

New Inside Out

Beginner
Companion

Italian Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Beginner 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* Beginner 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* Beginner 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	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ /	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ /
/ɜː/	learn words	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	short talk	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/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	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/tiː/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meɪʒə/
/tʃ/	church <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td>make</td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑː/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vɔɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 0 (p. 4)

fine (adj)	/faɪn/
thanks (adv)	/θæŋks/
Hello! (interj)	/hə'ləʊ/
answer (n)	/'ɑ:nsə/
box (n)	/bɒks/
conversation (n)	/'kɒnvə'seɪʃn/
man (n)	/mæn/
name (n)	/neɪm/
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
sentence (n)	/'sentəns/
student (n)	/'stju:dənt/
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə/
text (n)	/tekst/
woman (n)	/'wʊmən/
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: ju:z/

INSTRUCTIONS

cross out (phr v)	/'krɒs 'aʊt/
answer (v)	/'ɑ:nsə/
ask (v)	/'ɑ:sk/
check (v)	/'tʃek/
circle (v)	/'sɜ:kəl/
compare (v)	/'kəm'peə/
complete (v)	/'kəm'pli:t/
listen (v)	/'lɪsn/
look (at) (v)	/'lʊk (ət)/
match (v)	/'mætʃ/
point (v)	/'pɔɪnt/

bene
grazie
Ciao!; Salve!
risposta
casella
conversazione
uomo
nome
foto
frase
studente
insegnante
testo
donna
Come stai / sta?

barrare
rispondere
chiedere a
controllare
fare un cerchio intorno
confrontare
completare
ascoltare
guardare
abbinare
indicare

"How are you?" "I'm **fine**, thanks."

"How are you?" "I'm fine, **thanks**."

Hello. My name's Mario.

Check your **answers**.

Tick the correct **box**.

Practise the **conversation**.

Mario is a young **man**.

"What's your **name**?" "My **name**'s Mario."

Look at the **photos**.

Compare your **sentences**.

Student B is Mario.

The **teacher** is a young woman.

Read the **text**.

The teacher is a young **woman**.

"**How are you?**" "I'm fine, thanks."

Cross out the incorrect word: *Italian/English*.

Answer the question.

Ask the teacher.

Check your answers.

Circle the word *Mario* in a) on page 5.

Compare your sentences.

Complete this sentence: My name's _____.

Listen and repeat.

Look at the photos.

Match the word *France* to the correct flag.

The teacher **points** to the book.

read (v)	/ri:d/	leggere
repeat (v)	/ri'pi:t/	ripetere
speak (v)	/spi:k/	parlare
tick (v)	/tɪk/	fare una crocetta
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/	sottolineare
write (v)	/raɪt/	scrivere

Read the text.

Listen and **repeat**.

Do you **speak** English?

Tick the correct box.

Underline the word *Hello* in a) on page 5.

Write your name.

Unit 1 (p. 6)

please (adv)	/pli:z/	per favore
Sorry. (adv)	/sɒri/	Scusa / Scusi ...
thank you (adv)	/θæŋk ju:/	grazie
Hi! (interj) (TS)	/haɪ/	ciao!
first name (n)	/fɜ:st ,neɪm/	nome
home number (n)	/həʊm 'nʌmbə/	numero di casa
mobile number (n)	/məʊbaɪl ,nʌmbə/	numero del cellulare
school (n)	/sku:l/	scuola
surname (n)	/sɜ:neɪm/	cognome
his (poss. adj)	/hɪz/	il suo / la sua
her (poss. adj)	/hɜ:z/	il suo / la sua
my (poss. adj)	/maɪ/	il mio / la mia
your (poss. adj)	/weɪk jə; ,strɒŋ jə/	il tuo / la tua
What? (question word)	/wɒt/	Quale ...?
call (v)	/kɔ:l/	chiamare
can (v)	/kæn/	potere
spell (v)	/spel/	fare lo spelling
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/	Piacere.
Welcome to ...	/wel'jəm 'tu:/	Benvenuti/e ...
What's this?	/wɒts 'ðɪs/	Cos'è questo/a?
What are these?	/wɒt ə 'ði:z/	Cosa sono questi/e?
Where? (question word) (TS)	/weə/	Dove?

Can you spell that, **please**?

Sorry, can you repeat that, please?

"Please call me Nut." "OK. **Thank you**, Nut."

"**Hi** Tina." "Oh, **hi** Greg."

His **first name**'s James.

"What's your **home number**?" "0207 413 6995."

"What's your **mobile number**?" "07007 856321."

Welcome to the London English **School**.

Her **surname**'s Hatcher.

His surname's Bond.

Her first name is Teri.

"What's your name?" "**My** name's Jinx."

"What's **your** name?" "My name's Jinx."

What's your mobile number?

Please **call** me Nut.

Can you repeat that, please?

"Can you **spell** that, please?" "T-U-S-A-N-E-E."

"My name's Ana Ramirez." "**Nice to meet you**, Ana."

Welcome to the London English School.

"**What's this**?" "It's a pen."

"**What are these**?" "They're pens."

"**Where**'s your camera?" "In my mobile phone."

COMMON OBJECTS

bag (n)	/bæg/
book (n)	/bʊk/
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə/
dictionary (n)	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/
key (n)	/ki:/
mobile phone (n)	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/
pen (n)	/pen/

borsa
libro
macchina fotografica
computer
dizionario
chiave
cellulare
passaporto
penna

What's in your **bag**?

Tina has three **books** in her bag.

"Where's your **camera**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

"Where's your **computer**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

A **dictionary** is a book of words.

Do you have **keys** in your bag?

Greg has a camera and computer in his **mobile phone**.

"Where's your **passport**?" "**Passport**? Oh no!"

You write with a **pen**.

NUMBERS

0 (zero or O)	/ˈzɪərəʊ/ or /əʊ/
one (1)	/wʌn/
two (2)	/tu:/
three (3)	/θri:/
four (4)	/fɔː/
five (5)	/faɪv/
six (6)	/sɪks/
seven (7)	/ˈsevən/
eight (8)	/eɪt/
nine (9)	/naɪn/
ten (10)	/ten/

zero
uno
due
tre
quattro
cinque
sei
sette
otto
nove
dieci

Unit 2 (p. 12)

Big Mac (n)	/ˌbɪɡ ˈmæk/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpətʃiːnəʊ/
cinema ticket (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə ˌtɪkɪt/
city (n)	/ˈsɪti/
hotel (n) (TS)	/həʊˈtel/

hamburger tipo "Big Mac"
cappuccino
biglietto del cinema
città
albergo

"How much is a **Big Mac** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."

A cappuccino in New York is \$3.

"How much is a **cinema ticket** in London?" "\$16.50."

Kyoto is a big **city** in Japan.

"How much is a 3-star **hotel** in Tokyo?" "\$177."

packet (of cigarettes) (n)	/ˈpækɪt (əv sɪgərets)/
from (prep)	/weɪk frəm; strɒŋ frɒm/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
join (v) (TS)	/dʒɔɪn/
He's from ...	/ˈhiːz frəm/
I'm from ...	/aɪm frəm/
She's from ...	/ʃiːz frəm/
How much is this?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ɪz ˈðɪs/
How much are these?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ə ˈðiːz/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜːməni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/
the USA (n)	/ðə juːˈesˌeɪ/

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/
Brazilian (adj)	/brəˈzɪliən/
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/
Japanese (adj)	/ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæɪnɪʃ/

NUMBERS

eleven (11)	/ɪˈlevn/
twelve (12)	/ˈtwelv/
thirteen (13)	/ˈθɜːtiːn/

pacchetto di sigarette
da
in
vicino (a)
unire
È di ...
Sono di ...
È di ...
Quanto costa?
Quanto costano?

Brasile
Germania
Italia
Giappone
Polonia
Spagna
gli Stati Uniti

americano/a
brasiliano/a
britannico/o
tedesco/a
italiano/a
giapponese
polacco/a
spagnolo/a

undici
dodici
tredici

"How much is a **packet of cigarettes** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."
 "Where are you **from**?" "I'm **from** Germany."
 Krakow is a city **in** Poland.
 Paterna is **near** Valencia in Spain.
Join thirty, sixty-six and fourteen.
 "Where is Mario from?" "**He's from** Bologna."
 "Where are you from?" "**I'm from** Rio de Janeiro."
 "Where is Eli from?" "**She's from** Modena."
 "**How much is this?**" "\$6.20."
 "**How much are these?**" "\$175."

Rio de Janeiro is a city **in** **Brazil**.
 "Is Anna from **Germany**?" "Yes, she is."
 "Are Cristina and Julio from **Italy**?" "No, they aren't."
 "Is Rosa from **Japan**?" "No, she isn't."
 "Is Rafa from **Poland**?" "Yes, he is."
 "Is Ken from **Spain**?" "No, he isn't."
 The Statue of Liberty is in **the USA**.

New York is an **American** city.
 Cristina and Julio are **Brazilian**.
 London is a **British** city.
 Anna is **German**.
 Pisa is an **Italian** city.
 Ken is **Japanese**.
 Rafa is **Polish**.
 Rosa is **Spanish**.

fourteen (14)	/fɔːti:n/	quattordici
fifteen (15)	/fɪfti:n/	quindici
sixteen (16)	/sɪksti:n/	sedici
seventeen (17)	/sevnti:n/	diciassette
eighteen (18)	/eɪti:n/	diciotto
nineteen (19)	/naɪnti:n/	diciannove
twenty (20)	/twenti/	venti
thirty (30)	/θɜːti/	trenta
forty (40)	/fɔːti/	quaranta
fifty (50)	/fɪfti/	cinquanta
sixty (60)	/sɪksti/	sessanta
seventy (70)	/sevnti/	settanta
eighty (80)	/eɪti/	ottanta
ninety (90)	/naɪnti/	novanta
one hundred (100)	/ˌwʌn ˈhʌndrəd/	cento

PRICES

dollar (\$) (n)	/ˈdɒlə/	dollaro
euro (€) (n)	/ˈjʊərəʊ/	euro
pound (£) (n)	/paʊnd/	sterlina

A 3-star hotel in Tokyo is one hundred and seventy-seven **dollars**.

“How much are these?” “Nine **euros**.”

A hotel room in London can cost over a hundred **pounds**.

Unit 3

baby (adj) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/	bebè; neonato/a
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/	splendido/a; bello/a
also (adv)	/ˈɔːlsəʊ/	anche
actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	attore
car (n)	/kɑː/	macchina
dog (n)	/dɒg/	cane

This is my **baby** sister. Her name’s Emma.

“This is my daughter getting married.” “Aah, **lovely**.”

Blythe Danner is an American actor. She has two children and they’re **also** actors.

John Travolta and his wife are **actors**.

John Travolta has six **cars** and two planes.

This is our **dog**. His name’s Max.

house (n)	/haus/
plane (n)	/pleɪn/
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/
live (v)	/lɪv/
get married (TS)	/get ˈmæɪrɪd/

How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ,ɑ: ju:/
How old is ...?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɪz/
These are ... (TS)	/ði:z ,ɑ:/
This is ...	/ðɪs, ɪz/
Who? (question word)	/hu:/

FAMILY

baby (n) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
children (n pl)	/ˈtʃɪldrən/
dad (n)	/dæd/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/
family (n)	/ˈfæmli/
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandma (n)	/ˈgrænmɑ:/
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
grandpa (n)	/ˈgrænpɑ:/
granny (n)	/ˈgræni/
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/
mum (n)	/mʌm/
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/

casa
aereo
radio
insegnante
abitare; vivere
sposarsi

Quanti anni hai?
Quanti anni ha ...?
Questi sono ...
Questo/a è ...
Chi?

bebè; neonato/a
fratello
bambini
papà
figlia
nipote; nipotino
nipote; nipotina
famiglia
padre
nipote
nonno
nonna
nonna
nonno
nonna
marito
madre
mamma
genitori

John Travolta's **house** is in Florida.
 John Travolta has six cars and two **planes**.
 He has a **radio**. She has an iPod.
 Where is your **teacher** from?
 John Travolta and his family **live** in Florida.
 This is my daughter, Helen, **getting married**. How old are you? "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old is your brother?**" "He's twelve."
These are my grandparents, Hannah and Tom.
This is Ann. She's my sister.
 "**Who's** Becky's husband?" " Rob."

"How old is the **baby?**" "She's one."
 Sam is Luisa's **brother**.
 Blythe Danner has two **children**.
 What is Luisa's **dad's** name?
 Helen is Tom's **daughter**.
 Sam is Tom's **grandson**.
 Emma is Tom's **granddaughter**.
 Look at the pictures of Luisa's **family** on page 18.
 Sam's **father's** name is William.
 Lourdes has seven **grandchildren**.
 Charlie is Gary's **grandfather**.
 Luisa's **grandma's** name is Hannah.
 "How old is your **grandmother?**" "She's sixty-eight."
 Tom is Luisa's **grandpa**.
 Luisa's **granny's** name is Hannah.
 Bill is Alice's **husband**.
 Fran is Ed's **mother**.
 My **mum's** name is Helen.
 Luisa's **parents'** names are Helen and William.

sister (n)	/sɪstə/	sorella	Delia is Ed's sister .
son (n)	/sʌn/	figlio	Ed is Fran's son .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	moglie	Alice is Bill's wife .

Review A (p. 24)

historic (adj)	/hɪ'stɔrɪk/	storico/a; antico/a	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
situated (adj)	/sɪtʃu,eɪtɪd/	situato/a	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
address (n)	/ə'dres/	indirizzo	Susan's address is 14 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
capital (n)	/kæpɪtl/	capitale	Rome is the capital of Italy.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	paese	"Which country is Arnold Schwarzenegger from?" "The USA."
date (n)	/deɪt/	data	The date today is 30/06/06.
email address (n)	/i:meɪl ə'dres/	indirizzo e-mail / di posta elettronica	Her email address is susan@barclay.co.uk.
fish restaurant (n)	/fɪʃ ,restɒrənt/	ristorante di pesce	The hotel has a fish restaurant .
gallery (n)	/gæləri/	galleria	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops.
museum (n)	/mju:zi:əm/	museo	The hotel is near museums , galleries and shops.
nationality (n)	/næʃə'næləti/	nazionalità	"What's her nationality ?" "Brazilian."
night (n)	/naɪt/	notte	One night at the hotel is £85.
partner (n)	/pɑ:tnə/	compagno/a	Ask your partner .
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	foto; immagine	Match the words with the pictures .
relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	parenti	Your relations are the people in your family.
room (n)	/ru:m/	stanza	The hotel has nine rooms .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	negozio	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops .
train station (n)	/treɪn ,steɪʃn/	stazione ferroviaria	Is the hotel near the train station ?
word (n)	/wɜ:d/	parola	Match the words with the pictures.
book (v)	/bʊk/	prenotare	The man books one night.

Unit 4 (p. 28)

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl/	bello/a	Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful people in Rio de Janeiro.
big (adj)	/bɪɡ/	grande	Picture 2 shows a big square in Moscow.
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	economico/a; a buon prezzo	Cheap is the opposite of expensive.
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈniːz/	cinese	Do you like Chinese food?
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	caro/a	Picture 3 shows expensive shops in London.
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	preferito/a	Nina's favourite singer is Shakira.
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	francese	I like French films.
new (adj)	/njuː/	nuovo/a	New is the opposite of old.
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vecchio/a	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings.
small (adj)	/smɔːl/	piccolo/a	Picture 3 shows small houses in Buenos Aires.
South African (adj)	/ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkən/	sudafricano/a	"What nationality is Nina Frank?" " South African. "
ugly (adj)	/ʌɡli/	brutto/a	Ugly is the opposite of beautiful.
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	lentamente	Can you speak more slowly , please?
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	edificio	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings .
bus (n)	/bʌs/	bus	The buses in London are red.
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	dessert	There are three desserts : apple pie, ice cream and lychees.
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	drink; bevanda	Nina's favourite drink is Malibu and Coke.
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film	I like French films .
food (n)	/fuːd/	cibo	Fruit, fish and meat are all different kinds of food .
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	lavoro	"What's Nina's job ?" "She's a model."
model (n)	/ˈmɒdl/	modello/a	Nina Franks is a model .
people (n pl)	/ˈpiːpl/	gente; persone	Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful people in Rio de Janeiro.
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	cantante	Nina's favourite singer is Shakira.
sky (n)	/skaɪ/	cielo	The sky in Rio de Janeiro is blue.
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	sport	Tennis is a kind of sport .
square (n)	/skweə/	piazza	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings.
taxi (n)	/ˈtæksi/	taxi	The taxis in London are black.
wall (n)	/wɔːl/	muro; parete	Picture 1 shows red, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.

like (v)	/laɪk/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
understand (v)	/ˌʌndə'stænd/
a kind of	/ə 'kaɪnd əv/

COLOURS

black (adj)	/blæk/
blue (adj)	/blu:/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/
grey (adj)	/ɡreɪ/
orange (adj)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/
red (adj)	/red/
white (adj)	/waɪt/
yellow (adj)	/ˈjeləʊ/

DRINK

coffee (n)	/kɒfi/
tea (n)	/ti:/
wine (n)	/waɪn/

FOOD

apple pie (n)	/ˌæpl 'paɪ/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
cod (n)	/kɒd/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/
fruit (n)	/fru:t/
hamburger (n)	/ˈhæmbɜ:gə/
ice cream (n)	/ˌaɪs 'kri:m/
lychee (n)	/ˈlaɪtʃi:/
meat (n)	/mi:t/

piacere
parlare
capire
un tipo di

nero/a
blu
marrone
verde
grigio/a
arancione
rosa
rosso/a
bianco/a
giallo/a

caffè
tè
vino

torta di mele
patate fritte
merluzzo
pesce
frutta
hamburger
gelato
lichee
carne

“Do you **like** expensive restaurants?” “Yes, I do.”
 Can you **speak** more slowly, please?
 I’m sorry, I don’t **understand**.
 Cod is a **kind of** fish.

I like **black** coffee.
 The sky in Rio de Janeiro is **blue**.
 Tea and coffee are **brown** in colour.
Green is the colour of grass.
Grey is a mixture of black and white.
 Picture 1 shows red, **orange**, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
Pink is a mixture of red and white.
 Picture 1 shows **red**, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
 Grey is a mixture of black and **white**.
Yellow is the colour of the sun.

Do you like black **coffee**?
Tea and coffee are kinds of drink.
Wine is a kind of drink.

For dessert there’s **apple pie**, ice cream or lychees.
 One of the main dishes is cod and **chips**.
Cod is a kind of fish.
 Cod is a kind of **fish**.
 “What are lychees?” “They’re a kind of **fruit**.”
 One **hamburger**, please.
 There are three desserts: apple pie, **ice cream** and lychees.
Lychees are a kind of fruit.
 Cod is a kind of fish; a hamburger is a kind of **meat**.

pasta (n) /'pæstə/
pizza (n) /'pi:tʃə/

pasta
pizza

Spaghetti is a kind of **pasta**.
Pizza is a kind of Italian food.

SPORT

football (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l/
swimming (n) /'swɪmɪŋ/
tennis (n) /'tenɪs/

calcio
nuoto
tennis

Football is a kind of sport.
Nina's favourite sport is **swimming**.
Tennis is a kind of sport.

Unit 5 (p. 34)

female (adj) /'fi:meɪl/
healthy (adj) /'helθi/
male (adj) /meɪl/
out (adj) /aʊt/
inside (adv) /ɪn'saɪd/
outside (adv) /aʊt'saɪd/
apartment (n) /ə'pɑ:tmənt/
dream job (n) /'dri:m 'dʒɒb/
eat (v) /i:t/
friend (n) /frend/
hospital (n) /'hɒspɪtl/
hour (n) /'aʊə/
language (n) /'læŋgwɪdʒ/
life (n) /laɪf/
life expectancy (n) /'laɪf ɪk'spektən,si/
magazine (n) /'mægə'zi:n/
manager (n) /'mænɪdʒə/
office (n) /'ɒfɪs/
phone (v) /fəʊn/
hold on (phr v) /'həʊld 'ɒn/
sleep (v) /sli:p/

donna; femminile
sano
uomo; maschile
fuori; uscito/a
dentro
fuori
appartamento
lavoro dei sogni
mangiare
amico/a
ospedale
ora
lingua
vita
aspettativa di vita
rivista
gestore; principale
ufficio
telefonare
attendere
dormire

If you are **female** your life expectancy is longer than if you are male.
Do you eat **healthy** food?
If you are **male** your life expectancy is shorter than if you are female.
"Can I speak to Mr Jones?" "I'm sorry, he's **out**."
Working **inside** is not as healthy as working outside.
Working **outside** is healthier than working inside.
I live in a new **apartment**.
"What's your **dream job**?" "My dream job? Actor."
Do you **eat** meat?
"Do your **friends** like football?" "Yes, they do."
A doctor works in a **hospital**.
Do you sleep 6—8 **hours**?
What **languages** do you speak?
If your score results are between 10 and 19, you must change your **life**.
If your score results are between 20 and 29, your **life expectancy** is 75.
I'm a journalist. I work for *Hello magazine*.
"Can I speak to the **manager**, please?" "I'm sorry. She's out."
A secretary works in an **office**.
Phone the bank and say you want to speak to the manager.
"Can I speak to Janet, please?" "**Hold on** a minute!
Do you **sleep** 6—8 hours?

smoke (v) /sməʊk/
 work (v) /wɜ:k/
 Excuse me. (TS) /ɪk'skju:z ,mi:/
 Good morning. /gʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/

What do you do? /wɒt də ju 'du:z/

JOBS

actor (n) /æktə/
 artist (n) /ɑ:tɪst/
 DJ (n) /di:dʒeɪ/
 doctor (n) /'dɒktə/
 farmer (n) /'fɑ:mə/
 flight attendant (n) /flaɪt ə'tendənt/
 football player (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l ,pleɪə/
 journalist (n) /'dʒɜ:məɪlɪst/
 lawyer (n) /'lɔ:jə/
 musician (n) /mju:'zɪʃn/
 pilot (n) /'paɪlət/
 secretary (n) /'sekɹətəri/
 shop assistant (n) /ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/
 taxi driver (n) /'tæksɪ ,draɪvə/
 teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə/

fumare
 lavorare
 Scusi.
 Buongiorno.

Cosa fai?

attore; medico
 artista
 deejay
 dottore; medico
 contadino
 assistente di volo
 calciatore
 giornalista
 avvocato / avvocatessa
 musicista
 pilota
 segretaria/o
 commesso/a
 tassista
 insegnante

If you **smoke**, you score 8 points.
 Do you **work** inside or outside?
 “**Excuse me**. What do you do?” “I’m a lawyer.”
 “**Good morning**. British Airways.” “Oh, **good morning**. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?”
 “**What do you do?**” “I’m a student.”

The man in Picture 3 on p. 39 is an **actor**.
 The man in Picture e is an **artist**.
 The man in Picture 7 on p. 39 is a **DJ**.
 A **doctor** works in a hospital.
 A **farmer** works outside.
 I’m a **flight attendant**. I work for British Airways.
 The man in Picture c is a **football player**.
 I’m a **journalist**. I work for *Hello* magazine.
 The woman in Picture a is a **lawyer**.
 The woman in Picture f is a **musician**.
 The man in Picture d is a **pilot**.
 A **secretary** works in an office.
 A **shop assistant** works in a shop.
 The man in Picture b is a **taxi driver**.
 A **teacher** works in a school.

Unit 6 (p. 40)

young (adj) /jʌŋ/
 early (adv) /'ɜ:li/
 then (adv) /ðen/
 afternoon (n) /,ɑ:ftə'nun/
 bed (n) /bed/

piccolo/a; giovane
 presto
 dopo; poi
 pomeriggio
 letto

We have two **young** children so we go to bed early.
 On weekdays he gets up **early**.
 He takes his son to school **then** he goes to the gym.
 On Saturdays he goes to bed in the **afternoon**.
 What time do you **go to bed**?

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/
evening (n)	/ˈiːvniŋ/
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/
home (adv)	/həʊm/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/
midday (n)	/ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnaɪt/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːniŋ/
night (n)	/naɪt/
recording studio (n)	/rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌstjuːdiəʊ/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/
weekday (n)	/ˈwiːkdeɪ/
world (n)	/ˈwɜːld/
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/
get home (v)	/ɡet/
go (v)	/ɡəʊ/
have lunch (v)	/hæv/
play (v)	/pleɪ/
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/
take (v)	/teɪk/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
watch TV (v)	/wɒtʃ/
after that	/ˌɑːftə ˈðæt/
all round the world	/ˌɔːl raʊnd ðə ˈwɜːld/
have a good time	/hæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/
Good evening.	/ɡʊd ˈiːvniŋ/
Goodnight.	/ɡʊdˈnaɪt/
Good afternoon.	/ɡʊf ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/
work hard	/wɜːk ˈhɑːd/

colazione
cena
sera
palestra
casa
pranzo
mezzogiorno
mezzanotte
mattina
notte
studio di registrazione
doccia
sito internet
giorno della settimana
mondo
finire; smettere
tornare
andare
pranzare
giocare
rilassare
studiare
portare
visitare
guardare
dopo (di ciò)
in tutto il mondo
passarsela bene
Buonasera.
Buonanotte.
Buonasera.
lavorare sodo

I get up early and have **breakfast**.
I finish work at 6.00 p.m. and have **dinner** with my family.
On Saturdays he goes to work in the **evening**.
He takes his son to school then he goes to the **gym**.
On Sundays I go **home** in the morning.
What time do you have **lunch**?
It's **midday** (12.00).
It's **midnight** (0.00).
On Sundays I get home in the **morning**.
On Saturdays I work all **night** in a club.
On weekdays he works in a **recording studio**.
He has a **shower** and then has lunch with his family.
Visit my **website** at www.judgejules.net.
On **weekdays** he gets up early.
I work in clubs all round the **world**.
What time do you **finish** work?
On Sundays Judge Jules **gets** home in the morning.
He **goes** to the gym in the morning.
What time do you **have** lunch?
On Sundays I listen to music and **play** with my children.
In the afternoon on Sundays I **relax**.
Do you **study** in the evenings?
I have breakfast and **take** my son to school.
Visit my website at www.judgejules.net.
Do you **watch** TV in the evenings?
I go to the gym. **After that** I go to work in a recording studio.
I work in clubs **all round the world**.
I work hard but I also **have a good time**.
"Good evening, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."
"Good evening, Mr Edwards." **"Goodnight, John."**
Good afternoon! Is that Mrs Harper?
I **work hard** but I also have a good time.

DAILY ROUTINE

get up	/ˌget 'ʌp/	alzarsi	I get up early.
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	fare la doccia	On Sundays he has a shower and has lunch with his family.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/'lʌntʃ/'dɪnə/	fare colazione / pranzare / cenare	What time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner ?
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	andare al lavoro	He goes to work in the evening on Saturdays.
finish work	/fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/	smettere di lavorare	I finish work at 6.00 p.m.
get home	/ˌget 'həʊm/	tornare a casa	What time do you get home in the evening?
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	andare a letto	On Saturdays he goes to bed in the afternoon.

DAYS

Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	lunedì	Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/	martedì	Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	mercoledì	Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/	giovedì	Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	venerdì	Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	domenica	Sunday is the last day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	sabato	Saturday is the sixth day of the week.

TIME

What time is it?	/'wʌt 'taɪm ɪzɪt/	Che ore sono?	It's (four) o'clock.
	/ɪts (fɔ:) ə'klɒk/	Sono le quattro.	It's five past (one).
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv pɑ:st 'wʌn/	È l'una e cinque.	It's ten past (ten).
	/ɪts ˌten pɑ:st 'ten/	Sono le dieci e dieci.	It's quarter past (five).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə pɑ:st ('faɪv)/	Sono le cinque e un quarto.	It's twenty past (eight).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti pɑ:st 'eɪt/	Sono le otto e venti.	It's twenty-five past (twelve).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv pɑ:st 'twelv/	Sono le dodici e venti.	It's half past (two).
	/ɪts ˌha:f pɑ:st 'tu:/	Sono le due e mezza.	It's twenty-five to (eleven).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv tu 'ɪlev(ə)n/	Sono le dieci e trentacinque.	It's twenty to (seven).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti tu 'sevən/	Sono le sette meno venti.	It's quarter to (six).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə tə 'sɪks/	Sono le sei meno un quarto.	It's ten to (nine).
	/ɪts ˌten tə 'naɪn/	Sono le nove meno dieci.	It's five to (three).
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv tə 'θri:/	Sono le tre meno cinque.	

/Its (fɔ:) eɪ'em/ /Its (fɔ:) ɪn ðə mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/	Sono le quattro del mattino.	It's (4.00) a.m./It's (four) in the morning.
/Its (eɪt) prɪ'em/ /Its (eɪt) ɪn ði: ɪvɪnɪŋ/	Sono le otto della sera.	It's (8.00) p.m./It's (eight) in the evening.
/Its ˌmɪd'deɪ/	È mezzogiorno.	It's midday.
/Its ˌmɪdnɑɪt/	È mezzanotte.	It's midnight.

Review B (p. 46)

late (adv)	/leɪt/	tardi	I finish work at 1.00 or 2.00 a.m. and get home very late .
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	linea aerea	Aiko works for an airline .
cat (n)	/kæt/	gatto	Anna has a cat . Her name is Smudge.
guitar (n)	/gɪ'tɑ:/	chitarra	Dan plays the guitar in a big jazz club in New York.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk'ʌp/	svegliarsi	We wake up early on weekdays.
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	dormire	After that, I go back to bed and sleep .

Unit 7 (p. 50)

famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/	famoso/a	There are a lot of famous places to visit in New York.
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastico/a; meraviglioso/a	There are some fantastic restaurants in China Town.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	buono/a	The cocktails are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	spettacolare	There's a spectacular view of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	principale	Look at the list of top five things to do in NYC on p. 52.
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	bar	There are 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	spiaggia	Is there a beach in your city?
centre (n)	/ˈsentə/	centro	I live in an apartment in the centre of Greenwich village.
church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	chiesa	Is there a church near your house?
cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/	cinema	Building 2 on p. 55 is a cinema .

cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/
place (n)	/pleɪs/
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/
running track (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌtræk/
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/
sports shop (n)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/
street (n)	/stri:t/
tree (n)	/tri:/
view (n)	/vju:/
visitor (n)	ˈvɪzɪtə/
zoo (n)	/zu:/
hate (v)	/heɪt/
love (v)	/lʌv/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
Is there ...?/ Are there ...?	/ɪz ˌðeə/ ˈɑː ˌðeə/
There's .../There are ...	/ðeəz/ ˈðeə ˈɑː/
over there	/ˌəʊvə ˈðeə/

PLACES IN A CITY

airport (n)	ˈeəpɔːt/
bridge (n)	ˈbrɪdʒ/
building (n)	ˈbɪldɪŋ/
lake (n)	/leɪk/
museum (n)	ˈmjuːzɪəm/
park (n)	/pɑːk/
river (n)	ˈrɪvə/
square (n)	/skweə/
station (n)	ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/
statue (n)	ˈstætjuː/
theatre (n)	ˈθɪətə/

cocktail	posto; luogo
ristorante	negozio di articoli sportivi
percorso per correre	strada
spettacolo	albero
negozio di articoli sportivi	vista
strada	visitatore / visitatrice
albero	zoo
vista	odiare; detestare
visitatore / visitatrice	piacere; amare
zoo	sedersi; stare seduto/a
odiare; detestare	C'è ...?/ Ci sono ...?
piacere; amare	C'è .../ Ci sono ...
sedersi; stare seduto/a	laggiù
C'è ...?/ Ci sono ...?	
C'è .../ Ci sono ...	
laggiù	

aeroporto	aeroporto
ponte	ponte
edificio	edificio
lago	lago
museo	museo
parco	parco
fiume	fiume
piazza	piazza
stazione	stazione
statua	statua
teatro	teatro

The **cocktails** are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
 My favourite **place** in New York City is Central Park.
 There are 400 **restaurants** and bars in SoHo.
 There's a 2.5 kilometre **running track** around the lake in Central Park.
 Go to a **show** on Broadway!
 I work in a **sports shop** near the Chrysler Building.
 What's the name of the **street** where you live?
 There are a lot of **trees** in Central Park.
 There's a spectacular **view** of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
 There are 25 million **visitors** every year to Central Park.
 Is there a **zoo** in Central Park?
 Do you love or **hate** the place where you live?
 Do you **love** or hate the place where you live?
 I love **sitting** near the lake, watching people.
Is there a zoo in your city? **Are there** any bars near here?
There's a zoo in the park. **There are** 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
 "Is there a pharmacy near here?" "A pharmacy? Er, yes – **over there.**"

Is there an **airport** in your city?
 The Ponte Vecchio is a famous **bridge** in Italy.
 I work in a sports shop near the Chrysler **Building**.
 I love sitting near the **lake**, watching people.
 Is there a **museum** in your city?
 Central Park is a big **park** in the centre of New York.
 I work in an office near the Hudson **river**.
 Picture 4 on p. 50 shows Times **Square**.
 Picture 2 on p. 50 shows Grand Central **Station** in New York.
 The **Statue** of Liberty is one of the most famous **statues** in the world.
 There are 38 **theatres** on Broadway.

US & UK ENGLISH

ATM (n)	/eɪtiː'em/	bancomat	An ATM is the American word for a cashpoint.
cashpoint (n)	/kæʃpɔɪnt/	sportello automatico; bancomat	A cashpoint is the British word for an ATM.
chemist's (n)	/kɛmɪsts/	farmacia	A chemist's is the British word for a pharmacy.
pharmacy (n)	/fɑ:məsi/	farmacia	A pharmacy is the American word for a chemist's.
restroom (n)	/restru:m/	bagno; gabinetti	A restroom is the American word for a toilet.
subway station (n)	/ˈsʌbweɪ ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/	stazione della metropolitana	A subway station is the American word for an underground station.
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/	bagno; gabinetti	A toilet is the British word for a restroom.
underground station (n)	/ˌʌndəgraʊnd ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/	stazione della metropolitana	An underground station is the British word for a subway station.

VERB PHRASES WITH GO

Go down ...	/gəʊ ˈdaʊn/	Scendere per...	Go down 5 th Avenue!
Go for a run in ...	/gəʊ fər əˈrʌn ɪn/	andare a farsi un giro a / in...	Go for a run in Central Park!
Go out in ...	/gəʊ ˈaʊt ɪn/	uscire a / in ...	Go out in SoHo!
Go to the top of ...	/gəʊ tə ðə ˈtɒp əv/	andare in cima a ...	Go to the top of the Empire State Building!
Go to ...	/gəʊ ˌtuː/	andare a ...	Go to a show!

Unit 8 (p. 56)

best (adj)	/best/	migliore	Antoine thinks his kitchen is the best room in his house.
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	caldo/a; afoso/a	Zainab thinks airports are big, ugly and hot .
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdɪn/	moderno/a	I love Paris. I don't like modern cities.
downstairs (adv)	/ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/	al pianterreno	Downstairs , there's a hall, living room, dining room and kitchen.
each (determiner)	/i:tʃ/	ogni	Thousands of tourists visit the house each year.
beer (n)	/bɪə/	birra	Would you like a beer ?
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	compleanno	Today is Samantha's sixth birthday .
cup (n)	/kʌp/	tazza	Would you like a cup of tea?
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	andare in bicicletta	Akane likes walking or cycling .

floor (n)	/flɔ:/
front door (n)	/frʌnt 'dɔ:/
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/
the Internet (n)	/ði: 'ɪntənət/
mansion (n)	/'mænjən/
famous	/'mænfəmə/
number one hit (n)	/'nʌmbə wʌn 'hɪt/

photo (n) (TS)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
tourist (n)	/'tʊərɪst/
walking (n)	/'wɔ:kɪŋ/
wall (n) (TS)	/'wɔ:l/
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/
sit down (phr v)	/'sɪt 'daʊn/
above (prep)	/'əʊəv/
imagine (v)	/'ɪmædʒɪn/
offer (v)	/'ɒfə/
think (v)	/'θɪŋk/
write (v)	/'raɪt/
Come in!	/'kʌm 'ɪn/
do your shopping	/'du: jɔ: 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
Happy birthday!	/'hæpi 'bɜ:θdeɪ/
He's/She's out.	/'hi:z/'ʃi:z 'aʊt/
Is she/he in?	/'ɪz 'ʃi:/'hi: 'ɪn/
Would you like ...?	/'wʊd ju: laɪk/

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/'bɑ:θru:m/
bedroom (n)	/'bedru:m/
dining room (n)	/'daɪnɪŋ ˌru:m/
hall (n)	/'hɔ:l/
kitchen (n)	/'kɪtʃən/

piano	
ingresso; entrata	
bicchieri	
internet	
villa	
famosola	
successo da primo posto in classifica	
foto	
turista	
fare passeggiate	
parete; muro	
acqua	
sedersi	
sopra, su	
immaginare; pensare	
offrire	
pensare	
scrivere	
Avanti!	
fare le compere	
Buon compleanno!	
Non è in casa. / È uscito/a.	
C'è ...?	
Gradisci / Vuoi ...?	

bagno	
camera da letto	
sala da pranzo	
ingresso	
cucina	

Mr and Mrs Robinson live on the second **floor**.
Paul's bedroom is above the **front door**.
Would you like a **glass** of cola?
I do my shopping on **the Internet**.
Paul lives in a **mansion** in the USA.
There are a lot of **famous** places to visit
Love Me Do was the Beatles' first **number one hit**.

There's a **photo** of Paul playing his guitar.
Thousands of **tourists** visit the house each year.
Akane likes **walking** or cycling.
On the **walls** are photos of the family.
Would you like a glass of **water**?
"Sit down, Bryan." "Thanks."
Paul's bedroom is **above** the front door.
Can you **imagine** dinner with the McCartney family in this room?
What does Mrs Gregg **offer** Bryan?
What do you **think** of your city?
The Beatles **wrote** their first number one hit in Paul's house.
Hello, Bryan. **Come in**.
I **do my shopping** on the Internet.
Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**. **Happy Birthday**, Samantha!
"Where's Jo?" "Jo's out."
"Is Jo in?" "No, she's out."
Would you like a cup of tea?

The **bathroom's** upstairs.
Paul's **bedroom** is above the front door.
Downstairs there's a **dining room**, living room and kitchen.
The **hall** is just inside the front door.
Downstairs there's a dining room, living room and **kitchen**.

living room (n) /ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌru:m/
toilet (n) /ˈtɔɪlət/

soggiorno
gabinetto; bagno

Downstairs there's a dining room, **living room** and kitchen.
There's also a bathroom and a **toilet** upstairs.

FURNITURE

armchair (n) /ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n) /bɑ:θ/
bed (n) /bed/
carpet (n) /ˈkɑ:pɪt/
chair (n) /tʃeə/
cooker (n) /ˈkʊkə/
lamp (n) /læmp/
shower (n) /ˈʃaʊə/
sink (n) /sɪŋk/
sofa (n) /ˈseʊfə/
table (n) /ˈteɪb(ə)l/
television (n) /ˌtelɪvɪʒ(ə)n/
toilet (n) /ˈtɔɪlət/
washing machine (n) /ˈwɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/

poltrona
vasca da bagno
letto
tappeto
sedia
fornello
lamapada
doccia
lavandino
divano; sofà
tavolo
televisione
gabinetto
lavatrice

There's an **armchair** in the living room.
In the bathroom, there's a **bath** but there isn't a shower.
How many **beds** are there in Paul's bedroom?
Is there a **carpet** in the living room?
How many **chairs** are there in the dining room?
There's a **cooker** in the kitchen.
There's a **lamp** in the living room.
In the bathroom, there's a bath but there isn't a **shower**.
There's a **sink** in the kitchen.
There's an armchair and a **sofa** in the living room.
There's a **table** and six chairs in the dining room.
There's a **television** in the living room – one of the first.
Is the **toilet** in the bathroom?
There's a **washing machine** in the kitchen.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

first (1st) /fɜ:st/
second (2nd) /ˈsekənd/
third (3rd) /θɜ:d/
fourth (4th) /fɔ:θ/
fifth (5th) /fɪfθ/
sixth (6th) /sɪksθ/
seventh (7th) /ˈsevənθ/
eighth (8th) /eɪtθ/
ninth (9th) /naɪnθ/
tenth (10th) /tenθ/

primo/a (1.)
secondo/a (2.)
terzo/a (3.)
quarto/a (4.)
quinto/a (5.)
sesto/a (6.)
settimo/a (7.)
ottavo/a (8.)
nono/a (9.)
decimo/a (10.)

Unit 9 (p. 62)

delicious (adj)	/drɪʃəs/
healthy (adj)	/heɪθi/
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/
medium (adj)	/mi:diəm/
possible (adj)	/pɒsəb(ə)l/
body (n)	/bɒdi/
diet (n)	/daɪət/
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/
meal (n)	/mi:l/
snack (n)	/snæk/
street food (n)	/stri:t ˈfu:d/
cook (v)	/kʊk/
lose (v)	/lu:z/
spend (v)	/spend/
start (v)	/stɑ:t/
Anything else?	/ˌeniθɪŋ ˈels/
at home	/ət ˈhəʊm/
every day/week etc	/ˌevri ˈdeɪ/ˈwi:k/
Here you are.	/hɪə ju: ˌɑ:/
How often ...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈɒf(ə)n/
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt ˈju:/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always	/ɔ:lweɪz/
never	/nevə/
not usually	/nɒt ˈju:ʒʊəli/
sometimes	/sʌmtaɪmz/
usually	/ju:ʒʊəli/

squisito/a
sano/a
grande
medio/a
possibile
corpo
dieta
piatto
pasto
spuntino
cibo di strada
cucinare
dimagrire
spendere
cominciare
Altro?
a casa
ogni giorno / ogni settimana
Prego.
Ogni quanto ...?
E tu?

Mike thinks Thai street food is **delicious**.
 I can have three **healthy** meals for \$4 a day.
 "Can I have a cappuccino, please?" "Small, medium or **large**."
 Can I have a **medium** Americano with sugar?
 It's **possible** to eat all your favourite things and lose one kilo a week.
 Women – do you want to have a **body** like Halle Berry?
 With the 3-hour **diet**, you have a small meal or snack every three hours.
 "Pad Thai" is Mike's favourite **dish**.
 The main **meals** of the day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.
 You can have milk and chocolate for **Snack A**.
 I love Thai **street food** – it's cheap and delicious.
 He never **cooks** at home.
 It's possible to eat all your favourite things and **lose** one kilo a week.
 Mike doesn't usually **spend** more than \$4 a day.
 I **start** breakfast with fresh fruit.
 "**Anything else**?" "Yes. Can I have a medium Americano?
 Mike never cooks **at home**.
 "How often do you drink coffee?" "**Every day**."
 "That's \$7.25, please." "**Here you are**." "Thank you."
 "**How often** do you drink coffee?" "Every day."
 "I have tea for breakfast. **What about you**?" "I have orange juice."

sempre
mai
normalmente non
a volte; ogni tanto
normalmente

I **always** have noodles for dinner.
 Mike **never** cooks at home.
 He doesn't **usually** spend more than \$4 a day.
 He **sometimes** has a cup of coffee for breakfast.
 I **usually** drink Chang beer.

DRINKS

Americano (n)	/əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ/
beer (n)	/bɪə/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/
coffee (n)	/'kɒfi/
cola (n)	/'kəʊlə/
espresso (n)	/esˈpresəʊ/
hot chocolate (n)	/hɒt ˈtʃɒklət/
iced coffee (n)	/aɪst ˈkɒfi/
iced tea (n)	/aɪst ˈtiː/
milk (n)	/mɪlk/
orange juice (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
tea (n)	/tiː/
water (n)	/'wɔːtə/

FOOD

biscuits (n pl)	/'bɪskɪts/
bread (n)	/'bred/
cake (n)	/'keɪk/
cereal (n)	/'sɪəriəl/
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/
eggs (n)	/'egz/
(fresh) fruit (n)	/(fref) fru:t/
green beans (n pl)	/'griːn ˈbiːnz/
hamburger (n)	/'hæmbɜːgə/
ice cream (n)	/'aɪs ˈkriːm/
meat (n)	/'miːt/
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːd(ə)lz/
papaya (n)	/'pəˈpaɪə/
pineapple (n)	/'paɪnæp(ə)l/
potatoes (n pl)	/'pəʊteɪtəʊz/
rice (n)	/'raɪs/

caffè americano
birra
cappuccino
caffè
coca-cola
espresso
cioccolata calda
caffè freddo
tè freddo
latte
succo d'arancia
tè
acqua

biscotti
pane
torta
cereali
patate fritte
cioccolato
uova
frutta (fresca)
fagiolini
hamburger
gelato
carne
pasta
papaia
ananas
patate
riso

A medium **Americano** with sugar, please.

Mike usually drinks Chang **beer**.

"Can I have a **cappuccino**, please?" "Small, medium or large."

He sometimes has a cup of **coffee** for breakfast.

"How often do you drink **cola**?" "Never."

An **espresso** is a strong black coffee.

A large **hot chocolate**, please.

Iced coffee is very cold coffee.

Iced tea is very cold tea.

You can have **milk** and chocolate for Snack A.

I always have **orange juice** for breakfast.

"Do you drink **tea** or coffee for breakfast?" "**Tea.**"

Mike usually drinks **water** for breakfast.

You can have tea and **biscuits** for Snack B.

Do you have **bread** with your meals?

You can have **cake** for Snack C.

"How often do you eat **cereal**?" "Every day."

Do you want **chips** or beans?

You can have milk and **chocolate** for Snack A.

I never have **eggs** for breakfast.

Mike starts breakfast with **fresh fruit** – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.

I sometimes have **green beans** for dinner.

"How often do you eat **hamburgers**?" "Never."

On the 3-hour diet you can have **ice cream** for dinner.

Do you prefer fish or **meat**?

I always have **noodles** for dinner.

I start breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or **papaya**.

He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – **pineapple**, watermelon or papaya.

On the 3-hour diet you can have **potatoes** for dinner.

He has **rice** and eggs or **rice** and meat for lunch.

salad (n)	/sæləd/
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/
soup (n)	/su:p/
sugar (v)	/fʊgə/
watermelon (n)	/wɔ:tə,melən/

insalata
tramezzino
zuppa
zucchero
anguria; cocomero

Salad is a healthy food.
I have **sandwiches** for lunch every day.
Thai **soup** is very good.
Can I have a medium Americano with **sugar**?
He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, **watermelon** or papaya.

MEALS

breakfast (n)	/brekfest/
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/

colazione
cena
pranzo

I usually have orange juice for **breakfast**.
On the 3-hour diet you can have meat and green beans for **dinner**.
I sometimes cook **lunch** on Sundays.

Review C (p. 68)

accommodation (n)	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/
apple (n)	/æpl/
area (n)	/eəriə/
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/
dream home (n)	/,dri:m 'həʊm/
location (n) (TS)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
place (n) (TS)	/pleɪs/
townhouse (n)	/taʊn,haʊs/

alloggio; sistemazione
mela
zona
banana
formaggio
casa dei sogni
posto
posto
appartamento di città

"What type of **accommodation** do you want?" "An apartment."
How often do you eat **apples**?
"Which **area** do you want to live in?" "In the centre."
I sometimes have a **banana** for breakfast.
"Do you like **cheese**?" "Yes, I love it."
My **dream home** is a sixth-floor apartment in the centre of Paris.
The apartment is in a fantastic **location**.
I think I have a **place** for you – a third-floor apartment in Manhattan.
I live in a **townhouse** in Greenwich Village in the centre of New York.

Unit 10 (p. 72)

traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/
carnival (n)	/kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
costume (n)	/kɒstjʊ:m/
fiesta (n)	/fi:'estə/

tradizionale
carnevale
costume
fiesta

It's fiesta so they're wearing **traditional** clothes.
They're wearing costumes for the Venice **carnival**.
They're wearing **costumes** for the Venice carnival.
They're dancing and enjoying the sunshine at the **fiesta**.

parasol (n)	/ˈpærəsəl/
policeman (n)	/pəˈliːsmən/
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/
look for (phr v)	/ˈlʊk ˈfɔː/
try on (phr v)	/ˈtraɪ ˈɒn/
buy (v)	/baɪ/
call (v)	/kɔːl/
dance (v)	/dɑːns/
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I help you?	/kæn aɪ ˈhelp juː/
listen to music	/ˈlɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/
What size ...?	/ˈwɒt ˈsaɪz/

CLOTHES

boots (n pl)	/buːts/
dress (n)	/dres/
hat (n)	/hæt/
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/
suit (n)	/suːt/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/tiːʃɜːt/

ombrellino parasole	
agente di polizia	
lavorano alla reception	
sole	
uniforme; divisa	
cercare	
provare; indossare	
comprare	
chiamare	
ballare	
godersi	
portare	
Le / Ti posso essere utile?	
ascoltare musica	
Che misura / taglia ...?	

stivali	
vestito	
cappello	
giacca	
jeans	
kimono	
camicia	
scarpe	
gonna	
completo; abito da uomo	
cravatta	
top	
pantaloni di tuta	
pantaloni	
T-shirt; maglietta	

Yuko is holding a **parasol**.
 Paolo is a **policeman** so he wears a uniform for work.
 Lola and Ana are **receptionists** in a hotel in Marbella.
 They're dancing and enjoying the **sunshine** at the fiesta.
 Paolo is a policeman so he wears a **uniform** for work.
 I'm **looking for** a dress for my wife.
 Can I **try on** these clothes?
 Is Kate **buying** fish for dinner?
 A woman is **calling** her husband from her office.
 Lola and Ana are **dancing** at the fiesta.
 They're **enjoying** the sunshine.
 They always **wear** blue skirts and white tops for work.
 "Can I **help you**?" "Yes, I'm looking for a dress."
 "What are you doing?" "I'm **listening to music**."
 "What **size** is she?" "I think she's medium."

Kate is wearing red **boots**.
 Jasmine is wearing a red **dress**.
 Kate is wearing a blue **hat**.
 Leon is wearing a black **jacket**.
 "Is Yuko wearing **jeans**?" "No, she isn't."
 Yuko is wearing a **kimono** and holding a parasol.
 Jason is wearing a white **shirt**.
 Leon and Jasmine are wearing black **shoes**.
 Kate is wearing a brown **skirt**.
 Jason is wearing a grey **suit**.
 Jason is wearing an orange **tie**.
 Kate is wearing a green **top**.
 Jason is wearing black and white **trainers**.
 Leon is wearing blue **trousers**.
 Leon is wearing a yellow **T-shirt**.

VERB PHRASES

do your homework/	/ˌduː jɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ðə	fare i compiti / lavori	“What are you doing?” “I’m doing my homework. ” “Good boy.”
the housework/the washing	ˈhaʊswɜːk/ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	domestici / il bucato	
make coffee/dinner/a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ˈkɒfi/dɪnə/ə ˈfəʊn ˌkɔːl/	fare il caffè / una cena / una telefonata	“What are you doing, Dad?” “I’m making dinner. ”
play football/the piano	/pleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/ðə piˈænəʊ/	giocare a calcio / suonare il pianoforte	“Do you play the piano? ” “Yes, I do.”
read a book/an email/a newspaper	/riːd ə ˈbʊk/ən ˈiːmeɪl/ə ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	leggere un libro / un’e-mail / un giornale	Don says he’s making dinner but he’s reading the newspaper.

Unit 11 (p. 78)

famous (adj) (TS)	/ˈfeɪməs/	famoso/a	What famous words did Neil Armstrong say?
giant (adj) (TS)	/dʒaɪənt/	enorme	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for mankind.”
historic (adj) (TS)	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	storico/a	Five hundred million people watched the historic event on television.
next (adj) (TS)	/nekst/	prossimo/a	Our next event is Live 8.
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	calmo/a	Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very excited.
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	soleggiato/a	“Was it sunny yesterday?” “No, it wasn’t.”
tragic (adj) (TS)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	tragico/a	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
arts centre (n)	/ɑːts ˌsentə/	Centro Culturale	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
band (n)	/bænd/	complesso (musicale)	The bands at the concert were great.
box office (n)	/ˈbɒks ˌɒfɪs/	box office, botteghino	“Hello, Box Office. ” “Oh, hello. I’d like to buy tickets for <i>Shrek</i> , please.”
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	in contanti	Does the woman want to pay by cash or credit card?
cheque (n)	/tʃek/	assegno	Does the woman want to pay by cash, cheque or credit card?
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	concerto	The concert was in Red Square, near the Kremlin.
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	carta di credito	She wants to pay by credit card.
death (n) (TS)	/deθ/	morte	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
expiry date (n)	/ɪkˈspaɪəri ˌdeɪt/	data di scadenza	“Can I have the expiry date? ” “January 2012.”
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	evento; manifestazione	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
football match (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/	partita di calcio	Our first event is an important football match.
funeral (n) (TS)	/ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl/	funerale	Two and a half billion people watched her funeral on television.
leap (n) (TS)	/liːp/	salto	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for mankind.”

mankind (n) (TS)	/mə'nkaɪnd/
month (n)	/mʌnθ/
moon (n) (TS)	/mu:n/
nightclub (n)	/naɪtklʌb/
party (n)	/'pɑ:ti/
penalty (n) (TS)	/'penəlti/
political message (n)	/'pɒlɪtɪk(ə)l 'mesɪdʒ/
rock music (n)	/'rɒk ,mju:zɪk/
secondary school (n)	/'sekəndrɪ ,sku:l/
ticket (n)	/'tɪktɪt/
town (n)	/'taʊn/
wedding (n)	/'wedɪŋ/
week (n)	/'wi:k/
year (n)	/'jɪə/
be born (v)	/'bi 'bɔ:n/
cry (v)	/'kraɪ/
land (v) (TS)	/'lænd/
pay (v)	/'peɪ/

COMMON ADJECTIVES

amazing (adj)	/'əmeɪzɪŋ/
awful (adj)	/'ɔ:f(ə)l/
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/
excellent (adj)	/'eksələnt/
excited (adj)	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/
great (adj)	/'greɪt/
happy (adj)	/'hæpi/
important (adj)	/'ɪm'pɔ:tənt/
lucky: be ... (adj)	/'lʌki/
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
wonderful (adj)	/'wʌndəf(ə)l/

genere umano	
mese	
luna	
night	
festa	
rigore	
messaggio politico	
musica rock	
scuola secondaria	
biglietto	
città	
matrimonio	
settimana	
anno	
essere nati	
piangere; gridare	
atterrare	
pagare	

straordinario/a	
orribile	
noioso/a	
stupendo/a	
buonissimo/a	
agitato/a	
favoloso/a	
felice	
importante	
fortunato/a: essere ...	
terribile	
meravighiosa	

"That's one small step for man, but one giant leap for **mankind**."

There are twelve **months** in a year.

Were you born when the first man landed on the **moon**?

I was at a **nightclub** last night.

I was at a **party** last weekend.

France lost the match on **penalties**.

The music was great but the **political message** was more important.

Gary thinks that Brian Wilson is the Mozart of **rock music**.

Were you at **secondary school** in 2002?

I'd like to buy **tickets** for *Shrek*, please.

"Were you and your friends in **town** yesterday?" "No, we weren't."

I was at a **wedding** last month.

Last **week** I was at a restaurant.

The concert in London last **year** was wonderful.

"**Was** your mother **born** before 1963?" "Yes, she was."

Robbie Williams and Madonna were brilliant. I **cried**.

Were you born when the first man **landed** on the moon?

"How would you like to **pay**?" "By credit card."

The concert was **amazing** – we were very excited.

The musicians were boring and the concert was **awful**.

The musicians were **boring** and the concert was awful.

Robbie Williams and Madonna were **brilliant**. I cried.

The music was **excellent** and it was really hot.

Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very **excited**.

The bands were **great** and Brian Wilson was fantastic.

The concert was great and I was **happy** to be there.

The music was great but the political message was more **important**.

Live 8 was amazing. I was **lucky** to have a ticket.

Elton John was **terrible** but Madonna was brilliant.

The concert was so **wonderful** I cried!

MONTHS

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	gennaio
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/	febbraio
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	marzo
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/	aprile
May (n)	/meɪ/	maggio
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	giugno
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	luglio
August (n)	/ˈɔːɡəst/	agosto
September (n)	/sepˈtembəl/	settembre
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbəl/	ottobre
November (n)	/nəvˈembəl/	novembre
December (n)	/dɪˈsembəl/	dicembre`

January is the first month of the year.
February is the second month of the year.
March is the third month of the year.
April is the fourth month of the year.
May is the fifth month of the year.
June is the sixth month of the year.
July is the seventh month of the year.
August is the eighth month of the year.
September is the ninth month of the year.
October is the tenth month of the year.
November is the eleventh month of the year.
December is the twelfth month of the year.

Unit 12 (p. 84)

deaf (adj)	/def/	sordo/a
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	povero/a
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeɪʃ(ə)nəl/	professionale
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	semplice
again (adv)	/əˈɡeɪn/	di nuovo
finally (adv)	/ˈfaɪn(ə)li/	alla fine
last (adv)	/lɑːst/	ultimo/a
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	successivamente; dopo
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	animale
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	bicicletta
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsəl/	cancro
chemotherapy (n)	/ˈkiːməʊˈθerəpi/	chemioterapia
cyclist (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	ciclista
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/	esame di guida

Beethoven went **deaf** but he wrote wonderful music.
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to **poor** people.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a **professional** cyclist.
 Mother Teresa lived a very **simple** life.
 In 1998 he started racing **again**.
Finally, he recovered from cancer.
 He lost his first important race – he finished **last!**
Later, he started the Lance Armstrong Foundation.
 Leonardo da Vinci was a vegetarian who loved **animals**.
 He got his first **bicycle** in 1978.
 He wanted to help other people with **cancer**.
 He had two operations and **chemotherapy**.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a professional **cyclist**.
 “Are you OK?” “No. It’s my **driving test** today.”

exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/
expedition (n)	/ˌɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/
explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/
genius (n)	/dʒiːniəs/
helicopter (n)	/ˈhɛlɪkɒptə/
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌsku:l/
king (n)	/kɪŋ/
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə/
love (n)	/lʌv/
operation (n)	/ˌɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/
race (n)	/reɪs/
relationship (n)	/rɪˌleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/
route (n)	/ruːt/
sporting hero (n)	/ˌspɔːtɪŋ ˈhɪərəʊ/
team (n)	/tiːm/
vegetarian (n)	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/
wedding anniversary (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ ˌæniˌvɜːs(ə)ri/
become (v)	/brɪ'kʌm/
design (v)	/dɪ'zaɪn/
die (v)	/daɪ/
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/
graduate (v)	/ˈgrædʒu,eɪt/
help (v)	/help/
paint (v)	/peɪnt/
plan (v)	/plæn/
recover (v)	/rɪ'kʌvə/
remarry (v)	/riː'mæri/
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/
separate (v)	/ˌsepə'reɪt/
be engaged	/ˌbiː ɪn'geɪdʒd/
Congratulations!	/kənˌgrætʃʊ'leɪʃ(ə)nz/

esame
spedizione
esploratore
genio
elicottero
università
re
capo
amore
operazione
corsa
rapporto; relazione
rotta; percorso
eroe dello sport
squadra
vegetariano/a
viaggio
anniversario del matrimonio
diventare
disegnare, progettare
morire
arrivare
laurearsi
aiutare
dipingere
programmare
guarire
risposare
ritirarsi
separarsi
essere fidanzati/e
Complimenti!

Good Luck in your **exam**!

Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the **expedition**.
 Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish **explorer**.
 Leonardo da Vinci was a **genius**.
 Da Vinci designed the first **helicopter**.
 He graduated from **high school** in 1988.
 The **king** of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
 Ferdinand Magellan was the **leader** of the expedition.
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and **love** to poor people.
 Lance Armstrong had two **operations** and chemotherapy.
 After that he won many important **races**.
 In 2004 he started a new **relationship** with Sheryl Crowe.
 The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a **route** to the East.
 Who is your **sporting hero**?
 He joined the US Olympic **team** in 1998.
 Leonardo was a **vegetarian** who loved animals.
 In 1522 he completed the first **voyage** round the world.
 We sent them a card for their **wedding anniversary**.
 In 1992 he **became** a professional cyclist.
 He painted the Mona Lisa and **designed** the first helicopter.
 Magellan **died** in the Philippines.
 He **finished** last in his first important race.
 Lance Armstrong **graduated** from high school in 1988.
 He started the Lance Armstrong Foundations and **helped** other people with cancer.
 He **painted** the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
 Yesterday I **planned** a holiday.
 Finally, he **recovered** from cancer.
 His mother **remarried** when he was three years old.
 He won the Tour de France for the seventh time in 2005 and then **retired**.
 Sheryl Crowe and Lance Armstrong **separated** in 2006.
 "Look! I'm **engaged**." "Congratulations! When's the wedding?"
 "I passed my exam." "**Congratulations!**"

get divorced /,get dɪ'vɔ:st/
 get married /,get 'mæɪɪd/
 Good Luck! /gʊd 'lʌk/
 Happy New Year! /,hæpi nju: 'jɪə/
 pass an exam /,pɑ:s ən ɪg'zæm/

divorziare
 sposarsi
 In bocca al lupo!
 Felice Anno Nuovo!
 passare un esame

After four years, Armstrong and his wife **got divorced**.
 In 1997 he **got married** to Kristin Richard.
Good Luck in your exam!
 On 1st January people wish each other **Happy New Year!**
 Congratulations! You **passed your exam**.

SPORTS

(play) basketball (n) /,(pleɪ) 'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
 (go) cycling (n) /,(gəʊ) 'saɪklɪŋ/
 (play) football (n) /,(pleɪ) 'fʊtbɔ:l/
 (play) golf (n) /,(pleɪ) gɒlf/
 (go) sailing (n) /,(gəʊ) 'deɪlɪŋ/
 (play) tennis (n) /,(pleɪ) 'tenɪs/

(giocare a) basket
 (andare in) bicicletta
 (giocare a) calcio
 (giocare a) golf
 (andare in) barca a vela
 (giocare a) tennis

How often do you **play basketball**?
 How often do you **go cycling**?
 We **play football** every week at school.
 My dad often **plays golf**.
 We sometimes **go sailing**.
 I love **playing tennis**.

Review D (p. 90)

hard (adj) (TS) /hɑ:d/
 best friend (n) /,best 'frend/
 farm (n) /fɑ:m/
 free time (n) /,fri: 'taɪm/
 money (n) (TS) /'mʌni/
 phonecall (n) /'fəʊnkɔ:l/
 village (n) (TS) /'vɪlɪdʒ/
 do the housework /,du: dʒə 'haʊswɜ:k/

duro/a
 migliore amico/a
 fattoria
 tempo libero
 soldi
 telefonata
 paese
 fare i compiti

My father was a farmer, and life was **hard**.
 What's your **best friend's** name?
 When I graduated from school I started work on the **farm**.
 Do you read books in your **free time**?
 My parents were very poor – they had no **money**.
 How many **phonecalls** do you make in a day?
 Lily was born in a little house in a **village** near Dublin.
 How often do you **do the housework**?

Unit 13 (p. 94)

charity (n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	beneficenza	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity .
information (n)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	informazioni	Can I have some information about the next train to Paris, please?
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	viaggio	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey .
motel (n)	/məʊˈtel/	motel	At night they camped or stayed in motels .
platform (n)	/ˈplætfɔːm/	binario	The train goes from platform number 12.
project (n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	progetto	They visited UNICEF projects in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.
road (n)	/rəʊd/	strada	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey.
star (n)	/stɑː/	star	Ewan and Charlie are Hollywood stars .
ticket office (n)	/ˈtɪktɪ ˌɒfɪs/	biglietteria	"Can I buy a ticket, please?" "Yes, over there at the ticket office , sir."
trip (n)	/trɪp/	viaggio	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity.
through (prep)	/θruː/	attraverso; per	They travelled through central Europe, Russia and Canada.
leave (v) (past participle left)	/liːv/	partire (<i>participio passato</i> partito)	They left London on 14 th April.
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	viaggiare	They travelled 933 kilometres by train in Siberia.
the end of	/ðɪː ˈend əv/	alla fine di	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
for life	/fə ˈlaɪf/	per tutta la vita	They met a lot of children there and made friends for life .
mid-April/mid-February etc	/ˌmɪdˈeɪprəl/ˌmɪdˈfebruəri/	metà aprile/metà febbraio ecc.	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
a week/two months/ four years ago	/ə ˈwiːk/tuː ˈmʌnθs/fɔː ˈjɪəz əɡəʊ/	una settimana /due mesi /quattro anni fa	"When was the last time you travelled by taxi?" " Two days ago ."
HOLIDAYS			
bar (n)	/bɑː/	bar	We drank beer at a bar near the beach.
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	spiaggia	We went to the beach every day.
disco (n)	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	discoteca	Do you like going to discos when you're on holiday?
go clubbing	/gəʊ ˈklʌbɪŋ/	andare in locali notturni	"What did you do on holiday?" "We swam and went clubbing ."
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	albergo	We went to Ibiza because the hotel was cheap.

mountain (n)	/maʊntɪn/
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/
sightseeing (n)	/ˈsaɪt,si:ɪŋ/
sports (n pl)	/spɔ:ts/
sunbathing (n)	/ˈsʌnbəɪðɪŋ/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/
weather (n)	/ˈweðə/

montagna
ristorante
squalo
negozio
(fare) un giro turistico
sport
prendere il sole
piscina
tempo

We went skiing in the **mountains**.
 Was the food in the **restaurants** good?
 One day we went swimming with **sharks**.
 The **shops** in Paris are fantastic.
Sightseeing is visiting monuments and famous places.
 I like playing **sports** on holiday.
 We like **sunbathing** on the beach.
 There was a fantastic **swimming pool** at the hotel.
 What was the **weather** like?

TRAVEL PHRASES

by air	/ˌbaɪ ˈeə/
by bicycle	/ˌbaɪ ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/
by boat	/ˌbaɪ ˈbəʊt/
by bus	/ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs/
by car	/ˌbaɪ ˈkɑ:/
on foot	/ɒn ˈfʊt/
by motorbike	/ˌbaɪ ˈməʊtəbaɪk/
by train	/ˌbaɪ ˈtreɪn/

in aereo
in bicicletta
in barca
im bus
in macchina
a piedi
in motocicletta
in treno

“How did you travel to Ibiza?” “**By air.**”
 A lot of students go **by bicycle** to college.
 Robin Knox-Johnston went round the world **by boat**.
 We went **by bus** to the train station.
 “How do you go to work?” “**By car.**”
 If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk there.
 Ewan and Charlie travelled **by motorbike**.
 They travelled **by train** in Siberia.

Unit 14 (p. 100)

left (adj) (TS)	/left/
right (adj) (TS)	/raɪt/
acrobat (n)	/ˈækrəˌbæt/
alphabet (n)	/ˈælfəˌbet/
aspirin (n)	/ˈæsprɪn/
cat (n)	/kæt/
circus (n)	/ˈsɜ:kəs/
clown (n)	/klaʊn/
dancer (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsə/

sinistro/a
destro/a
acrobata
alfabeto
aspirina
gatto
circo
pagliaccio
ballerino/a

Touch your **left** arm.
 Touch your **right** foot.
 The **acrobats**, the Kenyan Boys, are from Africa.
 There are 26 letters in the English **alphabet**.
 “I have a headache.” “Take an **aspirin.**”
Cats can see in the dark.
 Nell Gifford started her family **circus** in 2000.
 Tweedy is a modern **clown** – children and adults love him.
 Nancy is a **dancer** and performer.

dark: in the ... (adv)	/ðə 'dɑ:k/
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/
horse (n)	/hɔ:s/
letter (n)	/ˈletə/
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/
omelette (n)	/ˈɒmlət/
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/
performer (n)	/pəˈfɔ:mə/
ring-master (n)	/ˈrɪŋ,mɑ:stə/
state (n)	/steɪt/
string (n)	/strɪŋ/
strongman (n)	/ˈstrɒŋmæn/
trick (n)	/trɪk/
violin (n)	/ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/
clap (v) (TS)	/klæp/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/
lift (v)	/lɪft/
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔ:m/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
spell (v)	/spel/
type (v)	/taɪp/
How many ...?	/haʊ 'meni/

ILLNESSES

backache (n)	/ˈbæk,eɪk/
headache (n)	/ˈhed,eɪk/
stomach ache (n)	/ˈstʌmək ˌeɪk/
toothache (n)	/tu:θ,eɪk/

buio; al ...	
dentista	
distanza	
elefante	
cavallo	
lettera	
leone	
frittata	
proprietario	
artista del circo	
mattatore; protagonista	
stato	
corda	
sollevatore di pesi	
trucco	
violino	
battere	
ballare	
guidare	
aderire, far parte	
saltare	
alzare	
esibirsi in	
cantare	
fare lo spelling	
scrivere a macchina	
Quanti/e ...?	

mal di schiena	
mal di testa	
mal di stomaco / pancia	
mal di denti	

Cats can see in **the dark**.
 "I have toothache." "Go to the **dentist**."
 Lions can't run long **distances**.
Elephants can't jump.
Horses can sleep on their feet.
 There are 26 **letters** in the English alphabet.
Lions can swim.
 Can you cook an **omelette**?
 Nell is the **owner** of the circus.
 Nancy is a dancer and **performer**.
 Gerald is the **ring-master** at Gifford's Circus.
 There are 50 **states** in the USA.
 There are 4 **strings** on a violin.
 Oleg, the **strongman**, can lift 150 kilogrammes.
 Gerald can't do any circus **tricks** but he's the ring-master.
 There are 4 strings on a **violin**.
Clap your hands!
 "Can you **dance**?" "Yes, I can."
 "Can you **drive**?" "No, I can't."
 Nell **joined** a circus for a year when she was 18.
 Elephants can't **jump**.
 Oleg, the strongman, can **lift** 150 kilogrammes.
 Nell **performs** on her Palomino horse.
 Nancy can dance and **sing**.
 "Can you **spell** circus?" "Yes, C-I-R-C-U-S."
 In our class everybody can **type**.
 "**How many** days are there in a week?" "Seven."

"I have **backache**." "Go to the doctor."
 "I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
 "I have **stomach ache**." "Where did you have lunch?" "
 "I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

What's the matter? /ˌwɒts ðə 'mætə/
 Oh, dear. /əʊ 'diə/

Che cosa hai / ha?
 Dio mio! / Mamma mia!

"What's the matter?" "I have a headache."
 "What's the matter?" "I have a headache." "Oh, dear."

PARTS OF THE BODY

arm (n) /ɑ:m/
 back (n) /bæk/
 ear (n) /iə/
 eye (n) /aɪ/
 foot (n) /fʊt/
 hand (n) /hænd/
 head (n) /hed/
 leg (n) /leg/
 mouth (n) /maʊθ/
 nose (n) /nəʊz/
 stomach (n) /'stʌmək/
 tooth (n) /tu:θ/

braccio
 schiena
 orecchio
 occhio
 piede
 mano
 testa
 gamba
 bocca
 naso
 pancia
 dente

Touch your left **arm**.
 Oleg has a strong **back**.
 Touch your right **ear**.
 What colour are your **eyes**?
 Touch your left **foot**.
 Clap your **hands**!
 "I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
 Touch your right **leg**.
 Touch your **mouth**.
 Touch your **nose**.
 I have **stomach** ache.
 "I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

Unit 15 (p. 106)

abroad (adv) /ə'brɔ:d/
 organised (adj) /'ɔ:ɡənəɪzd/
 spontaneous (adj) /spɒn'teɪniəs/
 appointment (n) /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
 bungee jump (n) /'bʌndʒi: ˌdʒʌmpɪŋ/
 extreme sports (n pl) /ɪk'stri:m 'spɔ:ts/
 Pope (n) /pəʊp/
 postcard (n) /'pəʊst,kɑ:d/
 the Pyramids (n pl) /ðə 'pɪrəmɪdz/
 the Queen (n) /ðə 'kwi:n/

all'estero
 organizzato/a
 spontaneo/a
 appuntamento
 bungee jumping
 sport estremi
 Papa
 cartolina
 le piramidi
 la Queen / Regina

When is your next trip **abroad**?
 If you mostly answered "I know" to the questions on p. 108, you are an **organised** person.
 If you mostly answered "I don't know" to the questions on p. 108, you are a **spontaneous** person.
 My next dentist **appointment** is on Friday.
 Have you ever done an extreme sport such as a **bungee jump**?
Extreme sports are sports like bungee jumping.
 The **Pope** is the most important person in the Catholic church.
 "Send us a **postcard**." "Yes, OK."
The Pyramids are in Egypt.
 The most important person in the British Royal family is **the Queen**.

the Royal family (n)	/ðə ˈrɔɪəl ˈfæm(ə)li/
sports car (n)	/ˈspɔ:ts ˌkɑ:z/
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtu:z/
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/
send (v)	/send/
Have a good trip.	/hæv ə ˌɡʊd ˈtrɪp/
in control	/ɪn kənˈtrəʊl/
See you.	/si: ju:z/
See you soon.	/si: ju: ˈsu:n/
Take care!	/teɪk ˈkeə/

la famiglia reale
macchina sportiva
tatuaggio
festeggiare
mandare
Buon viaggio!
sotto controllo
Ciao.
Ciao, a presto.
Stammi bene!

The most important person in **the** British **Royal family** is the Queen.
Sports cars are very expensive.
Are you allowed to wear **tattoos** at school?
Congratulations! You won \$10 million. How are you going to **celebrate**?
Send us some photos." "OK."
Bye! **Have a good trip**.
You are an organised person and like to be **in control**.
"Take care." "OK. **See you**, Mum."
"Send us a postcard." "Yes, OK! **See you soon**."
Goodbye, Tim. **Take care!**

Review E (p. 112)

brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/
Welcome! (interj) (TS)	/welkəm/
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/
pub (n)	/pʌb/
round-the-world trip (n)	/ˌraʊnd ðə ˌwɜ:ld ˈtrɪp/
studio (n) (TS)	/ˈstju:diəʊ/
tour (n)	/tuə/
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/
take (v)	/teɪk/

meraviglioso/a
caldo/a
benvenuto/a
isola
mostro
pub; bar
giro del mondo
studio
giro
vincitore / vincitrice
impiegare

The people in New Zealand are **brilliant**.
We want to go to Fiji because it's **warm** and beautiful.
"Amy, **welcome!**" "Thanks. It's good to be here."
We are going to go by boat to the **islands**.
They visited Loch Ness but they didn't see the **monster**.
Did they go to a **pub**?
Congratulations! You're a winner of a **round-the-world trip** for two people
I have Amy from White Nights here in the **studio**.
The band are on a four-month **tour** of the world.
Congratulations! You're a **winner** of a round-the-world trip for two
people.
The journey to New Zealand **took** 18 hours and we didn't sleep!

Grammar Extra

Unit 1 Sostantivi (Nouns)

Forme regolari

Singolare	Plurale	Spelling
a pen	pens	Aggiungi s.
a bus	buses	Aggiungi es dopo <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a dictionary	dictionaries	Elimina y e aggiungi es dopo una consonante + <i>y</i> .

Forme irregolari

Singolare	Plurale
a person	people
a child	children
a man	men
a woman	women

Si usa **a** con un sostantivo singolare. It's a pen. (NON *It's pen*.)

⚠ **a o an**? Si usa **a** con parole che iniziano con una consonante: **a pen, a bus**. Si usa **an** invece con parole che iniziano con una vocale: **an apple, an exercise**.

this/these

Singolare	What's this ?	It's a dictionary .
Plurale	What are these ?	They're dictionaries .

Si usa **this** per riferirsi a un sostantivo singolare.

Si usa **these** per riferirsi a un sostantivo plurale.

Unit 2 be: Presente (Present simple)

Affermativo	Negativo
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's/She's/It's	He/She/It isn't
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't

Domanda	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it English?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Nelle domande **be** sta davanti al soggetto.
Are you English? / **Is Pelé Brazilian?** (NON *Pelé are English?* / *Pelé is Brazilian?*)

Unit 3 Pronome determinativi (Possessive determiners)

Pronome soggetto	Pronome determinativo	
I	my	This is my family.
you	your	Where are your books?
he	his	Charles and his wife.
she	her	Camilla and her husband.
it	its	What's its name?
we	our	This is our house.
they	their	We are their parents.

Si usa lo stesso pronome possessivo per sostantivi singolari e plurali.

Our family / Our friends (NON ~~Our friends~~)

Si usa **his** per un uomo e **her** per una donna.

Bill and his wife = *Bill's wife*.

Hillary and her husband = *Hillary's husband*.

Possessivo 's e s'

Si usa **'s** per una persona. *My brother's school* (= I have one brother.)

Si usa **s'** per più persone. *My brothers' school* (= I have two brothers.)

Unit 4 Aggettivi (Adjectives)



a **big house** a **small house**



an **expensive car** **three expensive cars**

Gli aggettivi stanno davanti ai sostantivi: **a big house**. (NON ~~a-house-big~~.)

Davanti a un sostantivo plurale l'aggettivo non cambia. **three expensive cars** (NON ~~three-expensives-cars~~)

Unit 5 Presente (Present simple): *I, you, we, they*

Affirmativo	Negativo
I You We They	I You We They
work.	don't work.

Domande	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Do I Do you Do we Do they	Yes, I do . Yes, you do . Yes, we do . Yes, they do .	No, I don't . No, you don't . No, we don't . No, they don't .

Si usa *do* per fare domande con tutti i verbi e con i pronomi *I, you, we, they*.
Bisogna mettere *do* davanti al soggetto. **Do you work in a school?** (NON **You work in a school?**)

Con *don't* si possono volgere al negativo frasi con tutti i verbi e i pronomi *I, you, we, they*.

Unit 6 Presente (Present simple): *he, she, it*

Affirmativo	Negativo
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't work.

Si usa per fare domande con tutti i verbi e i pronomi *he, she, it*. Il verbo *does* sta davanti al soggetto.

Does he work in an office? (NON **He works in an office?**)

Si usa *doesn't* per formulare frasi negative con tutti i verbi per *he, she, it*.

Verbo	<i>he, she, it</i>	Spelling
live, play, work	lives, plays, works	Aggiungi s .
watch, finish	watches, finishes	Aggiungi es dopo <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
study	studies	Elimina y e aggiungi ies dopo una consonante + y .
do, go, have	does, goes, has	Forme irregolari.

! be Col verbo *be* non si usano *do* o *does*. **Are you English?** (NON **Do you are English?**)

Unit 7 *there is / there are; some/any*

	Affirmativo	Negativo
Singolare	There's a school.	There isn't a hospital.
Plurale	There are some people.	There aren't any bars.

	Domanda	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Singolare	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Plurale	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Si usa *there is* o *there are* per dire che qualcosa o qualcuno esiste.

Some si usa in frasi enunciative con sostantivi plurali. **There are some people.**

Any si usa in frasi negative e in domande. **There aren't any bars. Are there any hotels?**

Unit 8 Pronome oggetto (Object pronouns)

Pronome soggetto	Pronome oggetto	
I	me	He likes me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She hates him .
she	her	He hates her .
it	it	We don't like it .
we	us	Come with us .
they	them	Listen to them .

I pronomi vengono usati al posto dei sostantivi. **This is John. I love John him.**

I pronomi diretti stanno dopo il verbo. **He likes me.** (NON **He me likes.**)

Unit 9 Avverbio di frequenza (Adverbs of frequency)

100%				0%
always	usually	sometimes	not usually	never

Gli avverbi che indicano frequenza stanno davanti al verbo.
I always have coffee for breakfast. (NON I have always coffee ...)
He doesn't usually drink beer. (NON He doesn't drink usually beer.)

⚠ **be** Dopo *be* (*am / are / is*) si usano avverbi di frequenza. *She's always happy. (NON She always is happy.)*

Unit 10 Presente continuo (Present continuous)

Affirmativo	Negativo
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He/She/It's working.	He/She/It isn't working.
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't.

Spelling
 Verbi che finiscono in *e*:
live → living
 Verbi che finiscono con una
 vocale e una consonante:
run → running

Domanda	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Si usa il *present continuous* per parlare di processi e cose che avvengono al momento.

Unit 11 be: Passato (Past simple)

Affirmativo	Negativo
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He/She/It was good.	He/She/It wasn't good.
We were	We weren't
They were	They weren't

Si usano *was/were* per parlare del passato.
I was born in 1960.
They weren't at home yesterday evening.
Was the film good?

Domande	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Was I	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it good?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Unit 12 Passato (Past simple: affirmative forms)

Verbi regolari: aggiungi *ed*

Verbi	Past simple	Spelling
work, like	worked, liked	Aggiungi <i>ed / d</i> .
study, try	studied, tried	Elimina <i>y</i> e aggiungi <i>ied</i> dopo verbi che finiscono con una consonante + <i>y</i> .
stop, plan	stopped, planned	Aggiungi consonante + <i>ed</i> per verbi che finiscono in una vocale + una consonante.

Verbi irregolari: vedi pagina 136

Si usa il *past simple* per parlare del passato.
 Per ogni verbo c'è un'unica forma del passato (tranne *be*: *was/were* – vedi Unit 11).
I / You / He / She / It / We / They worked yesterday.
I / You / He / She / It / We / They went to London yesterday.

Unit 13 (Past simple):

Affermativo	Negativo
I You He/She/It worked. We went. They	I You He/She/It didn't work. We didn't go. They

Did si usa per fare domande con tutti i verbi tranne *be*.

Did sta davanti al soggetto.
Did you go shopping? (NON ~~You~~ went shopping?)

Si usa *didn't* per formare frasi negative con tutti i verbi tranne *be*.

Domande	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Did I Did you Did he/she/it work? Did we go? Did they	Yes, I did. Yes, you did. Yes, he/she/it did. Yes, we did. Yes, they did.	No, I didn't. No, you didn't. No, he/she/it didn't. No, we didn't. No, they didn't.

⚠ *be* Con *be* non si usa *did*. *Were you at work yesterday?* (NON ~~Did you be at work yesterday?~~)

Unit 14 *can*

Affermativo	Negativo
I You He/She/It can swim. We They	I You He/She/It can't swim. We They

Si usa *can* per parlare delle proprie capacità.

Nelle domande *can* sta davanti al soggetto.
Can you swim? (NON ~~You can swim?~~)

Domande	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Can I Can you Can he/she/it swim? Can we Can they	Yes, I can. Yes, you can. Yes, he/she/it can. Yes, we can. Yes, they can.	No, I can't. No, you can't. No, he/she/it can't. No, we can't. No, they can't.

⚠ Non si usa *to* dopo *can*. *I can swim.* (NON ~~I can to swim.~~)

Unit 15 (*be*) *going to*

Affermativo	Negativo
I'm You're He/She/It's going to come. We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't going to come. We aren't They aren't

Domande	Riposta Yes	Riposta No
Am I Are you Is he/she/it going to come? Are we Are they	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he/she/it is. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he/she/it isn't. No, we aren't. No, they aren't.

Si usa (*be*) *going to* per parlare di progetti futuri o intenzioni.