv/	creativo/a	Someone who is creative has imagination and new ideas.
demanding	/dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/	esigente	Someone who is demanding needs a lot of attention.
down-to-earth	/ˌdaʊntuː'ɜːθ/	concreto/a	Someone who is down-to-earth is practical and realistic.
dull	/dʌl/	noioso/a	Someone who is dull is not very interesting.
easygoing	/ˌiːzi'gəʊɪŋ/	sciolto/a	Someone who is easygoing is relaxed and calm.
faithful	/'feɪθfl/	fedele	Someone who is faithful supports their partner and does not have relationships with anyone else.
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	generoso/a	Someone who is generous happily gives other people their time or money.
hardworking	/'hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/	lavoratore	Someone who is hardworking works hard to achieve things.
helpful	/'helpfl/	disponibile	Someone who is helpful is ready to help other people.
impractical	/'ɪm'præktɪkl/	maldestro/a	Someone who is impractical is not sensible or good at doing practical things.
independent	/'ɪndɪ'pendənt/	indipendente	Someone who is independent prefers to do things by themselves.
kind	/'kaɪnd/	gentile	Someone who is kind behaves in a way that shows you care about other people.
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	fedele	" Loyal " is a word that means the same as "faithful".
mean	/'miːn/	sgarbato/a	Someone who is mean is unkind or unpleasant.
miserable	/'mɪz(ə)rəbl/	triste, infelice	Someone who is miserable is unhappy or always in a bad mood.
modest	/'mɒdɪst/	modesto/a	Someone who is modest does not tell other people about their abilities or achievements.
narrow-minded	/'nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/	di vedute ristrette, ottuso/a	Someone who is narrow-minded does not accept different opinions or ways of behaving.
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	ottimista	Someone who is optimistic is cheerful and thinks that good things will happen.
outgoing	/'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	espansivo/a	Someone who is outgoing is friendly and likes meeting other people.
polite	/'pə'laɪt/	educato/a	Someone who is polite behaves towards other people in a pleasant way that does not offend them.
practical	/'præktɪkl/	pratico/a	Someone who is practical makes sensible decisions or choices.
realistic	/'riːəlɪstɪk/	realista	Someone who is realistic accepts and understands things as they are.
relaxed	/'rɪ'læksɪt/	rilassato/a	Someone who is relaxed does not easily get upset or annoyed.
reliable	/'rɪ'laɪəbl/	affidabile	Someone who is reliable does what they say they will do.
romantic	/'rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantico/a	Someone who is romantic believes that things are better or more exciting than they are.
rude	/'ruːd/	grezzo/a	Someone who is rude says or does things that offend other people.

self-assured	/ˌselfəˈʃʊəd/	sicuro di sé	“ Self-assured ” is a word that means the same as “confident”.
self-centred	/ˌselfˈsentəd/	egocentrico/a	Someone who is self-centred is only interested in themselves and does not think of other people.
selfish	/'selfɪʃ/	egocentrico/a, egoista	“ Selfish ” is a word that means the same as “self-centred”.
sensitive	/'sensətɪv/	sensibile	Someone who is sensitive is aware of the needs of other people.
serious	/'sɪəriəs/	serio/a	Someone who is serious thinks carefully about things and does not laugh much.
shy	/ʃaɪ/	timido/a	Someone who is shy feels nervous or embarrassed when they are with other people.
sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	socievole	“ Sociable ” is a word that means the same as “outgoing”.
talkative	/'tɔːkətɪv/	loquace	Someone who is talkative likes talking a lot.
thoughtful	/'θɔːtfl/	premuroso/a	Someone who is thoughtful thinks carefully about what other people want or need.
thoughtless	/'θɔːtləs/	indifferente	“ Thoughtless ” means the opposite of “thoughtful”.
tolerant	/'tɒlərənt/	tollerante	Someone who is tolerant is willing to accept different ways of behaving or thinking.
trustworthy	/'trʌstwɜːði/	di parola	Someone who is trustworthy can be trusted to do what they say they will do.
unfaithful	/ʌnˈfeɪθfl/	infedele	Someone who is unfaithful does not always support their partner and has relationships with other people.
unfriendly	/ʌnˈfrendli/	poco amichevole, gentile	Someone who is unfriendly does not like other people or want to help them.
unrealistic	/ˌʌnrɪəˈlɪstɪk/	illuso/a	Someone who is unrealistic does not accept or understand things as they are.
unreliable	/ʌnrɪˈlaɪəbl/	inaffidabile	Someone who is unreliable does not do what they say they will do.
unselfish	/ʌnˈselfɪʃ/	altruista	Someone who is unselfish thinks of other people rather than themselves.
witty	/'wɪti/	spiritoso/a	Someone who is witty says amusing things and makes people laugh.

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/aːnt/	zia	Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father.
boyfriend (n)	/'bɔɪˌfrend/	fidanzato	Liz’s new boyfriend is called John.
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/	fratello	Do you have any brothers or sisters?

brother/mother-in-law etc (n)	/'brʌðə/'mʌðə ɪn,lɔː/	cognata / suocera etc.	Your brother/mother-in-law is the brother/mother of your husband or wife.
child (n)/children (pl)	/'tʃaɪld/'tʃɪldrən/	bambino/a; bambini	Some people name their children after famous people.
cousin (n)	/'kʌzɪn/	cugino/a	Your cousins are the children of your aunt or uncle.
daughter (n)	/'dɔːtə/	figlia (n)	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes, after the town in France.
ex-boyfriend/wife etc (n)	/,eks' bɔɪfrend/'waɪf /	ex-fidanzato, ex-moglie	Your ex-boyfriend is the boy or man you used to go out with.
			Your ex-wife is the woman you are divorced from.
father (n)	/'faːðə/	padre	Your father is your male parent.
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜːl,frend/	fidanzata	Chris's girlfriend is an actor too.
grandchild/grandparents etc (n)	/'græn, 'tʃaɪld/	nipote; nonno	Your grandchild is the child of your son or daughter.
	'græn, peərənts/		Your grandparents are the parents of your mother or father.
great-aunt/grandfather etc (n)	/,greɪt 'aːnt/'grænfaːðə/	prozia / trisavolo	Your great-aunt/grandfather is the aunt/grandfather of your mother or father.
			A half-brother/sister is a brother/sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
half-brother/sister (n)	/,haɪf'brʌðə/'sɪstə /	fratellastro/sorellastra	Your husband is the man you are married to.
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/	marito	Your mother is your female parent.
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/	madre	Your nephew is a son of your brother or sister.
nephew (n)	/'nefjuː/	nipote	Your niece is a daughter of your brother or sister.
niece (n)	/'niːs/	nipote	An only child does not have brothers or sisters.
only child (n)	/,əʊnli 'tʃaɪld /	figlio/a unico/a	Teenagers often have problems with their parents .
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/	genitori	Your partner is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
partner (n)	/'pɑːtnə/	compagno/a, convivente	Your relatives are the people in your family.
relative (n)	/'relətɪv/	parente	She's been married before – Dave's her second husband .
second husband/wife (n)	/,sekənd'hʌzbənd /'waɪf/	secondo/a marito/a	A single parent looks after their children alone and has no partner.
single parent (n)	/,sɪŋgl 'peərənt /	genitore solo	Do you have any brothers or sisters ?
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/	sorella	David and Victoria Beckham named their son Brooklyn after an area in New York.
son (n)	/'sʌn/	figlio	Your stepfather is your mother's second husband.
			Your stepmother is your father's second wife.
stepfather/stepmother etc (n)	/'step,faːðə/,mʌðə /	patrigno, padre adottivo	Ben and Tony are identical twins .
		matrigna, madre adottiva	Your uncle is the brother of your father or mother.
(identical) twin (n)	/'twɪn/	gemelli monozigoti	Your wife is the woman you are married to.
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋkl/	zio	
wife (n)	/'waɪf/	moglie	

RELATIONSHIPS

deserve someone special	/diːzɜːv sʌm wʌn 'speʃl/	meritare una persona speciale	Liz is so lovely – she deserves someone special .
discuss things	/dɪs'kʌs θɪŋz/	discutere i problemi	In a relationship, it's important to discuss things .
get in touch	/ˌget ɪn 'tʌtʃ/	venire in contatto	Clare and Stan got in touch through an online dating site.
get married	/ˌget 'mæriɪd/	sposarsi	My mother-in-law hasn't spoken to us since the day we got married!
give each other space	/ˌgɪv ɪtʃ ˌʌðə 'speɪs/	lasciarsi spazio reciprocamente	If partners give each other space , they allow each other to have some freedom and time alone.
go your separate ways	/ˌgəʊ jə ˌseprət 'weɪz/	andare ognuno per la propria strada	Couples soon go their separate ways if they don't have anything in common.
be looking for Mr Right (TS)	/bi ˌlʊkɪŋ fə ˌmɪstə 'raɪt/	aspettare il principe azzurro	Clare is still single and looking for Mr Right .
love at first sight	/ˌlʌv ət fɜːst 'saɪt/	amore a prima vista	Do you believe in love at first sight ?
the man/woman of your dreams	/ðə ˌmæn/ˌwʊmən əv jə 'driːmz/	l'uomo dei suoi sogni	When Clare got in touch with Stan, she thought she had found the man of her dreams .
sb's new man/woman	/ˌsʌmbədɪz njuː 'mæn/ 'wʊmən/	il nuovo marito di Liz	What do you think of John, Liz's new man ?
online dating site	/ˌɒnlain 'deɪtɪŋ saɪt	sito di incontri on-line	Clare and Stan got in touch through an online dating site.
propose (to sb)	/prə'pəʊz (tə sʌmbədɪ) /	chiedere di a qualcuno di sposarsi	Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, with 50,000 people listening!
split up (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt 'ʌp/	lasciarsi	We didn't have much in common and split up after 6 months.
There was no real spark. (TS)	/ðeə wəz ˌnəʊ ˌrɪəl 'spɑːk	Non c'era una vera intesa.	Their relationship didn't work out – there was no real spark .
be together for 6 months/a year etc	/bi təˌgeðə fə ˌsɪks 'mʌnθs/ə 'jɪə/	essere insieme da sei mesi/un anno ecc	We've been together for a year and are having a party to celebrate.

Unit 4

candelabra (n pl)	/ˌkændə'leɪbrə/	candelabri	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops.
cardboard (n)	/'kɑːdbɔːd/	cartapesta	Nowadays the life-like statues are made of cardboard .
change your mind (TS)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ jə 'maɪnd/	cambiare idea	"Where's Suzy?" "Oh, she changed her mind at the last minute."
craftsman (n)	/'krɑːftsmən/	artigiano	Craftsmen are people who make beautiful or practical objects using their hands.
Do you fancy ...?	/ˌduː jə 'fænsi/	Hai voglia di...?	" Do you fancy coming to the cinema?" "Yes, good idea."

dumplings (n pl) (TS)	/ˈdʌmplɪŋz/
get down to sth (phr v)	/,get ˈdaʊn tə sʌmθɪŋ/
get over sth (phr v)	/,get ˈəʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/
high heels (n pl) (TS)	/,haɪ ˈhi:lz/
life-like (adj)	/ˈlaɪf,laɪk/
light up (phr v)	/,laɪt ˈʌp/
lipstick (n) (TS)	/ˈlɪp,stɪk/
the locals (n pl)	/ðə ˈləʊklz/
workshop (n)	/ˈwɜ:k,ʃɒp/
be worth \$200,000	/bi ˌwɜ:θ tu: ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˈjuərəʊz/

palline di pasta
 mettersi a far q.csa con
 impegno
 riprendersi da
 tacchi alti
 che sembra vivo
 illuminare
 rossetto
 gli autoctoni
 laboratorio, bottega
 valere \$200,000

Dumplings are small pieces of cooked food made from flour and water.
 At night people **get down to** some serious celebrating.

It will take me weeks to **get over** Las Fallas but I've had the time of my life.
 Paul dressed up as Marilyn Monroe and wore lipstick and **high heels!**
Life-like statues were dressed up to look like well-known local characters.
 In the 18th century craftsmen used candelabra to **light up** their workshops.
Lipstick is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
 "The **locals**" are the people who actually live in a city or area.
 In the 18th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their **workshops**.
 Some of the statues are **worth \$200,000**.

COLLOCATIONS WITH MAKE & DO

do some decorating	/,du: səm ˈdekəreɪtɪŋ/
do a degree	/,du: ə dɪˈɡri:z/
do some exercise	/,du: səm ˈeksəsaɪz/
do your homework	/,du: jə ˈhəʊmwɜ:k/
do the ironing	/,du: ði: ˈaɪrənɪŋ/
do a job	/,du: ə ˈdʒɒb/
do some research	/,du: səm rɪˈsɜ:ʃ/ˈri:sɜ:ʃ/
do some skiing	/,du: səm ˈski:ɪŋ/
make arrangements	/,meɪk əˈreɪndʒmənts/
make a comment	/,meɪk ə ˈkɒment/
make a decision	/,meɪk ə dɪˈsɪʒn/
make an excuse	/,meɪk ən ɪkˈskju:s/
make a mistake	/,meɪk ə mɪˈsteɪk/
make money	/,meɪk ˈmʌni/
make a noise	/,meɪk ə ˈnɔɪz/
make a profit	/,meɪk ə ˈprɒfɪt/
make progress	/,meɪk ˈprəʊgres/
make something clear	/,meɪk sʌmθɪŋ ˈklɪə/

decorare; imbiancare,
 tappezzare
 laurearsi
 esercitarsi
 fare i compiti
 stirare
 fare un lavoro
 fare ricerca
 fare un po'di sci
 organizzare
 fare un commento
 prendere una decisione
 inventare una scusa
 sbagliarsi
 far soldi
 fare rumore
 guadagnare
 fare progressi
 mettere in chiaro

They're **doing some decorating** in the new house.

She **did a degree** in French and Spanish.

You should **do more exercise**.

I **do my homework** every evening after school.

I hate **doing the ironing!**

What sort of **job** does he **do**?

At the moment she's **doing some research** at the university.

We thought we'd **do some skiing** over Christmas.

They're **making arrangements** for a party.

Could I just **make a quick comment**?

Come on! It's time to **make a decision**.

She **made an excuse** about why she couldn't come.

Everyone **makes mistakes** from time to time.

It's important to some people to **make a lot of money**.

Stop **making a noise!**

The company **made a good profit** this year.

The children are all **making good progress**.

Make it clear that you want your guests to dress up.

make a suggestion /,meɪk ə sə'dʒestʃ(ə)n/
 make sure /,meɪk 'ʃʊə/

fare un suggerimento
 assicurarsi di qualcosa

Could I **make a suggestion**, please?
Make sure that there's enough space for people to dance.

FESTIVALS

bonfire (n) /'bɒnfʌɪə/
 brass band (n) /,brɑ:s 'bænd/
 burn down (phr v) /,bɜ:n 'daʊn/
 buzzing (adj) /'bʌzɪŋ/
 celebrate (v) /'seləbreɪt/
 celebrations (n pl) (TS) /,selə'breɪʃənz/
 the Chinese New Year (n) /ðə ,tʃaɪni:z nju: 'jɪə/
 decorate (v) /'dekəreɪt/
 decorations (n pl) /,dekə'reɪʃənz/
 a display of fireworks (n) /ə dɪs,pleɪ əv 'faɪəwɜ:ks/
 dress (sth) up (phr v) /,dres (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ʌp/
 the early hours of the morning /ði:, ɜ:li ,əʊəz əv ðə 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/
 a family dinner (n) (TS) /ə ,fæm(ə)li 'dɪnə/

 fill up (phr v) /,fɪl 'ʌp/
 firecrackers (n pl) /'faɪə,kɾækəz/
 fireworks (n pl) /'faɪə,wɜ:ks/

 flower parade (n) /'flaʊə pə,reɪd/
 frighten away bad luck /,fraɪtən ə,wɛɪ bæd 'lʌk/
 go off (phr v) /,gəʊ 'ɒf/
 go on for a day/week etc /,gəʊ ɒn fər ə 'deɪ/'wi:k/

 go up in flames /gəʊ ,ʌp ɪn 'fleɪmz/
 highlight (n) /'haɪ,lʌɪt/
 join in (phr v) /,dʒɔɪn 'ɪn/
 keep up with sb (phr v) /,ki:p 'ʌp wɪð sʌmbədi/

 look forward to (phr v) /,lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:z/

falò
 fanfara
 finire di bruciare
 rumoroso/a; fremente
 celebrate (n)
 festeggiamenti
 capodanno cinese
 decorare
 decorazioni
 fuochi d'artificio
 essere vestiti
 fino alle prime luci dell'alba
 una cena / un pranzo coi
 parenti
 riempirsi
 petardi
 fuochi d'artificio

 sfilata dei fiori
 scacciare la sfortuna
 scoppiare
 durare un giorno / una
 settimana etc.
 bruciare
 l'apice
 partecipare
 stare al passo con, tener
 testa a
 non vedere l'ora di

To celebrate the end of winter, they burnt candelabra on **bonfires**.
 A **brass band** wakes everyone up in the mornings!
 When the last statue **burns down** the party is over.
 The city is alive and **buzzing** all week.
 How do you **celebrate** New Year?
 Chinese New Year **celebrations** go on for about three days.
The Chinese New Year usually takes place in early February.
 Children **decorate** the statue of the Virgin Mary with flowers.
 Chinese people put red paper **decorations** on the walls.
 There is a **display of fireworks** in the park at midnight.
 The statues were **dressed up** to look like unpopular local characters.
 People carry on eating and drinking until **the early hours of the morning**.
 On New Year's Eve we have a big **family dinner**.

 The bars **fill up** at night and people carry on eating and drinking.
Firecrackers are fireworks that make a lot of loud noises.
Fireworks are things that explode and produce coloured lights and
 noises at parties or festivals.
 For many people the highlight of the festival is the **flower parade**.
 Red is the colour that **frightens away bad luck**.
 Firecrackers **go off** every second or two.
 Las Fallas, Valencia's famous festival, **goes on for a week**.

 All the statues **go up in flames** before the end of the festival.
 For many people the **highlight** of the festival is the flower parade.
 Everybody **joins in** the preparations for the festival.
 After only an hour's sleep it's difficult for guests to **keep up with** the
 Valencians.
 Valencians really **look forward to** Las Fallas, which takes place in March.

make New Year's Resolutions (TS)	/,nɛɪk njuː jɪəz /ˌrezəˈluːʃənz/
New Year (n)	/,njuː 'jɪə/
New Year's Eve (n)	/,njuː jɪəz 'iːv/
organise (v)	/'ɔːɡənaɪz/
outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/
prepare (for sth) (TS)	/prɪ'peə/
procession (n)	/prə'seʃn/
public holiday (n)	/'pʌblɪk 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
put on a party	/'pʊt ɒn ə 'pɑːti/
reach its climax	/'riːtʃ its 'klaɪmæks/
sb's wishes come true (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ˌwɪʃəz kʌm 'truː/
serious celebrating	/'sɪəriəs 'seləbreɪtɪŋ/
a shower of explosions (n)	/ə ˌʃaʊə əv ɪk'spləʊzən/
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjələ/
sweep away the bad luck (TS)	/'swiːp əweɪ ðə ˌbæd 'lʌk/
have the time of your life	/'hæv ðə ˌtaɪm əv jə 'laɪf/
traditional dress (n)	/'trædɪʃn(ə)l 'dres/
try on (phr v) (phr v)	/'traɪ 'ɒn/
turn (the music) down (phr v)	/'tɜːn (ðə mjuːzɪk) 'daʊn/

PARTIES

atmosphere (n)	/'ætməsfiə/
balloon (n)	/'bɔːluːn/
candle (n)	/'kændl/
clear up (the mess) (phr v)	/'kliːə 'ʌp (ðə mes) /
delegate (v)	/'deləgeɪt/
fairy lights (n pl)	/'feəri ˌlaɪts/
fancy dress (n)	/'fænsi 'dres/
fancy dress party (n)	/'fænsi 'dres pɑːti/
farewell/leaving party (n)	/'feə'wel/'liːvɪŋ ˌpɑːti/

fare un proposito per il nuovo anno	capodanno
vigilia di capodanno	organizzare
vestito	prepararsi per
processione	processione
giorno festivo	fare una bella festa
raggiunge l'apice	raggiunge l'apice
realizzarsi (di desiderio)	realizzarsi (di desiderio)
grandi festeggiamenti	grandi festeggiamenti
pioggia di fuochi artificiali	pioggia di fuochi artificiali
spettacolare	spettacolare
spazzar via la sfortuna	spazzar via la sfortuna
passare il momento più bello della propria vita	passare il momento più bello della propria vita
abiti tradizionali	abiti tradizionali
provare	provare
abbassare la musica	abbassare la musica

He **made a New Year's Resolution** to stop smoking.

In Europe we celebrate **New Year** on 1st January.

The 31st December is **New Year's Eve**.

It takes a year to **organise** Las Fallas.

I usually try on several **outfits** before I go to a party.

Everybody spends the month before the Chinese New Year **preparing for it**.

A **procession** of 200,000 children march into the city centre.

A **public holiday** is a day when people do not work.

The Valencians really know how to **put on a party**.

The festival **reaches its climax** on 19th March when the statues are burnt.

If **your wishes come true**, the things you hope for actually come true.

The bars fill up and people get down to some **serious celebrating**.

Fireworks go off and midnight passes in a **shower of explosions**.

The fireworks display is absolutely **spectacular!**

Chinese people clean their houses to **sweep away the bad luck**.

I really enjoyed the festival – in fact, I **had the time of my life!**

A procession of 200,000 children, all wearing **traditional dress**, march into the city centre.

I usually **try on** several outfits before I go to a party.

The music's too loud. Could you **turn it down?**

It's important to create a good **atmosphere** for a party.

Balloons and candles add to the party atmosphere.

Balloons and **candles** add to the party atmosphere.

I hate **clearing up the mess** after a party.

Delegate jobs – you can't do everything yourself!

Fairy lights are small lights used to decorate something.

Paul dressed up in **fancy dress** as Marilyn Monroe.

A **fancy dress party** is one where everyone has to dress up.

A **farewell/leaving party** is one that takes place to say goodbye to someone.

get people in the mood	/get ˌpiːpl ɪn ðə 'muːd/	mettere nel giusto stato d'animo	Soft lighting helps to get people in the mood for a party.
golden rule (n)	/ˌɡəʊldən 'ruːl/	le regole d'oro	What are the three golden rules for organising a party?
host (n)	/həʊst/	l'ospite	The host is the person who organises a party.
housewarming party (n)	/ˌhaʊswɔːmɪŋ 'pɑːti/	festa inaugurale	A housewarming party is one that people have when they have just moved into a new house.
ice-breaker (n)	/'aɪs ˌbreɪkə/	un gesto per rompere il ghiaccio	An ice-breaker is something that encourages people to be friendly to each other.
light-bulbs (n pl)	/'laɪtˌbʌlbz/	lampadine	Before the party, push back the furniture and change a few light bulbs .
the mess (n)	/ðə 'mes/	il disordine	I hate clearing up the mess after a party.
meet and greet	/ˌmiːt ən 'ɡriːt/	accogliere e salutare	It's important to have someone to meet and greet the new guests.
mingle (with) (v)	/'mɪŋɡl (wɪð) /	unirsi a	If you mingle with other people, you go and talk to them.
mix (v) (TS)	/'mɪks/	sentirsi a proprio agio	She was happy that everyone mixed so well at her party.
mixer (n)	/'mɪksə/	persona brillante	Invite some good mixers who'll mingle with the other guests.
party animal (n)	/'pɑːti ˌænɪml/	animale da discoteca	Invite some party animals who'll get the dancing started.
party clothes (n pl)	/'pɑːti ˌkləʊðz/	vestiti per una festa	Nobody wants to be dressed as a gorilla when everyone else is in glamorous party clothes .
push back	/ˌpʊʃ 'bæk/	spostare	Push back the furniture to make space for the dancing.
run out of sth (phr v)	/ˌrʌn 'aʊt əv sʌmθɪŋ/	restare senza	Make sure you don't run out of food and drink.
send invitations	/ˌsend ɪnvi'teɪʃənz/	spedire gli inviti	If you want your guests to dress up, make it clear when you send invitations .
soft lighting (n)	/ˌsɒft 'laɪtɪŋ/	luce soffusa	Soft lighting helps to create a party atmosphere.
stock up (on) (phr v)	/ˌstɒk 'ʌp (ɒn) /	rifornirsi di	Stock up on chopped carrots for the vegetarians!
theme (n)	/θiːm/	tema	The theme of the party was that everyone dressed up as something beginning with the letter "M".
throw a party	/ˌθrəʊ ə 'pɑːti/	dare una festa	What are the golden rules for throwing a party ?
a warm welcome (n)	/ə ˌwɔːm 'welkəm/	calda accoglienza	A warm welcome makes your guests feel special.

Unit 5

adventurous (adj) (TS)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/	avventuroso/a
ant (n)	/ænt/	formica
a balanced view (n)	/ə ,bælənst 'vju:/	giusto rapporto
caterpillar (n)	/'kætə,pɪlə/	bruco
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	infanzia
chop (v) (TS)	/tʃɒp/	tritare
cobra (n)	/'kəʊbrə/	cobra
cockroach (n)	/'kɒkrəʊtʃ/	scarafaggio
consumer (n)	/'kɒn'sj:mə/	consumatore
experiment (with) (v)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt (wɪð) /	sperimentare con
a good source of ... (TS)	/ə ,gʊd 'sɔ:s əv/	buona fonte di
grasshopper (n)	/'grɑ:s,hɒpə/	cavalletta
grow up	/,grəʊ 'ʌp/	creocere
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,taim/	vita
per capita (adj)	/,pə 'kæpɪtə/	pro capite
shoot (v) (TS)	/ʃu:t/	girare
treat (n)	/'tri:t/	piacere

FOOD

Fish

anchovies (n)	/'æntʃəvɪz/	acciuoghe
cod (n)	/kɒd/	merluzzo
hake (n)	/heɪk/	nasello
lobster (n)	/'lɒbstə/	aragosta
mussels (n)	/'mʌsəlz/	cozze
prawns (n)	/'prɔ:nz/	gamberetti
salmon (n)	/'sæmən/	salmone
sardines (n)	/'sɑ:'di:nz/	sardine

I'm not as **adventurous** as you and I haven't travelled as much.
 An **ant** is a small insect that lives in a large group.
 A happy childhood gives you a **balanced view** of food.
 While Mark was in Africa he ate **caterpillars**.
 Your **childhood** is the period of your life when you are a child.
 Julio used to **chop** vegetables in the kitchen.
 A **cobra** is a large poisonous snake.
 When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted **cockroaches** as a main course.
 The Swiss are the world's biggest chocolate **consumers**.
 Emma Bunton's family used to **experiment with** food.
 Insects are a **good source of** protein and minerals.
 Mark ate lots of fried **grasshoppers** in Thailand.
 When I was **growing up**, we all used to eat round a table.
 The average person will consume 10,000 chocolate bars in a **lifetime**.
 The Swiss are the world's biggest **per capita** chocolate consumers.
 The shower scene in *Psycho* took seven days to **shoot**.
 Restaurants were a **treat** for Emma when she was growing up.

Anchovies are small fish that taste of salt.
Cod is a common type of white fish.
Hake is a large fish eaten as food.
Lobster is a type of seafood with a long body, eight legs and two large claws.
Mussels are a type of seafood consisting of a soft body inside a hard black shell.
Prawns are small and pink and are a type of seafood.
Salmon is a common type of fish with pink flesh.
Sardines are small silver fish that people often buy in tins.

trout (n)	/traʊt/	trota
tuna (n)	/'tju:nə/	tonno

Fruit

apple (n)	/'æpl/	mela
cherry (n)	/'tʃeri/	ciliegia
fig (n)	/fɪg/	fico
grapefruit (n)	/'greɪp,fru:t/	pompelmo
lime (n)	/laɪm/	cedro
mango (n)	/'mæŋgəʊ/	mango
melon (n)	/'melən/	melone

orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	arancia
peach (n)	/pi:tʃ/	pesca
plum (n)	/plʌm/	prugna
raspberry (n)	/'rɑ:z,bəri/	lampone
strawberry (n)	/'strɔ:z,b(ə)ri/	fragola

Meat

bacon (n)	/'beɪkən/	pancetta
chicken (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	pollo
lamb (n)	/læm/	agnello
sausages (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒəz/	salsicce
turkey (n)	/'tɜ:ki/	tacchino
veal (n)	/vi:l/	vitello

Vegetables

aubergine (n)	/'əʊbə,ʒi:n/	melanzana
bean (n)	/bi:n/	fagiolo
cabbage (n)	/'kæbɪdʒ/	cavolo
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	carota
cauliflower (n)	/'kɒli,flaʊə/	cavolfiore

A **trout** is a fish commonly eaten in food that lives in rivers or lakes.
Tuna is a large fish that people often buy in tins.

An **apple** is a hard round fruit with green, red or yellow skin.
A **cherry** is a small round red or or black fruit.
A **fig** is a soft fruit with purple or green skin and a lot of seeds inside.
A **grapefruit** is a fruit with yellow skin that looks like an orange.
A **lime** is a fruit with green skin that looks like a lemon.
A **mango** is a tropical fruit with red or green skin that is yellow inside.
A **melon** is a large round fruit with yellow or green skin and orange, green or white flesh inside.
An **orange** is a common round fruit with orange skin.
A **peach** is a fruit with furry yellowish-pink skin.
A **plum** is a small round fruit with purple, red or yellow skin.
A **raspberry** is a small soft red fruit that grows on a bush.
A **strawberry** is a small soft red fruit with a lot of very small seeds on its skin.

Bacon is meat from a pig that British people sometimes eat for breakfast.
Cobra tastes meaty – a bit like **chicken**.
Lamb is the meat from a young sheep.
Sausages consist of a long thin tube of skin containing small pieces of meat.
Turkey is white meat that is similar to chicken.
Veal is the meat from a young cow.

Aubergines are long vegetables with purple skin.
There are many different types of **beans** including green beans and soya beans.
A **cabbage** is a hard round vegetable with large green leaves.
A **carrot** is a long thin orange vegetable.
A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with a hard, round white part in the centre of green leaves.

celery (n)	/ˈseləri/	sedano	Celery is a long thin green vegetable, usually eaten raw in salads.
courgette (n)	/kɔːˈzet/	zucchina	A courgette is a long vegetable with dark green skin that looks like a cucumber.
cucumber (n)	/'kju:kʌmbə/	cetriolo	A cucumber is a long thin vegetable with green skin and is white inside, often eaten in salads.
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	aglio	Garlic is a round white vegetable with strong flavour that is often added to food.
leek (n)	/li:k/	porro	A leek is a long thin vegetable that is white at one end with green leaves at the other.
lettuce (n)	/'letɪs/	lattuga	A lettuce is a vegetable with large thin green leaves, eaten raw in salads.
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃ.ru:m/	fungo	A mushroom is grey or brown vegetable with a round top and a short stem.
olive (n)	/'ɒlɪv/	oliva	Olives are small and black or green – they are eaten raw or used for their oil.
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	cipolla	An onion is a round vegetable with thin brown skin that tastes and smells very strong.
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	peperone	A pepper is a red, green or yellow vegetable with small white seeds inside.
potato (n)	/'pə'teɪtəʊ/	patata	Potatoes are common vegetables that are cooked in many different ways and often eaten as chips.
radish (n)	/'rædɪʃ/	rapanello	A radish is a small pink or purple vegetable, eaten raw in salads.
spinach (n)	/'spɪnɪdʒ/	spinacio	Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are cooked or eaten raw in salads.
tomato (n)	/'tə'mɑ:təʊ/	pomodoro	A tomato is round and red and often eaten in salads.
Other			
antioxidant (n) (TS)	/,æntɪ'ɒksɪd(ə)nt/	antiossidante	Chocolate contains antioxidants which protect the body against cancer.
bake (v)	/beɪk/	cuocere nel forno	When you bake something, you put it in the oven.
biscuit (n)	/'bɪskɪt/	biscotto	I often have a cup of tea with a biscuit as a snack.
bottled (adj)	/'bɒtlɪd/	imbottigliato	A lot of people drink bottled water nowadays.
bread (n)	/bred/	pane	I usually have bread and jam for breakfast.
burger and chips	/'bɜːgə ən 'tʃɪps/	hamburger e patatine	Kids love eating burgers and chips .
caffeine (n)	/'kæfi:n/	caffaina	Chocolate contains caffeine .
chocolate-covered (adj) (TS)	/'tʃɒklət,kʌvəd/	ricoperto di cioccolato	Have you ever eaten chocolate-covered peanuts?
cocoa (n)	/'kəʊkəʊ/	cacao	White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa .

cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/
crème caramel (n)	/ˌkrem kærə'mel/
crisp (n)	/krɪsp/
curry (n)	/'kʌrɪ/
dark chocolate (n)	/ˌdɑ:k 'tʃɒklət/
deep-fry (v)	/ˌdi:p'fraɪ/
dish (n) (TS)	/dɪʃ/
draught (adj)	/dra:ft/
egg (n)	/eg/
fast food (n)	/'fɑ:st ˌfu:d/
feast (n) (TS)	/fi:st/
flavour (n)	/'flɛvə/
fresh (adj)	/frefʃ/
frozen (adj)	/'frəʊzn/
fry (v)	/fraɪ/
main course (n) (TS)	/'meɪn ˌkɔ:s/
mild (adj)	/maɪld/
milk chocolate (n)	/ˌmɪlk 'tʃɒklət/
mineral (n) (TS)	/'mɪn(ə)rəl/
over-cooked (adj)	/ˌəʊvəʊ'kʊkt/
peas (n)	/pi:z/
popcorn (n) (TS)	/'pɒp,kɔ:n/
protein (n) (TS)	/'prəʊti:n/
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/
red (meat) (n)	/red (mi:t) /
rice (n)	/raɪs/
roast (v)	/rəʊst/
salt (n)	/sɔ:lt/
salted peanuts (n)	/ˌsɔ:ltəd 'pi:nʌts/
seafood (n)	/'si:ˌfu:d/
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/
sugar (n)	/'ʃʊgə/
syrup (n)	/'sɪrəp/

cotto/a
crème caramel
patatine fritte
curry
cioccolato fondente
friggere
piatto
alla spina
uovo
fast food
pranzo; banchetto
gusto
fresco/a
congelato/a
friggere
portata principale
dolce, leggero/a
cioccolato al latte
minerali
stracotto
pisello
popcorn
proteina
crudo/a
carne rossa
riso
arrostito
sale
arachidi salate
pesce; frutti di mare
forte
zucchero
sciropo

Do you prefer raw or **cooked** vegetables?

Crème caramel is a sweet food made from cream, eggs and sugar.

Don't eat too many **crisps** – they're bad for you.

Curry is a hot, spicy dish from India.

Dark chocolate is healthier than milk chocolate.

When you **deep-fry** something, you cook it in a lot of hot oil.

Mark has tasted many unusual **dishes** from around the world.

Do you prefer bottled or **draught** beer?

Bacon and **eggs** is a traditional British breakfast.

Fast food is food such as burgers and chips.

Mark had a **feast** of insects when he was in Indonesia.

What's your favourite ice-cream **flavour**?

I prefer eating **fresh** fish to frozen fish.

I prefer eating fresh fish to **frozen** fish.

When you **fry** something, you cook it in hot oil.

When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted cockroaches as a **main course**.

"**Mild**" is a word that means the opposite of "strong".

A lot of **milk chocolate** contains very little cocoa.

Insects are a good source of protein and **minerals**.

Vegetables that are **over-cooked** don't have much flavour.

Peas are very small round green vegetables.

I love eating **popcorn** at the cinema.

Insects are a good source of **protein** and minerals.

Raw meat or fish has not been cooked.

Beef is a type of **red meat**.

Most Indian and Chinese dishes contain **rice**.

When you **roast** something, you cover it with oil and cook it in the oven.

Eating too much **salt** is bad for you.

Salted peanuts are crunchy and salty.

Lobster and mussels are types of **seafood**.

Do you like **strong**, black coffee?

Too much **sugar** is bad for you.

Chocolate **syrup** was used for blood in the shower scene in *Psycho*.

tinned (adj)	/tɪnd/	inscatolato/a
tray dinner (n)	/,treɪ 'dɪnə/	pasto su un vassoio
vitamin (n)	/'vɪtəmin/	vitamina
weak (adj)	/wi:k/	leggero/a
white (meat) (n)	/waɪt (mi:t) /	carne bianca
white chocolate (n)	/,waɪt 'tʃɒklət/	cioccolato bianco

Tinned food is food that you buy in a tin.
 On Saturday we had a **tray dinner** in front of the TV as a treat.
 Fruit and vegetables contain important **vitamins**.
 I prefer my coffee **weak**, with lots of milk.
 Chicken and turkey are types of **white meat**.
White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa.

PARTITIVES

a bar of chocolate/soap	/ə ,bɑ:r əv 'tʃɒklət/'səʊp/	una tavoletta di cioccolato/ una saponetta
a bowl of fruit/sugar	/ə ,bəʊl əv 'fru:t/'ʃʊgə/	una coppetta di frutta/ zucchero
a box of chocolates/matches	/ə ,bɒks əv 'tʃɒkləts/'mætʃɪz/	una scatola di cioccolatini/di fiammiferi
a bunch of bananas/flowers	/ə ,bʌntʃ əv bə'nɑ:nəz/'flaʊəz/	un casco di banane/ mazzo di fiori
a jar of honey/instant coffee	/ə ,dʒɑ:r əv 'hʌni/ɪnstənt 'kɒfi/	un vaso di miele/ di caffè istantaneo
a packet of cigarettes/crisps	/ə ,pækɪt əv sɪgə'rets/'krɪspz/	un pacchetto di sigarette/ di patatine

TASTE AND TEXTURE

Taste

bitter (adj)	/'bɪtə/	amaro/a; aspro/a
bland (adj)	/blænd/	insipido/a
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	delizioso/a
disgusting (adj)	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	disgustoso/a
fishy (adj) (TS)	/'fɪʃi/	che sa di pesce
fruity (adj)	/'fru:ti/	fruttato/a
meaty (adj)	/'mi:ti/	che sa di carne
revolting (adj)	/'rɪ'vəʊltɪŋ/	rivoltante
salty (adj)	/'sɔ:lti/	salato/a
spicy (adj)	/'spai:si/	speziato/a

Lemons have a **bitter** taste.
 Something that is **bland** doesn't have much taste.
 Cobra is a little tough and chewy, but **delicious**.
 Something that tastes **disgusting** has a taste that you really dislike.
 "Does Cobra taste **fishy**?" "No, it tastes **meaty**."
 There's a rich liquid inside the cockroaches that tastes sweet and **fruity**.
 "Does Cobra taste fishy?" "No, it tastes **meaty**."
 "**Revolting**" is a word that means the same as "disgusting".
Something that is salty tastes of salt.
 Curry is a hot, **spicy** dish.

sweet (adj) /swi:t/
tasty (adj) /'teɪstɪ/

dolce
saporito/a

Children often like **sweet** food.
Fried grasshoppers are really **crisp** and **tasty**.

Texture

chewy (adj) /'tʃu:ɪ/
crisp (adj) /krɪsp/
crunchy (adj) /'krʌntʃi/
dry (adj) /draɪ/
greasy (adj) /'greɪsɪ/
tough (adj) /tʌf/

gommoso/a
friabile
croccante
secco/a
unto/a, grasso/a
coriaceo/a

Cobra is a little tough and **chewy**, but delicious.
Fried grasshoppers are really **crisp** and tasty.
Roasted cockroaches are really **crunchy** on the outside.
Do you prefer **dry** or sweet wine?
Something that tastes **greasy** has been cooked in too much oil.
Something that is **tough** is difficult to chew.

Unit 6

casual (adj) /'kæʒuəl/
category (n) /'kætəg(ə)ri/
a chain of supermarkets /ə ,tʃeɪn əv 'su:pəmɑ:kɪts/
a comfort (n) /ə 'kʌmfət/
complain (v) /kəm'pleɪn/

sciolto/a; informale
categoria
catena di supermercati
una comodità
lamentarsi

A **casual** attitude is one that is not very strict.
Des writes a list of things to do and then organises them into **categories**.
Julie Rost is chief executive of a **chain of supermarkets**.

confirm (v) /kən'fɜ:m/
damage (n) /'dæmɪdʒ/

confermare
danno

Lists are a **comfort** to me because I feel I won't forget things.
I am writing to **complain** about the damage caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.
We would be grateful if you could **confirm** your reservation in writing.
I am writing to complain about the **damage** caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.

disastrous (adj) /dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/
dividing wall (n) /dɪ'vaɪdɪŋ 'wɔ:l/
downside (n) /'daʊn,saɪd/

disastroso/a
parete divisoria
lato negativo

Disastrous results are results that are very bad.
An open-plan office is an office without **dividing walls**.
The **downside** of working from home is that I have to phone somebody if I want a chat.

effectively (adv) /ɪ'fektɪvli/
global warming (n) /,gləʊbl 'wɔ:zɪmɪŋ/
grab (v) /græb/
high-powered (adj) /'haɪ,pəʊəd/

proficuamente
riscaldamento globale
afferrare
impegnativo/a

What time of day do you work most **effectively**?
Global warming is damaging the environment.
He **grabbed** an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
A **high-powered** job is one in which you have a responsible position and are very busy.

irregular (adj)	/ɪ'regjʊlə/	di straordinario	I don't mind working irregular hours as I love my job.
list-maker (n)	/'lɪst,meɪkə/	chi compila liste	There are two types of list-makers : those who make orderly lists and those who write them in a panic!
orderly (adj)	/'ɔ:dəli/	ordinato/a	An orderly list is neat and well-arranged.
personal organiser (n)	/'pɜ:snəl 'ɔ:gənəɪzə/	agenda	A personal organiser is a book, like a diary, in which you write appointments.
rigid (adj)	/'rɪdʒɪd/	rigido/a	A rigid attitude is the opposite of a casual attitude.
scribble (v)	/'skrɪbl/	scribacchiare	He grabbed an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
service-oriented (adj)	/'sɜ:vɪs,ɔ:riəntɪd/	attento al servizio	Service-oriented people are people who are interested in customers and their needs.
set in (phr v)	/'set 'ɪn/	scoppiare	Some people wait until panic sets in before making a list.
set to work on sth	/'set tə 'wɜ:k ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	mettersi a lavorare a qualcosa	Type A makes lists and calmly sets to work on them.
sigh with relief	/'saɪ wɪð rɪ'li:f/	sospirare di sollievo	Type B sighs with relief when they have written a list, and then loses it!
stress level (n)	/'stress ,levl/	livello di stress	People with a casual attitude to time-keeping usually have low stress levels .
take pride in sth	/'teɪk 'praɪd ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	aver cura di	Flight attendants should take pride in their appearance.
at the top of the agenda	/ət ðə ,tɒp əv ði: ə'ʤendə/	in cima all'agenda	The Global Earth Party puts the environment at the top of the agenda .

BUSINESS LETTERS

apply (for) (v)	/ə'plaɪ (fɔ:)/	fare domanda per un impiego	I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.
attend (v)	/ə'tend/	fare (un colloquio)	I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
enclose (v)	/'ɪn'kləʊz/	allegare	I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention.
for your attention	/'fɔ ,jɔ: ə'tenʃn/	alla Sua attenzione	I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention .
in response to	/'ɪn rɪ'spɒns tu:/	in risposta a	I am writing in response to your advertisement in <i>The Guardian</i> .
I look forward to hearing from you.	/aɪ ,lʊk ,fɔ:wəd tə 'hɪərɪŋ frəm ju:z/	aspetto Vostre notizie	I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.
I would be pleased to ...	/'aɪ wʊd bi 'pli:zɪd tu:z/	sarò lieto di...	I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
I would like to apply for ...	/'aɪ wʊd ,laɪk tu: ə'plaɪ fɔ:z/	vorrei chiedere il posto	I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.

PHRASAL VERBS

calm sb down	/'kɑ:m sʌmbədi 'daʊn/	calmare	Making lists is relaxing – it calms you down .
come up with sth	/'kʌm 'ʌp wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	inventare	A couple of years Jane Levy came up with a new system.

cross sth off /,krɒs sʌmθɪŋ 'ɒf/
 get by /,get 'baɪ/
 put (sth) off /pʊt (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ɒf/
 rely on /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/

depennare qualcosa
 andare avanti
 rinviare
 fare affidamento su

If you **cross something off** a list, you delete it.
 Few people with high-powered jobs **get by** without lists.
 If you **put something off**, you delay it.
 A lot of people **rely on** personal organisers in order not to forget things.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

be ahead of schedule /bi: ə,hed əv 'fedju:l/
 Better late than never /,betə ,leɪt ðən 'nevə/
 the day after tomorrow /ðə ,deɪ ,ɑ:ftə tə'mɒrəʊ/
 the day before yesterday /ðə ,deɪ bɪ,fɔ: 'jestədeɪ/
 The early bird catches the worm /ðɪ: ,ɜ:lɪ bɜ:d ,kæʃəz ðə/ 'wɜ:m
 have time to spare /hæv ,taɪm tə 'spə/
 in good time /ɪn ,ɡʊd 'taɪm/
 in time for /ɪn 'taɪm fɔ:/
 in two/three days' time /ɪn ,tu:/θri: deɪz 'taɪm/
 kill time /,kɪl 'taɪm/
 leave something until the last minute /,li:v sʌmθɪŋ ʌntɪl ðə ,lɑ:st 'mɪnɪt/
 be making good time /bi ,meɪkɪŋ ɡʊd 'taɪm/
 meet deadlines /,mi:t 'dedlaɪnz/
 the (Sunday) after next /ðə (,mʌndeɪ) ɑ:ftə 'nekst/
 not have much time left /,nɒt hæv mʌʃ 'taɪm left/
 one at a time /,wʌn ət ə 'taɪm/
 prioritise (v) /praɪ'ɔ:rɪtaɪz/
 promptly (adv) /'prɒmptli/
 punctual (adj) /'pʌŋktʃuəl/
 repeatedly (adv) /rɪ'pi:tɪdli/
 be ruled by the clock /bi ,ru:lɪd baɪ ðə 'klɒk/

essere in anticipo sulla tabella di marcia
 Meglio tardi che mai.
 dopodomani
 l'altroieri
 Chi dorme non piglia pesci.
 aver tempo da vendere
 essere in anticipo
 in tempo per
 nel giro di due o tre giorni
 ammazzare il tempo
 fare le cose all'ultimo minuto
 lavorare in fretta
 rispettare una scadenza
 domenica prossima
 non rimane molto tempo
 uno alla volta
 dare la giusta priorità
 subito
 puntuale
 ripetutamente
 regolarsi in base all'orologio

If you **are ahead of schedule**, you are making good time.
 “**Better late than never**” is a proverb meaning that it is better to do something late than not at all.
 Today is Monday – **the day after tomorrow** is Wednesday.
 Today is Monday – **the day before yesterday** was Saturday.
 “**The early bird catches the worm**” is a proverb meaning that you do more if you get up early.
 If you **have time to spare**, you have enough time left to do something.
 If you are **in good time**, you are early.
 We arrived just **in time for** the beginning of the meeting.
 I'll give you a call **in two or three days' time**.
 I arrived early at the airport so **killed time** by having a cup of coffee.
Leaving things until the last minute makes you feel stressed.
 If you **are making good time**, you are ahead of schedule.
 I prefer to **meet deadlines** in good time.
 We're having a barbecue **the Sunday after next**.
 Hurry up! We **haven't got much time left**.
 Stop pushing, children! **One at a time** through the door.
 If you **prioritise** things, you put them in order of importance or in the order in which they need to be done.
 If you do something **promptly**, you do it immediately.
 If you are **punctual**, you always arrive on time for meetings or other appointments.
 If you do something **repeatedly**, you do it time and time again.
 I love being on holiday – I hate **being ruled by the clock**.

be running out of time	/bi ˌrʌnɪŋ aʊt əv ˈtaɪm/	non aver quasi più tempo	If you are running out of time , you do not have much time left to do something.
There's no time like the present.	/ðeəz nəʊ ˌtaɪm laɪk ðə ˈprezənt/	Chi ha tempo non aspetti tempo.	“ There's no time like the present ” is a proverb meaning that the best time to do something is now.
time and time again	/ˌtaɪm ən ˌtaɪm əˈɡeɪn/	mille volte	The Global Earth Party have asked the government the same question time and time again .
time flies	/ˌtaɪm ˈflaɪz/	il tempo vola	If time flies , it goes very quickly.
time-keeping (n)	/ˈtaɪmˌkiːpɪŋ/	organizzazione del tempo	If you have a healthy attitude to time-keeping , you do things on time but your life is not ruled by the clock.
time-saving	/ˈtaɪmˌseɪvɪŋ/	utile per risparmiare tempo	The article on p. 50 is about time-saving tips that help you not to waste time.
waste precious time	/ˌweɪst preʃəs ˈtaɪm/	sprecare tempo prezioso	Jane used to write lists, forget where she put them, and then waste precious time looking for them!
the weekend before last	/ðə ˌwiːkend bɪfɔː ˈlɑːst/	il fine settimana scorso	We went to Paris for two days the weekend before last .
WORK			
extra pay (n)	/ˌekstrə ˈpeɪ/	paga extra	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime.
flexible hours (n pl)	/ˌfleksəbl ˈaʊəz/	orario flessibile	If you work flexible hours , you can start and finish work when you like.
have a break	/ˌhæv ə ˈbreɪk/	fare una pausa	When you're working to a deadline, you can't always find time to have a break .
head office (n) (TS)	/ˌhed ˈɒfɪs/	sede principale	He works for an American law firm whose head office is in Washington DC.
the lunch hour (n)	/ðə ˈlʌntʃ ˈaʊə/	ora di pranzo	Sometimes I'm so busy I work right through the lunch hour .
newsroom (n) (TS)	/ˈnjuːzruːm/	redazione	A newsroom is an office where journalists work.
open-plan office (n)	/ˌəʊpənplæn ˈɒfɪs/	ufficio senza pareti divisorie	Open-plan offices can be very noisy.
qualifications (n pl)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃənz/	competenza	You don't have to have any particular qualifications for this job.
shift (n)	/ʃɪft/	turno di notte	I hate working the night shift !
training course (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ ˌkɔːrs/	corso di preparazione	You have to go on a training course to be a train driver.
work overtime	/ˌwɜːk ˈəʊvətəɪm/	lavoro straordinario	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime .
work to a deadline	/ˌwɜːk tuː ə ˈdedlaɪn/	lavorare con una scadenza	When you're working to a deadline , you can't always find time to have a break.
work unsociable hours	/ˌwɜːk ʌnsəʊʃəbl ˈaʊəz/	lavorare ad ore impossibili	I often work unsociable hours – at nights or at weekends.

Review B

all-night (adj)	/ˌɔːlˈnaɪt/	che dura tutta la notte	At the Oyster Festival there's a party in the evening, with all-night dancing.
ancient times (n pl)	/ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt ˌtaɪmz/	tempi remoti	The Midsummer festival dates from ancient times .
colourful (adj)	/ˈkʌləfəl/	sgargiante	Everybody wears colourful clothes and fancy dress.
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	dolce	A dessert is a main dish eaten after the main part of a meal.
get together (phr v)	/ˌget təˈgeðə/	riunirsi	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole.
herring (n)	/ˈherɪŋ/	aringa	A herring is a long thin silver fish that lives in the sea.
hold a festival	/ˌhəʊld ə ˈfestɪvəl/	organizzare un festival	For four days every year, Galway holds its International Oyster Festival .
non-stop (adj)	/ˌnɒnˈstɒp/	ininterrotto	The festival is a long weekend of non-stop entertainment.
oyster (n)	/ˈɔɪstə/	ostrica	An oyster is a type of seafood with a rough shell that is usually eaten raw.
pole (n)	/pəʊl/	palo	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole .
settler (n)	/ˈsetlə/	colono	Mardi Gras has been celebrated for centuries since French settlers first came to the USA.
wild flowers (n pl)	/ˌwaɪld ˈflaʊəz/	fiori selvatici	There are wild flowers everywhere at midsummer and the sun never sets.

Unit 7

according to	/əˈkɔːdɪŋ tuː/	secondo	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
asthma (n)	/ˈæsmə/	asma	Asthma is a medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
break down (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk ˈdaʊn/	crollare	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
bully (n)	/ˈbʊli/	zotico, arrogante	Pia's previous boss was a real bully .
claim (v)	/kleɪm/	piangere	Burglar Frank Gort broke down and cried, claiming seven was his unlucky number!
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	sostenere	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.

dislocated (adj)	/ˈdɪsləkətəd/	slogato, lussato	If part of your body is dislocated , the bone is not in its normal position.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪˈvɔ:s prəˌsi:dɪŋz/	causa di divorzio	Divorce proceedings are the legal processes that take place when a couple divorce.
exhaustion (n)	/ɪgˈzɔ:sʃən/	esaurimento	Doctors are treating the film star for “ exhaustion ” at a rehabilitation centre.
hailstorm (n) (TS)	/ˈheɪl,stɔ:m/	grandinata	A hailstorm is a storm in which balls of ice fall from the sky.
hostage (n)	/ˈhɒstɪdʒ/	ostaggio	Kidnappers released the hostages last night.
interest rate (n)	/ˈɪnrəst ˌreɪt/	tasso d’interesse	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
kidnapper (n)	/ˈkɪdnæpə/	sequestratore	Kidnappers are criminals who take other people away illegally, often for money.
long-awaited (adj)	/ˈlɒŋ əˌweɪtəd/	atteso da tempo	The record company has finally released the singer’s long-awaited album.
nomination (n)	/ˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃn/	candidatura	The Oscar committee has announced the Oscar nominations .
observer (n)	/əbˈzɜ:və/	osservatore	Financial observers are experts in finance whose opinions are broadcast or published.
personalised registration number (n)	/ˌpɜ:snəlaɪzd ˌredʒɪˈstreɪfɪn nʌmbə/	targa personalizzata	A personalised registration number on a car is one that has your name or initials on it.
piercing (n) (TS)	/ˈpɪəsɪŋ/	piercing	The headmistress said that Paula knew that piercing was against the school rules.
promotion (n)	/prəˈmɔʃn/	promozione	She worked really hard at her job and got a promotion .
rave reviews (n pl)	/ˌreɪv rɪˈvju:z/	articoli entusiastici	Rave reviews are reports in a newspaper that say that a CD or film is extremely good.
release (v)	/rɪˈli:s/	mettere in commercio	When a record company releases an album, it makes it available for people to buy.
relieved (adj)	/rɪˈli:vɪd/	sollevato/a	The hostages are on their way home to their relieved families.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	andare in pensione	Pia has been a lot happier since her previous boss retired .
starvation diet (n)	/stɑ:ˈveɪʃn ˌdaɪət/	dieta estrema	A starvation diet is one in which people eat very little in order to lose weight quickly.
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/	stressante	Sorry I haven’t replied sooner, but work’s been really stressful .
take pity on sb	/ˌteɪk ˈpɪti ɒn sʌmbədi/	compatire	If you take pity on someone , you feel sorry for them.
the slow lane (n)	/ðə ˈsləʊ ˌleɪn/	corsia a scorrimento lento	The slow lane of a motorway is the one used by vehicles travelling at a slower speed.

troubled (adj)	/'trʌblɪd/	turbato/a	Someone who is troubled is very upset or worried because they have a lot of problems.
water hydrant (n)	/'wɔ:tə ,haɪdrənt/	idrante	A water hydrant is an upright water pipe in the street.
wheelchair (n)	/'wi:l,tʃeə/	sedia a rotelle	A wheelchair is a chair with large wheels used by someone who cannot walk.
CELEBRITIES			
the attention	/ði: ə'tenʃn/	interesse, attenzione	Celebrities should change their job if they don't enjoy the attention .
celebrity (n)	/sə'leibrəti/	celebrità	Kate Moss and Nicole Kidman are both well-known celebrities .
chase (v)	/tʃeɪs/	inseguire	A female photographer was chasing Kate Moss in New York and fell over a water hydrant!
cooperate (v) (TS)	/kəʊ'pəreɪt/	collaborare	Many celebrities refuse to cooperate with the paparazzi.
definitive (adj) (TS)	/dɪ'fɪnətɪv/	il / la migliore	Nowadays there are more paparazzi than ever, all trying to get the definitive celebrity photo.
desperate (adj)	/'desprət/	senza speranza di ...	I'm desperate to become rich and famous. I'd do anything to be a celebrity.
draw the line (TS)	/,drɔ: ðə 'laɪn/	porre dei limiti	If you draw the line in a situation, you decide what is acceptable and what is not.
follow (v) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ/	seguire	In an interview she complained that the paparazzi followed her everywhere.
get a shot (TS)	/,get ə 'ʃɒt/	scattare una foto	Nicole Kidman always agrees to smile for the camera so the paparazzi get their shot .
glamorous (adj)	/'glæməərəs/	affascinante	People are obsessed with the glamorous lifestyles of celebrities.
gossip (n)	/'gɒsɪp/	pettegolezzo	Do you enjoy reading gossip about famous people?
hypocritical (adj)	/,hɪpə'krɪtɪkl/	ipocrita	Jack thinks that some celebrities are hypocritical – they want publicity but don't like being chased by the paparazzi.
be increasingly obsessed	/,bi: ɪn,kri:ʃɪŋli əb'sest/	sempre più ossessionato/a	Society is increasingly obsessed with celebrities.
insensitive (adj)	/,ɪn'sensətɪv/	insensibile	The paparazzi are not completely insensitive – they try not to involve children.
invade sb's privacy	/,ɪn,vəɪd sʌmbədɪz 'prɪvəsi/	violare l'intimità di qualcuno	If you invade someone's privacy , you refuse to leave them alone.
leave sb alone	/,li:v sʌmbədi ə'ləʊn/	lasciar solo qualcuno	Once the paparazzi get their shot of a celebrity, they then leave them alone .
paparazzi (n pl)	/,pæpə'rætsɪ/	paparazzi	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
photogenic (adj)	/,fəʊtəʊ'dʒenɪk/	fotogenico/a	Someone who is photogenic looks good in photographs.
be photographed	/,bi 'fəʊtəgrɑ:ft/	essere fotografato	Do you think celebrities enjoy being photographed by the paparazzi?
photographer (n) (TS)	/'fəʊtəgrəfə/	fotografo	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.

play the game (TS)	/,pleɪ ðə 'geɪm/	stare al gioco	Nicole plays the game and always agrees to smile for the camera.
the press	/,ðə 'pres/	la stampa	" The press " is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines.
private life (n)	'praɪvət ,laɪf/	vita privata	My boss was a real bully, but apparently she was unhappy in her private life .
reason with sb (v) (TS)	/'ri:zn ,wɪð sʌmbədi/	ragionare con	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.
smile for the camera	/,smaɪl fə ðə 'kæmrə/	sorridere verso l'obiettivo	Everyone smile for the camera , please!
swear (v) (TS)	/sweə/	maledire	Celebrities often shout and swear at the paparazzi.
take photos of	/,teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz əv/	fotografare	It's not OK when paparazzi take photos of celebrities' children.
unflattering (adj)	/ʌn'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	poco lusinghiero/a	Unflattering photos of celebrities show they're not perfect.
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	disturbare	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.

CRIME

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrestare	Sanders was arrested after ringing the FBI to ask if he was still on its "wanted" list!
burglar (n)	/'bɜ:glə/	scassinatore	A burglar is someone who steals things from people's houses.
catch criminals	/,kætʃ 'krɪmɪnəlz/	catturare i malviventi	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals .
commit a crime	/'kəmɪt ə 'kraɪm/	commettere un crimine	People on a "wanted" list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.
convicted thief (n)	/'kɒn,vɪktɪd 'θi:f/	colpevole di furto, condannato per furto	Convicted thief , Cass Mei, escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
court (n)	/'kɔ:t/	corte, tribunale	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court .
a dramatic chase	/ə drə,mætɪk 'tʃeɪs/	un drammatico inseguimento	Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway.
escape (n)	/'ɛskeɪp/	fuga	Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
escape from jail	/'ɛskeɪp frəm 'dʒeɪl/	evadere dal carcere	A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail .
escort sb off the motorway	/'es,kɔ:t sʌmbədi ɒf ðə 'məʊtəweɪ/	scortare fuori dall'autostrada	An 85-year-old man was escorted off the M4 motorway because he was riding in a wheelchair!
fight crime	/'faɪt 'kraɪm/	combattere il crimine	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals.
fugitive (n)	/'fju:dʒətɪv/	evaso	A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail and is hiding from the police.
guard (n)	/'gɑ:d/	guardia	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
in jail	/'ɪn 'dʒeɪl/	di carcere	The judge sentenced him to seven years in jail .

judge (n)	/dʒʌdʒ/	giudice	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court.
kidnap (v)	/'kɪdnæp/	rapire	The notice in the back of the car said, "Help us, we have been kidnapped ."
patrol (v)	/pə'trəʊl/	pattugliare	Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways.
police car (n)	/pə'li:s ,kɑ:z/	auto della polizia	Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway.
police officer (n)	/pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə/	agente di polizia	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals.
police station (n)	/pə'li:s ,steɪʃn/	stazione di polizia	A TV set was stolen from a Liverpool police station while officers were out fighting crime!
prison authorities (n pl)	/'prɪzn ɔ:θɔrətɪz/	il direttore del carcere	Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
prison hospital (n)	/'prɪzn 'hɒspɪtl/	ospedale della prigione	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital .
sentence (v)	/'sentəns/	giudicare	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court.
shoplifting (n)	/'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ/	taccheggio	Shoplifting is the crime of stealing things from shops or supermarkets.
steal (v)	/sti:l/	rubare	A convicted thief is someone who has stolen something and been sentenced in court.
traffic police (n)	/'træfɪk pə,lɪs/	agenti che controllano il traffico stradale	Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways.
"wanted" list (n)	/'wɒntəd ,lɪst/	lista dei ricercati	People on a " wanted " list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.

NEWS/HEADLINES

not available for comment (TS)	/nɒt ə'veɪləbl fə 'kɒment/	non disponibile per dichiarazioni	The Minister is out of the country and not available for comment .
bar (v)	/bɑ:z/	squalificare, escludere	He was barred from the Olympics after failing a drugs test.
break out (phr v) (TS)	/'breɪk 'aʊt/	scoppiare	An argument broke out amongst the delegates.
(missing) cash probe (n)	/(mɪsɪŋ) 'kæʃ ,prəʊb/	indagini per peculato	A missing cash probe is an investigation that takes place when a large amount of money is missing.
delegate (n) (TS)	/'deləgət/	delegato/a	A delegate is someone who is chosen to represent a group of other people at a meeting.
freak storm/accident etc (adj)	/'fri:k 'stɔ:m/'æksɪdɪnt/	tempesta/ incidente eccezionale	A freak storm or accident is one that is very unusual.
hit (v)	/hɪt/	danneggiare	Freak storm hits harvest.
jobless (adj)	/'dʒɒbləs/	disoccupato/a	" Jobless " means the same as "unemployed".
minister (n)	/'mɪnɪstə/	ministro	The minister quit his job after an investigation into missing money.

the mysterious disappearance of ...
the opposition (n) (TS)

/ðə mɪs,tɪəriəs
dɪsə'pɪərəns əv/
/ði ˌɒpə'zɪʃn/

order an investigation (TS)

/ɔːɪdə ən ɪnˌvestɪ'geɪʃn/

peace talks/negotiations (n pl)

/'piːs ˌtɔːks/
nɪˌɡəʊʃiˌeɪʃənz/

quit (v)

/kwɪt/

resign (v)

/rɪ'zaɪn/

row (n)

/rəʊ/

soar (v)

/sɔː/

spokesman (n) (TS)

/'spəʊksmən/

the unemployed

/ði ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪd/

wed (v)

/wed/

la misteriosa scomparsa di ... An investigation was ordered into **the mysterious disappearance of** a large amount of money.

l'opposizione

The opposition has called for the government to provide more jobs in the area.

disporre delle indagini

An **investigation** was **ordered** into the mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money.

negoziato di pace

Peace talks end in row.

lasciare

If you **quit** your job, you resign.

licenziarsi

If you **resign** from your job, you stop doing it.

rissa

A "**row**" is another word for an "argument".

innalzarsi, spiccare il volo

If figures or interest rates **soar**, they increase very quickly.

portavoce

A **spokesman** for the Minister said he was unavailable for comment.

isoccupati

"**The unemployed**" are all the people without work.

sposarsi

"**Wed**" is a word often used in newspaper headlines meaning "to get married".

USEFUL PHRASES (PERSONAL NEWS)

How exciting/annoying etc!

/ɪˌhaʊ ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ə'nɔɪɪŋ/

Oh, congratulations!

/ɪəʊ kənˌgrætʃʊ'leɪʃənz/

Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

/ɪəʊ aɪm 'sɒri tə ˌhɪər ðæt/

Oh no. That's terrible!

/əʊ ˌnəʊ ðæts 'terəbl/

Well done!

/ˌwel 'dʌn/

Che bello/scocciatura!

Congratulazioni

Mi dispiace sentire questo.

È terribile!

Bravo/a!

"My car's broken down again." "**How annoying!**"

"My wife's just had a baby." "**Oh, congratulations!**"

"Shirley and I have split up." "**Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.**"

"I've failed all my exams." "**Oh no, that's terrible!**"

"I've passed all my exams." "**Well done!**"

Unit 8

airborne (adj)

/'eə,bɔːn/

to sb's amazement

/tə ˌsʌmbədɪz ə'meɪzmənt/

animal feed (n)

/'ænɪml ˌfiːd/

armrest (n)

/'ɑːm,rest/

back-street (adj)

/'bæk,striːt/

decollato/a

con sorpresa di

cibo per animali

bracciolo

periferico/a

By the time the plane was **airborne**, I'd forgotten England even existed.

To Nick's amazement, the man offered him \$2,000 for the motorbike.

Animal feed is food given to animals.

The seat was uncomfortable because the **armrest** was broken.

He bought the second-hand bike from a **back-street** garage in Miami.

bike (v)	/baɪk/	andare in bici	I biked over to my dad's flat and asked to borrow some cash.
broaden (v)	/'brɔ:dn/	ampliare	Travel broadens your experience of the world.
a broken heart (n)	/ə ,brəʊkn 'hɑ:t/	il cuore spezzato	If you have a broken heart , you are very upset because someone you love has left you.
cork (n)	/kɔ:k/	sughero	Cork is the substance used for making corks that block the top of bottles.
cross (v)	/krɒs/	attraversare	Nick wanted to cross the United States from east to west by motorbike.
diamond (n)	/'daɪəmənd/	diamante	A diamond is a hard, clear colourless stone used in expensive jewellery.
dynamite fishing (n)	/'daɪnəmaɪt ,fɪʃɪŋ/	pescare con la dinamite	Dynamite fishing damages the environment.
emotionally blackmail	/ɪ,məʊʃnəli 'blækmeɪl/	ricattare emotivamente	If you emotionally blackmail someone, you persuade them to do something by making them feel guilty.
engraved (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'greɪvd/	inciso/a	Engraved under the seat were the words: "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
flock to (v)	/'flɒk ,tu:z/	affollarsi	Tourists flock to Bondi Beach from all over the world.
hang out (phr v)	/,hæŋ 'aʊt/	divertirsi	Bondi Beach is the place where beautiful young people go to hang out .
the heart and soul of	/ðə ,hɑ:t ən 'səʊl əv/	il cuore e l'anima	Bondi Beach is the heart and soul of Sydney's beach community.
hellish (adj)	/'helɪʃ/	infernale	After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head.
inscription (n)	/ɪn'skrɪpʃn/	scritta	Engraved under the seat was the inscription : "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
lend (v)	/lend/	prestare	He emotionally blackmailed his dad into lending him some cash.
light up (phr v)	/,laɪt 'ʌp/	accendersi	As the plane takes off, the seat belt signs light up .
lose your head	/,lu:z jə 'hed/	perdere la testa	After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head .
meaningless (adj)	/'mi:nɪŋləs/	insignificante	From the moment I boarded the flight, life in England became meaningless .
oil (n)	/ɔɪl/	petrolio	Which countries are big exporters of oil ?
overnight (adv)	/,əʊvə'nait/	durante la notte	The young mechanic told Nick to leave the bike overnight .
the guy/girl in question	/ðə ,gʌɪ/,gɜ:l ɪn 'kwesʃən/	il ragazzo/la ragazza in questione	It seemed that the guy in question was going to show up in London soon.
run out of luck/steam etc	/ɪ,rʌn ,aʊt əv 'lʌk/'sti:m/	avere un colpo di sfortuna	He ran out of luck when the motorbike broke down five kilometres from Atlanta.
second-hand (adj)	/'sekənd,hænd/	di seconda mano	He bought the second-hand bike from a back-street garage in Miami.
a serious girlfriend	/ə ,sɪəriəs 'gɜ:lfrend/	fidanzata	A serious girlfriend is a girl a girl you have a long relationship with.
show up (phr v)	/,ʃəʊ 'ʌp/	farsi vedere	The idea of the Belgian guy showing up drove Alex mad.
stop off (phr v)	/,stɒp 'ɒf/	fermarsi	Conrad stopped off in Singapore for a day or two.
sun lounger (n)	/'sʌn ,laʊndʒə/	sedie a sdraio	There are sun loungers for hire on the beach.
suntan (n)	/'sʌn,tæn/	tintarella	Do you enjoy lying on the beach and getting a suntan ?
switch off (phr v)	/,swɪtʃ 'ɒf/	svanire	If your problems are switched off , you have forgotten about them.

take a break	/,teɪk ə 'breɪk /	prendere una pausa	She decided to take a break from her career and went to Australia for a year.
take precedence over	/,teɪk 'preɪsɪdəns əʊvə/	avere la precedenza su	Broken armrests took precedence over broken hearts.
trawling net (n)	/'trɔ:lɪŋ ,net/	rete a strascico	The white sands and coral gardens have never been damaged by trawling nets .
the underside (n)	/,ðɪ: 'ʌndəsaɪd/	parte inferiore	" The underside " is a formal expression meaning "under".

FIXED EXPRESSIONS

it's all or nothing	/ɪts ,ɔ:l ɔ: 'nʌθɪŋ/	o tutto o niente	I don't eat chocolate at all for weeks, then I eat three bars in a day – it's all or nothing with me.
clean and tidy	/,kli:n ən 'taɪdi/	pulito e ordinato	She's always vacuuming – she likes the house clean and tidy .
come and go	/,kʌm ən 'gəʊ/	andare e venire	The kids come and go and treat this house as a hotel.
give or take ...	/,gɪv ɔ: 'teɪk/	più o meno	They live 100 km from here – give or take a few kilometres.
hit the road	/,hɪt ðə 'rəʊd/	mettersi per strada	When you hit the road , you start a journey by car or motorbike.
make a deal	/,meɪk ə 'di:l/	concludere un affare	The mechanic laughed and said, "That's the worst deal you'll ever make , boy!"
It's now or never.	/ɪts ,naʊ ɔ: 'nevə/	Ora o mai più.	Nick finally decided it was now or never to make his dream trip.
peace and quiet	/,pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/	quiete e riposo	I like spending time on my own and having some peace and quiet .
be soft in the head	/bi ,sɒft ɪn ðə 'hed/	mancare una rotella	If someone is soft in the head , they are slightly crazy.
sooner or later	/,su:nə ɔ: 'leɪtə/	prima o poi	Sooner or later you'll have to tell them the truth.
I can take it or leave it.	/aɪ kən ,teɪk ɪt ɔ: 'li:v ɪt/	Mi è indifferente.	I don't particularly like watching TV. I can take it or leave it .

DESCRIPTION

attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/	affascinante	Portinatx is one of Ibiza's most attractive beaches.
built up skyline (TS)	/,bɪltʌp 'skaɪlaɪn/	orizzonte urbano	A built-up skyline is one that consists of high-rise buildings seen against the sky.
canopy (n)	/'kænəpi/	baldacchino; tettoia; volta	A canopy is a lot of leaves and branches that form a cover high above the ground.
delightful (adj)	/dɪ'laɪtfl/	delizioso/a	Ibiza has lots of delightful hidden coves at the foot of towering cliffs.
hidden (from) (adj)	/'hɪdn (frəm) /	nascosto/a	The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving wall of rock.
inland (adj)	/'ɪn,lænd/	continentale; interiore	" Inland " means the opposite of "on the coast".
overlooking (adj)	/,əʊvə'lʊkɪŋ/	che guarda verso	The most spectacular views can be seen from the cliffs overlooking the bay.
packed with	/'pækt ,wɪð/	disseminato di	There are long, sandy beaches, packed with bars and watersport.

popular with tourists	/,pɒpjʊlə wɪð 'tʊərɪsts/
sandy (adj)	/'sændi/
scatter (v)	/'skætə/
spectacular view (n)	/spek,tækjʊlə 'vjuː/
strangely coloured (adj)	/'streɪndʒli 'kɒləd/
stretch (for) (v)	/streɪʃ (fɔː)/
surrounded by (adj)	/sə'raʊndəd ,baɪ/
untouched (adj)	/ʌn'tʌtʃt/
wonderful scenery (TS)	/'wʌndəfl 'siːnəri/

LOCATION

ancient ruins (n pl)	/,eɪnfənt 'ruːnz/
bay (n)	/beɪ/
cliff (n)	/klɪf/
coastal path (n)	/'kəʊstl ,pɑːθ/
coral gardens (n pl)	/'kɒrəl ,gɑːdənz/
cove (n)	/kəʊv/
desert (n) (TS)	/'dezət/
freshwater falls (n pl)	/'freʃwɔːtə 'fɔːlz/
headland (n)	/'hed,lənd/
high-rise building (n)	/'haɪraɪz 'bɪldɪŋ/
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/
jungle (n)	/'dʒʌŋɡl/
lagoon (n)	/lə'guːn/
lake (n)	/leɪk/
pine forest (n)	/'paɪn ,fɒrɪst/
resort (n) (TS)	/'rɪ'zɔːt/
snow-capped mountains (n pl)	/'snəʊkæpt 'maʊntənz/
temple (n)	/'tempəl/
wall of rock	/'wɔːl əv 'rɒk/

popolare fra i turisti
di sabbia
costellare
panorama spettacolare
dai colori strani
estendersi per
circondato/a da
intatto/a
magnifico scenario

antiche rovine
baia
scogliera
lungomare
scogliera corallina
insenatura
deserto
cascade di acqua dolce
promontorio
edifici elevati
isola
giungla
laguna
lago
foreste di pini
luogo di villeggiatura;
villaggio turistico
cime innevate
tempio
parete di roccia

Bondi beach is **popular with tourists** and with local people. The **sandy** beaches are surrounded by pine forests. “Freshwater falls **scatter** the island” means they are all over the island. The most **spectacular views** can be seen from the cliffs overlooking the bay. There are **strangely coloured** birds and monkeys in the trees. The white sands of Bondi Beach **stretch for** roughly a kilometre. An island is an area of land **surrounded by** sea. Some of the plants have been **untouched** for a thousand years. Suzi stared out of the window at the **wonderful scenery**.

Ancient ruins are parts of very old buildings. A **bay** is an area of the coast where the land curves inwards. **Cliffs** are very steep rocks, often overlooking the sea. A **coastal path** is a path that people can walk along and look at the sea. The white sands and **coral gardens** are unspoilt by human activity. A **cove** is a small area of sea that is partly surrounded by land. The weather in a **desert** is usually hot and windy. **Freshwater falls** are found in different parts of the island. Bondi Beach stretches for a kilometre between two **headlands**. In photo b) you can see a lot of **high-rise buildings**. An **island** is an area of land surrounded by sea. The freshwater falls are surrounded not by forests, but by **jungle**. A **lagoon** is an area of sea separated from the rest of the sea by sand or rocks. Toronto is a big city in Canada built by **Lake Ontario**. The sandy beaches are surrounded by **pine forests**. A **resort** is a town or village where people go on holiday. We could see the **snow-capped mountains** of the Himalayas in the distance. You can see Buddhist **temples** in photo d). The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving **wall of rock**.

waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔ:tə,fɔ:l/	cascata
white sands (n pl)	/ˌwaɪt ˈsændz/	sabbia bianca

A **waterfall** is a place where water flows over the edge of a cliff or rock. The **white sands** of Bondi Beach stretch for roughly a kilometre.

Unit 9

appeal (to) (v)	/əˈpi:l tu/	piacere a
attach importance to sth	/ə,tæfɪ ɪmˈpɔ:təns tu/	dare importanza a
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	attrarre
class (n) (U)	/kla:s/	ceto sociale
compared with	/kəmˈpeəd wɪð/	rispetto a
cross paths	/ˌkrɒs ˈpɑ:θs/	le strade di due persone si incrociano
delighted (adj)	/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/	deliziato/a
despise (v)	/dɪˈspaɪz/	detestare
diet (v)	/ˈdaɪət/	essere a dieta
eligible (adj)	/ˈelɪdʒəbl/	desiderato/a
enormous (adj)	/ɪˈnɔ:məs/	enorme
estate (n)	/ɪˈsteɪt/	tenuta
executioner (n)	/ˌeksɪˈkju:ʃnə/	boia
fate (n)	/feɪt/	fato
be in favour of	/ˌbi: ɪn ˈfeɪvər əv/	essere a favore di
gradually (adv)	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	gradualmente
grow interested	/ˌgrəʊ ɪntrəstɪd/	interessarsi di
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	bello/a
hilarious (adj)	/hɪˈleəriəs/	esilarante
I don't care.	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˈkeə/	Non m'importa.
infatuated (adj)	/ɪnˈfætʃueɪtɪd/	infatuato/a

I think Jane Austen's novels probably **appeal** more to women.

Women **attach** greater **importance to** birthdays than men.

Have you ever lied about your age to **attract** somebody?

At the end of the story love overcomes differences in **class**.

Three out of four women buy new clothes to attract somebody, **compared with** one in five men.

If two people **cross paths**, they meet.

Mrs Bennet is **delighted** when Mr Bingley is attracted to one of her daughters.

If you **despise** someone, you strongly dislike them.

If you **diet**, you eat less to lose weight.

Mrs Bennet wants to find wealthy husbands for her **eligible** daughters.

Something that is **enormous** is extremely big.

An **estate** is a very large area of land that belongs to one person.

An **executioner** is someone whose job is to kill criminals.

Fate is the power that is supposed to control people's lives.

Men **are more in favour of** marriage than women.

Mr Darcy **gradually** grows more interested in Elizabeth.

At first he considers her inferior but then **grows more interested** in her.

A **handsome** man is good-looking.

Something that is **hilarious** is extremely funny.

"How do you feel if your partner forgets your birthday?" "I **don't care**."

Someone who is **infatuated** is in love with another person even though they may not know that person well.

inferior (to) (adj)	/ɪn'fɪəriə/	inferiore a	If you think someone is socially inferior to you, you think they are not as wealthy or important as you.
knock a few years off	/,nɒk ə fju: 'jɪəz ɒf/	togliersi qualche anno	If you knock a few years off your age, you lie and say you are younger than you are.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	mentire	People sometimes lie about their age to try to attract a partner.
live up to sth	/,lɪv 'ʌp tʊ sʌmθɪŋ/	essere all'altezza di	Tom Hanks said he felt confident that he lived up to his reputation as "Mr Nice Guy".
Mr Nice Guy (n)	/,mɪstə 'naɪs gaɪ/	"Bravo Ragazzo"	" Mr Nice Guy " is an expression for a man who is always kind and thinks of other people.
neighbouring (adj)	/'neɪbərɪŋ/	vicino/a	" Neighbouring " is a word meaning "near the place where you live".
overcome (v)	/,əʊvə'kʌm/	superare, vincere	At the end of the story love overcomes differences in class.
prejudice (n)	/'preɟʒʊdɪs/	pregiudizio	A prejudice is an unreasonable feeling of not liking someone or something.
pride (n)	/'praɪd/	orgoglio	Pride is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction about something you have achieved.
put on (a few kilos)	/,pʊt 'ɒn (ə fju: ki:ləʊz) /	mettere su qualche chilo	If you put on a few kilos , you gain a few kilos in weight.
rebellious (adj)	/rɪ'beljəs/	ribelle	Someone who is rebellious does not accept authority or accepted rules.
relate (to) (v)	/rɪ'leɪt tʊ/	identificarsi con; accettare	I found the characters irritating and silly, and couldn't relate to them at all.
save the planet	/,seɪv ðə 'plænɪt/	salvare il pianeta	If you want to save the planet , you want to help the environment by reducing pollution.
significant (adj)	/sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/	significativo/a	A significant number of men and women admitted they had lied about their age.
similarly (adv)	/'sɪmələli/	similmente	" Similarly " is a word that means "in the same way".
solar-powered (adj)	/'səʊlə ,paʊəd/	a energia solare	A machine that is solar-powered gets its energy from the sun.
spider (n)	/'spɑɪdə/	ragno	Help! There's an enormous spider in the bath.
take an instant dislike	/,teɪk ən ,ɪnstənt dɪs'laɪkɪŋ/	sentire un'immediata antipatia per	Elizabeth takes an instant dislike to Darcy because she thinks he is superior.
take risks	/,teɪk 'rɪzks/	correre rischi	I don't take risks – I always read books by authors I know.
wait ages	/,weɪt 'eɪdʒəz/	aspettare secoli	"You're late!" "I'm sorry, I had to wait ages for a bus."
wealthy (adj)	/'welθi/	ricco/a	Someone who is wealthy has a lot of money.
witty (adj)	/'wɪti/	brillante	Something that is witty is clever in an amusing way.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ED**

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/	contrariato/a
bored	/bɔ:d/	annoiato/a
challenged	/'ʃælɪndʒd/	inquieto/a
confused	/kən'fju:zd/	confuso/a
excited	/'ɪk'saɪtɪd/	emozionato
exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	esausto/a
fascinated	/'fæsɪneɪtɪd/	affascinato/a
inspired	/'ɪn'spaɪəd/	ispirato/a
interested	/'ɪntrəstɪd/	interessato/a
relaxed	/'rɪ'lækst/	rilassato/a
tired	/'taɪəd/	stanco/a
worried	/'wʌrɪd/	preoccupato/a

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ING**

annoying	/ə'noɪɪŋ/	fastidioso/a
boring	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/	noioso/a
challenging	/'ʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	arduo/a
confusing	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	confuso/a
engaging	/'ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/	seducente
exciting	/'ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	emozionante
exhausting	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/	molto stancante
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	affascinante
gripping	/'grɪpɪŋ/	avvincente
inspiring	/'ɪn'spaɪrɪŋ/	ispiratore/ispiratrice
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessante
relaxing	/'rɪ'læksɪŋ/	rilassante
thought-provoking	/'θɔ:tpɹə,vəʊkɪŋ/	provocatorio/a
tiring	/'taɪrɪŋ/	pesante
worrying	/'wʌrɪŋ/	preoccupante

If you feel **annoyed**, you feel slightly angry.

The film was too long and we got **bored**.

If you feel **challenged**, you feel slightly worried or frightened of something difficult.

If you feel **confused**, you don't know what to think or feel.

I get really **excited** when one of my favourite authors brings out a new book.

If you feel **exhausted**, you feel very tired.

I'm **fascinated** by biographies of famous people.

If you feel **inspired** to do something, you really want to do it.

Some people are more **interested** in films than books.

We feel nice and **relaxed** after the holiday.

I usually feel **tired** after a day at work.

What are you so **worried** about?

Something that is **annoying** makes you feel slightly angry.

I read the first page and if it's **boring**, I don't buy the book.

Something that is **challenging** is difficult to achieve.

Something that is **confusing** is difficult to understand.

Characters who are **engaging** are attractive and easy to like.

The book was really **exciting** – I couldn't put it down.

Something that is **exhausting** makes you feel very tired.

Something that is **fascinating** is extremely interesting.

The book wasn't just exciting – it was **gripping**!

I find strong women in history particularly **inspiring**.

What I find **interesting** in a book is the relationships between the characters.

Reading a book in a hot bath is very **relaxing**.

Something that is **thought-provoking** is stimulating and intriguing.

Something that is **tiring** makes you feel tired.

Something that is **worrying** makes you feel worried.

BOOKS

author (n)	/ˈɔːθə/	scrittore
autobiography (n)	/ˌɔːtəʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/	autobiografia
bestseller (n)	/ˌbestˈselə/	bestseller
biography (n)	/baɪˈɒɡrəfi/	biografia
book review (n)	/'bʊk riˌvjuː/	recensione
can't put it down	/ˌkɑːnt ˌpʊt ɪt ˈdaʊn/	non potevo smettere di leggere
chapter (n)	/'tʃæptə/	capitolo
(central/main) character (n)	/ (sentrəl/meɪn) ˈkærəktə/	personaggio principale
cover (n)	/'kʌvə/	copertina
difficult to get into	/ˌdɪfɪklt tʊ get ˈɪntʊ/	ostico/a
fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/	fantastico/a
fiction (n)	/'fɪkʃn/	romanzi
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/	romanzo
paperback (n)	/'peɪpəˌbæk/	tascabile
plot (n)	/plɒt/	trama
revolve around (phr v)	/rɪˈvɒlv əˌraʊnd/	svilupparsi intorno a
romantic novel (n)	/rəʊˌmæntɪk ˈnɒvl/	romanzo romantico
science fiction (n)	/ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	fantascienza
be set in	/bi ˈset ɪn/	essere ambientato in/a
short story (n)	/ˌʃɔːt ˈstɔːri/	storia breve, racconto
the story unfolds	/ðə ˌstɔːri ʌnˈfəʊldz/	la storia si dipana
storyline (n)	/'stɔːriˌlaɪn/	trama
take place	/ˌteɪk ˈpleɪs/	svolgersi
well written (adj)	/ˌwelˈrɪtn/	ben scritto

FILMS

acting (n)	/'æktɪŋ/	recitazione
action film (n)	/'ækʃn ˌfɪlm/	film d'azione

Who's your favourite **author**?

An **autobiography** is a book that a person writes about their own life.

A **bestseller** is a book that sells a lot of copies.

A **biography** is a book about a person's life written by someone else.

Book reviews are articles written by a journalist about new books.

The book was gripping – I just **couldn't put it down!**

Books are divided into **chapters**.

The **central** female **character** in *Pride and Prejudice* is Elizabeth Bennet.

If the **cover** of a book looks interesting, I buy it.

The book was a bit **difficult to get into** at first, but I ended up really enjoying it.

A **fantasy** book is a book about an imaginary world.

I never read **fiction** but I love biographies.

Pride and Prejudice is a classic romantic **novel**.

A **paperback** is a book with a soft cover.

The **plot** of a story is the things that happen during the story.

The storyline of *Pride and Prejudice* **revolves around** Mr and Mrs Bennet and their daughters.

Pride and Prejudice is a classic **romantic novel**.

Science fiction is books and films about imaginary future events and characters.

Pride and Prejudice is **set in** England in the early 19th century.

A **short story** is a short piece of fiction.

As **the story unfolds** true love overcomes all obstacles.

The "**storyline**" is a word that means the same as "plot".

Pride and Prejudice **takes place** in England in the early 19th century.

Jane Austen's novels are all very **well written**.

The **acting** in the film was brilliant.

An **action film** is one in which there are a lot of interesting, exciting events.

be based on	/bi 'beɪst ɒn/	essere basato su	<i>Forrest Gump</i> is based on a true story.
comedy (n)	/'kɒmədi/	film comico	A comedy is a film that makes you laugh.
direct (v)	/dɪ'rekt/	girare	I can't remember who directed <i>Forrest Gump</i> .
director (n)	/dɪ'rektə/	regista	The film won six Oscars, including best director .
ending (n)	/'endɪŋ/	finale	Does the film have a happy or sad ending ?
footage (n) (TS)	/'fʊtɪdʒ/	spezzone di film	<i>Forrest Gump</i> contains black and white footage from the 60s.
gangster film (n)	/'gæŋstə ,fɪlm/	film di gangster	A gangster film is about the activities of gangs of criminals.
a hit (n)	/ə 'hɪt/	un successo	The film was a real hit and won six Oscars.
horror film (n)	/'hɒrə ,fɪlm/	film dell'orrore	A horror film is a film that is intended to frighten people.
leading actor (n)	/'liːdɪŋ 'æktə/	attore protagonista	The leading actor in <i>Forrest Gump</i> is Tom Hanks.
love story (n)	/'lʌv ,stɔːri/	storia d'amore	A love story is about a romantic relationship between two people.
make you cry	/'meɪk ju 'kraɪ/	far piangere	"The film made you cry , didn't it?" "No, it didn't, I've got a cold."
musical (n)	/'mjuːzɪkl/	musical	A musical is a film that contains a lot of songs.
photography (n)	/'fə'tɒgrəfi/	fotografia	The photography is the photographs and images that are shown during a film.
play the part of	/'pleɪ ðə 'pɑːt əv/	recitare il ruolo di	Tom Hanks also plays the part of the executioner in <i>The Green Mile</i> .
premier (n)	/'premiə/	prima	The premier of a film is the occasion on which it is shown for the first time.
romantic comedy (n)	/'rəʊ,mæntɪk 'kɒmədi/	commedia romantica	A romantic comedy is a film about a romance that is also amusing.
science fiction film (n)	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn fɪlm/	film di fantascienza	A science fiction film is about imaginary future events and characters.
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊnd,tɹæk/	colonna sonora	The soundtrack is the music that accompanies a film.
special effects (n pl)	/'speʃl ɪ'fekts/	effetti speciali	The special effects are all done using computers.
spy film (n)	/'spaɪ ,fɪlm/	film di spionaggio	A spy film is about people who find out secret information about a country or organisation.
subtitles (n pl)	/'sʌb,tʌɪtəlz/	sottotitoli	The subtitles are the words appearing at the bottom of a screen to translate what people are saying in a foreign film.
a (sentimental) tearjerker (n)	/ə (sentɪmentl) 'tɪə,dʒɜːkə/	un filmone strappalacrime	A sentimental tearjerker is a film that makes you cry.
thriller (n)	/'θrɪlə/	thriller	A thriller is a film about something exciting or dangerous, such as a crime.
war film (n)	/'wɔː ,fɪlm/	film di guerra	War films are about war.
western (n)	/'westən/	western	A western is a film about cowboys.
win (six) Oscars	/'wɪn (sɪks) 'ɒskəz/	vincere (sei volte) l'oscar	<i>Forrest Gump</i> was a very successful film that won six Oscars .

MUSIC

album (n)	/'ælbəm/	album
band (n)	/bænd/	gruppo
blues (n)	/blu:z/	blues
classical (adj)	/'klæsɪkl/	classico/a
dance (n)	/dɑ:ns/	dance
gig (n)	/gɪg/	concerto
hip-hop (n)	/'hɪp,hɒp/	hip-hop
lyrics (n pl)	/'lɪrɪks/	testo
opera (n)	/'ɒp(ə)rə/	opera
orchestra (n)	/'ɔ:kɪstrə/	orchestra
perform live	/,pɜ:fɔ:m 'laɪv/	suonare dal vivo
reggae (n)	/'regeɪ/	reggae
stereo system (n)	/'steriəʊ ,sɪstəm/	impianto stereo
techno (n)	/'teknəʊ/	techno
track (n)	/træk/	brano, pezzo

What's your favourite track on the **album**?

Who's your favourite **band**?

Blues is a type of slow, sad music that originally comes from the southern US. Do you prefer **classical** or pop music?

Dance music is very popular.

A **gig** is a public performance of popular music.

Hip-hop is a type of music that uses rap combined with musical instruments.

The **lyrics** are the words of a song.

An **opera** is a type of play that is sung to classical music.

An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play classical music on different instruments.

We saw the band **performing live** at Wembley – they were brilliant.

Reggae is a type of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s.

The sound's not very good – I think there's a problem with the **stereo system**.

I can't stand all that **techno** stuff – I like it when you can hear the lyrics!

The album is made up of twelve **tracks**.

Review C

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	abbandonare
account (n)	/ə'kaʊnt/	conto
alarmed (adj)	/ə'lɑ:md/	allarmato
armed police (n)	/,ɑ:md pə'li:s/	agenti armati
cabin (n)	/'kæbɪn/	capanna
caller (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:lə/	chiamante
cashier (n)	/'kæ'ʃɪə/	cassiere
cause a sensation	/'kɔ:z ə sen'seɪʃn/	dare scandalo
co-host (n)	/'kəʊ,həʊst/	co-presentatore

The stolen car was found **abandoned** several miles away.

I'd like to put £100 into my bank **account**.

"**Alarmed**" is a word that means frightened and worried.

Armed police are police who are carrying guns.

A **cabin** is a small wooden building like a hut.

A **caller** is someone who uses the telephone to contact someone.

A **cashier** is someone whose job is to give or receive money in a bank.

If you **cause a sensation**, you do something unusual or shocking.

The **co-hosts** of a programme are the people who work together to present it.

congratulate (v)	/kən'græʃuleɪt/	fare i complimenti	I want to congratulate Mika for saying what most of America is thinking.
courage (n) (TS)	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	coraggio	You rock, Mika! It takes courage to do what you did.
cover (v)	/'kʌvə/	fare la cronaca di	Brzezinski explained that she didn't want to cover such a trivial topic.
deposit (n)	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	deposito	A deposit is an amount of money that you put into your bank account.
driving offence (n)	/'draɪvɪŋ ə'fens/	infrazione stradale	A driving offence is something illegal that you do when you are driving.
emotional (adj)	/'məʊʃn(ə)l/	turbato/a	Someone who is feeling emotional is feeling upset or angry.
give sb a call (TS)	/'gɪv sʌmbədi e 'kɔ:l/	chiamare per telefono	Dan Rivero invited listeners to give the radio station a call .
at gunpoint	/'æt 'ɡʌnpɔɪnt/	a mamo arnata	If someone is robbed at gunpoint , they are robbed while someone points a gun at them.
hand (v)	/hænd/	porgere	If you hand someone something, you give it to them.
have had enough of sth (TS)	/həv 'hæd ɪ'nʌf əv sʌmθɪŋ/	averne abbastanza di	We've had enough of hearing about these.
heiress (n)	/'eəres/	ereditiera	An heiress is a woman who will receive money or property when another person dies.
interrupt (v)	/'ɪntə'rʌpt/	interrompere	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	scherzo	Kronau claimed the incident was an innocent joke .
lead story (n) (TS)	/'li:d 'stɔ:ri/	notizia principale	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
message (n) (AmE) (TS)	/'mesɪdʒ/	messaggio	" Message " is an American English word meaning an "advertisement".
mocking (adj)	/'mɒkɪŋ/	ironico/a	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
newsreader (n)	/'nju:z,rɪ:də/	legge il telegiornale	Mika Brzezinski works as a newsreader for the MSNBC TV station.
next up (TS)	/'nekst 'ʌp/	ora	Thanks for your call, Luke. Next up we have Maria.
on the line (TS)	/'ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	in linea	Thanks, Maria. We now have Jason on the line . Jason?
presenter (n) (TS)	/'prezɪntə/	presentatore	Many Americans wish there were more presenters like Mika.
priceless (adj)	/'praɪsləs/	inestimabile	Something that is priceless is worth a lot of money.
property (n)	/'prɒpəti/	beni	Your property are the things that belong to you.
questioning (n)	/'kwesʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	interrogatorio	The suspects were taken to the police station for questioning .
read out (phr v)	/'ri:d 'aʊt/	leggere	She caused a sensation when she refused to read out the station's lead story.
refusal (TS)	/'rɪ'fju:zəl/	rifiuto	Callers phoned in to talk about Mika Brzezinski's refusal to cover the Paris Hilton story.
be released from jail	/'bi rɪ,lɪ:st frəm 'dʒeɪl/	essere rilasciato dal carcere	She was released from jail after serving twenty-two days for a driving offence.
respectfully (adv)	/'rɪ'spektf(ə)li/	rispettosamente	Mika was not treated respectfully by her co-hosts.

robbery (n)	/ˈrɒbəri/	furto	Anyone with information about the robbery should call the police.
run a story	/ˌrʌn ə ˈstɔːri/	dare una notizia	If a newspaper, TV station etc runs a story , they give information about a news item.
script (n)	/skɪpt/	copione, sceneggiatura	The script is the written words the presenter must read out.
serve (twenty-two days) (v)	/sɜːv (twenti tuː deɪz) /	scontare	Paris Hilton served twenty-two days in jail for a driving offence.
sexist (adj)	/ˈseksɪst/	sessista	Sexist comments show that you think men and women should be treated in a different way.
shred (v)	/ʃred/	fare a pezzi	“ Shred ” is a word meaning “tear up”.
support (n)	/səˈpɔːt /	supporto	Mika’s co-hosts gave her no support at all.
suspect (n)	/ˈsʌspekt/	sospetto	A suspect is someone who is suspected of committing a crime.
take a stand (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈstænd/	prendere le distanze da qualcosa	If you take a stand about something, you refuse to do it because you think it is wrong.
tear up (phr v)	/ˌteər ˈʌp/	strappare	Mika tore the script up but was immediately handed a new copy.
trace a call	/ˌtreɪs ə ˈkɔːl/	rintracciare l’origine di una telefonata	If police trace a call , they use electronic equipment to find out where a telephone call was made.
trial (n)	/ˈtraɪəl/	processo	After a long trial , he was sentenced to five years in jail.
trivial (adj)	/ˈtrɪviəl/	volgare	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
You rock! (TS)	/ˌjuː ˈrɒk/	“Sei forte!”	“ You rock! ” is an informal expression used to show approval or support for someone.

Unit 10

audition (n)	/ɔːˈdɪʃn/	concerto	At the weekends Hayley goes to auditions .
awkward (adj)	/ˈɔːkwəd/	imbarazzante	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
beg (v) (TS)	/beg/	chiedere, pregare	I was useless at the piano and my teacher begged my parents to stop sending me.
can’t help yourself	/kɑːnt ˈhelp jəself/	non riuscire a	If you can’t help yourself , you cannot stop doing something.
cool sb down (phr v)	/ˌkuːl sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	rinfrescare	The pocket fan cools you down when it’s really hot.
be designed to	/bi dɪˈzaɪnd tuː/	servire a	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
detrimental (adj)	/ˌdetrɪˈmentl/	dannoso/a	Something that has a detrimental effect has a negative effect.
dilemma (n) (TS)	/dɪˈlemə/	dilemma	A dilemma is a difficult problem or situation.
do something against your will	/ˌduː sʌmθɪŋ əˌɡenst jə ˈwɪl/	fare qualcosa contro la propria volontà	Hayley’s mum says she is not forcing Hayley to do anything against her will .

do/have whatever it takes	/,du:z/,hæv wɒt,evə it 'teɪks/	avere tutto quello che ci vuole per	Rachel thinks her daughter has what it takes to be a film star.
drop sb off (phr v) (TS)	/,drɒp sʌmbədi 'ɒf/	lasciare	Ryan didn't want his friends to see his parents drop him off at the gym.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	tingere	If you dye your hair, you change its colour.
eyesight (n)	/'aɪ,sait/	vista	Eating carrots improves your eyesight and you'll be able to see in the dark!
fan (n)	/fæn/	ventaglio; ventilatore	A pocket fan is a fan that sprays water in your face when it's hot.
follow-up (adj) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ,ʌp/	di continuazione	I hope we can come back in ten years' time and do a follow-up story when Hayley's a star.
gadget (n)	/'gædʒɪt/	accessorio	A gadget is a small piece of equipment that does something useful.
handle (n)	/'hændl/	manico	The spider catcher is round with a long handle .
head massager (n)	/'hed 'mæsɑ:ʒə/	massaggiatesta	The head massager looks like a spider with long legs.
ice cube (n) (TS)	/'aɪs ,kju:b/	cubetto di ghiaccio	You could describe an iceberg as an enormous ice cube !
kick-boxing (n) (TS)	/'kɪk,bɒksɪŋ/	kick-boxing	Kick-boxing is one of the martial arts.
light the gas	/'laɪt ðə 'gæs/	accendere il gas	It's a plastic gadget used for lighting the gas on the cooker.
martial arts (n)	/'mɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts/	arti marziali	Martial arts are sports such as judo or karate.
massage (v)	/'mæsɑ:ʒ/	massaggiare	If you massage part of your body, you rub it gently.
mental discipline (n) (TS)	/'mentl 'dɪsəplɪn/	autodisciplina	Mental discipline is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
nutritious (adj)	/'nju:trɪʃəs/	nutriente	Food that is nutritious is good for you.
originate (v)	/'ɒrɪdʒəneɪt/	nascere	Some white lies originate from the need to encourage children to eat properly.
peel (v)	/'pi:l/	sbucciare	If you peel a piece of fruit, you remove the skin on the outside of it.
recharge (v)	/'ri:ʃɑ:dʒ/	ricaricare	The battery's low on my phone – I need to recharge it.
scary (adj) (TS)	/'skeəri/	spaventoso/a	Something that is scary is frightening.
self-confidence (n) (TS)	/'self'kɒnfɪdəns/	fiducia in se stessi	Martial arts help you to defend yourself and learn self-confidence .
spray (v)	/'spreɪ/	spruzzare	The pocket fan sprays water in your face when it's hot.
stainless steel (n)	/'steɪnləs 'sti:l/	acciaio inossidabile	Stainless steel has been treated to prevent rust forming on its surface.
straighten your hair	/'streɪtn jə 'heə/	stirare i capelli	If you straighten your hair , you make it straight and not wavy or curly.
unblock (v)	/'ʌn'blɒk/	sturare	If you unblock something, you remove something from it so that liquid can flow through it.
useless (adj) (TS)	/'ju:sləs/	incapace	If you are useless at something, you are not good at it.
be worth doing	/'bi ,wɜ:θ 'du:ɪŋ/	vale la pena farlo	If a white lie helps a child to eat properly it's worth telling .

CHILDHOOD

back off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌbæk ˈɒf/	tirarsi indietro	Do you think pushy parents should back off and leave their children alone?
benefit (v)	/'benɪfɪt/	far bene	Psychologists believe many white lies may actually benefit children.
bib (n)	/bɪb/	bavaglino	A bib is a piece of cloth that protects babies' clothes when they are eating.
bring sb up (phr v)	/ˌbrɪŋ sʌmbədi ˈʌp/	allevare, crescere	Some parents have problems bringing their children up .
care for (phr v)	/'keə ˌfɔː/	aver cura di	Your parents are the people who care for you when you are a child.
a child star (n) (TS)	/ə ˌtʃaɪld ˈstɑː/	bambino prodigio	Being a child star can be an isolating experience.
creative (adj)	/'kriː'eɪtɪv/	creativo/a	Someone who is creative has a lot of imagination and unusual ideas.
curl (v)	/kɜːl/	mosso/a, riccio/a	If you eat your crusts, your hair will curl .
deprive sb of a normal childhood	/dɪˌpraɪv sʌmbədi əv ə ˌnɔːml ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	privare qualcuno di un'infanzia normale	Do you worry that you're depriving Hayley of a normal childhood ?
develop language skills	/dɪˌveləp ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ skɪlz/	sviluppare abilità linguistiche	When children develop language skills , they learn to talk, and read and write.
dummy (n)	/'dʌmi/	succhiotto	A dummy is an object you put in a baby's mouth to stop it crying.
eat up (phr v)	/iːt ˈʌp/	mangiare	Some white lies encourage children to eat up their vegetables.
eat your crusts	/iːt jə ˈkrʌsts/	fetta di pane tostato	If you eat your crusts , your hair will curl.
educational (adj)	/ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn(ə)l/	educativo/a	Something that is educational helps people to learn.
excitement (n)	/'ɪksaɪtmənt/	eccitazione	Father Christmas brings fun and excitement to children at Christmas.
fall off (phr v)	/ˌfɔːl ˈɒf/	cadere da	If you're not careful you'll fall off that wall.
Father Christmas (n)	/ˌfɑːðə ˈkrɪsməs/	Babbo Natale	Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
fulfil your potential	/'fʊlˌfɪl jɔː ˈpəʊtəntʃl/	sviluppare appieno il proprio potenziale	Hayley's mum thinks she's special and wants to help her fulfil her potential .
get square eyes	/get ˌskweə ˈaɪz/	venire gli occhi quadrati	If I think my child's watched enough television, I tell him he'll get square eyes .
guilty (adj)	/'gɪlti/	colpevole	Should parents feel guilty for not being 100% truthful with their children?
isolating (adj)	/'aɪsəleɪtɪŋ/	di isolamento	An isolating experience makes you feel as if you are alone.
be keen for sb to do sth (TS)	/bi ˌkiːn fə sʌmbədi tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/	volere assolutamente che qualcuno faccia qualcosa	Ryan's mother was keen for him to learn the piano.
know when there is something wrong	/ˌnəʊ wen ðeər ɪz ˌsʌmθɪŋ ˈrɒŋ/	sapere quando c'è q.csa che non va	Mums know when something is wrong even if you don't tell them.
liberal (adj)	/'lɪb(ə)rəl/	liberale	Liberal parents give their children freedom.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	mentire	Parents often lie to their children to encourage them to do things that are good for them.
look after (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/	badare a	Who looked after you when your parents were out?

magic (n)	/ˈmædʒɪk/	magia	Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
magical (adj)	/ˈmædʒɪkl/	magico/a	The story of the tooth fairy makes the world a more magical place for children.
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	leggenda	Some myths were created to improve children's behaviour.
nanny (n)	/ˈnæni/	bambinaia	A nanny is someone adults employ to look after their children.
naughty (adj)	/ˈnaʊti/	disobbediente, cattivo/a	Parents get angry with their children when they are naughty .
your nose will grow	/jɔː ˈnəʊz wɪl ˌgrəʊ/	ti cresce il naso	Some people say that if you tell a lie, your nose will grow .
obsessed (adj)	/ɒbˈsest/	ossessionato/a	Hayley's father, George, thinks his wife is obsessed and not reasonable.
pillow (n)	/ˈpɪləʊ/	cuscino	Parents tell their children that if they put a tooth under their pillow , the tooth fairy will take it.
potential (n) (TS)	/pəˈtenʃl/	potenziale	A child's potential is its ability to develop particular skills.
pressure (n)	/ˈpreʃə/	pressione	I want Hayley to grow up like a normal child – there's too much pressure in the film world.
protect a child's innocence	/prəˌtekt ə ˌʃaɪldz ˈɪnəsəns/	preservare l'innocenza dei bambini	Some white lies protect a child's innocence .
pull a face	/ˌpʊl ə ˈfeɪs/	fare smorfie	If you pull a face , you put a silly or rude expression on your face.
pushy parent (n)	/ˌpʊʃi ˈpeərənt/	genitore arrivista, assillante	Pushy parents are parents who are very ambitious for their children.
see in the dark	/ˌsiː ɪn ðə ˈdɑːk/	vedere al buio	Parents sometimes tell their children that eating carrots will help them see in the dark .
a stage in life	/ə ˌsteɪdʒ ɪn ˈlaɪf/	una fase della vita	Some white lies make the world more magical and help children through a stage in their life .
stay on the line	/ˌsteɪ ɒn ðə ˈlaɪn/	restare in linea	If you're phoning your friends, don't stay on the line too long.
stimulate the brain/ imagination	/ˌstɪmjʊleɪt ðə ˈbreɪn/ ˌɪmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/	stimolare la mente/ l'immaginazione	If you stimulate a child's brain or imagination , you help them be more creative.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	severo/a	Don't be too strict – you have to let your children play and have friends.
take the easy route	/ˌteɪk ðɪ ˈiːzi ruːt/	prendere la strada più facile	Some parents think it's wrong to take the easy route and tell a lie.
tell a lie	/ˌtel ə ˈlaɪ/	mentire	Most parents tell their children lies .
tell off (phr v)	/ˌtel ˈɒf/	sgridare	Mum always told us off when we were naughty.
tidy away/up (phr v)	/ˌtaɪdi ə ˈweɪ ˈʌp/	riordinare	Who tidied up after you had played with your toys?
tooth fairy (n)	/ˈtuːθ ˌfeəri/	fata dentina	The tooth fairy is an imaginary creature who takes children's teeth from under their pillows.
toy (n)	/tɔɪ/	giocattolo	Toys are things that children play with when they are young.
truant (n)	/ˈtruːənt/	chi marina la scuola	A truant is a school student who stays away from school without permission.

truthful (adj)	/'tru:θfl/	sincero/a
tuck you in (phr v)	/,tʌk ju: 'ɪn/	rimboccare le coperte
white lie (n)	/,waɪt 'laɪ/	bugia innocente
worry (about) (v)	/'wʌrɪ (əbaʊt) /	preoccuparsi per
yell (at) (v)	/jel (æt) /	gridare

If you are 100% **truthful** with your children, you never tell them lies.
 Who **tucked you in** bed at night?
White lies can benefit children by protecting them or helping to stimulate their brains.
 Mum always **worries about** me when I'm out at night.
 If you **yell at** your children, you shout at them.

Unit 11

ageist (n)	/'eɪdʒɪst/	gerontofobo
aisle (n)	/aɪl/	corridoio, corsia
anxious (adj)	'æŋkʃəs	ansioso/a
bearded (adj)	/'bɪədɪd/	barbuto/a
a big issue	/ə ,bɪg 'ɪʃu:z/	un grande problema, tema
brush off (phr v) (TS)	/,brʌʃ 'ɒf/	spazzolare via
change (n)	/'tʃeɪndʒ/	resto
counter (n)	/'kaʊntə/	bancone
exceed your limit (TS)	/ɪk,sɪ:d jə 'lɪmɪt/	andare in rosso
get into a mess	/,get ɪntu: ə 'mes/	trovarsi nei pasticci
get over the shock	/get ,əʊvə ðə 'ʃɒk/	superare un trauma
get sb/sth on its feet	/,get sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ɒn ɪts 'fi:t/	far saltare in piedi, entusiasmare
hang up (phr v)	/,hæŋ 'ʌp/	appendere
have fun	/,hæv 'fʌn/	divertirsi
be on your mind (TS)	/,bi: ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	pensare a qualcosa
keep your mouth shut (TS)	/,ki:p jə 'maʊθ ʃʌt/	tenere la bocca chiusa
kick off (phr v)	/,kɪk 'ɒf/	iniziare
liar (n)	/'laɪə/	bugiardo
lick (v)	/lɪk/	leccare

Someone who is **ageist** treats older people in an unfair way.
 She walked up and down the **aisles** of the supermarket pushing her trolley.
 Someone who is **anxious** is often worried.
 A **bearded** man is a man who has a beard.
 If something becomes a **big issue**, it becomes a big problem.
 I picked up the chicken and **brushed** the cat hairs **off** it!
Change is the money someone gives back to you in a shop when you give more money than it costs to buy something.
 The **counter** is the place where customers are served in a shop.
 You've **exceeded your limit** by £500. You need to come to the bank to discuss it.
 If you **get into a mess**, you get into a difficult situation.
 She slowly **got over the shock** of being forty.
 If you **get a group of people on their feet**, you make them want to dance, sing etc.
 Is it time for the Stones to **hang up** their bandanas?
 It's important to **have fun** and do things you enjoy.
 You look worried. What's **on your mind**?
 I'm sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I should have **kept my mouth shut**.
 If something **kicks off**, or if you **kick** something **off**, it starts.
 Someone who is a **liar** does not tell the truth.
 The cat **licked** the chicken and burnt her tongue!

lose touch with sb	/,lu:z 'tʌʃ wið sʌmbədi/
be the other way round	/,bi: ði: ,ʌðə wei 'raʊnd/
oversleep (v)	/,əʊvə'sli:p/
queue up (phr v)	/,kju: 'ʌp/
rebel (n)	/'rebl/
rocker (n)	/'rɒkə/
a rocky past	/ə rɒki 'pɑ:st/
scruffy (adj)	/'skrʌfi/
shuffle (v)	/'ʃʌfl/
stay up late	/,steɪ ʌp 'leɪt/
take life seriously	/,teɪk laɪf 'sɪəriəsli/
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/
be tied up (TS)	/bi ,taɪd 'ʌp/
traumatic (adj)	/'trɔ: 'mætɪk/
trolley (n)	/'trɒli/
turn out (phr v)	/,tɜ:n 'aʊt/

ADVERBS

actually	/'æktʃʊəli/
apparently	/ə'pærəntli/
basically	/'beɪsɪkli/
beautifully	/'bju:təfli/
brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/
clearly	/'klɪəli/
definitely	/'def(ə)nətli/
energetically	/enə'dʒetɪkli/
enormously	/ɪ'nɔ:məsli/
fortunately	/'fɔ:ʃənətli/
gracefully	/'ɡreɪsf(ə)li/
harshly	/'hɑ:ʃli/

perdere di vista qualcuno	
essere il contrario	
dormire fino a tardi	
mettersi in coda	
ribelle	
rocker	
un passato difficile	
sciatto/a	
camminare a tastoni	
andare a letto tardi	
prendere la vita sul serio	
talentuoso/a	
essere impegnato/a	
traumatico/a	
carrello	
risultare	

adesso	
a quanto pare	
im sostanza	
bene	
brillantemente	
evidentemente	
sicuramente	
con energia	
enormemente	
fortunatamente	
con garbo	
duramente	

I **lost touch with him** when we left university.
 Being eleven years older is nothing for a man, but for a woman **it's the other way round**.
 We stayed up late and **overslept** the following morning.
 You **queue up** at the counter to pay for your shopping.
 Someone who is a **rebel** does not accept authority or accepted rules.
 A **rocker** is someone who plays or likes rock music.
 If someone has a **rocky past**, they have had problems in their life.
 Someone who is **scruffy** is untidy or dirty.
 If you **shuffle**, you walk in a slow, uncertain way.
 We **stayed up late** and overslept the following morning.
 Don't **take life** too **seriously** – you need to have some fun as well.
 The Rolling Stones wouldn't be so popular if they weren't so **talented**.
 I'm afraid I'm **tied up** today. Can we meet tomorrow?
 A **traumatic** event makes you feel very upset and shocked.
 She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her **trolley**.
 I spent all afternoon preparing the meal, and was pleased with how it **turned out**.

I thought the concert was embarrassing – **actually**, I regret going.
 Mick Jagger was 65 in July 2008, **apparently**.
 I have a problem with his dancing – **basically**, I think he's too old to dance like that.
 Keith Richards still plays the guitar **beautifully**.
 I thought the band performed **brilliantly**.
 She doesn't talk much and is **clearly** very shy.
 My grandfather **definitely** doesn't make people pay to watch him dance!
 I bet your grandfather can't dance as **energetically** as Mick Jagger.
 The Rolling Stones are an **enormously** talented band.
Fortunately the teacher didn't notice I'd forgotten to bring my books.
 Do you think it's time they retired **gracefully**?
 The world judges older women **harshly**.

hopefully	/'həʊpflɪ/	con buona probabilità	Hopefully we can see each other again soon.
naturally	/'nætʃ(ə)rəli/	naturalmente	I'm a big fan so naturally I loved the gig.
obviously	'ɒbvɪəsli/	ovviamente	I'm a big fan so obviously I loved the gig.
personally	/'pɜːsnəli/	personalmente	Personally , I thought Mick Jagger looked pretty good.
predictably	/'prɪ'dɪktəbli/	come previsto	Sarah's never punctual and, predictably , she arrived 10 minutes late!
regularly	/'regjʊləli/	regolarmente	I don't live abroad and see my family regularly .
stupidly	/'stjuːpɪdli/	stupidamente	Stupidly , I left my umbrella in the car.
surprisingly	/'sə'praɪzɪŋli/	sorprendentemente	Surprisingly , she refused the invitation.
unbelievably	/'ʌnbɪ'liːvəbli/	incredibilmente	He looks unbelievably young for his age.
unfortunately	/'ʌn'fɔːtʃənətli/	sfortunatamente	Unfortunately it started to rain just before the gig started.

Unit 12

assume (v)	/ə'sjuːm/	presumere	You'll look at my clothes, which will probably be my friend's clothes, and wrongly assume I'm rich.
bargain (n)	/'bɑːɡɪn/	buon affare, occasione	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain .
blunt (adj)	/'blʌnt/	non affilato/a	A blunt knife is not sharp and does not cut properly.
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	contrasto	I wear the cowboy boots with a smart suit – the contrast looks great.
eccentric (adj)	/'ɪk'sentɪk/	eccentrico/a	Something that is eccentric is very strange or unusual.
to make ends meet	/tə 'meɪk endz 'miːt/	sbarcare il lunario	I'm an artist but work in an art gallery three days a week to make ends meet .
flat tyre (n)	/'flæt 'taɪə/	gomma a terra	A flat tyre has no air in it.
be in sb's genes	/'biː ɪn 'sʌmbədɪz 'dʒiːnɪz/	essere nei geni di qualcuno	Vanessa's parents were interior designers, so style is in her genes .
go off (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'ɒf/	suonare	When your alarm goes off in the morning, it starts making a noise to wake you up.
grip (n)	/'grɪp/	stretta	If we shake hands, you'll notice that my grip is strong.
interior designer (n)	/'ɪn,tɪəriə dɪ'zɑɪnə/	arredatore d'interni	An interior designer chooses the colours, furniture etc for the inside of a room or building.
make a living	/'meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	guadagnarsi da vivere con	If you make a living from something, you earn enough money from it to live.
on a day-to-day basis	/'ɒn ə 'deɪtə,deɪ 'beɪsɪs/	su base giornaliera	On a day-to-day basis Vanessa prefers comfortable clothes.

outcome (n)	/ˈaʊt, kʌm/	risultato	put together outfits without too much thought and see what the outcome is.
be in the public eye	/biː ɪn ðə ˌpʌblɪk ˈaɪ/	diventare famoso	As I became more in the public eye , I became more aware of what I wore.
the red carpet	/ðə ˌred ˈkɑːpɪt/	il tappeto rosso	The red carpet is a carpet that is put on the ground when important people visit a place.
the sales (n pl)	/ɪðə ˈseɪlz/	saldo, svendita	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain.
scare (v)	/skeə/	spaventare	The red carpet treatment scares Vanessa Paradis.
set eyes on sb	/ɪset ˈaɪz ɒn sʌmbədɪ/	vedere, notare	If you've never set eyes on someone before, it is the first time you've seen them.
shake hands	/ɪʃeɪk ˈhændz/	stringersi la mano	We introduced ourselves and shook hands .
Small world. (TS)	/ɪsmɔːl ˈwɜːld/	Com'è piccolo il mondo!	"Small world" is an expression used to show you are surprised that someone has visited the same places as you.
stroll (n)	/strəʊl/	passeggiatina	A stroll is a short, relaxing walk.
work out (phr v)	/ɪwɜːk ˈaʊt/	elaborare	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what suited her.
wouldn't be seen dead in sth (TS)	/ɪwʊdnt bi ˌsiːn ˈded ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	non voler farsi vedere nemmeno morto con	Most of my friends wouldn't be seen dead in snakeskin cowboy boots!
wrongly (adv)	/ˈrɒŋli/	a torto, erroneamente	If you wrongly assume something, you think that something is true when, actually, it isn't.

CLOTHES & FASHION

baggy (adj)	/ˈbægi/	ampio/a	Baggy clothes are very loose on your body.
belt (n)	/belt/	cintura	Fran wears her red miniskirt with a brown leather belt .
bohemian (adj)	/bəʊˈhiːmiən/	bohémien	A bohemian style is informal and considered typical of writers and artists.
brand-new (adj)	/ˌbrændˈnjuː/	nuovo di zecca	A brand-new piece of clothing has never been worn before.
checked (adj)	/tʃekt/	a quadretti	A checked shirt is one that has a pattern of squares on it.
cowboy boots (n pl)	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ ˌbuːts/	stivali da cowboy	Al is really proud of his American snakeskin cowboy boots .
designer look (n)	/diˈzaɪnə ˌlʊk/	look da stilista	Carla Bruni thinks the head-to-toe designer look is ridiculous.
elegant (adj)	/ˈelɪɡənt/	elegante	He was wearing an elegant white linen jacket.
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	moda	The head-to-toe designer look is the opposite of fashion .
fit (v)	/fɪt/	andar bene	These trousers are too tight – they don't fit me any more.
floppy (adj)	/ˈflɒpi/	morbido/a	A floppy hat is soft and loose.
fur (n)	/fɜː/	pelliccia	Many people in Russia wear fur hats in the winter.
go with (phr v)	/ˈgəʊ ˌwɪð/	star bene con	I'm trying to find a top that goes with these trousers.

hoody (n)	/ˈhʊdi/	maglia con cerniera sul davanti e cappuccio	A hoody is a top that looks like a small jacket, with a hood that covers your head.
leather jacket (n)	/ˌleðə ˈdʒækɪt/	giacca di cuoio	The red miniskirt looks fantastic with my old black leather jacket .
long/short-sleeved	/ˈlɒŋ/ˈʃɔːt ˌsliːvd/	con le maniche corte	Short-sleeved shirts are more comfortable in hot weather.
low-waisted (adj)	/ˌləʊˈweɪstɪd/	a vita bassa	I don't like low-waisted trousers. You take away the hips and the waist – the best bits.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	abbinarsi a	Don't forget to check that your socks match !
matching bag/hat etc (n)	/ˌmætʃɪŋ ˈbæg/ˈhæt/	cappello e borsa abbinati	A matching bag and hat makes you look like a Christmas tree!
miniskirt (n)	/ˈmɪnɪˌskɜːt/	minigonna	In the early days, Vanessa loved wearing miniskirts and leather jackets.
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	fare la modella	Through modelling , Carla learned how to use her body.
outfit (n)	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	abbigliamento	Jay's favourite outfit is black skinny jeans with a black polo-neck top.
pinstripe (n)	/ˈpɪnˌstraɪp/	gessato/a	A smart pinstripe suit is made of material with a thin line woven into it.
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	tinta unita	A plain shirt etc is one that doesn't have a pattern.
pointy shoes (n pl)	/ˌpɔɪntɪ ˈʃuːz/	scarpe a appuntitoe	Pointy shoes have a point at the front.
polo-neck (n)	/ˌpəʊləʊˈnek/	col colletto	A polo-neck top has a high neck that folds over.
put together (phr v)	/ˌpʊt təˈgeðə/	abbinare	Vanessa likes putting together outfits without too much thought.
shoulder pads (n pl)	/ˈʃəʊldə ˌpædz/	imbottitura sulle spalle	Shoulder pads are thick soft pieces of material inside the shoulders of a jacket.
silk (n)	/sɪlk/	seta	Silk is a thin, smooth, expensive material.
skinny jeans (n pl)	/ˌskɪni ˈdʒiːnz/	jeans attillati	Skinny jeans are extremely tight.
smart (adj)	/smɑːt/	elegante	I wear smart pinstripe suits for work.
snakeskin (n)	/ˈsneɪkˌskɪn/	di pelle di serpente	Al loves his snakeskin cowboy boots.
stand out (phr v)	/ˌstænd ˈaʊt/	distinguersi	If you stand out in a crowd, everyone notices you.
striped (adj)	/ˈstraɪpt/	a righe	Striped material has lines woven into it.
style (n)	/stɑɪl/	stile	I don't think anyone can teach you to have style – you either have it or you don't.
suede (n)	/sweɪd/	pelle scamosciata	Suede is leather with a soft brushed surface.
suit (v)	/suːt/	essere adatto/a a	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what suit ed her.
take off (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	levare	If the trousers feel a bit tight round the waist, I take them off and try on another pair.
top (n)	/tɒp/	top	Jay likes wearing black skinny jeans with black polo-neck top .
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/	provare	She tried on two or three tops before finding one that looked right.

V-neck (n) /'vi:nek/
 woolly (adj) /'wʊli/

col collo a V
 di lana

Do you prefer **V-necks** or polo necks?
 I decided to wear a thick, **woolly** jumper as it was so cold.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

of average build /əv ,ævrɪdʒ 'bɪld/
 bald (adj) /bɔ:ld/
 blond streaks (n pl) /,blɒnd 'stri:ks/
 bushy (adj) /'bʌʃi/
 curly (adj) /'kɜ:li/
 dark shadows (n pl) /,dɑ:k 'ʃædəʊz/
 deep-set (adj) /'di:p, set/
 eyebrow (n) /'aɪ,brəʊ/
 eyeliner (n) /'aɪ,lainə/
 face-lift (n) (TS) /'feɪs,lɪft/
 freckles (n pl) /'frekəlz/
 ginger (adj) /'dʒɪŋdʒə/
 goatee (n) /,gəʊ'ti:/
 have your clothes designed by a stylist /hæv jə ,kləʊðz dɪ,zɑɪnd baɪ ə 'staɪlɪst/
 have your ears pierced /hæv jər 'iəz ,pɪəst/
 have your eyelids lifted /hæv jər 'aɪlɪdz ,lɪftɪd/
 have your hair cut and coloured /hæv jə ,heə kʌt ən 'kɒləd/
 have your make-up done by an expert /hæv jə ,meɪkʌp dʌn baɪ ən 'eksɜ:pɜ:t/
 have your teeth whitened /hæv jə ,ti:θ 'waɪtənd/
 have your wardrobe re-designed /hæv jə ,wɔ:drəʊb ri:dɪ'zɑɪnd/
 hazel (adj) /'heɪzl/
 in her/his late teens /ɪn ,hɪz/,hɜ: ,leɪt 'ti:nz/

di media costituzione
 calvo/a
 meches
 folto/a
 riccio/a
 occhiaie
 infossato/a
 sopracciglio
 matita per gli occhi
 lifting al viso
 lentiggini
 rosso/a
 caprino
 farsi disegnare gli abiti da uno stilista
 farsi i buchi alle orecchie
 farsi fare il lifting alle palpebre
 tagliare e tingere i capelli
 farsi truccare da un esperto
 aver sbiancato i denti
 farsi rifare il guardaroba
 nocciola
 sulla ventina, quasi ventenne

He's just under six feet tall and **of average build**.
 A man who is **bald** has no hair.
Blond streaks are lines of a lighter colour in someone's hair.
Bushy hair is very thick.
 Do you prefer **curly** or straight hair?
 He looked very tired and had **dark shadows** under his eyes.
Deep-set eyes seem to be a long way back into your face.
 He had a scar across the centre of his left **eyebrow**.
Eyeliner is a line of black make-up that you put round your eyes.
 She looked as if she'd had a **face-lift**, but in fact she'd just had a makeover.
Freckles are small brown spots on your skin.
 People with **ginger** hair often have a lot of freckles.
 In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has a small **goatee** beard.
 Angela **had her clothes designed by a stylist** to to improve her appearance.
 I **had my ears pierced** when I was 14.
 Tony had plastic surgery to **have his eyelids lifted**.
Having your hair cut and coloured can really improve your appearance.
 You can pay a lot of money to **have your make-up done by an expert**.
Having my teeth whitened gave me more confidence.
 If you **have your wardrobe re-designed**, someone chooses a lot of new clothes for you to wear.
Hazel eyes are light brown and slightly golden in colour.
 If you are between 17 and 19, you are **in your late teens**.

in your early/late thirties etc /ɪn jər ,ɜ:li/,leɪt 'θɜ:tɪz/

sulla trentina/sulla quarantina

She became President when she was only **in her early thirties**.

just over/under ...	/,dʒʌst 'əʊvə/'ʌndə/	poco meno/ più di
makeover (n) (TS)	/'meɪk,əʊvə/	ritocco
medium (adj)	/'mi:diəm/	normale
messy (adj)	/'mesi/	arruffato/a
mole (n)	/'məʊl/	neo
overweight (adj)	/'əʊvə'weɪt/	sovrappeso
plastic surgery (n) (TS)	/'plæstɪk 'sɜ:ʒəri/	chirurgia plastica
receding (adj)	/'ri:si:dɪŋ/	stempiato/a
scar (n)	/'skɑ:/	cicatrice
shoulder-length (adj)	/'ʃəʊldə,lɛŋθ/	lungo fino alle spalle
sideburns (n pl)	/'saɪd,bɜ:nz/	basette
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/	scarno/a
slim (adj)	/'slɪm/	snello/a
stocky (adj)	/'stɒki/	tarchiato/a
tattoo (n)	/'tæ'tu:/	tatuaggio
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	minuscolo/a
transformation (n)	/'trænsfə'meɪʃn/	trasformazione
wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/	ondulato/a
well-built (adj)	/'wel'bilt/	robusto/a

If you are **just under** six feet tall, you are nearly six feet in height. After the **makeover** Angela only looked about twenty-eight! If you are of **medium** build, you are neither thin nor fat. **Messy** hair is not tidy. A **mole** is a brown spot on your skin that is permanent. Someone who is **overweight** is too fat. If you can afford **plastic surgery**, you're bound to look better. If your hair is **receding**, less and less of it is growing at the front. A **scar** is a mark on your skin caused by an injury. In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has messy black **shoulder-length** hair. **Sideburns** are the hair that grows down a man's cheeks. Someone who is **skinny** is very thin. Someone who is **slim** is thin in an attractive way. Someone who is **stocky** looks strong but is not tall. A **tattoo** is a picture drawn in ink on your skin. Someone who is **tiny** is extremely small. Did you see *Ten Years Younger* last night? The **transformation** was incredible. **Wavy** hair is slightly curly. Someone who is **well-built** has a strong body.

Review D

academic work (n)	/ækə'demɪk ,wɜ:k/	lavoro accademico	Academic work is based on books and studying rather than practical experience.
be behind sb	/'bi bɪ'haɪnd sʌmbədi/	essere trascorso	Bella is really glad that her teenage years are behind her .
boarding school (n)	/'bɔ:ɪdɪŋ ,sku:l/	collegio	A boarding school is a school where the students also live and sleep.
children's home (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪldrənz ,həʊm/	orfanatrofio	A children's home is a place where children go if they cannot live with their family.

foster parents (n pl) (TS)	/'fɒstə ,peərənts/
kid (n)	/kɪd/
neighbourhood spirit (n) (TS)	/,neɪbəhʊd 'spɪrɪt/
overall (adv)	/,əʊvər'ɔ:l/
owe (v)	/əʊ/
pay sth off (phr v)	/,peɪ sʌmθɪŋ 'ɒf/
retrain (v)	/'ri:trein/
sadly (adv)	/'sædli/
smell (v)	/smel/
sort out (phr v)	/,sɔ:t 'aʊt/
student loan (n)	/,stju:dənt 'ləʊn/
tough (adj)	/tʌf/
ups and downs (n pl)	/,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/

genitori affidatari

bambino

spirito di vicinato

tutto sommato

essere debitore di

pagare

riqualificarsi

purtoppo

puzzare

sistemarsi

prestito per studiare

duro/a, difficile

alti e bassi

Foster parents are parents who look after a child for a short period of time because the child's own parents cannot look after them.

If Alec was Prime Minister, he wouldn't make **kids** go to school all day!

There's a real **neighbourhood spirit** here – everyone helps each other.

Overall, the teachers at school are very liberal.

I'm still paying off my student loan – I **owe** £30,000!

I'm still **paying off** my student loan – I owe £30,000!

Karen **retrained** as a drama teacher a few years ago.

Sadly my mum and dad died when I was very young.

Mum says we can't get a dog because they **smell**!

I thought my life would be **sorted out** when I got to my thirties, but it's not that simple!

I'm still paying off my **student loan** – I owe £30,000!

Life as a single parent was **tough** for Karen.

Life's had its **ups and downs**, but generally things are OK.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Ripasso dei tempi. Forme interrogative

Ripasso dei tempi

TEMPI	ASPECT			
	simple	continuous	perfect simple	perfect continuous
Present	+ He works . - He doesn't work. ? Does he work?	He is working . He isn't working . ? Is he working?	He has worked . He hasn't worked . ? Has he worked?	He has been working . He hasn't been working . ? Has he been working?
Past	+ She worked . - She didn't work . ? Did she work?	She was working . She wasn't working . ? Was she working?	She had worked . She hadn't worked . ? Had she worked?	She had been working . She hadn't been working . ? Had she been working?

Forme interrogative

Ordine delle parole

Nelle domande l'ordine delle parole di solito è il seguente:

Question word	(Auxiliary) verb	Subject	
— — What Who When	Was Have does are did	she they 'collocation' you he	tired? arrived? mean? meeting? arrive?

Domande che terminano con una preposizione

Quando il verbo richiede una preposizione, questa si trova generalmente alla fine della domanda.

'Where does she come from?' *'What are you interested in?'* *'Who was she talking about?'*

Alcuni esempi comuni:

complain about, talk about, think about; worry about; look at;

be for, care for, hope for, pay for; suffer from; believe in, confide in, be interested in, invest in; consist of;

depend on, insist on, rely on, spend on; belong to, listen to, refer to, relate to.

Soggetto/oggetto domande

Who talked to you? Dan talked to me. (Who is the subject.)

Who did you talk to? I talked to Dan. (Who is the object.)

Quando la particella interrogativa funge da soggetto del verbo della domanda, non si utilizzano mai *do, does* né *did* e il verbo va alla terza persona singolare.

Who wants to come? (NOT Who does want to come?)

Which company makes the most money? (NOT Which company does make the most money?)

What happened? (NOT What did happen?)

Unit 2 Present perfect simple. Past simple. Past continuous. Comparativi e superlativi.

Part 1: Present perfect simple. Past simple. Past continuous

Present perfect e past simple

Il present perfect e il past simple si utilizzano per parlare di azioni concluse.

Si ricorre al present perfect quando gli effetti dell'azione durano anche nel presente, oppure se non si specifica quando è avvenuta l'azione.

Il past simple si usa quando il tempo di cui si parla è definitivamente passato, oppure se si specifica quando l'azione è avvenuta o si dà per scontato che tutti lo sappiano.

passato che si prolunga fino ad oggi = Present perfect

I've been to Wembley twice. (Non si specifica quando)

She's finished her book. (Non si specifica quando)

I più frequenti avverbi che indicano un tempo che perdura fino ad oggi:

already, before, ever, just, lately, many times, never, often, recently, this week, today, twice, yet.

Tempo "concluso" = Past simple

I went there in 2006 and 2008. (Si specifica quando)

She finished it yesterday. (Si specifica quando)

Alcuni tra i più frequenti avverbi che indicano un tempo conclusosi:

ages ago, a moment ago, at Christmas, in 2002, in May, last week, when I was a kid, yesterday.

Past continuous

Il past continuous serve per parlare di attività che si sono prolungate per un certo periodo mentre altri eventi passati stavano svolgendosi. Di solito si usa in contrapposizione al past simple.

I saw them when I was jogging in the park. They were playing golf when it started snowing.

Part 2: Comparativi e superlativi

Se l'aggettivo è breve, è sufficiente aggiungere il suffisso *er* per ottenere il comparativo di maggioranza oppure *est* per formare il superlativo. A volte si rende necessaria una piccola modifica della pronuncia della sillaba finale.

nice – nicer – the nicest; fit – fitter – the fittest; healthy – healthier – the healthiest

Se l'aggettivo è una parola lunga si utilizza *more* per ottenere il comparativo di maggioranza e *the most* per il superlativo.

exciting – more exciting – the most exciting; extreme – more extreme – the most extreme

Eccezioni

Aggettivi irregolari

bad – worse – the worst; good – better – the best; far – further – the furthest

Alcuni aggettivi di due sillabe terminano già in *er* oppure in *est*.

My sister is much cleverer than me. She's the cleverest person I know.

Esempi: *clever, gentle, narrow, quiet, simple.*

Nel caso di alcuni aggettivi composti, si modifica il primo elemento del composto.

He's very good-looking – far better-looking than his photo. In fact, he's the best-looking man in the class.

Exemples courants: *badly-dressed, good-looking, highly-paid, long-lasting, long-running, well-dressed, well-paid.*

Comparativi

Servono per paragonare persone o cose con altre persone o cose. Si può ricorrere a *far, much, a bit, a lot* o *slightly* per modificare il paragone.

Motor racing is far more exciting than golf. A rugby pitch is slightly bigger than a football pitch.

Not as ... as serve per ottenere paragoni negativi, che si possono modificare con *nearly* o *quite*
Golf isn't nearly as exciting as motor racing. A football pitch isn't quite as big as a rugby pitch.

Superlativi

Si utilizzano per paragonare persone o cose con tutte le altre persone o cose del medesimo gruppo.

Manchester United is the most successful team in England.

Unit 3 Present perfect simple and continuous

Il present perfect indica la presenza di un collegamento tra il passato e il presente. Può descrivere le seguenti situazioni:

1

Una o più azioni concluse che sono avvenute in un passato che perdura fino al presente. Se non si specifica il momento esatto in cui si sono verificate, di solito si usa il present perfect simple.

I've bought him a nice jacket.

She's run several marathons.

Have you ever swum in the ocean?

2

Una o più azioni che non sono terminate: azioni che sono iniziate nel passato e continuano a tutt'oggi. In questi casi di solito si utilizza il present perfect continuous.

It's been raining all day.

I've been learning English since 2008.

Have you been waiting long?

3

Una condizione che perdura, che è iniziata nel passato e persiste ancora oggi. Di solito in questo caso si ricorre al present perfect simple.

I've known Tim for ages.

She's been here since yesterday.

How long have you had that car?

Azioni e condizioni: significato statico e dinamico dei verbi

La maggior parte dei verbi ha un significato dinamico: si tratta di verbi che esprimono un'azione, verbi che indicano che qualcosa accade. Se si tratta di un'azione che non è ancora terminata, oppure di un'azione che è incominciata nel passato e che dura a tutt'oggi, di solito si utilizza il present perfect continuous.

I've been staying with friends.

What have you been doing all day?

NB: A volte si usa la forma semplice per riferirsi a situazioni permanenti, immutate.

Confronta le due frasi seguenti:

I've been working here for a few weeks. (temporär)

I've worked here since I left school. (permanent)

Alcuni dei verbi che esprimono conoscenza, emozioni o possesso hanno un significato statico: non dicono che accade qualcosa, descrivono piuttosto una condizione. Se si tratta di una condizione che non è terminata, ovvero di una condizione che ha avuto inizio in passato e che perdura fino al momento presente, si usa il present perfect simple, e non il present perfect continuous.

I've had flu for a few days. (NOT ~~I've been having ...~~)

She's known him a long time. (NOT ~~She's been knowing ...~~)

Alcuni verbi con significato statico

admire, adore, appear, be, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, deserve, detest, dislike, doubt, envy, exist, fit, hate, have, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, owe, own, possess, prefer, realise, recognise, remember, resemble, see, seem, sound, smell, surprise, understand, want, wish.

Verbi che possono avere un duplice significato (sia statico che dinamico)

Bob has had that car since it was new. (*have* = stative meaning)

He's been having some problems with it recently. (*have* = dynamic meaning)

for e since

for (+ 'un periodo di tempo') e *since* (+ 'un momento ben preciso') sono in realtà due modi di dire la stessa cosa. Spesso li si usa col present perfect quando si parla di azioni o condizioni che perdurano.

You use *for* when you give the **length** of the time: *for a few hours / for three months / for ages.*

You use *since* when you give the **beginning** of the time: *since Sunday / since I left university / since 2005.*

been – *been* è il participio passato di *be*, ma si può anche utilizzare come participio passato di *go*.

Confronta

He's been to the gym. = He went and came back.

He's gone to the gym. = He went and is at the gym now. .

Unit 4 Esprimere il futuro

Will ('ll), *(be) going to* e il present continuous sono le tre più comuni forme per parlare del futuro. Ognuna esprime qualcosa di differente.

will ('ll)

will ('ll) indica che l'evento futuro è il risultato di una decisione spontanea, presa mentre si stava parlando.

'll talk t. (*L'insegnante non lo sa, perchè ho deciso di parlargli nel momento stesso in cui lo dicevo.*)

What will you do after university? (Chi parla parte dal presupposto che il suo interlocutore non ci abbia ancora pensato o che non abbia ancora deciso nulla di concreto.)

will/shall hanno diverse funzioni.

- Offerte: **Shall I give you a lift?**
- Promesse: *Don't worry. I **won't** tell anyone.*
- Suggerimenti: **Shall we sit by the window?**

will può anche esprimere una previsione..

I think we'll arrive at about 10.00 p.m.

(be) going to

(be) going to serve per parlare di intenzioni o progetti futuri quando si è già presa una decisione.

I'm going to talk to the head teacher tomorrow. (Forse l'insegnante ancora non lo sa, però chi parla ci ha riflettuto e ha ormai deciso di andare a parlare con l'insegnante.)

What are you going to do after university? (Chi parla parte dal presupposto che il suo interlocutore ci abbia già pensato e abbia dei progetti definiti.)

(be) going to si utilizza anche per formulare previsioni basate su indizi presenti.

It's going to rain. (Il cielo è pieno di nuvoloni neri.)

She's going to win. (Ha cento metri di vantaggio sugli avversari.)

Present continuous

Il present continuous può servire per parlare di appuntamenti o progetti futuri.

I'm talking to the head teacher tomorrow. (L'insegnante lo sa, perchè, per esempio, chi parla gli ha telefonato per prendere un appuntamento.)

What are you doing after university? (Chi parla parte dal presupposto che il suo interlocutore abbia già preso una decisione e abbia già iniziato ad organizzarsi.)

Unit 5 Sostantivi. esprimere una quantità.

Sostantivi

Sostantivi numerabili

La maggior parte dei sostantivi inglesi è numerabile e possiede una forma singolare e una plurale. Si può utilizzare con *a/an* et avec des nombres.

Forme regolari	<i>an apple / apples a box / boxes a university / universities a leaf / leaves</i>
Forme irregolari	<i>a child / children a foot / feet a man / men a person / people a tooth / teeth a woman / women</i>

Quando si parla in generale si ricorre alla forma plurale

Children love sweets and chocolate. Universities need more funding.

a or an?

Davanti a una consonante si usa a: *a dollar, a euro, a hotel, a useful knife, a one-way street.*

Davanti a una vocale, invece, si usa an: *an umbrella, an egg, an omelette, an MBA, an hour.*

Sostantivi non numerabili

Alcuni sostantivi non sono numerabili e molti di essi esistono soltanto al singolare. Non possono essere preceduti da *a/an* né da numeri

He played wonderful music. (NOT *He played a wonderful music.*)

We had fantastic weather. (NOT *We had a fantastic weather.*)

Attenzione! Molti sostantivi che in inglese non sono numerabili, in altre lingue lo sono. *advice, architecture, baggage, food, furniture, hair, homework, information, knowledge, love, luggage, machinery, money, music, news, progress, research, traffic, transport, travel, weather, work.*

Sostantivi plurali

Alcuni sostantivi esistono solo al plurale: non possono essere mai preceduti da *a/an* né da numeri.

I have some pink jeans. (NOT *I have a pink jeans.*)

Esempi:

clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers.

Sostantivi non numerabili che possono diventare numerabili

a seconda del contesto in cui compaiono.

Glass is a useful material. (Uncountable: glass as a material.)

Can I have a clean glass? (Countable: an individual object.)

Esprimere una quantità

Ecco come è possibile parlare di una quantità quando non si può o non si vuole ricorrere a un numero preciso.

Con sostantivi numerabili: (only) a few / not many / a couple of / several / How many ...?

Only a few people came.

How many text messages do you get every day?

Con sostantivi non numerabili: (only) a little / not much / a bit of / How much ...?

There's a little tea left but no milk.

How much information have you got?

Con entrambi: none / not any / some / a lot of / lots of / plenty of

She has a lot of friends.

He didn't give me any advice.

too much/many and not enough

too + much/many (+ noun) = more than you need. not enough (+ noun) = less than you need

I have too much work and not enough time.

There are too many cars and not enough buses.

Unit 6 Preposizioni di tempo. Dovere e potere

Part 1: Preposizioni di tempo

Preposizioni	Esempi
AT + un momento della giornata	<i>at five o'clock, at 3.45 p.m., at lunchtime</i> Altri esempi: <i>at night, at Christmas, at the weekend</i>
ON + una data, un giorno o un momento della giornata	<i>on Tuesday, on Friday evening, on 1st January, on Valentine's Day</i>
IN + un periodo di tempo	<i>in the evening, in December, in the summer, in the sixties</i>

in, during and for

in e *during* si utilizzano per dire quando, all'interno di un periodo di tempo più ampio, qualcosa accade, mentre *for* serve per specificare quanto a lungo qualche cosa dura/è durata.

Eva went to Paris in/during the summer. Eva went to Paris for two weeks. (NOT ... *during two weeks*)

Se il periodo di tempo in questione è un evento, un'attività o un'esperienza, si ricorre a *during*.
She phoned me during the meeting. (NOT ... *in the meeting*)
He told me the story during the flight. (NOT ... *in the flight*)

Part 2: Dovere e potere

E' necessario _____	Non è necessario _____	E' permesso _____	Non è permesso _____
have to (have got to) must need to should	don't have to (haven't got to) don't need to (needn't)	can	can't mustn't shouldn't

must and have to: significati simili

Must indica un obbligo soggettivo: qualcosa è necessario, perchè chi parla pensa che lo sia.

Have to indica un obbligo esterno: qualcosa è necessario a causa di un accordo preso o del ruolo che si ricopre.

I've got terrible toothache. I must go to the dentist.

I can't come to the lesson tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist.

In caso di incertezza si ricorre a *have to*, che è corretto in ogni caso.

must and should: significati simili

Anche *Must* and *should* indicano un dovere soggettivo: qualche cosa è necessaria, perchè chi parla pensa che lo sia. Possono servire per dare consigli: in questo caso, *Must* è molto più forte di *should*.

You must try and finish this report today. (Sei in ritardo di più di due settimane!)

You should try and finish this report today. (Ti sentirai meglio se lo fai.)

mustn't and don't have to: significati diversi

Mustn't significa che non si ha il permesso di fare qualcosa. *Don't have to* significa che non è necessario fare qualcosa

You mustn't park here. (C'è un divieto di sosta.)

You don't have to park here. (Ma se vuoi, lo puoi fare.)

can and can't: significati contrari

Can indica che qualcosa è permesso o possibile.

You can park here. (Non c'è nessun divieto di sosta.)

Can't assomiglia a *mustn't*: Entrambi indicano che non si ha il permesso di fare qualcosa.

You can't park here. (C'è un divieto di sosta.)

Unit 7 Diatesi passiva

Passivo = *be* (*am, was, have been, etc.*) + participio passato (*used, built, etc.*)

TEMPI		ASPECT			MODALS
		simple	continuous	perfect simple	<i>will (would, must ...)</i>
Present	+ - ?	It's used. It isn't used. Is it used?	It's being used. It isn't being used. Is it being used?	It has been used. It hasn't been used. Has it been used?	It will be used. It won't be used. Will it be used?
	+ - ?	It was used. It wasn't used. Was it used?	It was being used. It wasn't being used. Was it being used?	It had been used. It hadn't been used. Had it been used?	

Le forme *be being* e *been being* sono molto desuete, quindi è meglio evitarle.

Nelle frasi passive, l'oggetto del verbo attivo diventa soggetto del verbo nella forma passiva. In altre parole, chi subisce l'azione diventa soggetto e va all'inizio della frase

Forma attiva			Forma passiva a		
subject	Verb	Object	subject	Verb	
Somebody's	stolen	my wallet!	My wallet's	been stolen!	
subject	Verb	Object	subject	Verb	
Detectives	have arrested	two men.	Two men	have been arrested.	
subject	Verb	Object	subject	Verb	<i>by + agent</i>
Tony Blair	opened	the London Eye.	the London Eye	was opened by Tony Blair.	

Nelle frasi passive l'agente, cioè chi fa l'azione, viene menzionato alla fine oppure non viene menzionato affatto. Se compare, è introdotto dalla particella *by*.

Ci sono molti motivi per ricorrere alle forme passive:

1 L'agente è ignoto.

*Their house **was built** in the 1980s. (They don't know who built it.)*

2 L'agente non è importante

*'When **was the Sydney Opera House built?** 'In 1957.'* (Ciò che interessa sapere è quando sia stata costruita, non da chi.)

3 L'identità dell'agente è data per scontata.

Demonstrators **were arrested** and **charged** with disturbing the peace. (E' ovvio che è stata la polizia a compiere le azioni menzionate.)

4

Chi subisce l'azione è il tema di cui si sta parlando, mentre l'agente viene introdotto come un'informazione nuova. Di solito, le informazioni già note stanno all'inizio, mentre quelle nuove alla fine della frase. Confronta gli esempi seguenti:

*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **Tony Blair opened it.***

*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **It was opened by Tony Blair.***

La seconda versione è più facile da capire perchè rispetta l'ordine consueto: dal noto al nuovo.

La diatesi passiva è molto più frequente nella lingua scritta che nel parlato.

I verbi che reggono un doppio complemento oggetto possono avere due forme passive:

I was given this watch by my parents on my 18th birthday. (Il soggetto sono io.)

This watch was given to me by my parents on my 18th birthday. (Il soggetto della frase è l'orologio.)

Unit 8 Esprimere una deduzione. Past perfect

Part 1: Esprimere una deduzione

Ci sono vari modi per far capire quanto si è certi (o incerti) di qualcosa.

Grado di certezza	Ausiliare	Altre espressioni
99% certain it IS	It must be ...	I'm sure it's ...
	It may be ... It could be ... It might be ...	Perhaps it's ... Maybe it's ...
99% certain it ISN'T	It can't be ...	I'm sure it isn't ...

*They **must be** home by now. (sono partiti più di un'ora fa)*

*I **might arrive** late. I've got to finish this report first.*

*Who's at the door? It **can't be** Jill – she's on holiday in France.*

Il contrario di *must be* è *can't be*.

*The keys **can't be** in my coat because I wasn't wearing it. They **must be** in my bag.*

Part 2: Past perfect

Fraasi affermative	Fraasi negative	Domande	Risposta breve Yes	Risposta breve No
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I/You/He, etc. 'd (had) worked.	I/You/He, etc. hadn't (had not) worked.	Had I/you/he, etc. worked?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. had.	No, I/you/he, etc. hadn't.

Il past perfect si utilizza quando, parlando del passato, ci si riferisce a un passato più recente.

Il past perfect indica infatti che un evento passato è più recente di un altro.

*When we **arrived**, the concert **had already started**.*

Congiunzioni come *after*, *because*, *by the time* e *when* vengono spesso usate per collegare una proposizione contenente il past simple con un'altra in cui compare il past perfect.

*The film started. I arrived. The film had started **when** I arrived.*

*The train left. He reached the platform. **By the time** he reached the platform, the train had left.*

*He didn't check his tyres. He had a puncture. He had a puncture on the motorway **because** he hadn't checked his tyres.*

*We had lunch. We went for a walk. We took the bus home. We had lunch and then took the bus home **after** we had been for a walk.*

Unit 9 Affermazioni e domande indirette

riportare un discorso significa dire con parole proprie ciò che è stato detto da altri

Discorso diretto [style direct]	Discorso indiretto [style indirect]
Anna said, 'I don't believe you.'	Anna said she didn't believe me.
I said, 'We can talk about it tomorrow.'	I told her we could talk about it the next day.
She said, 'Who do you think you are?'	She asked me who I thought I was.

Quando si riporta un'affermazione è necessario decidere che tempo, che pronomi, che avverbi di tempo e quale verbum dicendi utilizzare. Quando si riporta una domanda è necessario anche cambiare l'ordine delle parole.

Tempi

Di solito c'è uno slittamento all'indietro dei tempi verbali, perché si riporta qualcosa che si è udito in precedenza. Il presente diventa passato; il present perfect e il past simple diventano past perfect; *can* diventa *could*, etc.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
'I'm really tired.'	She said she was really tired.
'I've had a great day.'	He said he'd had a great day.
'I cut my finger.'	She said she'd cut her finger.
'I'm going to have a shower.'	He said he was going to have a shower.
'I was trying to open a tin of beans.'	She said she had been trying to open a tin of beans.
'I can't be bothered to cook.'	He said he couldn't be bothered to cook.
'I don't want to go out.'	She said she didn't want to go out.
'I'll order a Chinese take-away.'	He said he would order a Chinese take-away.

Pronomi

I pronomi personali (*I, she, we, etc.*) e gli aggettivi possessivi (*my, your, his, etc.*) possono cambiare a seconda di chi sta riproducendo il discorso e di che cosa sta dicendo.

Discorso diretto: 'I understand **your** ideas but I don't agree with **them**.'

Discorso indiretto 1: *My mother told **me** that **she** understood **my** ideas but that **she** didn't agree with **them**.*

Discorso indiretto 2: *Ted's mother told **him** that **she** understood **his** ideas but that **she** didn't agree with **them**.*

Avverbi di tempo e di luogo

Le espressioni che nel discorso diretto significano "qui e adesso" si trasformano in altrettante espressioni che significano "Là e in quel momento" nel discorso indiretto.

'Can you come here tomorrow?' He asked if I could **go there the next/following day.**

Verba dicendi

Sono i verbi che introducono un discorso indiretto. I più comuni sono *say (that)* e *tell somebody (that)*, ma ne esistono altri, come per esempio *admit, claim, explain, insist, reply or suggest*. In caso di dubbio, il dizionario indica quali verbi si possono usare.

She said it was her fault. (NOT ~~*She said me it was her fault.*~~)

She told me she hadn't been thinking. (NOT ~~*She told that she hadn't been thinking.*~~)

She explained that she had been very tired. (NOT ~~*She explained me that she had been very tired.*~~)

Domande indirette

Nelle domande indirette, l'ordine delle parole diventa soggetto+verbo, e non si usano *do/does/did*. Le domande la cui risposta è yes/no vengono introdotte da *if* o *whether*.

'How are you?' He asked me **how I was.**

'Have you been here long?' He asked me **if/whether I had been there long.**

'Where do you come from?' He asked me **where I came from.**

Imperativo

Si può riportare un imperativo con la formula *tell somebody to do something* oppure *ask somebody to do something*.

'Don't worry!' She told him **not to worry.**

'Hurry up!' He asked them **to hurry up.**

Unit 10 Proposizioni relative. Ipotetiche della realtà

Part 1: Proposizioni relative

Una proposizione relativa può servire a definire meglio la persona o la cosa introdotta dalla proposizione principale, e segue immediatamente l'oggetto o la persona che descrive. Ci si serve di *that (or who)* per gli esseri umani e di *that (or which)* per tutti gli altri esseri animati e le cose.

*The man **that/who cuts my hair** is called Jo. A frog is an animal **that/which lives on land and in water.***

Il pronome relativo (*that, which, who*) può essere il soggetto della proposizione relativa.

Subject Verb

Subject Verb

*People **who come from Paris** are called Parisians. A florist's is a shop **that sells** flowers.*

Se il pronome relativo è soggetto della proposizione, non può essere omissivo.

Il pronome relativo (*that, which, who*) può essere il complemento oggetto del verbo della proposizione relativa.

Object Verb

*The work **that** you **do** is very interesting. The man **who** I **met** yesterday is a famous artist.*

Nel caso in cui il pronome è complemento oggetto, si può ometterlo.

*The work **that** you do is very interesting. The man **who** I met yesterday is a famous artist.*

Part 2:

Le frasi ipotetiche della realtà, 'real conditional sentences' oppure 'first conditional' sentences – sono composte da una proposizione introdotta da *if* e da una proposizione principale. Si utilizzano per parlare di situazioni presenti o future che sono reali o comunque possibili, incluse promesse, avvertimenti e minacce.

If the weather improves, we'll go for a walk. If you give up smoking, I'll be very happy.

If you touch that, you'll burn your finger. If you don't go now, we'll call the police.

proposizioni introdotte da *if*

Nella maggior parte delle ipotetiche della realtà, le proposizioni introdotte da *if* richiedono il present (simple, continuous or perfect), anche se si sta parlando del futuro.

	proposizione introdotta da <i>if</i>	proposizione principale
Present simple	<i>If you arrive early,</i>	<i>wait for me in the station café.</i>
Present continuous	<i>If you're spending any time in London,</i>	<i>I can recommend a great hotel.</i>
Present perfect	<i>If you haven't finished by ten,</i>	<i>you'll miss the post.</i>
<i>going to</i>	<i>If you're going to talk to me like that,</i>	<i>I'm leaving!</i>
Modal auxiliary	<i>If you can't do it,</i>	<i>ask Tom for help</i>

Unless ha lo stesso significato di *if ... not*. *Unless you agree ... = If you don't agree ...*

proposizione introdotta da <i>if</i>	proposizione principale
<i>Unless you start studying now / If you don't start studying now,</i>	<i>you'll never pass your exams.</i>

Proposizione principale

On utilise en général le present simple, les auxiliaires modaux (surtout *will/won't, can, must and may*), ou l'impératif dans la principale

Proposizione introdotta da <i>if</i>	Proposizione principale
<i>If he finds out the truth,</i>	<i>it's all over for you and me. we'll be in big trouble. you can forget about our holiday in Rome. deny everything!</i>

La proposizione principale e quella introdotta da *if* possono scambiarsi di posto. *If I feel like going out, I'll give you a call. OR I'll give you a call if I feel like going out.*

Se la proposizione introdotta da *if* precede la principale, è bene separarle con una virgola.

Unit 11 Auguri e rimpianti. Ipotetiche dell'irrealtà.

Part 1: Auguri e rimpianti

I wish / If only sono due modi di parlare di situazioni irreali: si usano per esprimere auguri e rimpianti che riguardano il presente o il passato. Anche *I wish / If only* provocano uno slittamento all'indietro dei tempi verbali, slittamento che indica che la situazione di cui si parla è irreali.

Cambiamenti di tempo	
Fatto	Augurio/rimpianto
<i>I'm a teacher.</i> Present simple	<i>If only / I wish I wasn't/weren't a teacher.</i> Past simple
<i>I'm going to the concert with Adam.</i> Present continuous	<i>I wish / If only I was going with Carl.</i> Past continuous
<i>I haven't studied any other languages.</i> Present perfect	<i>I wish / If only I had studied another language.</i> Past perfect
<i>I left school early.</i> Past simple	<i>If only / I wish I hadn't left school early.</i> Past perfect

Altri cambiamenti	
Fatto	Augurio/rimpianto
<i>I don't have enough/much time.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I had more time.</i>
<i>I'm not very good at maths.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I was/were better at maths.</i>

Part 2: Ipotetiche dell'irrealtà

Sono frasi costituite da una proposizione introdotta da *if* e da una proposizione principale. Nella proposizione introdotta da *if* lo slittamento all'indietro dei tempi verbali indica che la situazione descritta è (oppure era) immaginaria.

if-clause

Si usa il passato per indicare che la situazione è irreali.

Fatto	Situazione irreali
<i>I am not a teenager.</i>	<i>'If I was/were a teenager, ...*</i>

If I/he/she/it were è più formale di *If I/he/she/it was*. *Were* non può essere sostituito da *was* nell'espressione *If I were you* che è ormai una formula fissa.

Proposizione principale

Di solito richiede *would/wouldn't* + infinito.

Proposizione introdotta da <i>if</i>	Proposizione principale
<i>If I could sing,</i>	<i>I'd be in a band.</i>

Proposizione introdotta da *if*

per indicare che la situazione passata è immaginaria, si utilizza il past perfect.

Fatto	Situazione immaginaria
<i>I didn't tell him.</i>	<i>'If I had told him, ...</i>

Proposizione principale

la principale richiede *would/wouldn't* + *have* + participio passato.

Proposizione introdotta da <i>if</i>	Proposizione principale
<i>If I'd had a map,</i>	<i>I wouldn't have got lost.</i>

Unit 12 *have something done*

Si usa la forma *have something done* (*I'm going to have my house painted.*) quando qualcun'altro fa qualcosa al posto nostro, spesso perchè è stato pagato per farlo. Un'alternativa un pò più informale è *get something done*.

Forme: *have/get* + something (object) + past participle

I'll probably get my hair cut next week.

Have you had your ears pierced?

You really should get your eyes tested.

Confronta le due frasi seguenti

- *Mandy cut her hair last week.*
- *Mandy had her hair cut last week.*

Nel primo caso, Mandy si è tagliata i capelli da sola, mentre nel secondo è stato qualcun altro a tagliarglieli, probabilmente dietro compenso.

A volte *have something done* può indicare che l'esperienza di cui si parla è negativa.

We had our house broken into yesterday. Non significa che si è pagato qualcuno perchè entrasse in casa a rubare.

I had my bike stolen last week.

He tried to cheat the mafia and ended up having his legs broken.

Unit 12 Exercises

1 Read the sentences and underline the most appropriate verb form in each case.

- We're redecorating our house / having our house redecorated at the moment. I'll be glad when the painters have finally finished and left.
- I'm going to clean my car / have my car cleaned later, so I've bought a new pressure washer.
- Do you really think Angelina Jolie is ugly? I think you need to test your eyes / have your eyes tested.
- We're going to fix the roof / have the roof fixed soon. We have to wait until the builders and can do it.
- I'm cooking dinner / having dinner cooked for some friends this evening. We get together once a week, and tonight it's my turn to be the host.
- My wife has just repaired her car / had her car repaired. It's great that she's such a practical person – and it saves us a lot of money!

2 Complete the sentences with *have / get* + something + past participle, using the verb in brackets.

- a) We (deliver) _____ a takeaway _____ to our house every week.
- b) I always (service) _____ my car _____ at the same garage.
- c) I (cut) _____ my hair _____ once a month.
- d) I usually (check) _____ my teeth _____ every six months. I've got a really good dentist.
- e) We (do) _____ odd jobs _____ in our house by professionals.
- f) I (take) _____ my passport _____ photos in a professional studio. They look much better.

Work with a partner. Discuss which sentences are true for you.

3 Using the prompts, make questions with *have/get* + something + past participle.

- a) You / ever / appearance / change
Have you ever had your appearance changed?
- b) How often / you / eyes / test
- c) You / ever / anything / steal
- d) You / ever / ears / pierce
- e) You / ever / your car / vandalise
- f) How often / you / hair / cut

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions.