

New
Inside Out

Elementary
Companion

Italian Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Elementary 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* Elementary 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* Elementary 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	/grɪn 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	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜːl/	/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 1 (p. 4)

answer (n)	/ɑːnsə/	risposta	Write the answers to the questions.
article (n)	/ɑːtɪk(ə)l/	articolo	Read the article .
board (n)	/bɔːd/	lavagna	Look at the board .
conversation (n)	/kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	conversazione	Listen to the conversation .
dictionary	/dɪkʃən(ə)ri/	dizionario	Use a dictionary .
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	facile	Do you think English is easy ?
favourite (adj)	/feɪv(ə)rət/	preferito/a	I love London. It's my favourite city.
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(æt)/	guardare	Look at the board.
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	no	"Are you American?" "No, I'm not."
partner (n)	/pɑːtnə/	compagno/a	Work with a partner .
piece of paper (n)	/piːs əv 'peɪpə/	pezzo di carta	Write your name on piece of paper .
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	bene	Right . What's in your bag, sir?
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	canzone	Listen to the song .
text (n)	/tekst/	testo	Read the text .
Yes. (adv)	/jes/	Sì.	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, phone me."
city (n)	/sɪti/	città	I love London. It's my favourite city .
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ədres/	indirizzo di posta elettronica	What's your email address ?
phone number (n)	/fəʊn nʌmbə/	numero di telefono	The phone number for Air France is 0870 142 4343.
surname (n)	/sɜːneɪm/	cognome	What's your surname , Helen?
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	questo/a	"What's this ?" "It's a mobile phone."
these (pron)	/ðiːz/	questi/e	"What are these ?" "They're sweets."
love (v)	/lʌv/	amare	I love London. It's my favourite city.
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	chiamare	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, phone me."
repeat (v)	/rɪ'pi:t/	ripetere	Can you repeat that, please?
see (v)	/siː/	vedere	Can I see you in London, Helen?
Bye.	/baɪ/	Ciao.	OK, bye , Helen. See you.
Goodbye.	/gʊd'baɪ/	Ciao. / Arrivederci.	" Goodbye , Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"
Hello.	/hə'ləʊ/	Ciao.	"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, hello . I'm Helen."
Hi.	/haɪ/	Ciao.	Hi , I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/ˌhaʊ də ju 'seɪ/
How do you spell?	/ˌhaʊ də ju 'spel/
madam (<i>polite form of address to a woman</i>)	/ˌmædəm/
Nice to meet you.	/ˌnaɪs tu 'mi:t ju/
OK, thanks.	/ˌəʊkeɪ 'θæŋks/
See you.	/si: ju/
sir (<i>polite form of address to a man</i>)	/sɜ:/
Sorry?	/sɔ:ri/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
What's your name?	/ˌwɒts jə 'neɪm/
Where are you from?	/ˌweər ə ju 'frɒm/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/
France (n)	/frɑ:ns/
Germany (n)	/dʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒə'pæn/
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/

LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/tʃaɪ'ni:z/
German (n)	/dʒɜ:mən/
Italian (n)	/ɪ'tæliən/
Japanese (n)	/dʒæpə'ni:z/
Polish (n)	/pəʊlɪʃ/
Portuguese (n)	/pɔ:tʃə'gi:z/
Russian (n)	/rʌʃ(ə)n/
Spanish (n)	/spæɪnɪʃ/

Come si dice?
Come si scrive?
signora

Piacere.
Va bene, grazie.
Ci vediamo.
signore

Come prego?
Cosa?
Come ti chiami / si chiama?
Di dove sei / è?

Brasile
Cina
Francia
Germania
Italia
Giappone
Polonia
Russia
Spagna

cinese
tedesco
italiano
giapponese
polacco
portoghese
russo
spagnolo

"How do you say 'Francia' in English?" "France."
"How do you spell 'France'?" "F-R-A-N-C-E."
What's in your bag, Madam?

"Hello, I'm Helen." "Nice to meet you, I'm Mike."
"Can you spell that, please?" "G-E-R-M-A-N-Y." "OK, thanks."
OK, bye, Helen. See you.
Right, what's in your bag, sir?

"How do you say 'Alemania' in English?" "Germany." "Sorry?" "Germany."
What's in your bag?
"What's your name?" "Helen."
"Where are you from?" "I'm from New York."

People who are from **Brazil** are Brazilian.
People who are from **China** are Chinese.
People who are from **France** are French.
People who are from **Germany** are German.
People who are from **Italy** are Italian.
People who are from **Japan** are Japanese.
People who are from **Poland** are Polish.
People who are from **Russia** are Russian.
People who are from **Spain** are Spanish.

People in China speak **Chinese**.
People in Germany speak **German**.
People in Italy speak **Italian**.
People in Japan speak **Japanese**.
People in Poland speak **Polish**.
People in Portugal speak **Portuguese**.
People in Russia speak **Russian**.
People in Spain speak **Spanish**.

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	americano/a
Brazilian (adj)	/brə'zɪliən/	brasiliano/a
British (adj)	/'brɪtɪʃ/	britannico/a
Chinese (adj)	/'tʃaɪniːz/	cinese
English (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	inglese
German (adj)	/'dʒɜːmən/	tedesco/a
Italian (adj)	/'ɪtæliən/	italiano/a
Japanese (adj)	/'dʒæpə'niːz/	giapponese
Polish (adj)	/'pəʊlɪʃ/	polacco/a
Russian (adj)	/'rʌʃ(ə)n/	russo/a
Spanish (adj)	/'spæɪnɪʃ/	spagnolo/a

Mike is from New York. He's **American**.
 People who are from Brazil are **Brazilian**.
 People who are from Britain are **British**.
 People who are from China are **Chinese**.
 People who are from England are **English**.
 People who are from Germany are **German**.
 People who are from Italy are **Italian**.
 People who are from Japan are **Japanese**.
 People who are from Poland are **Polish**.
 People who are from Russia are **Russian**.
 People who are from Spain are **Spanish**.

COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	mela
aspirins (n pl)	/'æsprɪnz/	aspirine
bag (n)	/'bæg/	borsa
book (n)	/'bʊk/	libro
camera (n)	/'kæm(ə)rə/	macchina fotografica
coin (n)	/'kɔɪn/	moneta
diary (n)	/'daɪəri/	diario
magazine (n)	/'mæɡə'ziːn/	rivista
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	telefono cellulare
MP3 player (n)	/'empiːθriːˌpleɪə/	lettore mp3
sweets (n pl)	/'swiːts/	dolciumi; caramelle
tissues (n pl)	/'tɪʃuːz/	fazzoletti
toothbrush (n)	/'tuːθbrʌʃ/	spazzolino da denti
umbrella (n)	/'ʌm'brelə/	ombrello
watch (n)	/'wɒtʃ/	orologio

An **apple** is a type of fruit.
 Helen has a packet of **aspirins** in her bag.
 What's in Mike's **bag**?
 Helen has a **book** in her bag.
 You can take photos with a **camera**.
 A **coin** is a flat round piece of metal, used as money.
 A **diary** is a book that you write appointments in.
 Do you like reading **magazines**?
 What's your **mobile phone** number?
 Have you got an **MP3 player**?
 "What are these?" "They're **sweets**."
 Helen has a small packet of **tissues** in her bag.
 You clean your teeth with a **toothbrush**.
 You use an **umbrella** when it rains.
 A **watch** is something that you wear so that you can see what time it is.

Unit 2 (p. 10)

married (adj)	/ˈmæriəd/	sposato/a
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	età
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	linea aerea
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	animale
assistant (n)	/əˈsɪst(ə)nt/	assistente
beer (n)	/bɪə/	birra
cat (n)	/kæt/	gatto
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	caffè
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca cola
country (n)	/ˈkʌntri/	paese
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	andare in bicicletta
dog (n)	/dɒg/	cane
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	bevanda
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film
first name (n)	/ˈfɜːstˌneɪm/	nome
food (n)	/fuːd/	cibo
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	calcio
Great Britain (n)	/ˈɡreɪtˌbrɪt(ə)n/	Gran Bretagna
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	cavallo
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	lavoro
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	pasta
pizza (n)	/ˈpɪtsə/	pizza
second (n)	/ˈsekənd /	secondo
skiing (n)	/ˈskiɪŋ/	sci
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	sport
steak (n)	/steɪk/	bistecca
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	nuoto
tea (n)	/tiː/	tè
tennis (n)	/tenɪs/	tennis

We're **married**. Our names are Bill and Hilary.
 If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their **age**.
 LOT is a Polish **airline**.
 Brad Pitt's favourite animals are **dogs**.
 Frank is Erica's **assistant**.
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **beer**.
 Does Brad Pitt like **cats** or dogs?
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **coffee**.
Coke is a very popular drink.
 Japan, Italy and the USA are all **countries**.
 Brad likes **cycling** and tennis.
 His favourite animals are **dogs**.
 Coffee, beer and Coke are all **drinks**.
 What's your favourite **film**?
 Her first name is **Rachel** and her surname is Green.
 His favourite **food** is pizza.
 My favourite sport is **football**.
Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland.
Horses, cats and dogs are all animals.
 "What's Brad Pitt's **job**?" "He's an actor."
Pasta and pizza are types of Italian food.
Pizza and pasta are types of Italian food.
 How many people die every 60 **seconds**?
Skiing is a winter sport.
 His favourite **sports** are cycling and tennis.
Steak is a type of meat.
 Do you like **swimming**?
Tea and coffee are hot drinks.
 Brad's favourite sports are cycling and **tennis**.

thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	cosa
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə 'ju:naitɪd ,kɪŋdəm/	il Regno Unito
wife (n)	/waɪf/	moglie
woman (<i>plural</i> women) (n)	/'wʊmən/	donna
be born (v)	/bi 'bɔ:n/	essere nati
die (v)	/daɪ/	morire
live (v)	/'lɪv/	vivere
be between (15 and 64 years old)	/bi bi,twi:n (fɪfti:n ən ,sɪksti,fɔ: jɪəz 'əʊld)/	avere fra (15 e 64 anni)
be in a hurry	/bi: ,ɪn ə 'hʌri/	andare di fretta
be over 40/65 etc years old	/bi: əʊvə ,fɔ:ti/,sɪksti,fairv jɪəz	avere più di 40/65 ecc. anni
be under 15/30 etc years old	'əʊld/	avere meno di 15/30 ecc.
dear (<i>affectionate form of address</i>)	/diə/	anni caro/a
Fine, thanks.	/'faɪn ,θæŋks/	Bene, grazie.
Good afternoon.	/'gʊd ,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	Buonasera.
Good morning.	/'gʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/	Buongiorno.
How are you?	/'haʊ 'ɑ: jʊ/	Come stai? / Come sta?
How old are you?	/'haʊ 'əʊld ɑ: jʊ/	Quanti anni hai / ha?
I'm very well.	/'aɪm veri 'wel/	Sto molto bene.
Not too bad.	/'nɒt tu: 'bæd/	Niente male.
Sorry. (adj)	/'sɔ:ri/	Mi dispiace.
Thank you (very much).	/'θæŋk jʊ (veri 'mʌtʃ)/	Grazie (molte).
This is (Frank).	/'ðɪs ɪz (fræŋk)/	Questo è (Frank).
What is your job?	/'wɒt ɪz jə 'jɔ:b/	Che lavoro fai / fa?

JOBS

actor (n)	/'æktə/	attore
artist (n)	/'ɑ:tɪst/	artista
doctor (n)	/'dɒktə/	medico
English teacher (n)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,ti:tʃə/	insegnante d'inglese

What are your favourite **things**?

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Prince of Wales's **wife** is called Camilla.

What percentage of **women** are hairdressers?

How many people **are born** every 60 seconds?

How many people **die** every 60 seconds?

What percentage of people **live** in cities?

What percentage of people are **between 15 and 64 years old**?

Sorry – I'm **in a hurry**.

What percentage of people are **over 65 years old**?

What percentage of people are **under 15 years old**?

Hello, **dear**. How are you?

"Hi! How are you?" "**Fine, thanks.**"

Good afternoon, sir.

Good morning, I'm David Grant.

"**How are you?**" "I'm very well, thank you."

"**How old are you?**" "I'm 14."

"How are you?" "**I'm very well**, thank you."

"How are you?" "**Not too bad.**"

Sorry – I'm in a hurry.

I'm fine, **thank you very much**.

This is Frank, my assistant.

"**What is your job?**" "I'm a waitress."

Brad Pitt is an **actor**.

Isabelle Allende isn't an **artist**. She's a writer.

Doctors and nurses work in hospitals.

What's the name of your **English teacher**?

hairdresser (n)	/ˈheədresə/
IT technician (n)	/aɪˈtiː tekˌnɪʃ(ə)n/
lawyer (n)	/ˈlɔːjə/
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/
sales manager (n)	/seɪlz ˌmænɪdʒə/
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/
student (n)	/ˈstjuːd(ə)nt/
taxi driver (n)	/ˈtæksɪ ˌdraɪvə/
university professor (n)	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
writer (n)	/ˈraɪtə/

parrucchiere/a
tecnico informatico
avvocato / avvocatessa
infermiere/a
direttore / direttrice delle vendite
commesso/a
cantante
studente / studentessa
tassista
professore / professoressa
universitario/a
scrittore / scrittrice

What percentage of women are **hairdressers**?
IT technicians work with computers.
 What percentage of women are **lawyers**?
 Doctors and **nurses** work in hospitals.
 A **sales manager** is responsible for selling things.
Shop assistants help customers in a shop.
 Christina Aguilera is a famous **singer**.
 How many **students** are there in your class?
 “Is your mother a **taxi driver**?” “No, she isn’t.”
 A **university professor** teaches in a university.
 Isabelle Allende is a **writer** not an artist.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/	cattivo/a
big (adj)	/bɪg/	grande
good (adj) (TS)	/gʊd/	buono/a
horrible (adj) (TS)	/ˈhɒrəb(ə)l/	orribile
identical (adj)	/aɪˈdentɪk(ə)l/	identico/a
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/	gentile; carino/a
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/	single; celibe / nubile
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfəli/	con cautela
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	presto
late (adv)	/leɪt/	tardi
then (adv)	/ðen/	poi
together (adv)	/təˈgeðə/	insieme
apartment (n)	/əˈpɔːtmənt/	appartamento
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/	camera da letto
boss (n) (GE)	/bɒs/	capo

“What’s **bad** about Margaret’s family?” “The pets live in the house – ugh!”
 They live in a **big** apartment.
 “What’s **good** about Caroline’s family?” “Paul buys Caroline flowers.”
 Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That’s **horrible**.
 Peter and John are **identical** twin brothers.
 Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That’s **nice**.
 Is he married or **single**?
 Drive **carefully**!
 Caroline and Paul’s children go to bed **early**.
 Margaret and Andy’s children go to bed **late**.
 They exchange homes and families and **then** talk about their experiences.
 The family eat meals **together** in the kitchen.
 They live in a big **apartment**.
 Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their **bedrooms**.
 Her job isn’t very interesting and she doesn’t like her **boss**.

cleaner (n)	/ˈkliːnə/	addetto/a alle pulizie	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
company (n)	/ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	ditta	Caroline is the manager of a company .
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊːtə/	computer	My brother plays games on his computer .
DVD (n)	/diːviːdi/	dvd	They watch DVDs in their bedrooms.
experience (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	esperienza	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences .
flower (n)	/ˈflaʊə/	fiore	Paul buys flowers for his wife.
game (n)	/geɪm/	gioco	The children play games together.
home (n)	/həʊm/	casa	In the TV show two wives exchange homes and families.
house (n)	/haʊs/	casa	Margaret's family have pets who live in the house .
housewife (n)	/ˈhaʊswaɪf/	casalinga	Margaret is a housewife .
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊswɜːk/	lavori domestici	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/	cucina	Do you eat meals with your family in the kitchen ?
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	manager; direttore / direttrice	Caroline is the manager of a company.
meal (n)	/miːl/	pasto	Do you eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV?
pet (n)	/pet/	animale domestico	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒgrəfə/	fotografo/a	A photographer is someone whose job is to take photos.
rabbit (n)	/ˈræbɪt/	coniglio	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit .
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	spettacolo	Wife Exchange is a TV show where wives exchange homes and families.
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	sofà; divano	They eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV.
TV (n)	/tiːviː/	tv; televisione	Do you eat meals in front of the TV ?
week (n)	/wiːk/	settimana	They exchange homes and families for two weeks .
go out (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈaʊt/	uscire	Do you go out with your family at weekends?
buy (v)	/baɪ/	comprare	My father buys flowers for my mother.
do (v)	/duː/	fare	The cleaner does the housework.
drive (v)	/draɪv/	guidare	Drive carefully!
eat (v)	/iːt/	mangiare	We eat meals together in the kitchen.
exchange (v)	/ɪkˈstʃeɪndʒ/	scambiare	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
forget (v)	/fəˈɡet/	dimenticare	Don't forget your phone.
have (v)	/hæv/	fare (i pasti)	Do you have meals together in the kitchen?
play (v)	/pleɪ/	giocare	My brother plays games on his computer.
say (v)	/seɪ/	dire	Smile! Say cheese!
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	fumare	Andy and Margaret smoke in the house.

talk (about) (v) /tɔ:k (ə'baʊt)/
 watch (v) /wɒtʃ/
 work (v) /wɜ:k/
 go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/
 in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
 do the house work /du: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/
 Don't be late. /dəʊnt vi 'leɪt/

Don't worry! /dəʊnt 'wʌri/

Have a good time. /hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
 Call me. /kɔ:l 'mi:/
 Take care. /teɪk 'keə/

FAMILY

aunt (n) /ɑ:nt/
 brother (n) /'brʌðə/
 brother-in-law (n) /'brʌðəɪnlɔ:/
 children (n pl) /'tʃɪldrən/
 cousin (n) /'kʌz(ə)n/
 daughter (n) /'dɔ:tə/
 family (n) /'fæm(ə)li/
 father (n) /'fɑ:ðə/
 husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/
 mother (n) /'mʌðə/
 nephew (n) /'nefju:/
 niece (n) /ni:s/
 parents (n pl) /'peərənts/
 relative (n) /'relətɪv/
 sister (n) /'sɪstə/
 sister-in-law (n) /'sɪstəɪnlɔ:/
 son (n) /sʌn/

parlare (di)
 guardare
 lavorare
 andare a letto
 davanti a
 fare i lavori domestici
 Non venire / venga/venite in ritardo.

Non ti preoccupare / si preoccupi! / Non vi preoccupate!

Tante cose.
 Chiamami. / Mi chiami.
 Stammi bene. / Stia bene.

zia
 fratello
 cognato
 bambini
 cugino/a
 figlia
 famiglia
 padre
 marito
 madre
 nipote
 nipote
 genitori
 parente
 sorella
 cognata
 figlio

They exchange homes and families and then **talk about** their experiences.
 They **watch** DVDs in their bedrooms.
 Paul and Caroline **work** at the weekends.
 Do you **go to bed** early or late?
 They eat meals on the sofa **in front of** the TV.
 A cleaner **does the housework** for Caroline and Paul.
 Drive carefully. **Don't be late.**

Don't worry! He's OK.

Have a good time. Take care.
 Take care. **Call me.**
Take care. Call me.

Pat is Jennifer and Joe's **aunt**.
 Tom and Jack are **brothers**.
 Peter is Pat's **brother-in-law**.
 John and Pat have three **children**.
 Kitty and Jennifer are **cousins**.
 Peter and Pauline have one **daughter**, Jennifer.
 Write five sentences about your **family**.
 John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **father**.
 Andy is Margaret's **husband**.
 Caroline is Ben and Melissa's **mother**.
 Joe is John and Pat's **nephew**.
 Kitty is Peter and Pauline's **niece**.
 Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's **parents**.
 Who is your favourite **relative**?
 Pauline and Pat are **sisters**.
 Pat is Peter's **sister-in-law**.
 John and Pat have two **sons**, Tom and Jack.

twin brother (n)	/ˈtwɪn ˈbrʌðə/
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋk(ə)l/
wife (n)	/waɪf/

gemello
zio
zia

Peter and John are identical **twin brothers**.
Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **uncle**.
Caroline is Paul's **wife**.

Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/ˈæloɪ/
beautiful (adj)	/'bjʊ:təf(ə)l/
blue (adj)	/'blu:/
circle (v)	/sɜ:k(ə)l/
complete (v)	/'kəm'pli:t/
cross out (v)	/'krɒs,aʊt/
different (adj)	/'dɪfrənt/
great (adj)	/'greɪt/
large (adj)	/'lɑ:dʒ/
loud (adj)	/'laʊd/
new (adj)	/'nju:/
OK (adj)	/'əʊ'keɪ/
small (adj)	/'smɔ:l/
sporty (adj)	/'spɔ:ti/
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
top (adj)	/'tɒp/
maybe (adv)	/'meɪbi:/
online (adv)	/'ɒn'lain/
outside (adv)	/'aʊt'saɪd/
well (adv)	/'wel/
every (determiner)	/'evri/
car (n)	/'kɑ:/
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/
clubbing (n)	/'klʌbɪŋ/

in lega
bello/a
blu
fare un cerchio intorno
completare
barrare
diverso/a
stupendo/a
grande
forte, a volume alto
nuovo/a
decente
piccolo/a
sportivo/a
terribile
massimo/a
forse
in linea
fuori
bene
ogni
macchina
patate fritte
cioccolato
uscire; andare in discoteca

He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with **alloy** wheels.
She's **beautiful** but my parents don't like her.
My girlfriend drives a **blue** car called Fred.
Circle the verb "be".
Complete the sentence above.
Cross out your surname.
Do you agree that men and women are very **different**?
Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is **great**.
The woman takes a **large** suitcase and a small suitcase.
He hates **loud** music.
She orders a **new** sofa.
"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's **OK**."
The woman takes a large suitcase and a **small** suitcase.
I'm not very **sporty** but I like dancing.
I think the Rolling Stones are **terrible**.
The car has a **top** speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
My wife has forty pairs of shoes. **Maybe** fifty.
Do you and your friends chat **online**?
Jack likes being **outside**.
Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very **well**.
My husband goes to the pub **every** weekend.
We have two **cars** – a VW Golf and a blue **car** called Fred!
He orders steak and **chips**.
Do you think about **chocolate** all the time?
Layla loves **clubbing**.

cooking (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/	cucinare	She doesn't like cooking .
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	dessert	He orders a chocolate dessert .
fitness (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs/	fitness; forma fisica	Jack really likes sport and fitness .
flying (n)	/ˈflaɪŋ/	volare	Do you like flying ?
friend (n)	/frend/	amico/a	Do you and your friends chat online?
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜ:l,frend/	fidanzata	My brother has a girlfriend .
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	palestra	Do you like going to the gym ?
handbag (n)	/ˈhænd,bæg/	borsetta	She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a handbag .
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz	Her favourite kind of music is jazz .
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/	jeans	He goes to Gap and buys one pair of jeans .
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/	jogging	Jack likes jogging .
life (n)	/laɪf/	vita	I'm number 3 in my husband's life !
lipstick (n)	/ˈlɪpstɪk/	rossetto	She buys three pairs of shoes and lipstick .
man (plural men) (n)	/mæn/	uomo (uomini)	Do you think that men and women are different?
match (v)	/mætʃ/	abbinare	Match the object and subject pronouns.
money (n)	/ˈmʌni/	soldi	Layla loves spending money .
perfume (n)	/ˈpɜ:fju:m/	profumo	She buys lipstick, two tops, perfume and a bag.
photo (n)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	foto	My name's Cathy and that's me in the photo .
pop music (n)	/ˈpɒp ˌmju:zɪk/	musica pop	I don't like pop music . Do you like it?
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	ristorante	What do they order in the restaurant ?
rock concert (n)	/rɒk ˌkɒnsə:t/	concerto rock	Jack doesn't like going to rock concerts .
salad (n)	/ˈsæləd/	insalata	She orders salad and doesn't order a dessert.
saxophone (n)	/ˈsæksəfəʊn/	sassofono	Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very well.
Scorpio (n)	/ˈskɔ:piəʊ/	scorpione	Cathy is a Scorpio and she's single.
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/	scarpe	I have four pairs of shoes . My wife has forty, maybe fifty.
shopping (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	shopping	Layla loves shopping .
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	centro commerciale	Gap is a shop in the shopping centre .
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	doccia	Do you sing in the shower ?
speed (n)	/spi:d/	velocità	The car has a top speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
suitcase (n)	/ˈsu:tkeɪs/	valigia	The woman takes a large suitcase and a small suitcase .
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˈsʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	occhiali da sole	The man takes a pair of sunglasses and a mobile phone.
tick (v)	/tɪk/	fare una crocetta	Tick the sentence.

top (n)	/tɒp/
town (n)	/taʊn/
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/
washing up (n)	/ˌwɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/
weekend (n)	/ˌwi:k'end/
wheel (n)	/'wi:l/
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aʊt/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drink (v)	/'drɪŋk/
jog (v)	/'dʒɒg/
listen (to) (v)	/'lɪs(ə)n '(tu:)/
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/
read (v)	/'ri:d/
shop (v)	/'ʃɒp/
sing (v)	/'sɪŋ/
speak (v)	/'spi:k/
spend (v)	/'spend/
study (v)	/'stʌdi/
think (about) (v)	/'θɪŋk (ə'baʊt)/
travel (v)	/'trævl/
go on holiday	/'gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
go shopping	/'gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
at home	/ət 'həʊm/
all kinds of	/'ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/
lots of ...	/'lɒts əv/
a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/'ə peər əv 'dʒi:mz/'ʃu:z/ 'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
It takes (six minutes/ three hours etc)	/'ɪt ˌteɪks ('sɪks mɪnɪts/'θri: aʊəz/

top	città
sottolineare	bucato
acqua	fine settimana
ruota	uscire a mangiare
uscire a mangiare	chattare
chattare	ballare
ballare	bere
bere	fare jogging; correre
fare jogging; correre	ascoltare
ascoltare	ordinare
ordinare	leggere
leggere	fare le compere
fare le compere	cantare
cantare	parlare
parlare	spendere
spendere	studiare
studiare	pensare (a)
pensare (a)	viaggiare
viaggiare	andare in vacanza
andare in vacanza	fare lo shopping; fare le compere
fare lo shopping; fare le compere	a casa
a casa	tutti i tipi di
tutti i tipi di	multi/e
multi/e	un paio di jeans / scarpe / occhiali da sole
un paio di jeans / scarpe / occhiali da sole	ci vuole / ci vogliono (sei minuti / tre ore ecc.)
ci vuole / ci vogliono (sei minuti / tre ore ecc.)	

She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two **tops**.
Jack hates **towns** and cities.
Underline your first name.
I don't like doing the **washing up**.
Jack loves **water** and really likes being outside.
My husband goes to the pub every **weekend**.
The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy **wheels**.
If you **eat out**, you eat in a restaurant.
Do you and your friends **chat** online?
Cathy's not very sporty but she likes **dancing**.
Do you like **drinking** beer?
I think Jack likes **jogging**.
I **listen to** all kinds of music.
She **orders** salad.
I like **reading** magazines but not books.
I **shop** every weekend.
Do you like **singing** in the shower?
Do you **speak** Spanish?
Layla loves **spending** money.
She **studies** a lot and works hard.
Do you **think about** chocolate all the time?
When you **travel** somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.
A man and a woman **go on holiday** together but take different things.
Do you like **going shopping**?

We live **at home** with our parents.
I listen to **all kinds of** music, but my favourite is jazz.
Cathy has **lots of** good friends.
My wife has forty **pairs of shoes**, maybe fifty.

It takes six minutes for the man to buy a pair of jeans.

EXPRESSING OPINIONS

I agree./I don't agree.	/aɪ ə'gri:/ /aɪ ,dəʊnt ə'gri:/	Sono d'accordo. / Non sono d'accordo.	"I think Beyoncé's great." "I agree . I really like her."
I don't like ...	/aɪ 'dəʊnt ,laɪk/	Non mi piace / piacciono ...	I like being outside but I don't like towns and cities.
I don't mind ...	/aɪ ,dəʊnt 'maɪnd/	Non mi dispiace / dispiacciono ...	I like dancing and I don't mind loud music.
I hate ...	/aɪ 'heɪt/	Detesto ..	I hate doing housework and I don't like cooking.
I like ...	/aɪ 'laɪk/	Mi piace / piacciono ...	I like all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.
I love ...	/aɪ 'lʌv/	Adoro ...	"What do you think of Jude Law?" "I love him."
I prefer	/aɪ 'prɪ,fɜː/	Preferisco ...	Jude Law's OK but I prefer Leonardo DiCaprio.
I really like ...	/aɪ ,rɪəli 'laɪk/	Mi piace / piacciono davvero ...	"I think the Rolling Stones are great." "I agree. I really like them."
I think she's/he's great/ OK/terrible.	/aɪ ,θɪŋk ʃiːz/hiːz 'greɪt/əv'keɪ/ 'terəbl/	Secondo me è meraviglioso/a / decente / terribile.	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "I think he's OK ."
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt 'juː/	E tu? / E Lei?	Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. What about you?
What do you think of ...?	/ˌwɒt duː juː 'θɪŋk əv/	Che pensi / pensa di ...?	" What do you think of Eminem?" "I think he's great."

Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastico/a	Rona is my sister she's my best friend and she's fantastic .
good-looking (adj) (TS)	/gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	di bell'aspetto	Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very good-looking .
tall (adj) (TS)	/tɔːl/	alto/a	He's tall with dark hair.
Amazing! (interjection) (TS)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	Bellissimo/a!	"So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. Amazing! "
apostrophe (n)	/ə'pɒstrəfi/	apostrofo	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
best friend (n)	/best 'frend/	migliore amico/a	Rona's my best friend and she's fantastic.
capital letter (n)	/kæpɪt(ə)l 'letə/	lettera maiuscola	You use a capital letter to start a sentence.
comma (n)	/kɒmə/	virgola	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
contraction (n)	/kən'trækʃ(ə)n/	contrazione; elisione	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
full stop (n)	/fʊl 'stɒp/	punto	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.
headache (n)	/hed'eɪk/	malditesta	"What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a headache ."

item (n)	/ˈaɪtəm/	articolo, voce
list (n)	/lɪst/	elenco
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	latte
possession (n)	/pəˈzeʃ(ə)n/	possesto
profile (n)	/ˈpraʊfaɪl/	profilo
question (n)	/ˈkwɛstʃ(ə)n/	domanda
question mark (n)	/ˈkwɛstʃ(ə)n ˌmɑ:k/	punto interrogativo
sentence (n)	/ˈsentəns/	frase
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/	sito internet
meet (v)	/mi:t/	conoscere; incontrare
open (v)	/ˈəʊpən/	aprire
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	rilassare
separate (v)	/ˈsepəreɪt/	separare, dividere
start (v)	/stɑ:t/	iniziare
use (v)	/ju:z/	usare
at the end of	/ət ði: ˈend əv/	alla fine di
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/hi:/ʃi: lʊksˈnɪs/	Lui / Lei ha un bell'aspetto.
spend time (with sb)	/spend ˈtaɪm (wɪð ˌsʌmbɒdi)/	passare il tempo (con qualcuno)

You use a comma (,) to separate **items** in a list.
 You use a comma (,) to separate items in a **list**.
Milk is my favourite drink.
 You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for **possession**.
 The **profile** of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.
 You use a question mark at the end of a **question**.
 You use a **question mark** at the end of a question.
 You use a full stop (.) at the end of a **sentence**.
 Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" **website**.
 She doesn't have a lot of time to **meet** new people.
Open your bag, please, sir.
 Rona works hard but also likes **relaxing**.
 You use a comma (,) to **separate** items in a list.
 You use a capital letter to **start** a sentence.
 You **use** a question mark at the end of a question.
 You use a question mark **at the end of** a question.
 Rona thinks that Ben **looks nice**.
 My father is also my friend. I love **spending time with him**.

Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/ɪmˈpɔ:t(ə)nt/	importante
perfect (adj)	/ˈpɜ:fekt/	perfetto/a
tired (adj)	/ˈtaɪəd/	stanco/a
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	più tardi
before (conj)	/bɪˈfɔ:/	prima
airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	aeroporto
bill (n)	/bɪl/	conto
body (n)	/ˈbɒdi/	corpo
bottle (n)	/ˈbɒt(ə)l/	bottiglia
brain (n)	/breɪn/	cervello; testa

Breakfast is an **important** meal.
 Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is **perfect**.
 After midday your brain gets **tired**.
Later, she watches soaps on TV.
 Your body needs time to digest **before** you go to bed.
 How much is it to the **airport**?
 Can I have the **bill**, please?
 Go to bed early – your **body** likes seven or eight hours sleep.
 How much is a **bottle** of champagne?
 Your **brain** gets tired after midday.

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	colazione
champagne (n)	/ˈʃæmpəɪn/	champagne
clothes (n pl)	/ˈkləʊðz/	vestiti
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	cocktail
day (n)	/deɪ/	giorno
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	cena
energy (n)	/ˈenədʒi/	energia
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪˈdiː (aɪˈdentəti ˌkɑːd/	carta d'identità
lunch (n)	/ˈlʌntʃ/	pranzo
midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/	mezzogiorno
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	mattina
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	giornale
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsiːt/	ricevuta
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæŋ(d)wɪdʒ/	tramezzino
sleep (n)	/sliːp/	sonno
soap (n)	/səʊp/	soap opera
sun (n)	/sʌn/	sole
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/	biglietto
time (n)	/taɪm/	tempo
train station (n)	/ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃən/	stazione ferroviaria
wine (n)	/waɪn/	vino
get up (phr v)	/ˌget ˈʌp/	alzarsi
stay in (phr v)	/ˌsteɪ ˈɪn/	rimanere a casa
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/	svegliarsi
digest (v)	/daɪˈdʒest/	digerire
need (v)	/niːd/	avere bisogno
wear (v)	/weə/	indossare
Can I have ...?	/ˌkæn aɪ ˈhæv/	Posso avere ... ?
do exercise	/ˌduː ˈeksəsaɪz/	fare ginnastica
egg and bacon	/ˌeg ən ˈbeɪkən/	uova e pancetta
Excuse me!	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/	Scusa! / Mi scusi!
How much is ...?	/haʊ ˈmʌtʃ ɪz/	Quanto costa / costano ...?

Breakfast is an important meal.
How much is a bottle of **champagne**?
Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G **clothes**.
Do you like drinking **cocktails**?
Is dinner the big meal of the **day** for you?
Don't have **dinner** too late.
You have a lot of **energy** in the morning.
"Can I see your **ID**?" "**ID**?" "**Identity card**."
Don't eat a big **lunch**. A sandwich is perfect.
After **midday** your brain gets tired.
You have a lot of energy in the **morning**.
Do you read the **newspaper** at weekends?
Can I have a **receipt**, please?
Don't eat a big lunch. A **sandwich** is perfect.
Your body likes seven or eight hours **sleep**.
On Sunday she watches **soaps** on TV.
At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the **sun**.
Can I have two **tickets** for the cinema?
Your body needs **time** to digest before you go to bed.
How much is it to the **train station**?
How much is a bottle of **wine**?
What time do you **get up** in the morning?
If you **stay in**, you stay at home and don't go out.
I **wake up** early at about 6.30 am.
Your body needs time to **digest** before you go to bed.
Your body **needs** time to digest before you go to bed.
What sort of clothes do you like **wearing**?
Can I have a ticket, please?
I **do exercise** before breakfast.
On Sunday she has **egg and bacon** for breakfast.
"**Excuse me!**" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"
How much is a bottle of wine?

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndeɪ/	lunedì
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/	martedì
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdeɪ/	mercoledì
Thursday (n)	/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/	giovedì
Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/	venerdì
Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədeɪ/	sabato
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndeɪ/	domenica

Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

PHRASES WITH “HAVE” AND “GO”

have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv ˈbrekfəst/lʌtʃ/ˈdɪnə/	fare colazione / pranzare / cenare
have a shower	/hæv ə ˈʃaʊə/	fare la doccia
go home	/gəʊ ˈhəʊm/	andare a casa
go on the Internet	/gəʊ ɒn ðiː ˈɪntənət/	andare in internet
go to work	/gəʊ tə ˈwɜːk/	andare al lavoro

What time do you **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**?
 Do you **have a shower** in the morning?
 What time do you **go home** from school?
 Do you **go on the Internet** after school?
 What time do your parents **go to work**?

TIME

What time is it?	/wɒt ˈtaɪm ɪz ɪt/	Che ora è / ore sono?
eight/nine etc o'clock	/eɪt/ˈnaɪn əˈklɒk/	otto / nove in punto
quarter past three/four etc	/ˈkwɔːtə ˈtə ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/	le tre / quattro e un quarto
quarter to five/six etc	/ˈkwɔːtə ˈtə ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/	le cinque / sei meno un quarto
half past one/two etc	/hɑːf ˈpɑːst ˈwʌn/ˈtuː/	l'una / le due e mezza
midday	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/	mezzogiorno
midnight	/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/	mezzanotte

“**What time is it?**” “It’s seven o’clock.”
 It’s **eight o’clock**.
 It’s **quarter past four**.
 It’s **quarter to seven**.
 It’s **half past three**.
 It’s **midday**.
 It’s **midnight**.

Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kloʊzd/	chiuso/a
colourful (adj)	/ˈkʌləf(ə)l/	colorato/a

I’m sorry, we’re **closed** on Sunday.
 People wear **colourful** costumes during the Rio carnival.

famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/
fun (adj) (TS)	/fʌn/
international (adj)	/ɪntəˈnæʃ(ə)nəl/
leap year (n)	/liːpjɪə/
other (adj)	ˈʌðə/
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/
also (adv)	ˈɔːlsəʊ/
alcohol (n)	ˈælkəhɒl/
bank (n)	/bæŋk/
bar (n)	/bɑː/
carnival (n) (TS)	ˈkɑːnɪv(ə)l/
chicken (n)	ˈtʃɪkɪn/
costume (n)	ˈkɒstjʊm/
dancing (n)	ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/
date (n)	/deɪt/
drumming (n)	ˈdrʌmɪŋ/
evening (n)	ˈiːvɪŋ/
festival (n)	ˈfestɪv(ə)l/
fireworks (n pl)	ˈfaɪəwɜːks/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/
golf (n)	ˈgɒlf/
grand champion (n)	ˌgrænd ˈtʃæmpiən/
litre (n)	/liːtə/
meat (n)	/miːt/
model (n)	ˈmɒd(ə)l/
parade (n)	/pəˈreɪd/
park (n)	/pɑːk/
party (n)	ˈpɑːti/
polo (n)	ˈpəʊləʊ/
post office (n)	ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	ˈpɪdʒɑːməz/
racing driver (n)	ˈreɪsɪŋ ˌdraɪvə/
roast dinner (n)	ˌrəʊst ˈdɪnə/

famoso/a
divertente
internazionale
anno bisestile
altro/a
tradizionale
anche
bevanda alcolica
banca
bar
carnevale
pollo
costume
ballare
data
tamburi
sera
festival
fuochi artificiali
pesce
golf
grande campione
litro
carne
modello
parata
parco
festa
polo
ufficio postale
pigiama
pilota automobilistico
cena con grigliata

Jodie Kidd is a **famous** international model.
Carnival is **fun** and the music is fantastic.
She's a famous **international** model.
In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.
He lives with thirty **other** wrestlers.
People wear **traditional** clothes during the Oktoberfest.
She likes polo and golf and **also** goes riding every day.
She doesn't usually drink **alcohol**.
What time does the **bank** close?
What time does the **bar** open?
"Are you going to **carnival** this year?" "Of course. I go every year."
Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and **chickens**.
People wear colourful **costumes** during the Rio carnival.
There's loud music and **dancing** at the Rio Carnival.
What **dates** are important in your country?
There's loud music, dancing and **drumming** at the Rio Carnival.
In the **evening** I usually go out to a restaurant.
San Fermin is a famous **festival** in Spain.
There are **fireworks** in the park and dancing in the streets.
Do you prefer **fish** or meat?
Jodie likes sports, especially polo and **golf**.
Asashoryu is a **grand champion** of sumo wrestling.
The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million **litres** of beer.
Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
Jodie Kidd is a famous international **model**.
70,000 people watch **parades** in the Sambadrome.
There are fireworks in the **park** during the San Fermin festival.
There are **parties** all night during San Fermin.
Polo is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.
What time does the **post office** close?
I sometimes wear **pyjamas** in bed.
She's also a Maserati **racing driver**.
A **roast dinner** is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.

school (n)	/sku:l/
street (n)	/stri:t/
sumo wrestling (n)	/su:məʊ ˌreslɪŋ/
supermarket (n)	/su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt/
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
vegetables (n pl)	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/
wrestler (n)	/ˈreslə/
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈɒn fɔ:/
close (v)	/kləʊz/
end (v)	/end/
happen (v)	/ˈhæpən/
train (v)	/treɪn/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/
a lot of	/ə ˈlɒt əv/
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə ˈwɜ:k/
go riding	/gəʊ ˈraɪdɪŋ/
have a nap	/hæv ə ˈnæp/
in the country	/ɪn ðə ˈkʌntri/
take place	/teɪk ˈpleɪs/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ˈɔ:lweɪz/
ever (adv)	/ˈevə/
hardly ever	/ˈhɑ:dli ˈevə/
never (adv)	/ˈnevə/
often (adv)	/ˈɒf(ə)n/
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
usually (adv)	/ˈju:ʒuəli/

scuola
strada
sumo (giapponese)
supermercato
allenamento
verdura
visitatore
lottatore
durare
chiudere
finire
avvenire; succedere
allenarsi
visitare
pesare
molto/a
fare una passeggiata
andare a cavallo
fare un pisolino
in campagna
avere luogo

sempre
mai
quasi mai
mai
spesso
talvolta
normalmente

Do you like going to **school**?

There is dancing in the **streets** during the San Fermin festival.

Asashoryu is a grand champion of **sumo wrestling**.

Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the **supermarket's** closed.

After **training**, I always drink a lot of water.

For lunch, I have meat, fish and **vegetables**.

There are seven million **visitors** to the Oktoberfest.

He lives in Tokyo with thirty other **wrestlers**.

The Oktoberfest **goes on for** two weeks.

Bling Jewellers **closes** at 5.30.

The Rio Carnival **ends** on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).

What **happens** on 1st January in your country?

Asashoryu **trains** for two hours every morning.

Jodie often **visits** her parents in Barbados.

He **weighs** 140 kilogrammes.

After training, he always drinks **a lot of** water.

I sometimes **go for a walk** in the afternoon.

Jodie **goes riding** every day.

He sometimes **has a nap** in the afternoon.

She lives **in the country** with her animals.

Where does San Fermin **take place**?

I **always** wake up before 7 a.m.

Do you **ever** walk to school?

She **hardly ever** goes to the gym.

He **never** has breakfast.

She **often** visits her parents.

I **sometimes** have a nap or I **sometimes** go for a walk.

In the evening, I **usually** go out to a restaurant.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	/dʒænjuəri/	gennaio
February (n)	/februəri/	febbraio
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/	marzo
April (n)	/eɪprəl/	aprile
May (n)	/meɪ/	maggio
June (n)	/dʒu:n/	giugno
July (n)	/dʒʊ'laɪ/	luglio
August (n)	/ɔ:gəst/	agosto
September (n)	/septembə/	settembre
October (n)	/ɒktəʊbə/	ottobre
November (n)	/nəʊ'vembə/	novembre
December (n)	/dɪ'sembə/	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.

PHRASES WITH “MAKE” AND “DO”

do (your) homework	/du: jə 'həʊmwɜ:k/	fare (i propri) compiti
do the ironing	/du: ði: 'aɪəniŋ/	stirare
do the shopping	/du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	fare le compere
do the washing	/du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ/	fare il bucato
do the washing up	/du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	lavare i piatti
make a lot of noise	/meɪk ə ,lɒt əv 'nɔɪz/	fare molto rumore
make dinner	/meɪk 'dɪnə/	fare la cena
make long phone calls	/meɪk lɒŋ 'fəʊn kɔ:lz/	fare lunghe telefonate
make my bed	/meɪk maɪ 'bed/	fare il mio letto
make the decisions	/meɪk ðə dɪ'sɪz(ə)nz/	prendere le decisioni

What time do you **do your homework**?
 I usually **do the ironing** at the weekend.
 We **do the shopping** at the weekend.
 What day of the week do you **do the washing**?
 Who **does the washing up** in your family?
 I don't like people who **make a lot of noise**.
 My father usually **makes dinner** at 7 p.m.

She always **makes long phone calls** to her boyfriend.
 I wake up before 7 a.m., **make my bed** and listen to reggae.
 Who **makes the important decisions** in your family?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend /five o'clock etc	/ət 'neɪt/ðə 'wi:kend/,faɪv ə'klɒk/	la notte / il fine settimana / alla cinque ecc.	What do you usually do at the weekend ?
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə 'mɔ:ɪniŋ/ðə 'sprɪŋ/dʒu:n/	la mattina / in primavera / giugno ecc.	In the evening he usually goes out to a restaurant.
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 st May etc	/ɒn 'sʌndeɪ/,fraɪdeɪ 'naɪt/,fɜ:st əv 'meɪ/	domenica / venerdì notte / il primo maggio ecc.	We always go to a party on 31st December .

SEASONS

autumn (n)	/ˈɔːtəm/	autunno	We go back to school in the autumn .
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	primavera	The days get longer in spring .
summer (n)	/ˈsʌmər/	estate	I like playing tennis in the summer .
winter (n)	/ˈwɪntər/	inverno	We sometimes go skiing in the winter .

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ago (adv)	/əˈɡəʊ/	fa	We went sailing a week ago .
alone (adj)	/əˈləʊn/	solo/a	They waited for the boat to return then realised they were alone .
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	freddo/a	The Californian ocean is cold .
enormous (adj)	/ɪˈnɔːməs/	enorme	They went fishing on an enormous lagoon called San Martina.
family-run (adj)	/ˈfæmliˌrʌn/	di famiglia	O'Neill is a family-run company.
grey (adj)	/ɡreɪ/	grigio/a	They realised it was a big grey shark.
local (adj)	/ləʊk(ə)l/	locale; del luogo	Grant's father became a local hero.
main (adj)	/meɪn/	principale	A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the main square.
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	terribile	When Grant saw <i>Jaws</i> he remembered the terrible experience.
terrified (adj)	/ˈterəfaɪd/	spaventato/a	They were terrified and nearly fell into the water.
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	caldo/a	Wetsuits keep you warm in cold water.
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	giovane	As a young man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.
again (adv)	/əˈɡeɪn/	di nuovo	The motor stopped and they couldn't start it again .
inside (adv)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	dentro	If you stay inside , you do not go out of a house or building.
nearly (adv)	/ˈnɪəli/	quasi; per poco	The boat rocked from side to side and they nearly fell into the water.
still (adv)	/stɪl/	ancora	Jack lost his eye in an accident but he still surfs today.
last (determiner)	/lɑːst/	ultimo/a	"When was the last time you went windsurfing?" " Last summer."
accident (n)	/ˈæksɪd(ə)nt/	incidente	He lost his eye in a surfing accident .
attack (n)	/əˈtæk/	assalto	Grant's family were terrified by the shark attack .
bath (n)	/bɑːθ/	bagno	The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of ice.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	spiaggia	He always went to the beach in his free time.
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	barca	The shark started knocking the boat .

clothing (n)	/ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/
exhibition (n)	/ˌeksɪˈbɪ(ə)n/
eye (n)	/aɪ/
fisherman (n)	/ˈfɪʃmən/
fishing boat (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌbəʊt/
foreigner (n) (PW)	/ˈfɔːrɪnə/
free time (n)	/ˈfriː ˈtaɪm/
go fishing (n)	/gəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
hero (n)	/ˈhɪərəʊ/
ice (n)	/aɪs/
lagoon (n)	/ləˈɡuːn/
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/
motor (n)	/ˈməʊtə/
motor boat (n)	/ˈməʊtə ˌbəʊt/
ocean (n)	/ˈəʊʃ(a)n/
port (n)	/pɔːt/
protective clothing (n)	/prəˈtektɪv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/
sports shop (n) (TS)	/spɔːts ʃɒp/
square (n)	/skweə/
story (n)	/ˈstɔːri/
surf-board (n)	/sɜːfˌbɔːd/
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/
wetsuit (n)	/ˈwetsuːt/
come along (phr v) (TS)	/kʌm əˈlɒŋ/
push away (phr v)	/pʊʃ əˈweɪ/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/
everybody (pron)	/ˈevri,bɒdi/
catch (v)	/kætʃ/
demonstrate (v)	/ˈdemən,streɪt/

indumenti
delfino
mostra
occhio
pescatore
barca da pesca
straniero/a
tempo libero
andare a pesca
eroe
ghiaccio
laguna
mostro
motore
motoscafo
oceano
porto
indumenti protettivi
squalo
negozio di articoli sportivi
piazza
storia
tavola da surf
teatro
tuta da sub
passare
allontanare
vicino (a)
nessuno
tutti
prendere; catturare
mettere in mostra

Wetsuits are protective **clothing** for cold water.
A **dolphin** is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.
He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat **exhibitions**.
Jack lost his **eye** in a surfing accident.
A local **fisherman** caught the shark.
Eventually people in a **fishing boat** heard them.
When was the first time you spoke to a **foreigner**?
He always went to the beach in his **free time**.
One day they **went fishing** on an enormous lagoon.
His father became a local **hero**.
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of **ice**.
One day they went fishing on an enormous **lagoon**.
Everybody came to see the **monster** and took pictures of it.
The **motor** stopped and they couldn't start it again.
They went fishing in a small **motor boat**.
The Californian **ocean** is cold.
Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to **port**.
Wetsuits are **protective clothing** for cold water.
The **shark** started knocking the boat.
I'm from a new **sports shop**. Can I ask you some questions about water sports?
The fisherman put the shark in the main **square**.
Everybody in the town heard about their **story**.
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold **surf-boards** and wetsuits.
"Do you ever go to the **theatre**?" "Yes, I do."
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and **wetsuits**.
Come along to our shop some time.
Grant's father tried to **push** the shark **away**.
Something moved **near** them under the water.
They shouted but **nobody** heard them.
Everybody came to see the monster.
A local fisherman **caught** the shark.
He **demonstrated** his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.

enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
fall (v)	/fɔ:l/
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/
hear (v)	/hɪə/
hold (v)	/həʊld/
knock (v)	/nɒk/
lose (v)	/lu:z/
move (v)	/mu:v/
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tu:)/
realise (v)	/rɪə,laɪz/
remember (v)	/rɪ'membə/
return (v)	/rɪ'tɜ:n/
rock (v)	/rɒk/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
stay (v)	/steɪ/
stop (v)	/stɒp/
surf (v)	/sɜ:f/
wait (v)	/weɪt/
want (v)	/wɒnt/
find a way	/,faɪnd ə 'weɪ/
from side to side	/frəm ,saɪd tə 'saɪd/
a long time ago (TS)	/ə ,lɒŋ taɪm ə'gəʊ/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l əv/

WATER SPORTS

diving (n)	/ˈdaɪvɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
kite surfing (n)	/kaɪt ,sɜ:fɪŋ/
sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/

piacere
cadere
finire
ascoltare
tenere, reggere
urtare, battere
perdere
muoversi
indicare
rendersi conto
ricordare
ritornare
agitare(si)
gridare
essere seduti
stare
arrestarsi
fare surf
attendere
volere
trovare un modo
da una parte all'altra
molto tempo fa

in mezzo a

nuoto subacqueo
pesca
kite surfing (surf con un aquilone-vela)
velismo

Grant didn't **enjoy** the film *Jaws*.
They nearly **fell** into the water.
When they **finished** diving, there was no boat.
They shouted but nobody **heard** them.
Grant's mother **held** him and his brother.
The shark started **knocking** the boat.
Jack **lost** an eye in a surfing accident.
Something **moved** in the water near the boat.
When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack **pointed to** his children.
They waited for the boat to return but then **realised** they were alone.
When Grant saw *Jaws* he **remembered** the terrible experience.
The man and the woman didn't **return** to the boat.
The shark knocked the boat and it started **rocking** from side to side.
They **shouted** but nobody heard them.
The children wore wetsuits and **sat** in a bath of ice.
Jack wanted to find a way to **stay** warm in the water.
The motor **stopped** and they couldn't start it again.
He loved **surfing** but the Californian ocean was cold.
They **waited** and **waited** for the boat to return.
Jack **wanted** to find a way to stay warm in the water.
Jack wanted to **find a way** to stay warm in the water.
The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking **from side to side**.
"When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. **A long time ago**."

The boat stopped **in the middle of** the ocean and everybody went diving.

The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went **diving**.
When was the last time you went **fishing**?
Do you ever go **kite surfing**?

We go **sailing** at the weekend.

scuba diving (n)	/ˈskuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/	scuba diving (nuoto subacqueo con respiratore)	One day they went scuba diving with twenty other people.
surfing (n)	/sɜːfɪŋ/	surf	Jack loves surfing .
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪnd,sɜːfɪŋ/	windsurf	Windsurfing is an exciting sport.

WEATHER

What's the weather like?	/ˌwðts ðə ˈweðə ˌlaɪk/	Che tempo fa?	" What's the weather like? " "It's raining."
cloudy (adj)	/ˈklaʊdi/	nuvoloso/a	It's cloudy .
foggy (adj)	/ˈfɒgi/	nebbioso/a	It's foggy .
rain (v)	/reɪn/	piovere	It's raining .
snow (v)	/snəʊ/	nevicare	It's snowing .
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	soleggiato/a	It's sunny .
windy (adj)	/ˈwɪndi/	ventoso/a	It's windy .

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fast (adj)	/faːst/	veloce	Do you feel frightened in a fast car?
hungry (adj)	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	avere fame	"I'm hungry ." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"
incredible (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈkredəb(ə)l/	incredibile	Well, that's an incredible story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.
interested (in) (adj)	/ɪntərəstɪd(ɪn)/	interessato/a (a)	Were the sharks interested in Debra?
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/	bello/a	"Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's lovely to be here."
lucky (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌki/	fortunato/a	"The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are lucky ."
popular (adj) (TS)	/ˈpɒpjələ/	amato/a; popolare	We have the popular TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.
private (adj)	/praɪvət/	riservato/a	She was very private and never spoke about her love affairs.
real (adj)	/riəl/	vero/a	Garbo's real name was Greta Gustafsson.
remaining (adj)	/rɪˈmeɪnɪŋ/	rimanente	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/	serio/a	Garbo had several serious relationships.
thirsty (adj)	/θɜːsti/	avere sete	"I'm thirsty ." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l/	tipico/a	She was not a typical Hollywood star.
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/wʌndəf(ə)l/	magnifico/a	The rooms are wonderful at the Hurricane Hotel.

unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌn'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nətli/	purtroppo
several (determiner)	/sevrəl/	vario/a
advertisement (n)	/æd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/	pubblicità
area (n)	/eəriə/	zona
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	bebè, neonato
citizen (n)	/sɪtɪz(ə)n/	cittadino/a
edition (n) (TS)	/ɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n/	edizione
editor (n)	/edɪtə/	direttore (di redazione)
exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/	esame
film director (n)	/fɪlm də'rektə/	regista
future (n)	/fju:tʃə/	futuro
inspiration (n) (TS)	/ɪnspə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	ispirazione
instructor (n) (TS)	/ɪn'strʌktə/	istruttore
interview (n)	/ɪntə'vjʊ:/	intervista
journey (n)	/dʒɜ:ni/	viaggio
line (n)	/laɪn/	frase
love affair (n)	/lʌv ə'feə/	storia d'amore
lunchtime (n)	/lʌntʃtaɪm/	ora di pranzo
modern art (n)	/mɒd(ə)n 'ɑ:t/	arte moderna
motorway (n) (TS)	/məʊtəweɪ/	autostrada, superstrada
nomination (n)	/nɒmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	nominazione
part (n)	/pɑ:t/	ruolo
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	aereo
presenter (n) (TS)	/prɪ'zentə/	presentatore
primary school (n)	/praɪməri ,sku:l/	scuola elementare
race (n)	/reɪs/	corsa
relationship (n)	/rɪ'reɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	relazione
rowing (n)	/rəʊɪŋ/	canottaggio
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	barca
snack (n)	/snæk/	spuntino
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	serpente
spider (n)	/spaɪdə/	ragno

“How long did you stay?” “Just two weeks, **unfortunately.**”
 She had **several** serious relationships.
 She worked as a model for newspaper **advertisements.**
 “What did you do all day?” “We visited the **area.**”
 How do you feel when you see a **baby**?
 She moved to Hollywood and became an American **citizen.**
 Welcome to this week’s **edition** of *Heroes*.
 The **editor** of *The Times* wrote, “The winner of the race is the girl who came last.”
 “How do you feel in an **exam**?” “Really nervous.”
 Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish **film director.**
 Are you worried about your **future**?
 Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an **inspiration.**
 Lottie met a nice windsurfing **instructor.**
 Garbo didn’t give **interviews** to the press.
 Debra’s **journey** took 113 days.
 Garbo’s most famous **line** was: “I want to be alone.”
 She never spoke about her **love affairs.**
 I’m hungry. Is it **lunchtime**?
 Are you interested in **modern art**?
 There’s a good **motorway** from Malaga to Tarifa.
 Garbo got four Academy Award **nominations.**
 Stiller gave her a **part** in one of his films.
 Do you feel nervous in a **plane**?
 We have the popular TV **presenter**, Nelly B, in the studio.
 Did you go to **primary school** near here?
 For most people Debra was the hero of the **race.**
 Garbo had several serious **relationships.**
 They entered a 3,000-mile **rowing** race.
 Was Debra worried about big **ships**?
 If you’re hungry, have a **snack.**
 I’m frightened of **snakes.**
 A **spider** is a large insect with eight legs.

star (n)	/stɑː/	stella; star
team (n)	/tiːm/	squadra
the press (n)	/ðə 'pres/	la stampa
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/	vincitore / vincitrice

across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/	attraverso
arrive (v)	/əˈraɪv/	arrivare
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	cambiare
continue (v)	/kən'tɪnjuː/	continuare
decide (v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	decidere
enter (a race) (v)	/entə (a reɪs)/	appuntarsi
leave (v)	/liːv/	ritirarsi

move (to) (v)	/muːv (tuː)/	trasferirsi
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	andare in pensione
row (v)	/raʊ/	remare
at sea	/ət 'siː/	in mare
come last	/ˌkʌm 'lɑːst/	arrivare ultimi

fall in love	/fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	innamorarsi
get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔːst/	divorziare
get married	/get 'mæɪrɪd/	sposarsi
Let's have ...	/lets 'hæv/	Prendiamoci ...
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/	le montagne
move house	/muːv 'haʊs/	cambiare casa
Welcome to ... (TS)	/welkəm tuː/	Benvenuto/a a ...
Why don't you ...?	/waɪ 'daʊnt juː/	Perché non ... ?

FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	arrabbiato/a
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/	annoiato/a
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	imbarazzato/a
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	eccitato/a

She was a Hollywood **star** in the 1920s and 1930s.

Thirty five **teams** took part in the race.

She didn't give interviews to **the press**.

Debra wasn't the **winner** but for many people she was the hero of the race.

They entered a rowing race **across** the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.

Debra **arrived** in Barbados several days after the winning team.

She moved to New York and **changed** her name to Harriet Brown.

Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to **continue**.

Debra didn't want to stop the race and **decided** to continue.

They **entered** a rowing **race** across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.

After two weeks Andrew **left** the race because he was frightened of the ocean.

When she was thirty-six she **moved to** New York.

Garbo **retired** at the age of thirty-six.

Debra **rowed** the remaining 2,290 miles alone.

Debra spent 113 days alone **at sea**.

Although she **came last**, many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.

Many people **fell in love** with Garbo.

How many people do you know who have **got divorced**?

Would you like to **get married**?

"I'm thirsty." "**Let's have** a cup of tea."

Do you prefer the beach or **the mountains**?

Did you **move house** when you were a child?

Welcome to this week's edition of *Heroes*.

"I'm bored." "**Why don't you** read a book?"

I'm never **angry** with my friends.

If you're **bored**, read a book.

Debra wasn't **embarrassed** about coming last.

Do you feel **excited** in a fast car?

frightened (adj)	/fraɪt(ə)nd/	spaventato/a
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	felice
nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	agitato/a
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'li:vɪd/	sollevato/a
sad (adj)	/sæd/	triste
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	preoccupato/a

Andrew was **frightened** of the ocean.
 She was **happy** about finishing the race.
 Do you feel **nervous** in exams?
 She was **relieved** when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.
 Why do you feel so **sad**?
 Are you **worried** about the future?

Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'eɪtɪv/	creativo/a
free (adj)	/friː/	gratis
memorable (adj)	/mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/	memorable
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	povero/a
rich (adj)	/rɪtʃ/	ricco/a
sympathetic (adj)	/sɪmpə'θetɪk/	compassionevole
band (n)	/bænd/	complesso musicale, band
charity (n)	/tʃærəti/	carità
community work (n)	/kə'mju:nəti ,wɜːk/	lavoro sociale
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	concerto
dancing competition (n)	/dɑːnsɪŋ ,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/	gara di ballo
driving test (n)	/draɪvɪŋ ,test/	esame di guida
lifeguard (n)	/laɪfgɑːd/	bagnino
prize (n)	/praɪz/	premio
swim (n)	/swɪm/	nuotata
trainer (n)	/treɪnə/	allenatore
youth club (n)	/juːθ ,klʌb/	circolo giovanile
act (v)	/ækt/	recitare
break (v)	/breɪk/	rompere
organise (v)	/ɔːgənaɪz/	organizzare

Do you like doing **creative** things like painting and making music?
 I spoke to the band and they gave me two **free** tickets for their concert.
 What was a **memorable** day for you?
 Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the **poor** countries.
 Bono asked the world's **rich** countries to give money to the poor countries.
 People feel **sympathetic** and send money to UNICEF.
 I spoke to the **band** and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.
 Some actors and singers do work for **charity**.
Community work is work people do to help other people.
 Bono helped to organise the Live 8 **concerts**.
 We entered a **dancing competition** and won first prize.
 Dan was very happy when he passed his **driving test**.
 A **lifeguard** is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water.
 We entered a dancing competition and won first **prize**.
 David's **swim** took 10 hours and 30 minutes.
 Greg Whyte is David Walliams' **trainer**.
 A **youth club** is a place where young people go to do activities.
 Some actors and singers want to do more than **act** and sing.
 Jim was angry with Sue because she **broke** his camera.
 Bono helped to **organise** the Live 8 concerts.

Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/ˈkrɪst(ə)l/	di cristallo	There are 1,000 crystal chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪk'skluːsɪv/	esclusivo/a	Little Palm Island is an exclusive hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet.
luxury (adj)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	di lusso	There are 302 luxury rooms at the hotel.
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	pubblico/a	The public living room is 175 metres long.
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	semplice	The rooms are simple and spacious.
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	spazioso/a	A place that is spacious has a lot of room.
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)l/	tropicale	It's a tropical island 120 miles from Miami International Airport.
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/ˌwelɪˈkwɪpt/	ben equipaggiato/a	The rooms are beautiful and well-equipped .
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/	apparentemente	Apparently where you want to live depends on your star sign.
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/	immediatamente	I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone immediately .
alarm clock (n)	/əˈlɑːm ˌklɒk/	sveglia	Your alarm clock is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.
block of flats (n)	/ˌblɒk əv ˈflæts/	condominio	Would you like to live on the top floor of a block of flats ?
chandelier (n)	/ˌʃændəˈlɪə/	lampadario a corona	There are 1,000 crystal chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
coast (n)	/kəʊst/	costa	If you live on the coast , you live near the sea.
corner (n)	/ˈkɔːnə/	angolo	There's a lamp in the corner of the room.
employee (n)	/ɪmˈplɔɪiː, ˌemplɔɪiː/	dipendente	How many employees are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?
family life (n)	/ˈfæmli ˌlaɪf/	vita di famiglia	Relax and escape the stress of work and family life .
fitness centre (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌsentə/	palestra	There are two fitness centres and two swimming pools at the hotel.
floor (n)	/flɔː/	pavimento	There's a rug on the floor .
guest (n)	/gest/	ospite	Hotel guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
hairdryer (n)	/ˈheədraɪə/	fon	You use a hairdryer to dry your hair.
heating (n)	/ˈhiːtɪŋ/	riscaldamento	The room is cold because the heating doesn't work.
hill (n)	/hɪl/	collina	A hill is a piece of raised ground.
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	isola	Little Palm Island is the perfect place to relax.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	lago	You love water and want a house near a lake or river.
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪftaɪm/	(tutta la) vita	Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the holiday of a lifetime .

light (n)	/laɪt/
luxury (n)	/lʌkʃəri/
paradise (n)	/pærədaɪs/
peace (n)	/piːs/
place (n)	/pleɪs/
quiet (n) (TS)	/kwaɪət/
reception (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)n/
remote control (n)	/rɪˌməʊt kənˈtrəʊl/
river (n)	/rɪvə/
road (n)	/rəʊd/
seaplane (n)	/siːpleɪn/
service (n) (TS)	/sɜːvɪs/
shampoo (n)	/ʃæmˈpuː/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
spa (n)	/spɑː/
stress (n)	/stres/
suite (n)	/swɪt/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/
towel (n)	/taʊəl/
veranda (n)	/vəˈrændə/
village (n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
wall (n)	/wɔːl/
build (v)	/bɪld/
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/
cost (v)	/kɒst/
escape (v)	/ɪˈskeɪp/
help (v)	/help/
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/
It doesn't work.	/ɪt ˌdʌzənt ˈwɜːk/
There is/There are	/ðeər ɪz/ðeər ˈɑː/

luce
lusso
paradiso
pace
luogo
calma
reception
telecomando
fiume
strada
idrovolante a scafo
servizio
sciampo
sapone
bagno termale
stress
suite
piscina
asciugamano
veranda
paese
muro
costruire
scegliere
costare
fuggire
aiutare
rilassare
Non funziona.
C'è / Ci sono

I can't see – the **light** doesn't work.
 Enjoy the **luxury** of the Emirates Palace Hotel.
 Little Palm Island is a **paradise**.
 Enjoy the **peace** of Little Palm Island.
 They are perfect **places** to relax.
 Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and **quiet**.
Reception. Can I help you?
 The **remote control** is the thing you use to change channels on the TV.
 You love water and want a house near a lake or **river**.
 There isn't a **road** to the hotel – guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
 Hotel guests arrive by boat or **seaplane**.
 The Emirates Palace Hotel offers excellent **service**.
 You use **shampoo** to wash your hair.
 You use **soap** to wash your skin.
 You can relax on the veranda or visit the beautiful **spa**.
 Escape the **stress** of work and family life.
 A Grand **Suite** costs \$2,000 for one night.
 There are two fitness centres and two **swimming pools**.
 You use a **towel** to dry your hands or body.
 Relax on the **veranda**!
 They live in a small **village** in the country.
 There are some pictures on the **wall**.
 The hotel cost \$3 billion to **build**.
Choose between peace or luxury.
 The hotel **cost** \$3 billion to build.
Escape the stress of work and family life.
 Reception. Can I **help** you?
Relax on the veranda.
 "What's the problem with the TV?" "**It doesn't work.**"
There are 302 luxury rooms and 44 suites.

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/	poltrona
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/	bagno
bed (n)	/bed/	letto
bookcase (n)	/'bʊk,keɪs/	scaffale
carpet (n)	/'kɑ:pɪt/	tappeto
clock (n)	/'klɒk/	orologio
coffee table (n)	/'kɒfi ,teɪb(ə)l/	tavolino da salotto
cooker (n)	/'kʊkə/	fornello
cupboard (n)	/'kʌbəd/	armadio
curtains (n pl)	/'kɜ:tənz/	tende
cushion (n)	/'kʊʃ(ə)n/	cuscino
desk (n)	/desk/	scrivania
fridge (n)	/'frɪdʒ/	frigorifero
lamp (n)	/læmp/	lampada
mirror (n)	/'mɪrə/	specchio
picture (n)	/'pɪktʃə/	quadro
plant (n)	/plɑ:nt/	pianta
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/'plæzmə ti:'vi:/	televisione plasma
rug (n)	/rʌg/	tappeto
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	doccia
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/	sofà
washbasin (n)	/wɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/	lavandino

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/	accanto, vicino
in (prep)	/ɪn/	in
near (prep)	/nɪə/	vicino
on (prep)	/ɒn/	su

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/bɑ:θru:m/	bagno
bedroom (n)	/bedru:m/	camera da letto

An **armchair** is a large, comfortable chair that you sit in.
 There's a shower and a **bath** in the bathroom.
 The **bed** is really comfortable.
 There were lots of books on the **bookcase**.
 Is there a **carpet** in your bathroom?
 The **clock** on the wall said 4 o'clock.
 There's a magazine under the **coffee table**.
 There's an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.
 You can put your clothes in the **cupboard**.
 Close the **curtains** at night.
 There are three **cushions** on the sofa.
 You can sit at the **desk** and write postcards.
 Put the drinks in the **fridge** to keep them cold.
 There's a **lamp** in the corner of the room.
 You can look at yourself in the **mirror** on the wall.
 How many **pictures** are there on the wall?
 There's a **plant** next to the sofa.
 There's a 125-centimetre **plasma TV** in every room.
 There's a **rug** on the floor.
 There's a **shower** and a bath in the bathroom.
 There are three cushions on the **sofa**.
 Wash your hands in the **washbasin**.

I love water. I want a house **by** a river or lake.
 We live **in** a small village.
 If you live on the coast, you live **near** the sea.
 If you live **on** the coast, you live near the sea.

There aren't any towels in the **bathroom**.
 The **bedroom** is cold – the heating doesn't work.

kitchen (n) /kɪtʃən/
 living room (n) /lɪvɪŋ.ru:m/

cucina
 soggiorno

There's a fridge and a cooker in the **kitchen**.
 The public **living room** is 175 metres long.

Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj) /dɪ'lɪʃəs/
 healthy (adj) /'helθi/
 slim (adj) (TS) /slɪm/
 unhealthy (adj) /ʌn'helθi/
 slowly (adv) /sləʊli/
 birthday (n) /'bɜ:θdeɪ/
 business dinner (n) /'bɪznəs ,dɪnə/
 customer (n) /'kʌstəmə/
 diet (n) /daɪət/
 human body (n) /'hju:mən 'bɒdi/
 menu (n) /'menju:/

squisito/a
 sano/a
 snello/a
 malsano/a
 lentamente
 compleanno
 cena / pranzo di lavoro
 cliente
 dieta
 corpo umano
 menù

occasion (n) /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/
 pocket (n) (PW) /'pɒkɪt/
 rule (n) /ru:l/
 way (n) /weɪ/
 follow (v) /'fɒləʊ/
 imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/
 pay (v) /peɪ/
 be based on /bi 'beɪst ɒn/
 fall asleep (TS) /fɔ:l ə'sli:p/
 lose weight /lu:z 'weɪt/
 I'd like ... /aɪd 'laɪk/
 Would you like ...? /wʊd ju: 'laɪk/

occasione
 tasca
 regola
 modo
 seguire
 immaginare
 pagare
 basarsi su
 addormentarsi
 dimagrire
 Vorrei ...
 Desideri / Desidera ...

We had a **delicious** meal on my brother's 18th birthday.
 Eating fruit and vegetables is **healthy**.
 "How do you stay so **slim**?" "I follow the food combining rules."
 Eating too many chips is **unhealthy**.
 Can you speak more **slowly**, please?
 We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18th **birthday**.
 A **business dinner** is a meal that businessmen who work together have.
 What does the **customer** want to eat?
 Food-combining is a kind of **diet**.
 The **human body** digests different food in different ways.
 A **menu** is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.
 An **occasion** is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.
 How much money do you have in your **pocket**?
 On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple **rules**.
 The human body digests different food in different **ways**.
 You just need to **follow** three simple rules.
Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.
 The customer **pays** \$5 for the meal.
 "Food-combining" **is based on** the way we digest food.
 My grandmother **fell asleep** after two glasses of wine.
 Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and **lose weight**.
I'd like a chicken sandwich, please.
Would you like salt and pepper?

FOOD

apple (n)	/ˈæp(ə)l/	mela
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑ:nə/	banana
bean (n)	/bi:n/	fagiolo
bread (n)	/bred/	pane
brown bread (n)	/braʊn ˈbred/	pane nero
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/	burro
cake (n)	/keɪk/	dolce
carbohydrates (n pl)	/ˌkɑ:bəˈhaɪdreɪts/	carboidrati
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/	carota
cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/	cavolfiore
cereal (n)	/ˈsiəriəl/	cereale
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	formaggio
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	pollo
egg (n)	/eg/	uovo
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	pesce
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	frutta
fruit salad (n)	/fru:t ˈsæləd/	macedonia
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑ:lɪk/	aglio
grape (n)	/greɪp/	uva
lemon (n)	/ˈlemən/	limone
margarine (n)	/ˌmɑ:dʒəˈri:n/	margarina
mayonnaise (n)	/ˌmeɪəˈneɪz/	maionese
meat (n)	/mi:t/	carne
melon (n)	/ˈmelən/	melone
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃru:m/	fungo
mustard (n)	/ˈmʌstəd/	senape
olive oil (n)	/ˌɒlɪv ˈɔɪl/	olio d'oliva
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	cipolla
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	arancio
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	pasta
pear (n)	/peə/	pera

An **apple** is a hard round red or green fruit.

A **banana** is a long yellow fruit.

There are many different kinds of **beans** that are eaten as vegetables.

Do you prefer white **bread** or brown **bread**?

Brown bread is healthier than white bread.

Would you like **butter** or margarine with your bread?

A **cake** is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.

Bread, potatoes and cakes are all **carbohydrates**.

A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.

A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.

A **cereal** is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.

Cheese is a protein.

Chicken is a type of white meat.

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

Do you prefer **fish** or meat?

Strawberries and grapes are types of **fruit**.

A **fruit salad** is a dessert made from different types of fruit.

Garlic has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.

Grapes are small round purple or green fruits.

A **lemon** is a round yellow fruit.

Would you like butter or **margarine** with your bread?

Mayonnaise is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.

Do you prefer fish or **meat**?

A **melon** is a large round green or yellow fruit.

Mushrooms are small round grey vegetables.

Mustard is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.

Do you like cooking with **olive oil**?

A **onion** is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

A **pear** is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.

pepper (n)	/ˈpepə/	peperone; pepe
potato (n)	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	patata
protein (n)	/ˈprəʊtiːn/	proteina
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riso
salt (n)	/sɔːlt/	sale
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/	tramezzino
seafood (n)	/siːfuːd/	frutti di mare
strawberry (n)	/ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/	fragola
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑːtəʊ/	pomodoro
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəb(ə)l/	verdura
white bread (n)	/ˌwaɪt ˈbred/	pane bianco

DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca cola
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	latte
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	succo d'arancia
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	acqua

Sense 1: A **pepper** is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.

Sense 2: Would you like salt and **pepper** on your food?

Potatoes are carbohydrates.

Meat and fish are types of **protein**.

Rice is very popular in Chinese cooking.

Would you like **salt** and pepper on your food?

I usually have a **sandwich** for lunch.

Seafood consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.

A **strawberry** is a small round fruit.

A **tomato** is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.

Mushroom and beans are both types of **vegetable**.

Brown bread is healthier than **white bread**.

Coke is a very popular drink, especially with young people.

Cereals are usually eaten with **milk** for breakfast.

A glass of **orange juice**, please.

Drinking **water** is healthy.

Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/braɪt/	chiaro/a
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/	favoloso/a
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/	grasso/a
right (adj)	/raɪt/	vero/a
special (adj) (TS)	/ˈspeʃ(ə)l/	speciale
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	sbagliato/a
bird (n)	/bɜːd/	uccello
ceremony (n) (TS)	/ˈserəməni/	cerimonia
changing room (n) (TS)	/ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/	spogliatoio; camerino

I like **bright** colours – red, blue and green.

Win a **fabulous** prize!

We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting **fat**!

"She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's **right**."

Are you looking for anything **special**, Madam?

"He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's **wrong**."

"Are the **birds** singing outside?" "Yes, they are."

I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars **ceremony**.

"Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The **changing rooms** are over there."

fashion (n)	/fæʃ(ə)n/
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/fru:t ,dʒu:s/
hobby (n) (TS)	/hɒbi/
medium (n) (TS)	/mi:diəm/
photographer (n)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/
subscription (n)	/səb'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/
traffic (n)	/træfɪk/
window (n)	/wɪndəʊ/
stand up (phr v)	/stænd 'ʌp/
try on (phr v)	/traɪ 'ɒn/
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊt'saɪd/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
of your choice	/əv jɔ: 'tʃɔɪs/

moda
succo di frutta
hobby
taglia media
fotografo/a
abbonamento
traffico
finestra; finestrino
stare in piedi; alzarsi
provare
girare
al di fuori di; fuori da
cantare
di propria scelta

Milan is the **fashion** capital of the world.
 I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious **fruit juice**.
 Stuart says that clothes are his **hobby**.
 Do you have this dress in a **medium**?
 She's waving to the **photographers**.
 The third prize is a free year's **subscription** to IMAGE.
 "Is the **traffic** making a noise?" "No, it isn't."
 "Are you sitting next to a **window**?" "Yes, I am."
 "Is your teacher **standing up**?" "No, he isn't."
 "Can I **try it on**?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
 What's Charlize doing now? She's **turning around**. Hi Charlize!
 I'm Ross White and I'm standing **outside** the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.
 The birds are **singing** outside.
 The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop **of your choice**.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/
formal (adj)	/fɔ:m(ə)l/
accessories (n pl)	/ək'sesərɪz/
belt (n)	/belt/
boots (n pl)	/bu:ts/
bow tie (n) (TS)	/bəʊ 'taɪ/
casual clothes (n pl)	/kæʒuəl ,kləʊðz/
coat (n)	/kəʊt/
dress (n)	/dres/
footwear (n)	/fʊtweə/
formal clothes (n pl)	/fɔ:məl ,kləʊðz/
hat (n)	/hæt/
item of clothing (n)	/aɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/peər əv 'traʊzəz/'ju:z/

casual; sportivo/a
elegante
accessori (di moda)
cinta
stivali
papillon; farfallino
abbigliamento casual, sportivo
cappotto
vestito
calzature
abbigliamento elegante
cappello
capo di abbigliamento
giacca
jeans
paio di pantaloni / scarpe

T-shirts and jeans are **casual** clothes.
 Suits and ties are **formal** clothes.
 Belts, rings and hats are **accessories**.
 Do you wear a **belt** with your jeans?
Boots are a type of footwear.
 Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black **bow tie**.
 Do you prefer **casual clothes** or formal clothes?
 Do you wear a **coat** in the winter?
 She's wearing a beautiful red **dress**.
 Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of **footwear**.
 Do you prefer **formal clothes** or casual clothes?
 Do you ever wear a **hat**?
 What's your favourite **item of clothing**?
 He wears a **jacket** and tie to work.
 How many pairs of **jeans** do you have?
 How many **pairs of shoes** does Stuart have?

ring (n)	/rɪŋ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/
suit (n)	/su:t/
sweater (n)	/swetə/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
tracksuit (n)	/træksu:t/
trainers (n pl)	/treɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ti:ʃɜ:t/
underpants (n pl)	/ʌndəpænts/
underwear (n)	/ʌndəweə/

anello	
maglietta	
scarpe	
calze	
abito; completo	
pullover	
cravatta	
top	
tuta da ginnastica	
scarpe da ginnastica	
pantaloni	
T-shirt	
mutande	
biancheria	

Rings and belts are accessories.
 Do you wear a **shirt** and tie to school?
 Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?
Socks are a type of underwear.
 A lot of people wear **suits** to work.
 How many **sweaters** do you have?
 He wears a jacket and **tie** to work.
 A **top** is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.
Tracksuits are a type of casual clothes.
 Do you like expensive **trainers**?
 Do you prefer casual **trousers** or formal **trousers**?
 I like wearing **T-shirts** in the summer.
Underpants are a type of underwear.
 Socks and underpants are both types of **underwear**.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjʊ:təf(ə)l/
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/
blue (eyes) (adj)	/blu: (aɪz)/
curly (hair) (adj)	/kɜ:li (heə)/
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔ:k (heə)/
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔ:k ˌbraʊn (aɪz)/
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/
good-looking (adj)	/gʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈgɔ:dʒəs/
green (eyes) (adj)	/grɪn (aɪz)/
grey (hair) (adj)	/greɪ (heə)/
handsome (adj)	/ˈhæns(ə)m/
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/mi:diəmˌleŋθ (heə)/
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔ:t (heə)/

bello/a
biondo/a
blu
riccio/a
scuro/a
marrone scuro
d'oro
di bell'aspetto
incantevole
verde
grigio/a
attraente
lungo/a
di media lunghezza
corto/a

Do you think that Charlize Theron is **beautiful**?
 Do you prefer **blond** hair or dark hair?
 I like boys with blond hair and **blue** eyes.
 Nancy has short, **curly** hair.
 Do you prefer blond hair or **dark** hair?
 She has black hair and **dark brown** eyes.
 Who's wearing **gold** earrings?
 Do you agree that Will is very **good-looking**?
 Charlize Theron is a **gorgeous** woman!
 Do you like **green** eyes?
 Which person in the photos has short **grey** hair?
 A man who is **handsome** is good-looking.
 Does Keira Knightley have **long** hair?
 Is your hair short, **medium-length** or long?
 Do you prefer **short** or long hair?

straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/	liscio/a
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	carino/a
wavy (hair) (adj)	/weɪvi (heə)/	(capelli) ondulato/a
beard (n)	/bɪəd/	barba
earrings (n pl)	/ɪərɪŋz/	orecchini
eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/	occhi
hair (n)	/heə/	capelli
highlights (n pl)	/haɪlaɪts/	cioche
moustache (n)	/mə'sta:ʃ/	baffi
shaved head (n)	/,ʃeɪvd 'hed/	testa rasata
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	sorriso
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:/	tatuaggio

Do you prefer **straight** or curly hair?
 Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very **sweet**.
 If someone's hair is **wavy**, it is neither straight nor curly.
 Do you like men with **beards**?
 She sometimes wears gold **earrings**.
 What colour are your **eyes**?
 What colour is your **hair**?
 Which person in the photos has blond **highlights** in their hair?
 Does Simon have a **moustache**?
 Will has a **shaved head**.
 Zainab has a lovely **smile**.
 A lot of football players have **tattoos**.

Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	media
better (superl. adj)	/betə/	migliore
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	geniale; brillante
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	marrone
careful (adj)	/keəf(ə)l/	attento/a
huge (adj)	/hju:dʒ/	enorme
lost (adj)	/lɒst/	perduto/a
low (adj)	/ləʊ/	basso/a
miserable (adj) (GE)	/mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/	spiacevole
old (adj)	/əʊld/	anziano/a; vecchio/a
original (adj) (TS)	/ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	originale
plastic (adj)	/plæstɪk/	plastica
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantico/a
valuable (adj)	/væljʊb(ə)l/	di valore
violent (adj)	/vaɪələnt/	violento/a

The **average** person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.
 Was Karyn's new job **better** than her old job?
 Then she had a **brilliant** idea and started a website called savekaryn.com
 Is Judy's handbag **brown**?
 She moved to a smaller flat and was more **careful** with her money.
 She still had a **huge** credit card debt.
 Do you often spend time looking for **lost** objects?
 Karyn found another job, but the salary was **lower**.
 Who's the most **miserable** person you know?
 Who's the **oldest** person in your family?
 The most valuable jeans are an **original** pair of 115-year-old Levis.
 Hissy the snake is made of **plastic**.
 Are women more **romantic** than men?
 What's your most **valuable** possession?
 Some women become **violent** when they lose things.

white (adj)	/waɪt/	bianco/a
soon (adv)	/suːn/	in poco tempo; presto
another (determiner)	/əˈnʌðə/	altro/a
backpack (n)	/ˈbæk.pæk/	zaino
celebrity (n)	/səˈleɪbrəti/	star; celebrità
collector (n) (TS)	/kəˈlektə/	collezionista
cook (n)	/kʊk/	cuoco/a
cosmetics (n pl)	/kɒzˈmetɪks/	cosmetici
driver (n)	/draɪvə/	guidatore
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartamento
glasses (n pl)	/ˈglɑːsɪz/	occhiali
haircut (n)	/ˈheəkʌt/	taglio (di capelli)
handwriting (n)	/ˈhændraɪtɪŋ/	calligrafia
key (n)	/kiː/	chiave
leather (n)	/ˈleðə/	pelle
letter (n)	/ˈletə/	lettera
lost property (n)	/ˌlɒst ˈprɒpəti/	oggetti smarriti
monument (n) (PW)	/ˈmɒnjʊmənt/	monumento
nylon (n)	/ˈnaɪlɒn/	nylon
object (n)	/ˈɒbdʒekt/	oggetto
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	ufficio
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	passaporto
pen (n)	/pen/	penna
present (n)	/ˈprezənt/	regalo
research (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	ricerca
shopping bag (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌbæg/	borsa per la spesa
everyone (pron)	/ˈevriwʌn/	ognuno/a; tutti/e
belong to (v)	/bɪˈlɒŋ tuː/	appartenere a
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	piangere
find (v)	/faɪnd/	trovare
interview (v)	/ˈɪntə.vjuː/	intervistare
lose (your job) (v)	/luːz (ja dʒɒb)/	perdere (il proprio lavoro)

Judy's handbag is black, not **white**.
 Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.
 She found **another** job, but the salary was lower.
 People wear **backpacks** when they are travelling to keep things in.
 Karyn became an Internet **celebrity**.
 A Japanese **collector** bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.
 Are you a good **cook**?
Cosmetics are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
 Are your parents good **drivers**?
 She moved to a smaller **flat** and bought cheaper clothes.
 There's a mobile phone in my bag and some **glasses**.
 How much do you usually pay for a **haircut**?
 My **handwriting** is worse than Gina's.
 A lot of people lose their **keys**.
 The handbag is made of **leather**.
 Karyn put a **letter** on her website asking for money.
 The **Lost Property** Office keeps objects that people have lost.
 Which is the oldest monument in your town/city?
 "Is her handbag made of **nylon**?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."
 The **objects** that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the TV remote control.
 The **office** is open from nine in the morning.
 People hardly ever lose their **passport**.
 My **pen** was more expensive than Kerry's.
 She bought me an expensive **present** for my birthday.
Research shows what men and women do when they lose things.
 A **shopping bag** is a bag that you put your shopping in.
 Hello **everyone**! Thank you all for visiting my website.
 The snake **belongs to** my five-year-old son.
 A lot of women **cry** when they lose things.
 She **found** another job, but the salary was lower.
 Half the people **interviewed** said they would like to lose boring friends!
 She had a debt of \$20,000 then she **lost her job**.

ring (v)	/rɪŋ/	telefonare
swear (v)	/sweə/	imprecare
visit (a website) (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/	visitare (un sito)
in total	/ɪn ˈtəʊt(ə)l/	in totale
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜːθ ˌsɪkstɪfəɪv ˌθaʊzənd 'dɒləz/ɪˌlev(ə)n ˌmɪljən 'dɒləz/	valere \$65,000/\$11 milioni ecc.

I'm **ringing** because I lost my bag yesterday.
A lot of men **swear** when they lose things.
Thank you all for **visiting my website**.
People sent her \$13,323.08 **in total**.
The most valuable watch **is worth**
\$11,302,650.

MONEY

cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	economico/a
bill (n)	/bɪl/	fattura
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	carta di credito
debt (n)	/det/	debito
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	salario
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	guadagnare
save (money) (v)	/seɪv (mʌni)/	risparmiare
spend (money) (v)	/spend (mʌni)/	spendere

She bought **cheaper** clothes and was more careful with her money.
The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her **bills**.
When Karyn went shopping she used a **credit card**.
Soon she had a **debt** of \$20,000.
The **salary** in the new job was lower.
Karyn had a good job and she **earned** a good salary.
She didn't **save her money** and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.
What do you **spend money** on?

Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj)	/rɪˈlæksɪd/	rilassato/a
unusual (adj)	/ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl/	inusuale
Certainly (adv) (TS)	/ˈsɜːt(ə)nli/	certamente
chef (n)	/ʃef/	chef
cow (n)	/kaʊ/	vacca
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	piatto
dress code (n) (TS)	/dres ˌkəʊd/	regole di abbigliamento
market (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	mercato
owner (n)	/əʊnə/	proprietario/a
pencil (n)	/ˈpens(ə)l/	matita

I'm sitting here feeling **relaxed** and looking at the beautiful blue sea.
There are **unusual** things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!
"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?"
"**Certainly.**"
Some people think the **chef**, Ferran Adrià, is the best cook in the world.
The beef tastes so good because the **cows** drink beer!
El Bulli is famous for strange **dishes** like bread with oil and chocolate.
"Er, is there a **dress code**?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a
jacket and tie.
Yesterday we went to a **market** in a village.
The **owner** of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumenthal.
I'm holding a **pencil**."

pub (n)	/pʌb/
reservation (n)	/ˌrezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/
seat (n)	/si:t/
steakhouse (n)	/ˈsteɪk,haʊs/
window table (n) (TS)	/ˈwɪndəʊ ˌteɪbl/
have a great time	/ˈhæv ə greɪt ˈtaɪm/
Of course. (TS)	/əv ˈkɔ:s/

pub	
prenotazione	
posto	
steakhouse	
tavolo alla finestra	
passarsela bene	
senz'altro; certamente	

The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old **pub** in a village near London. It's difficult to get a **reservation** because it's only open for six months of the year.

There are only fifty **seats** at El Bulli.

Aragawa was the first **steakhouse** in Japan.

A **window table** is a table next to a window.

There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're **having a great time**. "I'd like to make a reservation." "**Of course**. What day?"

Unit 13 (p.88)

badly (adv)	/ˈbædli/
happily (adv)	/ˈhæpɪli/
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/
back (n)	/bæk/
bank balance (n) (PW)	/ˈbæŋk ˌbæləns/
chess (n)	/tʃes/
cold (n)	/kəʊld/
(sb's) company (n)	/ˌ(s)ʌmbədɪzɪ ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/
dance company (n)	/ˈdɑ:ns ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/
lottery ticket (n) (PW)	/ˈlɒtri ˌtɪkɪt/
phone (n)	/fəʊn/
side (n)	/saɪd/
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/
talent (n)	/ˈtælənt/
admire (v)	/ədˈmaɪə/
check (v) (PW)	/tʃek/
compose (v)	/kəmˈpəʊz/
cook (v)	/kʊk/
draw (v)	/drɔ:/
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
laugh (v)	/lɑ:f/

malamente	
felicemente	
ad alto volume	
piano; a basso volume	
schiena	
estratto conto	
scacchi	
raffreddore	
compagnia (di qualcuno)	
compagnia di ballo	
biglietto della lotteria	
telefono	
lato	
stomaco	
talento	
ammirare	
verificare	
comporre	
cucinare	
disegnare	
entrare a far parte	
ridere	

I play the piano very **badly**.

She was playing **happily** with the other children.

My son plays his CDs very **loudly**.

Do you talk **quietly** on the phone?

Do you sleep on your **back** or your stomach?

How often do you check your **bank balance**?

Can you play **chess**?

I can't go swimming. I have a **cold**.

People admire you but they don't enjoy **your company**.

In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own **dance company**.

How often do you buy a **lottery ticket**?

Do you talk quietly on the **phone**?

I usually sleep on my **side**.

Do you sleep on your back or your **stomach**?

Cortés has many other **talents** – he can act and compose music.

People **admire** you but they don't enjoy your company.

How often do you **check** your bank balance?

Cortés can act and **compose** music as well as dance.

Can you **cook**?

"Can he **draw**?" "No, he can't."

He **joined** Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.

Someone who is funny makes other people **laugh**.

perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/
ski (v)	/ski:/
swim (v)	/swɪm/
type (v)	/taɪp/
all over the world	/ɔ:l ,əʊvə ðə 'wɜ:ld/
Can he/she ...?	/kæn ,hi:/,ji:/
Can you ...?	/kæn ju:/
full of (energy)	/fʊl əv ('enədʒi)/
the queen of (TS)	/ðə 'kwɪ:n əv/

CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj)	/kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
funny (adj)	/fʌni/
friendly (adj)	/frendli/
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/
selfish (adj)	/selfɪʃ/
sensible (adj)	/sensəb(ə)l/
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
stupid (adj)	/stju:pɪd/
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌn'frendli/

be sure of yourself /bi 'ʃɔ: əv jə'self/

TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time	/ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/
every day/two weeks etc	/evri 'deɪ/tu: 'wi:ks/
once/twice a month/year etc	/wʌns/,tuwaɪs ə 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/
three/four etc times a week/year etc	/θri:/,fɔ: taɪmz ə 'wi:k/'jɪə

esibirsi
praticare
sciare
nuotare
battere a macchina
in tutto il mondo
Sa ... ?
Sai / Sa ... ?
pieno di (energia)
la regina di

sicuro/a
divertente
gentile
generoso/a
calmo/a
egoista
ragionevole
serio/a
timido/a
stupido/a
scortese

sicuro/a di sé

continuamente
ogni giorno / due settimane ecc.
ogni / due volte al mese / anno ecc.
tre / quattro ecc. volte la settimana / l'anno ecc.

Cortés **performs** in a different city every week.
He **practises** for more than five hours a day.
“Can you **ski**?” “Yes, I can.”
Can your parents **swim**?
He **types** very fast.
He dances flamenco **all over the world**.
“**Can she** speak English?” “Yes, she can.”
Can you speak five languages?
He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up **full of energy**.
Madonna is **the queen of** pop.

Someone who is **confident** is very sure of themselves.
Someone who is **funny** makes other people laugh.
Someone who is **friendly** is nice and kind to other people.
Someone who is **generous** gives time and/or money to other people.
Someone who is **quiet** doesn't say much.
Someone who is **selfish** doesn't think about other people.
Someone who is **sensible** never does stupid things.
Someone who is **serious** thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
Someone who is **shy** is nervous about meeting people.
Someone who is **stupid** does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
Someone who is **unfriendly** does not like to be with other people or talk to them.
A confident person is very **sure of themselves**.

Joaquín Cortés now travels **all the time**.
He performs in a different city **every week**.
“How often do you go on holiday?” “**Once a year**.”
We talk on the phone **three or four times a week**.

Unit 14 (p. 94)

armed (adj) (TS)	/ɑ:mɪd/	armato/a
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	competitivo/a
correct (adj) (TS)	/kə'rekt/	corretto/a
crazy (adj) (TS)	/k'reɪzi/	pazzo/a
dark (adj) (TS)	/dɑ:k/	nero/a
foreign (adj)	/fɔrɪn/	straniero/a
harmless (adj) (TS)	/hɑ:mles/	innocuo/a
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜ:t/	ferito/a
sociable (adj)	/səʊʃəb(ə)l/	socievole
successful (adj) (TS)	/sək'sesf(ə)l/	di successo; fortunato/a
ugly (adj) (TS)	/ʌgli/	brutto/a
first (adv)	/fɜ:st/	innanzitutto
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	appuntamento
Argentina (n) (TS)	/ɑ:dʒən'ti:n ^w /	Argentina
border (n) (TS)	/bɔ:də/	frontiera
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃɪli/	Cile
eviction (n) (TS)	/ɪ'vɪkʃ(ə)n/	sgombro
farm (n) (TS)	/fɑ:m/	fattoria
farmer (n) (TS)	/fɑ:mə/	contadino; fattore
fear (n) (TS)	/fiə/	paura
housemate (n)	/haʊsmet/	coinquilino
interviewer (n)	/ɪntə'vjʊə/	intervistatore
lesson (n)	/les(ə)n/	lezione
make-up (n)	/meɪkʌp/	trucco
movie star (n) (TS)	/mu:vi ,stɑ:/	star del cinema
operation (n)	/ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	operazione
plan (n)	/plæn/	progetto

The men were **armed** but nobody was hurt.

Are you sociable, interesting and **competitive**?

That's the **correct** answer. You've just won £125,000!

Bree's my favourite character. She's **crazy**.

I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very **dark**.

Do you want to live in a **foreign** country?

Most sharks are **harmless** and shy.

The men were armed but nobody was **hurt**.

Someone who is **sociable** likes being with other people.

You've had a very **successful** career in the film business.

The Spotted Wobbegong is not a beautiful specimen – quite **ugly** in fact.

First, I'm going to go out and spend some money.

I'm not going to arrive late for **appointments**.

The Iguacu Falls are on the border of **Argentina** and Chile.

The Iguacu Falls are on the **border** of Argentina and Chile.

The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and **Chile**.

The nominations for **eviction** are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.

I grew up on a **farm** in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.

I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a **farmer** when I was young.

Sharks fill people with **fear**.

Which *Big Brother* **housemates** are you going to see again?

Lynne says she'd like to be an **interviewer** on TV.

What are you going to do after the **lesson**?

Make-up is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.

How does it feel to be such a successful **movie star**?

I hope to win the prize because I want to pay for my sister's **operation**.

Finally, Lynne, what are your **plans** for the future?

planet (n)	/ˈplænɪt/
singing career (n)	/ˈsɪŋɪŋ kəˈrɪə/
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə/
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/
arrest (v) (TS)	/əˈrest/
attempt (v) (TS)	/əˈtempt/
believe (v)	/bɪˈli:v/
book (v)	/bʊk/
fill (v) (TS)	/fɪl/
miss (v)	/mɪs/
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔ:d/
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/
save (the planet) (v)	/ˌseɪv (ðə ˈplænɪt)/
Can't complain. (TS)	/ˌkɑ:nt kəmˈpleɪn/
change your mind (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒ jə ˈmaɪnd/

Congratulations! (interjection)	/kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nɪz/
Good Luck!	/ˌɡʊd ˈlʌk/
the king of (TS)	/ðə ˈkɪŋ əv/
Let's go/do/watch etc	/ləts ˈɡəʊ/ˈdu:/'wɒtʃ/

Shall we/I ...? /ʃæl ˌwi:/ˈlaɪ/

TV

channel (n)	/ˈtʃæn(ə)l/
on (adj)	/ɒn/
programme (n)	/ˈprəʊgræm/
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒn/
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
general knowledge (n)	/ˌdʒenrəl ˈnɒlɪdʒ/

pianeta
carriera da cantante
straniero/a
crescere
arrestare
tentare
credere
prestare
riempire
mancare (a qualcuno)
registrare
andare in pensione
rapinare
salvare (il pianeta)
Non c'è male.
cambiare idea

Congratulazioni!
In bocca al lupo!
il re di
Andiamo / Facciamo / Vediamo ... ecc.
Vuoi / Vuole che io ...?

canale
in
programma
accendere
spegnere
guardare
cultura generale

I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the **planet**.
Lynne wants to start a **singing career**.
A **stranger** is someone you do not know.
I **grew up** on a farm in the Mid West.
Police **arrested** two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
Police arrested two men after they **attempted** to rob a bank.
"Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't **believe** it."
"Shall I **book** tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
Sharks **fill** people with fear.
I'm going to have a party. I **messed** my friends so much.
Cameras **record** you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.
I hope to **retire** before I'm sixty.
Police arrested two men after they attempted to **rob** a bank.
I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to **save the planet**.
"How are you today?" "**Can't complain**."
"I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you **change your mind**?"
"Lynne, **congratulations!**" "Thank you. I can't believe it."
"I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, **good luck!**"
The shark is **the king of** the sea.
"**Let's go** to the cinema." "What's on?"
"**Shall I book** tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."

How many different **channels** can you get on your television?
What's **on** TV this evening?
What's your favourite TV **programme**?
After school, I go home and **switch on** the TV.
What time do you **switch off** the TV?
How many hours of TV do you **watch** every day?
A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

character (n) /kærɪktə/
 humour (n) /hju:mə/

personaggio
 umorismo

Bree is a **character** in *Desperate Housewives*.
 If a programme contains **humour**, it makes you laugh.

TV PROGRAMMES

cartoon (n) /kɑ:'tu:n/
 chat show (n) /tʃæt ʃəʊ/

cartone animato
 talk show

The Simpsons is a **cartoon** programme.
 During a **chat show** an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.

comedy drama (n) /kɒmədi ˌdra:mə/
 documentary (n) /ˌdɒkjʊ'ment(ə)ri/

commedia
 documentario

Desperate Housewives is a type of **comedy drama**.
 A **documentary** programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.
 During a **game show** people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.

game show (n) /geɪm ʃəʊ/

gameshow

the news (n) /ðə 'nju:z/
 quiz show (n) /kwɪz ʃəʊ/

il telegiornale
 teleguiz

You watch **the news** to find out what is happening in the world.
 A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

reality TV show (n) /ri:æləti ti:'vi: ʃəʊ/
 soap opera (n) /səʊp ˌɒpərə/

reality
 soap

A **reality TV show** is based on real people and what they do in life.
 A **soap opera** is a programme about the lives of a group of people and is usually on twice or three times a week.

Unit 15 (p. 100)

adventurous (adj) /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/
 experienced (adj) /ɪk'spɪəriənst/
 great (adj) /greɪt/

avventuroso/a
 navigato/a
 bellissimo/a

What's the most **adventurous** holiday you've ever had?
 The people at *International Travel Magazine* are all **experienced** travellers.
 To celebrate our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen **great** places to visit.

historical (adj) (TS) /hɪ'stɔrɪk(ə)l/

storico/a

I love **historical** places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.

overland (adj) /əʊvəlænd/
 wild (adj) /waɪld/

via terra
 selvaggio/a
 viaggio d'avventura

Adventure World Travel organise **overland** adventure trips.
Wild places are places such as deserts or jungles.

adventure trip (n) /əd'ventʃə ˌtrɪp/
 continent (n) /kɒntɪnənt/

continente

Adventure World Travel organise overland **adventure** trips.
 Africa, Asia and Europe are all **continents**.

crew (n) /kru:/

equipaggio

Our **crew** have a passion for travel.

desert (n) (TS) /dezət/

deserto

Ben loves **deserts** but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.

environment (n) /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/

ambiente

We respect the **environment** of the countries we visit.

experience (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
group (n)	/gru:p/
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/ˈhʌni,mu:n/
journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/
list (n)	/lɪst/
memory (n)	/mem(ə)ri/
passion (n)	/ˈpæʃ(ə)n/
play (n)	/pleɪ/
postcard (n)	/ˈpəʊstkɑ:d/
secondary school (n)	/sekəndri ˌsku:l/

sex (n)	/seks/
situation (n)	/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)n/
traveller (n)	/ˈtræv(ə)lə/
trip (n) (TS)	/trɪp/
truck (n)	/trʌk/
wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/
ask (v)	/ɑːsk/
celebrate (v)	/seləˈbreɪt/

respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/
I've been to ...	/aɪv ˈbi:n tuː/

Have you ever been to ...? /hæv juː ˈevə ˈbi:n tuː/

MENUS

medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/
non-smoking (adj)	/nɒnˌsməʊkɪŋ/
rare (adj)	/reə/
smoking (adj)	/sməʊkɪŋ/
apple pie (n)	/æpl ˌpaɪ/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkri:m/
liver pâté (n)	/lɪvə ˈpæteɪ/

esperienza
gruppo
luna di miele
viaggio
lista
memoria
passione
dramma
cartolina
scuola secondaria

Sesso
situazione
viaggiatore / viaggiatrice
viaggio
camion
matrimonio
domandare
festeggiare

rispettare
Sono stato a ...

Sei mai stato a ...?

poco cotto/a
non fumatori
al sangue
per fumatori
torta di mele
gelato
pâté di fegato

Adventure World Travel has thirty years of **experience**.

Our **groups** are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.

Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his **honeymoon**.

What's the longest **journey** you've ever made?

Enjoy our **list** of fifteen great places to visit.

What is your best **memory** of your friend?

Our crew have a **passion** for travel.

Have you ever seen a **play** by Shakespeare?

Don't forget to send us a **postcard**!

A **secondary school** is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11 and 18.

Our groups are a mix of **sexes**, nationalities and jobs.

I explained the **situation** to them.

Most of our **travellers** are between 18 and 50.

I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next **trip**.

A **truck** is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.

"They're getting married." "Are you going to the **wedding**?"

We are **asking** people to tell us about their "places of a lifetime".

To **celebrate** our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen great places to visit.

We **respect** the environment of the countries we visit.

"I've **been to** Hawaii" means that you have visited Hawaii at some time in your life.

Have you ever been to Paris?

"How would you like your steak?" "**Medium**."

A **non-smoking** table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.

A **rare** steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.

A **smoking** table is a table in an area where people can smoke.

An **apple pie** is a popular dessert in Britain.

"Do you like **ice cream**?" "Yes, I love it."

Liver pâté is a popular starter, especially in France.

main course (n)	/ˈmeɪn ˌkɔːs/	piatto principale; secondo	I'll have spaghetti bolognese for my main course .
mineral water (n)	/ˈmɪnrəl ˌwɔːtə/	acqua minerale	A bottle of mineral water , please.
prawn (n)	/prɔːn/	gambero	Prawns are a type of seafood.
red wine (n)	/ˈred ˈwaɪn/	vino rosso	Do you prefer red wine or white wine?
salmon (n)	/ˈsæməŋ/	salmone	Salmon is a type of pink fish.
starter (n)	/ˈstɑːtə/	antipasto; primo	A starter is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

Unit 16 (p. 106)

spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/	spettacolare	Jack believes that his drive to work is the most spectacular drive in the world.
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	ponte	Go over the bridge .
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	edificio	What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜːtʃ/	chiesa	Our house is opposite the church .
drive (n)	/draɪv/	percorso	Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible drive to work.
field (n)	/fiːld/	campo	There are lots of green fields and hills in Tuscany.
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/hɒt ˈsprɪŋz/	sorgenti d'acqua calda	There are hot springs in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.
kangaroo (n)	/ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/	canguro	He sees kangaroos and koalas in the National Park.
koala (n)	/kəʊˈɑːlə/	koala	He sees kangaroos and koalas in the National Park.
lighthouse (n)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/	faro	You can see the Cape Otway lighthouse in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/	piantina	I drove and Julia read the map .
motorway café (n)	/ˌmɔʊtəweɪ ˈkæfeɪ/	autogrill	A motorway café is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/	foresta tropicale	A rainforest is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.
rainy season (n)	/ˈreɪni ˌsiːz(ə)n/	stagione delle piogge	In tropical countries the rainy season is the part of the year when it rains a lot.
roundabout (n)	/ˈraʊndəˌbaʊt/	rotatoria	A roundabout is a circular area where three or more roads meet.
scenery (n)	/ˈsiːnəri/	paesaggio	Tuscany is so beautiful – the scenery is gorgeous.
tent (n)	/tent/	tenda	Heinz usually sleeps in a tent .
tourist (n)	/ˈtuərɪst/	turista	Thousands of tourists visit the Great Ocean Road every year.

traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtəˌfɔːl/
make money	/ˈmeɪk ˈmʌni/
cycle (v)	/saɪk(ə)l/

ingorgo
cascata
fare soldi
andare in bicicletta

“We have terrible **traffic jams** in Bangkok,” says Siriwan.
 Jack drives through rainforest and past **waterfalls**.
 Heinz **makes money** by selling postcards of his trip.
 At the moment Heinz is **cycling** along the south coast of England.

DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/gəʊ ˌdaʊn/
Go straight on.	/gəʊ streɪt ˈɒn/
Go to the end of ...	/gəʊ tə ðiː ˈend əv/
on the left/right	/ɒn ðə ˈleft/ˈraɪt/
Take the first/second	/ˌteɪk ðə ˈfɜːst/ˌsekənd ˈtɜːmɪŋ/
turning ...	
Turn right/left.	/tɜːn ˈraɪt/ˈleft/

Va' / Vada giù per ...
Va' / Vada dritto ...
Va' / Vada alla fine di ...
a sinistra / a destra
Prendi / Prenda la prima /
seconda ...
Gira / Giri a destra / sinistra.

Go down London Road and turn right.
Go straight on and take the first turning on the left.
Go to the end of New Street and turn right.
 Take the first turning **on the left**.
Take the second turning on the right.
 Go down Abingdon Road and **turn left**.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/
along (prep)	/əˈlɒŋ/
down (prep)	/daʊn/
into (prep)	/ɪntuː/
out of (prep)	/aʊt ˌəv/
over (prep)	/əʊvə/
past (prep)	/pɑːst/
through (prep)	/θruː/
up (prep)	/ʌp/

(di) traverso
lungo
giù
in
fuori da
su
accanto
attraverso
su

Go **across** the street.
 I drive **along** the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.
 She went **down** the stairs carefully.
 We usually go **into** the city centre by bus.
 I saw him coming **out of** his apartment.
 Go **over** the bridge.
 I go **past** the museum on my way to work.
 Jack drives **through** rainforest on his way to work.
 Go **up** the hill.

Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/
daily (adj)	/deɪli/

cieco/a
occupato/a
quotidiano/a

Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been **blind** all her life.
 I never sleep at night – I'm always **busy** thinking of new ideas!
 A **daily** event is something that happens every day.

live (adj)	/laɪv/	dal vivo	Have you ever seen a live volcano?
single (adj)	/sɪŋɡ(ə)l/	singolo/a	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step.
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	forte	Mike says he is strong and can do building work.
recently (adv)	/rɪːsəntli/	recentemente	The news tells you what's happened recently in the world.
air (n)	/eə/	aria	I felt bad and needed some air .
baker (n)	/ˈbeɪkə/	panettiere	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker .
business (n)	/ˈbɪznəs/	esercizio; negozio; attività	Mike started his own business making bread and cakes.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	scalare	Jasmine would like to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/	dentista	How often do you go to the dentist ?
details (n pl)	/diːteɪlz/	informazioni (dettagliate)	Visit our website to find out more details .
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	distanza	What's the longest distance you've ever travelled?
dream (n)	/driːm/	sogno	When I woke up, I didn't know if it was all a dream or not.
fact (n)	/fækt/	fatto	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature.
firefighter (n)	/ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/	pompieri	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker.
hard work (n)	/hɑːd ˈwɜːk/	lavoro sodo	Working for <i>Blind Hope</i> is a serious job, and it's hard work .
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	elicottero	Have you ever flown in a helicopter ?
learn (v)	/lɜːn/	imparare	You learn facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	natura	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature .
noodle soup (n)	/ˈnuːd(ə)l ˈsuːp/	minestra con pasta	Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating noodle soup .
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːgənɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	organizzazione	Jasmine started the organisation <i>Blind Hope</i> to help blind children.
step (n)	/step/	passo	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step .
volcano (n)	/vɒlˈkeɪnəv/	vulcano	Have you ever seen a live volcano ?
feel bad	/fiːl ˈbæd/	stare / sentirsi male	I felt bad and needed some air.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Sostantivi

Forme regolari

Singolare	Plurale	Grafia
a book	books	Aggiungi s.
a toothbrush	toothbrushes	Aggiungi es dopo <i>ch, sh, s</i> ,
a diary	diaries	Aggiungi <i>ies</i> dopo una consonante + <i>y</i> .

Forme irregolari

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

⚠ **a o an?** Si usa *a* davanti a una consonante: **a book, a key**. Si usa *an* davanti a una vocale: **an apple, an aspirin**.

this o these? Si usa *this* per riferirsi a un sostantivo singolare: *'What's this?' 'It's a book.* Si usa *these* per riferirsi a sostantivi plurali. *'What are these?' 'They're books.'*

Unit 2 *be*: indicativo presente (present simple)

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
I'm (am) German.	I'm not Polish.	Am I Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) French.	You/We/They aren't (are not) Spanish.	Are you/we/they Italian?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) English.	He/She/It isn't (is not) American.	Is he/she/it Scottish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Nelle domande *be* va posto davanti al soggetto: **Are you German? / Is Brad Pitt from London?** (NON ~~You are German? / Brad Pitt is from London?~~)

Unit 3 Possessivi

Pronome personale	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Aggettivo possessivo	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

Si usa lo stesso aggettivo possessivo per il singolare e il plurale. **Our family / Our friends** (Non ~~Ours-friends~~)

Per un uomo si usa *his*, per una donna *her*. *Bill and his wife = Bill's wife.*

Hillary and her husband = Hillary's husband.

⚠ **Il possessivo con 's o s'?** Per una persona si usa *'s*. *My brother's school / My brother's friends* (= I have one brother.)

Per più di una persona si usa invece *'s*. *My brothers' school / My brothers' friends* (= I have two brothers.)

Unit 4 indicativo presente (present simple)

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
I/You/We/They work.	I/You/We/They don't (do not) work.	Do I/you/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't (does not) work.	Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

In domande *do / does* sta davanti al soggetto. **Do you work in a school?** (NON ~~You work in a school?~~)

⚠ **Grafia delle desinenze verbali con *he/she/it***

Aggiungi *s* dopo la maggioranza dei verbi: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*
 Aggiungi *es* dopo *ch, sh, s, x*: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*
 Elimina *y* e aggiungi *ies* per verbi che finiscono con una consonante + *y*: *study – studies*
 Forme irregolari: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Unit 5 L'ora

Si può chiedere *What time is it?* o *What's the time?*

Per rispondere alla domanda si usa *It's* + indicazione temporale.

It's six o'clock.

Per dire quando si fa qualcosa si usa *at* + indicazione temporale.

I get up at half past seven (or seven thirty).

I go to bed at eleven fifteen (or quarter past eleven).

Unit 6 Avverbi di frequenza

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never

Gli avverbi di frequenza stanno davanti a un verbo principale. *I always have coffee for breakfast.* (NON ~~*I have always coffee ...*~~) *He doesn't usually drink beer.* (NON ~~*He doesn't drink usually beer.*~~)

⚠ Gli avverbi di frequenza stanno dopo *be*. *She's always happy.* (NON ~~*She always is happy.*~~)

Unit 7 Indicativo passato - past simple: frasi affermative

Affermativo
<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked, played, went, had, etc.</i>

Per ogni verbo c'è solo una forma del passato (tranne che per *be*).

Aggiungi *-ed* ai verbi regolari (vedi in basso). Per i verbi irregolari vedi pagina 143.

⚠ Come si scrivono e pronunciano i verbi regolari

Aggiungi *ed / d* come desinenza per la maggior parte dei verbi: *work – worked*, *demonstrate – demonstrated*
 Elimina *y* e aggiungi *ied* per verbi che finiscono con una consonante + *y*: *study – studied*, *try – tried*
 Aggiungi una consonante + *ed* per verbi che finiscono con una vocale + una consonante: *stop – stopped*, *plan – planned*

⚠ *be* *be* ha due forme per il passato: *I/he/she/it was you/we/they were*

Unit 8 indicativo passato - past simple (frasi affermative, negative, domande)

Affermativo	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
<i>I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked.</i>	<i>I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) work.</i>	<i>Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?</i>	<i>Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.</i>	<i>No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.</i>

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

⚠ *be* Non si usa *Did* con *be*. *Were you at home yesterday?* (NON ~~*Did you be at home yesterday?*~~)

Unit 9 there is / there are; some / any

	Affermativo	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
Singolare	<i>There's (is) a sofa.</i>	<i>There isn't (is not) a carpet.</i>	<i>Is there a doctor?</i>	<i>Yes, there is.</i>	<i>No, there isn't.</i>
Plurale	<i>There are some pictures.</i>	<i>There aren't (are not) any mirrors.</i>	<i>Are there any hotels?</i>	<i>Yes, there are.</i>	<i>No, there aren't.</i>

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

Nel plurale si usa *some* in frasi affermative e quando non si vuole indicare un numero preciso. *There are some people.*

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

Unit 10 Sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili

Affermative		Non numerabili
Numerabili		
singolare	plurale	some milk (NON one milk)
a melon	two melons	some pasta (NON three pastas)
a grape	some grapes	

Negativo e domande: <i>How many. ...? / How much ...?</i>	
Numerabili	Non numerabili
How many apples are there?	How much cheese is there?
There are a lot. ●●●●●	There's a lot. <input type="text"/>
There aren't many. ●●	There isn't much. <input type="text"/>
There aren't any. ○	There isn't any. <input type="checkbox"/>

Si usa *a lot (of)* in frasi affermative. *I eat a lot of bread. I meet a lot of people.*

Si usa *much/many* in frasi negative e domande: *I don't drink much tea. I don't read many books.*

Do you eat much / many sweets?

Unit 11 indicativo presente – Present continuous, “presente progressivo”

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, “si”	Risposta breve “no”
I'm (am) working.	I'm not (am not) working.	Am I working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) working.	You/We/They aren't (are not) working.	Are you/we/they working?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) working.	He/She/It isn't (is not) working.	Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Si usa il presente progressivo per parlare di azioni in corso, che si svolgono al momento.

⚠ Grafia della desinenza *ing*

Elimina *e* e aggiungi *ing* per i verbi che finiscono in *e*: have – having, make – making
 Aggiungi una consonante + *ing* per i verbi con un accento sull'ultima sillaba + una consonante run – running, stop – stopping

Unit 12 comparativo e superlativo

	Aggettivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
Aggettivi mono- o bisillabici: aggiungi er/est			
Aggettivi che finiscono con una consonante -e	old nice	older nicer	the oldest the nicest
Aggettivi che finiscono con una vocale + consonante	big	bigger	the biggest
Aggettivi che finiscono con <i>y</i>	happy	happier	the happiest
Aggettivi irregolari	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Aggettivi plurisillabici: aggiungi more / the most	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Il comparativo si usa per paragonare cose e persone con altre cose e persone. *China is bigger than India. Gold is more valuable than silver.*

Si usa il superlativo per paragonare cose e persone con cose e persone di un determinato gruppo. *Russia is the biggest country. Platinum is the most valuable metal.*

Unit 13 can

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, “si”	Risposta breve, “no”
I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) swim.	Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Si usa *can* per parlare delle proprie facultà. Nelle domande *can* sta davanti al pronome personale. *Can you swim?* (NON ~~You can swim?~~)

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

Unit 14 (be) going to

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
I'm (am) going to come.	I'm not (am not) going to come.	Am I going to come?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to come.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to come.	Are you/we/they going to come?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) going to come.	He/She/It isn't (is not) going to come.	Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Si usa (be) going to per parlare delle proprie intenzioni e dei progetti per il futuro.

Unit 15 indicativo passato - present perfect

Affermative	Negative	Domande	Risposta breve, "si"	Risposta breve, "no"
I/You/We/They've (have) worked.	I/You/We/They haven't (have not) worked.	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
He/She/It's (has) worked.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Per formare il *present perfect* si usa *have/has* + participio passato. (Per i participi irregolari vedi pagina 143.)

Si usa il *present perfect* per parlare di azioni svoltesi nel passato che giungono fino al presente. La durata conta, non il momento. mai (ever) = in qualsiasi momento della vita.

⚠ **been** *been* è il participio passato di *be*, ma può anche essere usato come participio di *go*. Confronta le due frasi:

1 *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.

2 *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

Unit 16 Riepilogo dei tempi verbali

Tempo	Impiego	Affermative	Negative	Domande
Present simple	Fatti / abitudini / ricorrenze.	He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
Past simple	Azione completata in un momento determinato.	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Present continuous	Azioni in corso	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Future (be) going to	Intenzioni e progetti futuri.	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Present perfect	Azioni completate che giungono fino al presente.	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?