

New  
Inside Out

Pre-intermediate  
Companion

Italian Edition

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# Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Pre-intermediate Companion!

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

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

## Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

|      |                     |               |      |                   |                      |
|------|---------------------|---------------|------|-------------------|----------------------|
| /ɪ/  | <b>big fish</b>     | /bɪg fɪʃ/     | /ɑː/ | <b>calm start</b> | /kɑːm stɑːt/         |
| /iː/ | <b>green beans</b>  | /ɡriːn biːnz/ | /ɒ/  | <b>hot spot</b>   | /hɒt spɒt/           |
| /ʊ/  | <b>should look</b>  | /ʃʊd lʊk/     | /ɪə/ | <b>ear</b>        | /ɪə/                 |
| /uː/ | <b>blue moon</b>    | /bluː muːn/   | /eɪ/ | <b>face</b>       | /feɪs/               |
| /e/  | <b>ten eggs</b>     | /ten eɡz/     | /ʊə/ | <b>pure</b>       | /pjʊə <sup>r</sup> / |
| /ə/  | <b>about mother</b> | /əbaʊt mʌðə/  | /ɔɪ/ | <b>boy</b>        | /bɔɪ/                |
| /ɜː/ | <b>learn words</b>  | /lɜːn wɜːdz/  | /əʊ/ | <b>nose</b>       | /nəʊz/               |
| /ɔː/ | <b>short talk</b>   | /ʃɔːt tɔːk/   | /eə/ | <b>hair</b>       | /heə/                |
| /æ/  | <b>fat cat</b>      | /fæt kæt/     | /aɪ/ | <b>eye</b>        | /aɪ/                 |
| /ʌ/  | <b>must come</b>    | /mʌst kʌm/    | /aʊ/ | <b>mouth</b>      | /maʊθ/               |

## CONSONANTS

|      |   |                     |     |                |                       |
|------|---|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
| /p/  | <b>pen</b>  | /pen/               | /s/ | <b>snake</b>   | /sneɪk/               |
| /b/  | <b>bad</b>  | /bæd/               | /z/ | <b>noise</b>   | /nɔɪz/                |
| /t/  | <b>tea</b>  | /tiː/               | /ʃ/ | <b>shop</b>    | /ʃɒp/                 |
| /d/  | <b>dog</b>  | /dɒɡ/               | /ʒ/ | <b>measure</b> | /meɪʒə <sup>r</sup> / |
| /tʃ/ | <b>church</b> <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td><b>make</b></td> <td>/meɪk/</td> | /tʃɜːtʃ/            | /m/ | <b>make</b>    | /meɪk/                |
| /dʒ/ | <b>jazz</b>   | /dʒæz/              | /n/ | <b>nine</b>    | /naɪn/                |
| /k/  | <b>cost</b>   | /kɒst/              | /ŋ/ | <b>sing</b>    | /sɪŋ/                 |
| /g/  | <b>girl</b>   | /ɡɜːl/              | /h/ | <b>house</b>   | /haʊs/                |
| /f/  | <b>far</b>  | /fɑː <sup>r</sup> / | /l/ | <b>leg</b>     | /leg/                 |
| /v/  | <b>voice</b>  | /vɔɪs/              | /r/ | <b>red</b>     | /red/                 |
| /θ/  | <b>thin</b>   | /θɪn/               | /w/ | <b>wet</b>     | /wet/                 |
| /ð/  | <b>then</b>   | /ðen/               | /j/ | <b>yes</b>     | /jes/                 |

# Unit 1 (p.4)

|                             |                           |                                    |  |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| about (30/50/60 etc) (prep) | /ə'baʊt/                  | circa; sui                         | "How old is Ben?" "I think he's <b>about 30.</b> "   |
| actually (adv) (TS)         | /'æktʃʊəli/               | in realtà                          | My friends call me Ben. <b>Actually</b> my old friends call me Tree.   |
| amaze (v)                   | /ə'meɪz/                  | sorprendere                        | President Roosevelt <b>amazed</b> his staff by remembering nearly everyone's name.                                 |
| at least                    | /ət 'liːst/               | almeno                             | Repeat the name in your head <b>at least</b> three times.  |
| banker (n)                  | /'bæŋkə/                  | banchiere                          | A <b>banker</b> is someone who has an important job in a bank.   |
| break the law               | /ˌbreɪk ðə 'lɔː/          | infrangere la legge                | If you <b>break the law</b> , you do something that is illegal.  |
| breeze (n)                  | /'briːz/                  | brezza                             | A <b>breeze</b> is a light, gentle wind.   |
| call (v)                    | /kɔːl/                    | chiamare;<br>telefonare            | (Sense 1) My English friends <b>call</b> me Marie.<br>(Sense 2) I can always <b>call</b> Dave if I'm feeling down. |
| carefully (adv)             | /'keəfli/                 | attentamente                       | When you meet someone for the first time, listen <b>carefully</b> to their name.                                   |
| choose (v)                  | /tʃuːz/                   | scegliere                          | <b>Choosing</b> a name for your child is an important decision.  |
| close friend (n)            | /ˌkləʊs 'frend/           | caro/a amico/a                     | A <b>close friend</b> is a friend you like a lot and spend a lot of time with.                                     |
| decision (n)                | /dɪ'sɪʒn/                 | decisione                          | Choosing a name for your child is an important <b>decision</b> .   |
| earn (v)                    | /ɜːn/                     | guadagnare                         | Bankers <b>earn</b> a lot of money and are very rich.  |
| exercise (v)                | /'eksəsaɪz/               | esercitare; allenare               | When you <b>exercise</b> your brain, you think hard in order to remember or do something.                          |
| fashionable (adj)           | /'fæʃnəbl/                | di moda                            | It's <b>fashionable</b> to choose names of places for children's names.  |
| feel down (TS)              | /ˌfiːl 'daʊn/             | sentirsi tristi; essere giù        | When I'm <b>feeling down</b> , I can always talk to him.   |
| be focused on yourself      | /'bi ˌfəʊkəst ɒn jə'self/ | essere concentrati<br>su se stessi | If you're too <b>focused on yourself</b> , you won't remember people's names.                                      |
| follow a trend              | /'fɒləʊ ə 'trend/         | seguire una tendenza               | When people <b>follow a trend</b> , they do something because it is fashionable.                                   |
| forehead (n)                | /'fɒrɪd; 'fɔːhed/         | fronte                             | President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person's <b>forehead</b> .  |

|                              |                         |                                     |   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| friendly (adj)               | /ˈfrendli/              | socievole; amichevole               | Someone who is <b>friendly</b> is easy to talk to.  |
| have a go                    | /ˌhæv ə ˈɡəʊ/           | provare                             | It's important to participate in class and <b>have a go</b> .   |
| hear of (phr v)              | /ˈhɪər əv/              | venire a sapere;<br>sentire parlare | Have you ever <b>heard of</b> anyone called Sky, Rain or River?   |
| identify (v)                 | /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/           | identificare                        | Your name is how you <b>identify</b> yourself and how other people identify you.                                      |
| initial (n)                  | /ɪˈnɪʃl/                | iniziale                            | His <b>initials</b> are CD—Charles Denroche.  |
| joke (n)                     | /dʒəʊk/                 | barzelletta                         | Do you enjoy telling <b>jokes</b> at parties?   |
| learner (n)                  | /ˈlɜːnə/                | studente                            | A good language <b>learner</b> practises a lot.   |
| left-handed (adj)            | /ˌleftˈhændɪd/          | mancino/a                           | Someone who is <b>left-handed</b> writes with their left hand.  |
| like best                    | /ˌlaɪk ˈbest/           | preferire in assoluto               | What do you <b>like best</b> in class – reading, writing, speaking or listening?                                      |
| local (adj)                  | /ˈləʊkl/                | del posto                           | Don't name your child after your <b>local</b> pizza restaurant or shopping mall!                                      |
| maiden name (n)              | /ˈmeɪdn ˌneɪm/          | cognome da nubile                   | A woman's <b>maiden name</b> is her surname before she was married.   |
| make a good impression       | /ˌmeɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/ | fare una buona impressione          | Remembering people's names always <b>makes a good impression</b> .  |
| meaning (n)                  | /ˈmiːnɪŋ/               | significato                         | Does your name have a special <b>meaning</b> ?  |
| memorable (adj)              | /ˈmem(ə)rəbl/           | caratteristico; speciale            | Something <b>memorable</b> about a person's appearance is something that is easy to remember about the way they look. |
| memory (n)                   | /ˈmem(ə)ri/             | memoria                             | I've got a bad <b>memory</b> – I can never remember new vocabulary.   |
| middle-aged (adj)            | /ˌmɪdl̩ˈeɪdʒd/          | di mezza età                        | Someone who is <b>middle-aged</b> is between about 45 and 55.   |
| name (v)                     | /neɪm/                  | chiamare                            | Madonna <b>named</b> her daughter Lourdes.  |
| name sb after sb/sth (phr v) | /ˈneɪm ˌɑːftə/          | chiamare qualcuno secondo...        | She <b>named her daughter</b> Lourdes <b>after</b> the town in France.  |
| nature (n)                   | /ˈneɪtʃə/               | natura                              | Names like Sky, River and Rain all come from <b>nature</b> .  |
| notebook (n)                 | /ˈnəʊtˌbʊk/             | taccuino                            | Write new vocabulary in a <b>notebook</b> .   |
| nowadays (adv)               | /ˈnaʊəˌdeɪz/            | al giorno d'oggi                    | <b>Nowadays</b> a lot of people name their children after famous people.  |

|                    |                      |                        |   |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| original (adj)     | /ə'riʤn(ə)l/         | originale              | People with unusual or <b>original</b> names often feel special.                          |
| parking ticket (n) | /'pɑ:kɪŋ ˌtɪkɪt/     | multa                  | Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a <b>parking ticket!</b>                |
| pay attention      | /ˌpeɪ ə'tenʃn/       | prestare attenzione    | The first step in remembering someone's name is to <b>pay attention</b> .                 |
| popular (adj)      | /'pɒpjələ/           | diffuso; comune        | Beyoncé and Britney were <b>popular</b> names a few years ago.                            |
| Really?            | /'riəli/             | Sul serio?; Veramente? | "We went to a fabulous new restaurant in town."<br>" <b>Really?</b> What is it called?"   |
| recent (adj)       | /'ri:sənt/           | recente                | A <b>recent</b> survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.                |
| record (v)         | /'rɪ'kɔ:d/           | trascrivere            | It's a good idea to <b>record</b> new words in a notebook.                                |
| religious (adj)    | /'relɪdʒəs/          | religioso/a            | "Mary" is a <b>religious</b> name.  |
| remember (v)       | /'rɪ'membə/          | ricordare              | Do you find it easy to <b>remember</b> people's names?                                    |
| retired (adj)      | /'rɪ'taɪəd/          | in pensione            | Someone who is <b>retired</b> no longer works.  |
| review (v)         | /'rɪ'vju:/           | ripassare              | It's important to record and constantly <b>review</b> new language.                       |
| shopping mall (n)  | /'ʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔ:l/       | centro commerciale     | A <b>shopping mall</b> is a very large building with a lot of shops.                      |
| shy (adj)          | /'ʃaɪ/               | timido/a               | Someone who is <b>shy</b> feels nervous when they are with other people.                  |
| side of the family | /'saɪd əv ðə 'fæmli/ | ramo della famiglia    | Which <b>side of the family</b> is bigger – your mother's side or your father's side?     |
| speak out (phr v)  | /'spi:k 'aʊt/        | parlare a voce alta    | People who are shy find it difficult to <b>speak out</b> in class.                        |
| staff (n)          | /'stɑ:f/             | staff; squadra         | President Roosevelt amazed his <b>staff</b> by remembering nearly everyone's name.        |
| stay in touch (TS) | /'steɪ ɪn 'tʌtʃ/     | tenersi in contatto    | Dave and I <b>stay in touch</b> by email and phone.                                       |
| step (n)           | /'step/              | passo                  | What are the four easy <b>steps</b> for remembering someone's name?                       |
| stressed (adj)     | /'strest/            | stressato/a            | Someone who is <b>stressed</b> is worried or nervous because they have a lot of problems. |
| subtitles (n pl)   | /'sʌbˌtaɪtlz/        | sottotitoli            | Do you watch English DVDs with English <b>subtitles</b> ?                                 |
| survey (n)         | /'sʊ:veɪ/            | indagine               | A recent <b>survey</b> showed that people with unusual names feel special.                |

|                     |                    |                            |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| taste (v)           | /teɪst/            | assaggiare                 |
| the past (n)        | /,ðə 'pɑːst/       | passato                    |
| train (v)           | /treɪn/            | allenare; esercitare       |
| trend (n)           | /trend/            | moda; tendenza             |
| typical (adj)       | /'tɪpɪkl/          | tipico/a; caratteristico/a |
| unfortunately (adv) | /ʌn'fɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/ | purtroppo                  |
| unusual (adj)       | /ʌn'juːʒʊəl/       | inconsueto/a               |
| visualise (v)       | /'vɪʒʊəlaɪz/       | visualizzare               |
| wonder (v)          | /'wʌndə/           | chiedersi                  |

The sushi is fantastic – the best I've ever **tasted!**

In the **past** parents named their children after family relatives.

Learning new words is a good way of **training** your memory.

Nowadays naming children after places has become a **trend**.

"Pedro" is a **typical** Spanish name.

**Unfortunately** when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket!

Do you prefer names that are **unusual** and original?

President Roosevelt **visualised** the name on the person's forehead.

I **wonder** if everyone with an unusual or original name feels special.

## FAMILY MEMBERS

|                         |                     |                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| aunt (n)                | /aːnt/              | zia                |
| boyfriend (n)           | /'bɔɪ,frɛnd/        | fidanzato          |
| brother (n)             | /'brʌðə/            | fratello           |
| brother-in-law (n)      | /'brʌðəɪn,lɔː/      | cognato            |
| child (n)/children (pl) | /'tʃaɪld/'tʃɪldrən/ | bambino / bambini  |
| cousin (n)              | /'kʌzɪn/            | cugino             |
| daughter (n)            | /'dɔːtə/            | figlia             |
| ex-husband (n)          | /'eks'hʌzbənd/      | ex-marito          |
| ex-wife (n)             | /'eks'waɪf/         | ex-moglie          |
| father (n)              | /'faːðə/            | padre              |
| father-in-law (n)       | /'faːðəɪn,lɔː/      | suocero            |
| girlfriend (n)          | /'gɜːl,frɛnd/       | fidanzata; ragazza |
| granddaughter (n)       | /'grændɔːtə/        | nipote femmina     |

Your **aunt** is the sister of your mother or father.

"Does Marie have a **boyfriend**?" "I don't know."

Marie's **brother** calls her "Baby".

Your **brother-in-law** is the brother of your husband or wife.

Some people name their **children** after famous people.

Your **cousins** are the children of your aunt or uncle.

Madonna named her **daughter** Lourdes, after the town in France.

Your **ex-husband** is the man you are divorced from.

Your **ex-wife** is the woman you are divorced from.

Your **father** is your male parent.

Your **father-in-law** is your wife's or husband's father.

Dave listened to me when I had **girlfriend** problems.

Your **granddaughter** is the daughter of your son or daughter.

|                       |                     |  |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| grandfather (n)       | /ˈgrænˌfaːðə/       | nonno                                  | Your <b>grandfather</b> is the father of your mother or father.                              |
| grandmother (n)       | /ˈgrænˌmʌðə/        | nonna                                  | Your <b>grandmother</b> is the mother of your mother or father.                              |
| grandson (n)          | /ˈgrænˌsʌn/         | nipote maschio                         | Your <b>grandson</b> is the son of your daughter or son.                                     |
| great grandfather (n) | /ˌgreɪt ˈgrænfaːðə/ | bisnonno                               | Your <b>great-grandfather</b> is the father of your grandmother or grandfather.              |
| great grandmother (n) | /ˌgreɪt ˈgrænmʌðə/  | bisnonna                               | Your <b>great-grandmother</b> is the mother of your grandmother or grandfather.              |
| half-brother (n)      | /ˌhɑːfˈbrʌðə/       | fratellastro                           | A <b>half-brother</b> is a brother who has either the same mother or the same father as you. |
| half-sister (n)       | /ˌhɑːfˈsɪstə/       | sorellastra                            | A <b>half-sister</b> is a sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.   |
| mother (n)            | /ˈmʌðə/             | madre                                  | Your <b>mother</b> is your female parent.  |
| mother-in-law (n)     | /ˈmʌðəɪnˌlɔː/       | suocera                                | Your <b>mother-in-law</b> is your wife's or husband's mother.                                |
| nephew (n)            | /ˈnefjuː/           | nipote maschio (sorella)               | Your <b>nephew</b> is a son of your brother or (di fratello o sister).                       |
| niece (n)             | /niːs/              | nipote femmina (di fratello o sorella) | Your <b>niece</b> is a daughter of your brother or sister.                                   |
| parents (n pl)        | /ˈpeərənts/         | genitori                               | In the past, <b>parents</b> named their children after important family relatives.           |
| partner (n)           | /ˈpɑːtnə/           | compagno/a                             | Your <b>partner</b> is the person you live with but who you are not married to.              |
| relative (n)          | /ˈrelətɪv/          | parente                                | Your <b>relatives</b> are the people in your family.   |
| sister (n)            | /ˈsɪstə/            | sorella                                | Ben's <b>sisters</b> call him "Big Ben".   |
| sister-in-law (n)     | /ˈsɪstəɪnˌlɔː/      | cognata                                | Your <b>sister-in-law</b> is the sister of your husband or wife.                             |
| son (n)               | /sʌn/               | figlio maschio                         | David and Victoria Beckham named their <b>son</b> Brooklyn after an area in New York.        |
| stepfather (n)        | /ˈstepˌfaːðə/       | patrigno                               | Your <b>stepfather</b> is your mother's second husband.                                      |
| stepmother (n)        | /ˈstepˌmʌðə/        | matrigna                               | Your <b>stepmother</b> is your father's second wife.   |
| twin (n)              | /twɪn/              | gemello/a                              | A <b>twin</b> is one of two children born at the same time to the same mother.               |
| uncle (n)             | /ˈʌŋkl/             | zio                                    | Your <b>uncle</b> is the brother of your father or mother.                                   |

## Unit 2 (p.12)

|                         |                      |                     |   |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| adventure (n)           | /əd'ventʃə/          | avventura           | If you're looking for <b>adventure</b> , don't go to Dahab – it's quiet there.                          |
| air conditioning (n)    | /ˈeə kən,dɪʃnɪŋ/     | aria condizionata   | It's hot in summer, but fortunately my office has <b>air conditioning</b> .                             |
| architecture (n)        | /ˈɑ:kɪ'tektʃə/       | architettura        | The <b>architecture</b> in Rio is a mixture of old and new.   |
| buzzing (adj)           | /ˈbʌzɪŋ/             | frenetico/a         | Reykjavik is small but the nightlife is <b>buzzing</b> .  |
| contrast (n)            | /ˈkɒntrɑ:st/         | contrasto           | Iceland is a land of ice and fire – full of <b>contrasts</b> .  |
| currency (n)            | /ˈkʌrənsi/           | valuta              | The <b>currency</b> of a country is the type of money that is used there.                               |
| dance floor (n)         | /ˈdɑ:ns ˌflɔ:/       | pista (da ballo)    | We went to a disco at 2.00 a.m. and were surprised to see only a few people on the <b>dance floor</b> . |
| delicious (adj)         | /dɪ'lɪʃəs/           | squisito/a          | In Shanghai you can eat <b>delicious</b> noodles in the street.   |
| go diving               | /ˌgəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/       | fare immersioni     | You can <b>go diving</b> in the Red Sea if you like!  |
| do everything wrong     | /ˌdu: ˌevriθɪŋ ˈrɒŋ/ | fare male ogni cosa | They <b>do everything wrong</b> here, but the quality of life is great!                                 |
| dream holiday (n)       | /ˈdri:m ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/    | vacanza da sogno    | Win a <b>Dream Holiday</b> for two in our competition!  |
| energetic (adj) (TS)    | /ˌenəˈdʒetɪk/        | vitale              | Argentinian people are loud, <b>energetic</b> and really good fun.                                      |
| enjoy yourself (v refl) | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ jəˌself/    | divertirsi          | The quality of life is great and people know how to <b>enjoy themselves</b> .                           |
| enough (det.)           | /ɪˈnʌf/              | abbastanza          | It's important to get <b>enough</b> sleep.  |
| excitement (n)          | /ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/        | emozione            | Do you like holidays with <b>excitement</b> , adventure and parties?                                    |
| fall in love (with)     | /ˌfɔ:l ɪn ˈlʌv/      | innamorarsi         | Now I understand why people <b>fall in love with</b> Africa.  |
| fire (n)                | /ˈfaɪə/              | fuoco               | Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of ice and <b>fire</b> .  |
| flamingo (n)            | /fləˈmɪŋɡəʊ/         | fenicottero         | <b>Flamingos</b> are tall pink birds that live near water.  |
| freezing (adj)          | /ˈfri:zɪŋ/           | gelido/a            | The air in Iceland is <b>freezing</b> but the springs are very hot.                                     |
| go back (phr v)         | /ˌgəʊ ˈbæk/          | ritornare           | Africa is great and I want to <b>go back</b> there.   |

|                        |                          |                                |  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| good fun (TS)          | /gʊd 'fʌn/               | divertente; spassoso/a         | Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really <b>good fun</b> .                              |
| hate (v) (TS)          | /heit/                   | odiare; non sopportare         | I really <b>hate</b> living here. It's horrible.   |
| hippo (n)              | /'hipəʊ/                 | ippopotamo                     | <b>Hippos</b> are large African animals with thick, grey skin that live near rivers.             |
| hot springs (n pl)     | /,hɒt 'sprɪŋz/           | sorgenti calde                 | <b>Hot springs</b> consist of hot water that comes up from under the ground.                     |
| ice (n)                | /aɪs/                    | ghiaccio                       | Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of <b>ice</b> and fire.  |
| island (n)             | /'aɪlənd/                | isola                          | An <b>island</b> is an area of land that is surrounded by water.                                 |
| I'm kidding.           | /,aɪm 'kɪdɪŋ/            | sto scherzando                 | "My parents live in Hollywood." "Really?" "No, I'm <b>kidding</b> , they live near South Beach." |
| leave sb in peace (TS) | /,li:v sʌmbəði ɪn 'pi:s/ | lasciare qualcuno in pace      | There are too many tourists. Why don't they <b>leave us in peace</b> ?                           |
| lion (n)               | /'laɪən/                 | leone                          | A <b>lion</b> is a large African animal with golden fur.   |
| be a long way from     | /,bi: ə 'lɒŋ wei frəm/   | essere molto distante da       | Iceland is a <b>long way from</b> the rest of Europe but it's very up-to-date.                   |
| lucky (adj)            | /'lʌki/                  | fortunato/a                    | We're <b>lucky</b> with our hotel – it's near the city centre and we have a fantastic view.      |
| a mixture of           | /ə 'mɪkstʃər əv/         | un misto di                    | The architecture in Rio is a <b>mixture of</b> old and new.                                      |
| nightlife (n)          | /'naɪt,laɪf/             | vita notturna                  | There are lots of discos and clubs here – the <b>nightlife</b> is great!                         |
| noodles (n pl)         | /'nu:dlz/                | tagliatelle                    | In Shanghai you can eat delicious <b>noodles</b> in the street.                                  |
| on your own (TS)       | /,ɒn jər 'əʊn/           | da solo; per conto suo         | Emma flew to Buenos Aires <b>on her own</b> .  |
| originally (adv)       | /ə'ɪdʒn(ə)li/            | originario/a di...             | I live in New York but I'm <b>originally</b> from England.                                       |
| peace and quiet        | /,pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/       | pace e tranquillità            | I'm not really interested in nightlife – I prefer <b>peace and quiet</b> .                       |
| plenty of (TS)         | /'plenti əv/             | una gran quantità di...; molti | In Rio there are <b>plenty of</b> restaurants, cafés and bars.                                   |
| quality of life (n)    | /,kwɒləti əv 'laɪf/      | qualità di vita                | The <b>quality of life</b> is great and people know how to enjoy themselves.                     |
| relax (v)              | /rɪ'læks/                | riposare                       | You can go diving or just <b>relax</b> on the beach.   |
| scenery (n)            | /'si:nəri/               | paesaggio                      | The <b>scenery</b> in Africa is spectacular.   |
| seat (n)               | /si:t/                   | posto                          | The bus is very crowded but I usually get a <b>seat</b> .  |

|                        |                            |                                  |  |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| shop till you drop     | /ˌʃɒp tɪl ju 'drɒp/        | fare spese fino a essere esausti | If you <b>shop till you drop</b> , you shop for a long time until you feel very tired. |
| spectacular (adj)      | /spek'tækjʊlə/             | spettacolare                     | In Africa the scenery is <b>spectacular</b> .  |
| traffic (n)            | /'træfɪk/                  | traffico                         | Everyone has a car nowadays and there's too much <b>traffic</b> on the roads.          |
| have trouble doing sth | /hæv 'trʌbl 'du:ɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/ | avere difficoltà a fare qualcosa | We went out to dinner at 11.30 p.m. and <b>had trouble</b> getting a table.            |
| up-to-date (adj)       | /ˌʌptə'deɪt/               | moderno/a                        | A place that is <b>up-to-date</b> is modern and exciting.                              |
| welcome (n)            | /'welkəm/                  | ospitalità                       | In Dahab, you'll find the best <b>welcome</b> in Egypt.                                |
| welcoming (adj)        | /'welkəmɪŋ/                | ospitale                         | African people are friendly and <b>welcoming</b> .                                     |
| without a doubt        | /wɪˌðaʊt ə 'daʊt/          | indubbiamente                    | Shanghai is, <b>without a doubt</b> , the best place on earth for shopping!            |

## ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

|                   |               |                       |   |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| beautiful (adj)   | /'bjʊ:təfl/   | bello/a               | The countryside is <b>beautiful</b> and the air is lovely and clean.  |
| big (adj)         | /'bɪg/        | grande                | Paulo loves Rio – he thinks it's <b>big</b> and exciting.             |
| boring (adj)      | /'bɔ:ɪŋ/      | noioso/a              | Armelle thinks the village is dull and <b>boring</b> at night.        |
| clean (adj)       | /'kli:n/      | pulito/a              | The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and <b>clean</b> . |
| crowded (adj)     | /'kraʊdɪd/    | affollato/a           | Venice is very noisy and <b>crowded</b> , especially in the summer.   |
| dirty (adj)       | /'dɜ:ti/      | sporco/a              | The canals in Venice are so <b>dirty</b> and polluted.                |
| dull (adj)        | /'dʌl/        | noioso/a              | I find it <b>dull</b> here – there aren't any discos or cinemas.      |
| exciting (adj)    | /'ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/  | eccitante             | "Why do you like Rio?" "It's big and <b>exciting</b> ."               |
| expensive (adj)   | /'ɪk'spensɪv/ | caro/a                | Because of the tourists, the shops are too <b>expensive</b> .         |
| fabulous (adj)    | /'fæbjʊləs/   | da favola: favoloso/a | Win a dream holiday in one of these <b>fabulous</b> destinations!     |
| hot (adj)         | /'hɒt/        | caldo/a               | I don't like Rio much in the summer; it's too <b>hot</b> and humid.   |
| humid (adj)       | /'hju:mɪd/    | umido/a               | "What's the weather like?" "It's hot and <b>humid</b> ."              |
| interesting (adj) | /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/  | interessante          | In big cities, there are lots of <b>interesting</b> places to visit.  |
| lovely (adj)      | /'lʌvli/      | delizioso/a           | The air in the countryside is <b>lovely</b> and clean.                |

|                   |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| modern (adj)      | /ˈmɒd(ə)n/     | moderno/a    |
| noisy (adj)       | /ˈnɔɪzi/       | rumoroso/a   |
| polluted (adj)    | /pəˈlu:təd/    | inquinato/a  |
| romantic (adj)    | /rəʊˈmæntɪk/   | romantico/a  |
| small (adj)       | /smɔ:l/        | piccolo/a    |
| spectacular (adj) | /spekˈtækjʊlə/ | spettacolare |

Shanghai is a **modern**, up-to-date city.

There are too many tourists. It gets very **noisy** and crowded.

The canals in Venice are very dirty and **polluted**.

A lot of people think Venice is a special place – a very **romantic** city.

Armelle lives in a **small** village with her parents.

The view of the city from our hotel room is **spectacular**.

## COMPASS DIRECTIONS

|                    |              |            |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| centre (n)         | /ˈsentə/     | centro     |
| north (n/adj)      | /nɔ:θ/       | nord       |
| north-east (n/adj) | /ˌnɔ:θˈi:st/ | nord-est   |
| north-west (n/adj) | /ˌnɔ:θˈwest/ | nord-ovest |
| south (n/adj)      | /sauθ/       | sud        |
| south-east (n/adj) | /ˌsauθˈi:st/ | sud-est    |
| south-west (n/adj) | /ˌsauθˈwest/ | sud-ovest  |
| east (n/adj)       | /i:st/       | est        |
| west (n/adj)       | /west/       | ovest      |

Ankara is in the **centre** of Turkey.

Hollywood is **north** of Los Angeles.

Manchester is just **north-east** of Liverpool.

Manchester and Liverpool are in the **north-west** of England.

Los Angeles is **south** of Hollywood.

London is in the **south-east** of England.

Cornwall is a region in the **south-west** of England.

Berlin is in the **east** of Germany.

Los Angeles is on the **west** coast of the USA.

## PLACES IN A CITY

|                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| art gallery (n) | /ˈɑ:t ˌgæl(ə)ri/ | galleria d'arte |
| bar (n)         | /bɑ:/            | bar             |
| beach (n)       | /bi:tʃ/          | spiaggia        |
| bridge (n)      | /brɪdʒ/          | ponte           |
| canal (n)       | /kəˈnæl/         | canale          |
| car park (n)    | /ˈkɑ: ˌpɑ:k/     | parcheggio      |
| castle (n)      | /ˈkɑ:sl/         | castello        |
| cathedral (n)   | /kəˈθi:drəl/     | cattedrale      |

Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and **art galleries**.

There are lots of interesting cafés and **bars** in Rio.

Copacabana **Beach** is the most famous **beach** in the world.

The Rialto **Bridge** is a very famous **bridge** in Venice.

In Venice the **canals** are dirty and polluted.

It can be difficult to park in big cities as the **car parks** are often full.

There's a very famous **castle** in Edinburgh on top of a hill.

A **cathedral** is a very big church in a city.

|                            |                       |                    |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| church (n)                 | /tʃɜ:tʃ/              | chiesa             | San Marco in Venice is one of the most famous <b>churches</b> in the world.              |
| fountain (n)               | /ˈfaʊntɪn/            | fontana            | A <b>fountain</b> is a structure through which water rises into the air and falls again. |
| high-rise buildings (n pl) | /ˌhaɪ ˌraɪz ˈbɪldɪŋz/ | altissimi edifici  | In some parts of Rio there are too many <b>high-rise buildings</b> .                     |
| hill (n)                   | /hɪl/                 | collina            | The statue in Rio stands on top of a <b>hill</b> .                                       |
| library (n)                | /ˈlaɪbrəri/           | biblioteca         | A <b>library</b> is a building where you go to read or borrow books.                     |
| mosque (n)                 | /mɒsk/                | moschea            | A <b>mosque</b> is a building in which Muslims worship.                                  |
| museum (n)                 | /mju:ˈzi:əm/          | museo              | Paris has a lot of wonderful <b>museums</b> and art galleries.                           |
| park (n)                   | /pɑ:k/                | parco              | The big <b>park</b> in the centre of New York is called Central <b>Park</b> .            |
| restaurant (n)             | /ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/        | ristorante         | There are plenty of cheap <b>restaurants</b> and bars in Rio.                            |
| sea (n)                    | /si:/                 | mare               | Dahab is a town in Egypt by the Red <b>Sea</b> .   |
| shopping centre (n)        | /ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/       | centro commerciale | There are lots of <b>shopping centres</b> in Shanghai.                                   |
| square (n)                 | /skweə/               | piazza             | " <b>Piazza</b> " is the Italian word for "square".                                      |
| statue (n)                 | /ˈstætʃu:/            | statua             | The <b>statue</b> in Rio stands on top of a hill.  |
| theatre (n)                | /ˈθɪətə/              | teatro             | A <b>theatre</b> is a building where you go to see plays.                                |

## Unit 3 (p.20)

|                  |              |                      |  |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| affair (n)       | /əˈfeə/      | relazione            | Lady Moon's husband didn't hide his <b>affair</b> and this made her feel really bad. |
| cameraman (n)    | /ˈkæmrəˌmæn/ | operatore televisivo | A <b>cameraman</b> is someone who uses a camera to make films or TV programmes.      |
| canteen (n) (TS) | /kænˈti:n/   | mensa                | Fred went to the <b>canteen</b> and this little lady was serving lunch.              |
| cellar (n)       | /ˈselə/      | dispensa             | A <b>cellar</b> is a room at the bottom of a house where you can keep things.        |
| collection (n)   | /kəˈleɪʃn/   | collezione; riserva  | Lady Moon's husband had a <b>collection</b> of fine wines in the cellar.             |

|                       |                    |                         |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| contestant (n)        | /kən'testənt/      | concorrente             |
| correctly (adv)       | /kə'rekɪli/        | correttamente           |
| doorstep (n)          | /'dɔːstɛp/         | soglia                  |
| film (v)              | /fɪlm/             | girare                  |
| filming (n)           | /'fɪlmɪŋ/          | ripresa                 |
| find out (phr v)      | /faɪnd 'aʊt/       | scoprire                |
| furious (adj)         | /'fjʊəriəs/        | furioso/a               |
| game show (n)         | /'geɪm ʃəʊ/        | gioco a premi           |
| get your revenge      | /get jə rɪ'vendʒ/  | vendicarsi              |
| heart attack (n) (TS) | /'hɑːt ə'tæk/      | infarto                 |
| hide (v)              | /haɪd/             | nascondere              |
| be hosted by          | /bi 'həʊstəd baɪ/  | essere presentato da    |
| impressed (adj)       | /ɪm'prest/         | colpito/a               |
| in the background     | /ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/ | in sottofondo           |
| It doesn't matter     | /ɪt ɪ'dʌznt 'mætə/ | non importa             |
| lover (n)             | /'lʌvə/            | amante                  |
| main (adj)            | /meɪn/             | principale              |
| move (to) (v)         | /muːv/             | trasferirsi; traslocare |
| operation (n)         | /ɒpə'reɪʃn/        | intervento              |
| patient (n)           | /'peɪʃnt/          | paziente                |

**Contestants** Rosie and Dave want to win the £10,000 prize.

The old man predicted the weather **correctly** and saved the director thousands of dollars.

She went round the village and put a bottle of wine on each **doorstep**.

The director was **filming** an important film in the desert.

The director and the cameraman talked about the next day's **filming**.

When she **found out** her husband was having an affair, she decided not to leave him.

He was **furious** when Hermione told him she was in a night club.

A **game show** is a TV programme in which people try to win money.

When you **get your revenge**, you do something bad to someone who has done something bad to you.

She nearly had a **heart attack** when Fred rang her up.

He didn't **hide** his affair and this made her feel really bad.

If a game show **is hosted by** someone, it is presented by that person.

The director was **impressed** and gave the old man a job.

When she answered the mobile, music was playing loudly **in the background**.

Do you agree that **it doesn't matter** if children lose touch with their parents?

She was very angry when she saw his car parked outside his **lover's** house.

Do you agree that the **main** reason for getting married is to have children?

We **moved to** different places and lost touch with each other.

Dave went into hospital for an **operation**.

A **patient** is someone who is ill or injured and receives medical treatment.

|                      |                   |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| post (v)             | /pəʊst/           | inviare             |
| pour (v)             | /pɔː/             | versare             |
| predict (v)          | /prɪ'dɪkt/        | predire             |
| be right             | /,bi 'raɪt/       | avere ragione       |
| same (adj)           | /seɪm/            | stesso/a            |
| separate (adj)       | /ˈsep(ə)rət/      | separato/a          |
| shake your head      | /ʃeɪk jə 'hed/    | scuotere la testa   |
| be sick (TS)         | /,bi 'sɪk/        | stare male          |
| storm (n)            | /stɔːm/           | tempesta            |
| studio (n)           | /ˈstjuːdiəʊ/      | studio              |
| on time              | /,ɒn 'taɪm/       | puntuale            |
| unsurprisingly (adv) | /ˌʌnsə'praɪzɪŋli/ | prevedibilmente     |
| war memorial (n)     | /ˈwɔː mə'mɔːriəl/ | monumento ai caduti |

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

|                    |               |                      |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| angry (adj)        | /ˈæŋɡri/      | arrabbiato/a         |
| angrily (adv)      | /ˈæŋɡrəli/    | furiosamente         |
| attractive (adj)   | /ə'træktɪv/   | attraente            |
| attractively (adv) | /ə'træktɪvli/ | in maniera attraente |
| bad (adj)          | /bæd/         | male                 |
| badly (adv)        | /ˈbædli/      | male                 |
| beautiful (adj)    | /ˈbjuːtəfl/   | bello/a              |
| beautifully (adv)  | /ˈbjuːtəfli/  | bene; egregiamente   |
| careful (adj)      | /ˈkeəfl/      | attento/a            |

He **posted** Hermione's meal to her with a note saying, "Here's your dinner."!

She **poured** thick white paint over her husband's new car.

Someone who **predicts** something says that it will happen in the future.

The old man **was right** – he said "Tomorrow rain" and the next day it rained.

Rosie and Dave have to give the **same** answers to the same questions.

Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in **separate** studios.

If you **shake your head**, you often mean "No." or "I don't know."

Dave said, "Nurse, I'm going to **be sick**."

If there is a **storm**, there is a lot of wind and rain.

Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate **studios**.

Hermione was always late – she never arrived **on time**.

My four friends arrived on time, but **unsurprisingly** Hermione didn't.

She left the other bottles on the **war memorial** in the centre of the village.

Lady Moon was **angry** and decided to get her revenge.

"Where are you?" he shouted **angrily**.

At first he found the differences between himself and Hermione **attractive**.

She always looks smart and dresses **attractively**.

She felt **bad** because her husband didn't hide his affair.

I don't play tennis well – in fact I play very **badly**.

She poured paint over her husband's **beautiful** new black car.

She's very talented and plays the piano **beautifully**.

She's a **careful** driver.

|                   |               |                       |   |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| carefully (adv)   | /ˈkeəf(ə)li/  | con attenzione        | I plan my days <b>carefully</b> .   |
| different (adj)   | /ˈdɪfrənt/    | diverso/a             | Hermione and I were very <b>different</b> .                                       |
| differently (adv) | /ˈdɪfrəntli/  | in modo diverso       | We've decided to organise things <b>differently</b> this year.                    |
| early (adj)       | /ˈɜːli/       | presto/a              | I hate getting up in the <b>early</b> morning.                                    |
| early (adv)       | /ˈɜːli/       | presto                | I always arrived <b>early</b> ; she always arrived late.                          |
| good (adj)        | /ɡʊd/         | buono/a               | Hermione's ex-boyfriend is a <b>good</b> cook.                                    |
| late (adj)        | /leɪt/        | tardi                 | If you have a <b>late</b> night, it means you go to bed late.                     |
| late (adv)        | /leɪt/        | in ritardo            | I always arrived early; she always arrived <b>late</b> .                          |
| loud (adj)        | /laʊd/        | alto/a                | It's difficult to have a conversation when the music's <b>loud</b> .              |
| loudly (adv)      | /ˈlaʊdli/     | ad alto volume        | When she answered her mobile, music was playing <b>loudly</b> in the background.  |
| quick (adj)       | /kwɪk/        | veloce                | They came to see us for a <b>quick</b> visit.                                     |
| quickly (adv)     | /ˈkwɪkli/     | subito                | She <b>quickly</b> drove home and put a pot of paint into her car.                |
| Be quiet! (adj)   | /ˌbi ˈkwaɪət/ | Stai / State calmo/i! | There's too much noise. Please <b>be quiet!</b>                                   |
| quietly (adv)     | /ˈkwaɪətli/   | silenziosamente       | Lady Moon <b>quietly</b> placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.                |
| tidy (adj)        | /ˈtaɪdi/      | ordinato/a            | A <b>tidy</b> person always makes sure things are in the correct place.           |
| tidily (adv)      | /ˈtaɪdli/     | ordinatamente         | Everything on the desk was arranged <b>tidily</b> .                               |
| unhappy (adj)     | /ʌnˈhæpi/     | infelice              | Her husband didn't hide his affair and this made her <b>unhappy</b> .             |
| unhappily (adv)   | /ʌnˈhæpəli/   | infelicemente         | She thought it was better to be <b>unhappily</b> married than not married at all. |
| well (adv)        | /wel/         | bene                  | I cook <b>well</b> so I decided to have a dinner party.                           |

## ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ED AND -ING

|                |           |              |  |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| annoyed (adj)  | /əˈnɔɪd/  | irritato/a   | When the dog makes a lot of noise, the neighbours get <b>annoyed</b> . |
| annoying (adj) | /əˈnɔɪɪŋ/ | fastidioso/a | It's <b>annoying</b> when the dog makes a lot of noise.                |
| bored (adj)    | /bɔːd/    | annoiato/a   | The students are often <b>bored</b> in lessons.                        |
| boring (adj)   | /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ | noioso/a     | Sometimes, our lessons are very <b>boring</b> .                        |

|                    |               |                             |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| confused (adj)     | /kən'fju:zd/  | confuso/a                   |
| confusing (adj)    | /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ | scconcertante; che confonde |
| depressed (adj)    | /dɪ'prest/    | depresso/a                  |
| depressing (adj)   | /dɪ'presɪŋ/   | deprimente                  |
| embarrassed (adj)  | /ɪm'bærəst/   | imbarazzato/a               |
| embarrassing (adj) | /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/  | imbarazzante                |
| excited (adj)      | /ɪk'saɪtɪd/   | eccitato/a                  |
| exciting (adj)     | /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/   | emozionante                 |
| frightened (adj)   | /'fraɪtnd/    | spaventato/a                |
| frightening (adj)  | /'fraɪtɪŋ/    | pauroso/a; spaventoso/a     |
| interested (adj)   | /'ɪntrəstɪd/  | interessato/a               |
| interesting (adj)  | /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/  | interessante                |
| surprised (adj)    | /sə'praɪzd/   | sorpreso/a                  |
| surprising (adj)   | /sə'praɪzɪŋ/  | sorprendente                |
| tired (adj)        | /'taɪəd/      | stanco/a                    |
| tiring (adj)       | /'taɪɪŋ/      | stancante                   |

Looking at the map, I was **confused**.

The map wasn't easy to understand – it was very **confusing**.

England fans were **depressed** at the score: Brazil 6 England 0.

Brazil 6 England 0 is a **depressing** score for England fans.

Children are sometimes **embarrassed** by their parents.

Parents sometimes do things that their children think are **embarrassing**.

**Excited** spectators watched the race.

The race is very **exciting**.

Are you **frightened** of dogs?

Some people think dogs are **frightening**.

Are you **interested** in football?

She's a good teacher – her lessons are very **interesting**.

The boy got 90% in his exam and was very **surprised**.

He got a **surprising** 90% in the exam.

I often feel **tired** after work.

Work can be very **tiring**.

## EXPRESSIONS WITH “GET”

|                       |                         |                        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) get a text message | /,get ə 'tekst ˌmesɪdʒ/ | ricevere un messaggio  |
| get a job             | /,get ə 'dʒɒb/          | ottenere un lavoro     |
| get new shoes         | /,get ˌnju: 'ʃu:z/      | comprarsi nuove scarpe |
| 2) get better         | /,get 'betə/            | migliorare             |
| get dark              | /,get 'dɑ:k/            | fare buio              |
| get warm              | /,get 'wɑ:m/            | fare caldo             |
| 3) get home           | /,get 'həʊm/            | tornare a casa         |
| get there             | /'get ˌðeə/             | giungere a...          |
| get to work           | /,get tə 'wɜ:k/         | arrivare a lavoro      |

How many **text messages** do you **get** a day?

I want to **get a job** for the summer.

I'm going shopping; I want to **get some new shoes**.

He works hard and is **getting better** at English.

It **gets dark** early in the winter.

In the summer, it can **get very warm**.

What time do you **get home**?

It takes me 20 minutes to get to school; I leave home at 8.30 and **get there** at 8.50.

What time do you **get to work** in the morning?

|                      |                  |                      |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 4) get changed       | /,get 'tʃeɪndʒd/ | cambiarsi            |
| get dressed          | /,get 'drest/    | vestirsi             |
| get married          | /,get 'mærid/    | sposarsi             |
| 5) get on (phr v)    | /,get 'ɒn/       | andare d'accordo con |
| get together (phr v) | /,get tə'geðə/   | andare insieme       |
| get up (phr v)       | /,get 'ʌp/       | alzarsi da letto     |

I **got changed** and went to play football.

I had a shower and **got dressed**.

Do you want to **get married**?

Do you **get on** with your brothers and sisters?

Shall we all **get together** for a drink?

He usually **gets up** at 7.30 in the morning.

## NARRATIVE LINKERS

|                        |                      |                     |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A week later           | /ə ,wi:k 'leɪtə/     | una settimana dopo  |
| At first               | /,ət 'fɜ:st/         | inizialmente        |
| At the end of (August) | /,ət ði: 'end əv/    | a fine agosto       |
| Finally (adv)          | /'faɪn(ə)li/         | alla fine           |
| Last year              | /,lɑ:st 'jɪə/        | lo scorso anno      |
| Next (adv)             | /nekst/              | dopo di che; poi    |
| One day                | /'wʌn ,deɪ/          | un giorno           |
| That evening           | /ðæt 'i:vnɪŋ/        | quella sera         |
| That night             | /ðæt 'naɪt/          | quella notte        |
| The next morning       | /ðə ,nekst 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ | il mattino seguente |
| Then (adv)             | /ðen/                | poi                 |

**A week later**, Hermione sent a postcard saying, "Too much salt."!

**At first** she was only 15 or 20 minutes late. But she got later and later.

It's my birthday **at the end of August**.

**Finally** she took a pair of scissors and cut the arms and legs off all his suits.

**Last year**, I went out with Hermione for four months.

**Next** she took his collection of wines from the cellar.

**One day** she saw his car parked outside his lover's house.

**That evening** my friends arrived on time but Hermione was late.

**That night** she went round the village and placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.

**The next morning** I posted her dinner to her.

She drove to the lover's house. **Then** she poured white paint over her husband's car.

## RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSIONS

|                    |                    |                              |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| chat sb up (phr v) | /tʃæt sʌmbədi 'ʌp/ | cercare di attaccare bottone |
| fall in love       | /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/     | innamorarsi                  |
| fancy sb (v)       | /fænsi 'sʌmbədi/   | piacere                      |
| get divorced       | /,get dɪ'vɔ:st/    | divorziarsi                  |

She **chatted Fred up** by saying, "I'll be your girl tonight."

When did Teresa and Fred first **fall in love**?

If you **fancy** someone, you want to have relationship with them.

Teresa **got divorced** after 30 years of marriage.

|                       |                      |                         |   |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| get married           | /ˌget ˈmærið/        | sposarsi                | How old were your parents when they <b>got married</b> ?  |
| go out together       | /ˌgəʊ ˌaʊt təˈgeðə/  | frequentarsi            | They met in Blackpool and <b>went out together</b> for three months.                            |
| have children         | /ˌhæv ˈtʃɪldrən/     | avere figli             | Do you agree that the main reason for getting married is to <b>have children</b> ?              |
| have a row            | /ˌhæv ə ˈraʊ/        | litigare                | She was very angry and they <b>had a row</b> .  |
| kiss sb (v)           | /ˌkɪs ˈsʌmbədi/      | baciare                 | When you <b>kiss</b> someone, you touch their face with your lips to show that you like them.   |
| live together (phr v) | /ˌlɪv təˈgeðə/       | convivere               | Is it a good idea to <b>live together</b> before you get married?                               |
| lose touch (with sb)  | /ˌluːz ˈtʌtʃ/        | perdere i contatti      | We <b>lost touch with</b> each other after a few months.  |
| meet (sb) (v)         | /mi:t/               | conoscere; incontrare   | Teresa and Fred first <b>met</b> fifty years ago.   |
| meet the parents      | /ˌmi:t ðə ˈpeərənts/ | conoscere i genitori    | I was quite nervous before <b>meeting the parents</b> .   |
| move in together      | /ˌmuːv ˈɪn təˈgeðə/  | andare a vivere insieme | When two people <b>move in together</b> , they start living together in the same house or flat. |
| ring sb up (phr v)    | /ˌrɪŋ ˈsʌmbədi ˈʌp/  | chiamare (qualcuno)     | Fred <b>rang her up</b> and they met soon after that.   |
| split up (phr v)      | /ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/         | lasciarsi               | When two people <b>split up</b> , they end their relationship.                                  |

## Review A (p.28)

|                          |                                 |                                      |   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| arrange to do sth        | /əˌreɪndʒ tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/       | stabilire; decidere di fare qualcosa | One day we <b>arranged to meet</b> in a café.                           |
| chat (v)                 | /tʃæt/                          | chiacchierare                        | We <b>chatted</b> and I discovered Mark was an interesting person.      |
| confident (adj)          | /ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/                  | sicuro/a di sé                       | Adriana knew everyone and was very <b>confident</b> .                   |
| cool (adj)               | /ku:l/                          | freddo/a; ganzo/a                    | I liked her but thought she was too <b>cool</b> .                       |
| far too much/many        | /ˈfɑː tuː ˌmʌtʃ/ˌmeni/          | fin troppo/a; fin troppi/e           | We eat <b>far too much</b> chocolate/ <b>far too many</b> chocolates.   |
| a first impression of sb | /ə ˈfɜːst ɪmˈpreʃn əv ˌsʌmbədi/ | la prima impressione di              | What was your <b>first impression of</b> your best friend?              |
| generous (adj)           | /ˈdʒenərəs/                     | generoso/a                           | Deb's a fantastic person – she's very <b>generous</b> and a lot of fun. |
| get into trouble         | /ˌget ɪntə ˈtrʌbl/              | mettersi nei guai                    | We were naughty at school and <b>got into trouble</b> !                 |

|                        |                        |                       |   |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| good-looking (adj)     | /ˌɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/           | attraente             | Someone who is <b>good-looking</b> has an attractive face.  |
| home town (n)          | /ˌhəʊm ˈtaʊn/          | citta natale          | Your <b>home town</b> is the town where you were born or grew up.                                   |
| immediately (adv)      | /ɪˈmiːdiətli/          | subito                | Deb and Liz met in a café and liked each other <b>immediately</b> .                                 |
| internet chat site (n) | /ˌɪntənət ˈtʃæt ˌsaɪt/ | una chat su internet  | We met on an <b>internet chat site</b> in 2003.   |
| laugh (v)              | /lɑːf/                 | ridere                | Woody made me <b>laugh</b> 20 years ago and he makes me laugh now!                                  |
| a living (n sing.)     | /ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/             | vivere; campare       | “What do you do for <b>a living</b> ?” “I’m a nurse.”   |
| look like              | /ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/           | avere l’aspetto       | He looks very young, in fact he <b>looks like</b> a student.  |
| mean (v)               | /miːn/                 | significare           | What does your name <b>mean</b> ?   |
| mistake (n)            | /mɪˈsteɪk/             | errore                | I do my work carefully – I never make <b>mistakes</b> !   |
| naughty (adj)          | /ˈnɔːti/               | negligente; cattivo/a | We were <b>naughty</b> at school and got into trouble!  |
| online (adv)           | /ˌɒnˈlaɪn/             | in rete               | They talked <b>online</b> all the time and one day they arranged to meet.                           |
| public transport (n)   | /ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔːt/   | trasporto pubblico    | <b>Public transport</b> is transport that everyone can use such as buses and trains.                |
| similar (adj)          | /ˈsɪmɪlə/              | simile                | Deb and Liz are very <b>similar</b> – they both lived abroad and both had parents who got divorced. |
| single (adj)           | /ˈsɪŋɡl/               | senza compagno/a      | Someone who is <b>single</b> is not married or does not have a partner.                             |
| wake up (phr v)        | /ˌweɪk ˈʌp/            | svegliarsi            | They were watching TV when the baby <b>woke up</b> .  |

## Unit 4 (p.32)

|                         |                             |                                  |  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| according to            | /əˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌtuː/             | secondo...                       | <b>According to</b> environmental groups, cheap clothes are bad for the environment. |
| across the UK/Spain etc | /əˌkrɒs ðə ˌjuːˈkeɪ/ˈspeɪn/ | in Spagna<br>/nel Regno Unito... | New stores are opening <b>across the UK, Spain and Ireland</b> .                     |
| afford to do sth        | /əˈfɔːd tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/     | permettersi di fare qualcosa     | Jim can’t <b>afford to buy</b> electronic equipment – it’s too expensive.            |

|                           |                                       |                            |  |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| agree (v)                 | /ə'gri:/                              | essere d'accordo           | Most men only <b>agree</b> to go shopping when they really need something.                           |
| appointment (n)           | /ə'pɔɪntmənt/                         | appuntamento               | It's annoying when people are late for <b>appointments</b> .   |
| on average                | /ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/                         | in media                   | <b>On average</b> , people buy 50 items of clothing a year.  |
| avoid (v)                 | /ə'vɔɪd/                              | evitare                    | Why does Conor <b>avoid</b> going into supermarkets?   |
| book review (n)           | /'bʊk rɪ'vju:/                        | recensione critica         | A <b>book review</b> is an article in which someone gives their opinion about a book they have read. |
| I don't bother to do sth  | /aɪ ɪ'dəʊnt ɪ'brʊðə tə 'du: ɪ'sʌmθɪŋ/ | non fare caso a qualcosa   | Some women <b>don't bother to look</b> at the price tag before they buy.                             |
| brightly coloured (adj)   | /'braɪtli ˌkɒləd/                     | con colore/i acceso/i      | Do you prefer dark or <b>brightly coloured</b> clothes?  |
| compare (v)               | /kəm'peə/                             | confrontare                | I enjoy <b>comparing</b> prices and quality in different shops.                                      |
| consumer (n)              | /kən'sju:mə/                          | cliente                    | <b>Consumers</b> pay low prices for clothes at Primark.  |
| cry (v) (TS)              | /kraɪ/                                | piangere                   | When Eddie's sister read the card, she <b>cried</b> !  |
| damage (v)                | /'dæmɪdʒ/                             | danneggiare                | Friends of the Earth say cheap clothes are <b>damaging</b> the environment.                          |
| dark (adj)                | /dɑ:k/                                | scuro/a                    | Do you prefer <b>dark</b> or brightly coloured clothes?  |
| diamond ring (n)          | /'daɪəmənd 'rɪŋ/                      | (anello di) diamante       | He bought her an expensive <b>diamond ring</b> for her birthday.                                     |
| digital (adj)             | /'dɪdʒɪtl/                            | digitale                   | Do you have <b>digital</b> TV?   |
| disaster (n) (TS)         | /dɪ'zɑ:stə/                           | disastro                   | She didn't like the present and cried when she read the card. What a <b>disaster</b> !               |
| disposable (adj)          | /dɪs'pəʊzəbl/                         | usa e getta                | You can't recycle cheap clothes – they are <b>disposable</b> .                                       |
| the environment (n sing.) | /'ði: ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/                  | l'ambiente                 | <b>The environment</b> is the natural world we live in, including land, water and air.               |
| environmental group (n)   | /'ɪn,vaɪrən,mentl 'gru:p/             | associazione ambientalista | <b>Environmental groups</b> want to protect the environment.   |
| eventually (adv) (TS)     | /'ɪventʃuəli/                         | finalmente                 | <b>Eventually</b> Eddie found a really good present – a foot spa.                                    |
| exchange (v)              | /'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/                        | cambiare                   | Can I <b>exchange</b> the top if it doesn't fit?   |
| the fashion pages (n pl)  | /'ðə 'fæʃn ˌpeɪdʒəz/                  | pagine di moda             | Are you interested in the <b>fashion pages</b> of magazines?   |
| fit (v)                   | /fɪt/                                 | stare; calzare             | If clothes <b>fit</b> you, they are the right size for you.  |
| foot spa (n) (TS)         | /'fʊt ˌspɑ:/                          | pediluvio                  | A <b>foot spa</b> is a piece of equipment which you fill with water and put your feet into to relax. |

|                         |                                  |                             |   |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| funny (adj) (TS)        | /ˈfʌni/                          | divertente                  | I bought a lovely card for her and wrote a <b>funny</b> message inside. |
| gadget (n)              | /ˈgædʒɪt/                        | aggeggio                    | A lot of men like electronic <b>gadgets</b> .                           |
| get dressed/undressed   | /ˌget ˈdrest/ʌnˈdrest/           | vestirsi / svestirsi        | I always get <b>dressed</b> before breakfast.                           |
| give somebody a lift    | /ˌɡɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/           | dare un passaggio a         | Will you <b>give me a lift</b> to the station?                          |
| go mad for sth          | /ˌɡəʊ ˈmæd fə sʌmθɪŋ/            | andare pazzo per qualcosa   | Women <b>went mad for</b> the jacket, which cost £12.                   |
| go on the internet (TS) | /ˌɡəʊ ɒn ði: ˈɪntənət/           | andare su internet/ in rete | Eddie <b>went on the internet</b> to find his sister a present.         |
| increase (v)            | /ɪnˈkriːs/                       | crescere; aumentare         | Profits are <b>increasing</b> at Primark and new stores are opening.    |
| intuitive (adj)         | /ɪnˈtjuːətɪv/                    | intuitivo/a                 | Someone who is <b>intuitive</b> knows the right thing to say or do.     |
| item of clothing (n)    | /ˌaɪtəm əv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/             | capo di vestiario           | On average, people buy 50 <b>items of clothing</b> a year.              |
| jewellery (n)           | /ˈdʒuːəlri/                      | gioielli                    | Rings, necklaces and bracelets are all types of <b>jewellery</b> .      |
| keep (v)                | /ki:p/                           | conservare                  | Do you agree that a real present is something you can <b>keep</b> ?     |
| last (v)                | /lɑːst/                          | durare                      | Flowers are lovely but they don't <b>last</b> for more than a week.     |
| manage to do sth        | /ˌmænɪdʒ tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/         | riuscire a fare qualcosa    | Jim never <b>manages to find</b> time to go shopping.                   |
| medium (adj)            | /ˈmiːdiəm/                       | medio/a                     | A <b>medium</b> size is neither big nor small.                          |
| I don't mind doing sth  | /aɪ ˈdəʊnt ˌmaɪnd ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/ | fare volentieri una cosa    | <b>I don't mind spending</b> a long time looking for clothes.           |
| necessity (n)           | /nəˈsesəti/                      | necessità                   | For Conor shopping is a <b>necessity</b> , not a pleasure.              |
| overjoyed (adj)         | /ˌəʊvəˈdʒɔɪd/                    | scoppiare dalla gioia       | My husband was <b>overjoyed</b> when I bought him a Swiss army knife.   |
| planet (n)              | /ˈplænɪt/                        | terra; pianeta              | Things that you can't recycle are bad for the <b>planet</b> .           |
| present (n)             | /ˈprezənt/                       | regalo                      | Men and women like different sorts of <b>present</b> .                  |
| price tag (n)           | /ˈpraɪs ˌtæg/                    | targhetta del prezzo        | Do you always look at the <b>price tag</b> before you buy clothes?      |
| profits (n pl)          | /ˈprɒfɪts/                       | guadagni                    | <b>Profits</b> are increasing at Primark and new stores are opening.    |
| put on (phr v)          | /ˌpʊt ˈɒn/                       | mettersi                    | "Get dressed" means the same as " <b>putting</b> clothes <b>on</b> ".   |
| real (adj)              | /ˈriəl/                          | vero/a; sincero/a           | Do you agree that a <b>real</b> present is something you can keep?      |

|                           |                                    |                             |   |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| receipt (n)               | /rɪ'si:t/                          | scontrino; ricevuta         | If you want to exchange something, you must keep the <b>receipt</b> .                           |
| recycle (v)               | /ri:'saɪkl/                        | riciclare                   | Things that you can <b>recycle</b> are good for the planet.                                     |
| refuse (v)                | /rɪ'fju:z/                         | rifiutare                   | Why does Jim <b>refuse</b> to go into shoe shops with his girlfriend?                           |
| rename (v)                | /ri:'neɪm/                         | rinominare                  | In 2005 Primark was <b>renamed</b> "the new Prada".   |
| right (adj)               | /raɪt/                             | giusto//a                   | If clothes fit you, they are the <b>right</b> size for you.                                     |
| second-hand (adv)         | /,sekənd'hænd/                     | usato/a, di seconda mano    | You can't sell cheap clothes <b>second-hand</b> .   |
| silly (adj)               | /'sɪli/                            | stupido/a                   | Men don't usually like brightly coloured ties or <b>silly</b> socks.                            |
| size (n)                  | /saɪz/                             | taglia                      | What <b>size</b> is she – small, medium or large?   |
| spokesperson (n)          | /'spəʊks,pɜ:sn/                    | portavoce                   | A <b>spokesperson</b> is someone who expresses the opinion of a large organisation.             |
| (I) can't stand doing sth | /(aɪ) ,kɑ:nt ,stænd 'du:ɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/ | non sopportare di fare qtc. | A lot of men <b>can't stand shopping</b> for clothes.   |
| suit (v)                  | /su:t/                             | donare; stare bene          | Red doesn't really <b>suit</b> me.  |
| surprise (n)              | sə'praɪz                           | sorpresa                    | I always tell my family I want a <b>surprise</b> for my birthday, but I never get it.           |
| Swiss army knife (n)      | /,swɪs 'ɑ:mi ,naɪf/                | coltellino svizzero         | A <b>Swiss army knife</b> is a knife with a red handle that does a lot of different things.     |
| take off (phr v)          | /,teɪk 'ɒf/                        | togliersi i vestiti         | " <b>Taking off</b> " your clothes means the same as "getting undressed".                       |
| try on (phr v)            | /,traɪ 'ɒn/                        | provarsi                    | When you <b>try</b> clothes <b>on</b> , you put them on to see if they fit before you buy them. |
| as usual                  | /əz 'ju:ʒʊəl/                      | come al solito              | <b>As usual</b> she didn't really get what she wanted for her birthday.                         |

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

|                    |                |                 |  |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| always (adv)       | /'ɔ:lweɪz/     | sempre          | My family <b>always</b> ask me what I want and I <b>always</b> tell them the same thing. |
| hardly ever (adv)  | /,hɑ:dli 'evə/ | quasi mai       | Flowers <b>hardly ever</b> last for more than a week.                                    |
| never (adv)        | /'nevə/        | mai             | Jim <b>never</b> manages to find time to go shopping.                                    |
| normally (adv)     | /'nɔ:m(ə)li/   | di norma        | My girlfriend <b>normally</b> goes shopping without me.                                  |
| occasionally (adv) | /ə'keɪʒn(ə)li/ | occasionalmente | "How often does Conor go into a clothes shop?" "Only very <b>occasionally</b> ."         |

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| often (adv)     | /ˈɒfn/       |
| rarely (adv)    | /ˈreəli/     |
| sometimes (adv) | /ˈsʌm,tʌɪmz/ |
| usually (adv)   | /ˈjuːʒuəli/  |

|               |
|---------------|
| spesso        |
| raramente     |
| qualche volta |
| di solito     |

Conor **often** goes into book shops.  
 Jim **rarely** goes shopping with his girlfriend.  
 I **sometimes** do my food shopping online.  
 She **usually** goes shopping without me.

## COLLOCATIONS: A BOX OF ... A BUNCH OF ...

|  |  |
|--|--|
| a bottle of wine/<br>perfume/whisky        | /ə ˈbɒtl əv ˈwaɪn/<br>ˈpɜːfjuːm/ˈwɪski/        |
| a box of chocolates/<br>matches/tissues    | /ə ˈbɒks əv ˈtʃɒkləts/<br>ˈmætʃəz/ˈtɪʃuːz/     |
| a bunch of flowers/<br>grapes/keys         | /ə ˈbʌntʃ əv ˈflaʊəz/<br>ˈɡreɪps/ˈkiːz/        |
| a can of beans/<br>petrol/tomatoes         | /ə ˈkæn əv ˈbiːnz/<br>ˈpetrəl/təˈmɑːtəʊz/      |
| a jar of jam/instant<br>coffee/mayonnaise  | /ə ˈdʒɑː əv ˈdʒæm/<br>ɪnstənt ˈkɒfi/meɪəˈneɪz/ |
| a packet of cigarettes/<br>crisps/biscuits | /ə ˈpækɪt əv ˈsɪɡərets/<br>ˈkrɪspz/ˈbɪskɪts/   |
| a pair of socks/scissors/<br>jeans         | /ə ˈpeər əv ˈsɒks/ˈsɪzəz/<br>ˈdʒiːnz/          |
| a piece of cake/<br>furniture/wood         | /ə ˈpiːs əv ˈkeɪk/<br>ˈfɜːnɪʃə/ˈwʊd/           |

|   |
|---|
| una bottiglia di vino /<br>profumo / whisky                       |
| una scatola di<br>cioccolatini /cerini /<br>fazzoletti            |
| un mazzo di fiori / un<br>grappolo d'uva / un<br>mazzo di chiavi  |
| un barattolo di fagioli /<br>pomodori un bidone di<br>petrolio    |
| un barattolo di caffè /<br>un vasetto di maionese /<br>marmellata |
| un pacchetto di<br>sigarette/ salatini / biscotti                 |
| un paio di calzini /<br>forbici / jeans                           |
| un fetta di torta/ un<br>mobile/ un pezzo di legno                |

Can I order a **bottle of red wine**?  
 They gave me a **box of chocolates** for my birthday.  
 I got lots of **bunches of grapes** when I was in hospital.  
 Pour the **can of tomatoes** into a saucepan.  
 He opened a **jar of instant coffee**.  
 How much is a **packet of cigarettes**?  
 She bought her husband a **pair of** brightly coloured  
**socks**.  
 A cup of coffee and a **piece of cake**, please.

## CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| bracelet (n)    | /ˈbreɪslət/ |
| dress (n)       | /dres/      |
| earrings (n pl) | /ˈɪərɪŋz/   |
| gloves (n)      | /ˈɡlʌvz/    |

|                |
|----------------|
| bracciale(tto) |
| abito          |
| orecchini      |
| guanti         |

A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery you wear around your arm.  
 A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to **dresses** and skirts.  
**Earrings** are pieces of jewellery you wear in your ears.  
 You wear **gloves** on your hands in winter to keep them warm.

|                 |               |                      |   |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| hat (n)         | /hæt/         | cappello             | He was wearing a woollen <b>hat</b> on his head.                                      |
| jacket (n)      | /ˈdʒækɪt/     | giacca               | My favourite piece of clothing is my blue denim <b>jacket</b> .                       |
| jeans (n pl)    | /dʒiːnz/      | jeans                | The denim <b>jeans</b> in Photo A cost £120.  |
| jumper (n)      | /ˈdʒʌmpə/     | maglione             | A <b>jumper</b> is a piece of clothing made of wool that covers your arms and body.   |
| necklace (n)    | /ˈneɪkləs/    | collana              | A <b>necklace</b> is a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck.             |
| pyjamas (n pl)  | /pəˈdʒɑːməz/  | pigiama              | <b>Pyjamas</b> are a jacket and trousers that you wear in bed.                        |
| raincoat (n)    | /ˈreɪnˌkəʊt/  | impermeabile         | In Photo A Jade is wearing a cream cotton <b>raincoat</b> .                           |
| scarf (n)       | /skɑːf/       | sciarpa              | You wear a <b>scarf</b> round your neck in winter to keep warm.                       |
| shirt (n)       | /ʃɜːrt/       | maglietta            | Conor only goes into clothes shops if he needs a new <b>shirt</b> .                   |
| shoes (n pl)    | /ʃuːz/        | scarpe               | Do you prefer wearing <b>shoes</b> or trainers?                                       |
| shorts (n pl)   | /ʃɔːts/       | pantaloncini         | In Photos B and D Jade is wearing plain red <b>shorts</b> .                           |
| skirt (n)       | /skɜːt/       | gonna                | A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to dresses and <b>skirts</b> .                    |
| suit (n)        | /suːt/        | abito (da donna)     | I wear formal clothes such as <b>suits</b> to work.                                   |
| tie (n)         | /taɪ/         | cravatta             | Men don't usually like brightly coloured <b>ties</b> .                                |
| tights (n pl)   | /taɪts/       | calze                | <b>Tights</b> are a piece of clothing worn by women that cover the feet and legs.     |
| top (n)         | /tɒp/         | top; maglietta corta | In Photo D Jade is wearing a blue-and-white striped <b>top</b> .                      |
| trainers (n pl) | /ˈtreɪnəz/    | scarpe sportive      | Do you prefer wearing shoes or <b>trainers</b> ?                                      |
| vest (n)        | /vest/        | canottiera           | A <b>vest</b> is a type of T-shirt without sleeves.                                   |
| waistcoat (n)   | /ˈweɪstˌkəʊt/ | panciotto            | A <b>waistcoat</b> is an item of clothing without sleeves that you wear over a shirt. |

## DESIGNS

|                  |                |                    |  |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| checked (adj)    | /tʃekt/        | a scacchi          | A <b>checked</b> shirt is a shirt with a design of small or large squares. |
| floral (adj)     | /ˈflɔːrəl/     | floreale           | A <b>floral</b> design is a design with flowers on it.                     |
| pinstriped (adj) | /ˈpɪnˌstraɪpt/ | gessato/a; a righe | People such as bankers or businessmen often wear <b>pinstriped</b> suits.  |

|               |           |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| plain (adj)   | /pleɪn/   | tinta unita |
| striped (adj) | /straɪpt/ | a strisce   |

A **plain** shirt or top has no design on it.  
In Photo D she's wearing a blue-and-white **striped** top.

## MATERIALS

|               |           |         |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| cotton (adj)  | /ˈkɒtn/   | cotone  |
| denim (adj)   | /ˈdenɪm/  | tessuto |
| leather (adj) | /ˈleðə/   | pelle   |
| nylon (adj)   | /ˈnaɪlɒn/ | nailon  |
| silk (adj)    | /sɪlk/    | seta    |
| woollen (adj) | /ˈwʊlən/  | di lana |

Do you prefer **cotton** or nylon shirts?  
Most people have a pair of **denim** jeans.  
He was wearing an expensive pair of **leather** shoes.  
I want a pair of black **nylon** tights.  
He likes wearing expensive **silk** ties.  
**Woollen** hats are fashionable for young people nowadays.

## Unit 5 (p.40)

|                      |                    |                        |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| application form (n) | /æplɪˈkeɪʃn ˌfɔ:m/ | modulo di richiesta    |
| awake (adj)          | /əˈweɪk/           | veglia/a               |
| be in danger         | /ˌbi: ɪn ˈdeɪndʒə/ | essere in pericolo     |
| benefit (n) (TS)     | /ˈbenɪfɪt/         | beneficio              |
| boost (v) (TS)       | /bu:st/            | stimolare              |
| busy (adj)           | /ˈbɪzi/            | frequentato/a; pieno/a |
| call off (phr v)     | /ˌkɔ:l ˈɒf/        | rimandare              |
| cash (n)             | /kæʃ/              | contante               |
| celebrity (n) (TS)   | /səˈlebrəti/       | celebrità              |
| cheap (adj)          | /tʃi:p/            | economico/a            |
| clear up (phr v)     | /klaɪə/            | ripulire               |
| climb (v)            | /klaɪm/            | salire                 |
| complex (adj)        | /ˈkɒmpleks/        | complicato/a           |
| convenient (adj)     | /kənˈvi:niənt/     | conveniente            |

Fill in the **application form** and post it to us.  
"**Awake**" is the opposite of "asleep".  
Your health **is in danger**! You must do more exercise.  
One of the **benefits** of laughter is that it reduces the effects of stress.  
Laughter **boosts** the immune system.  
Heathrow Airport is **busier** than Los Angeles Airport.  
Nobody can come to my party – I'd better **call** it **off**.  
**Cash** is money in the form of notes and coins.  
Beckham, Alonso and Federer are all sports **celebrities**.  
"**Cheap**" is the opposite of "expensive".  
If you **clear** something **up**, you make it clean or tidy.  
Do you **climb** more than 100 stairs a day?  
Do you think that women are more **complex** than men?  
A lot of people find shopping online more **convenient**.

|                        |                     |                         |  |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| cycle (v)              | /ˈsaɪkl/            | andare in bici          | Do you walk or <b>cycle</b> to school?   |
| dangerously (adv)      | /ˈdeɪŋdʒərəsli/     | pericolosamente         | If you scored 20 or less, you are <b>dangerously</b> unfit.                                      |
| deal with sth (phr v)  | /ˈdi:l wɪð ˌsɪmθɪŋ/ | occuparsi di qualcosa   | I must <b>deal with</b> this problem immediately.  |
| do the ironing         | /ˌdu: ði: ˈaɪənɪŋ/  | stirare                 | When you <b>do the ironing</b> , you make clean clothes smooth using an iron.                    |
| earnings (n pl)        | /ˈɜ:nɪŋz/           | guadagni                | Someone's <b>earnings</b> are the amount of money they get by doing a job.                       |
| enjoyable (adj)        | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/        | piacevole               | Life is more <b>enjoyable</b> when you're fit.   |
| fill in (phr v)        | /ˌfɪl ˈɪn/          | riempire                | <b>Fill in</b> the application form and post it to us.   |
| fit (adj)              | /fɪt/               | in forma                | If you are <b>fit</b> , you are healthy and active.  |
| freezing (adj) (TS)    | /ˈfri:zɪŋ/          | gelido/a                | The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was <b>freezing</b> .                              |
| get ready              | /ˌget ˈredi/        | prepararsi              | How long does it take you to <b>get ready</b> to go out for the evening?                         |
| get to sleep           | /ˌget tə ˈsli:p/    | addormentarsi           | How long does it take you to <b>get to sleep</b> at night?                                       |
| give away (phr v)      | /ˌgɪv ə ˈweɪ/       | cedere                  | If you <b>give</b> something <b>away</b> , you give it to someone else without asking for money. |
| give up (phr v)        | /ˌgɪv ˈʌp/          | smettere di             | It's a good idea to <b>give up</b> smoking.  |
| gorgeous (adj) (TS)    | /ˈgɔ:ʒəs/           | bello/a ; delizioso/a   | Someone who is <b>gorgeous</b> is very good-looking and healthy.                                 |
| hang up (phr v)        | /ˌhæŋ ˈʌp/          | appendere               | <b>Hang up</b> your clothes when you take them off.  |
| have a laugh           | /ˌhæv ə ˈlɑ:f/      | ridere                  | <b>Having a laugh</b> is good for people.  |
| health (n)             | /heɪlθ/             | salute                  | If you scored 20 or less, your <b>health</b> is in danger.                                       |
| healthy (adj)          | /ˈhelθi/            | sano/a; in salute       | <b>Healthy</b> people find life more enjoyable.  |
| heated (adj) (TS)      | /ˈhi:tɪd/           | scaldato/a              | The swimming pool wasn't <b>heated</b> and the water was freezing.                               |
| high (adj)             | /haɪ/               | alto/a                  | Mount Kilimanjaro is <b>higher</b> than Mount Fuji.  |
| hold on (phr v)        | /ˌhəʊld ˈɒn/        | mantenere; tenere fermo | <b>Hold on</b> to the board. Don't let go!   |
| housework (n)          | /ˈhaʊs,wɜ:k/        | faccende domestiche     | Do you do at least one hour of <b>housework</b> a day?   |
| immune system (n) (TS) | /ɪmˈju:n ˌsɪstəm/   | sistema immunitario     | Laughter boosts the <b>immune system</b> .   |
| inside (adv) (TS)      | /ɪnˈsaɪd/           | dentro                  | If it was raining, we stayed <b>inside</b> and did Scottish dancing.                             |

|                     |                  |                          |  |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| kick (v)            | /kɪk/            | calciare; dare un calcio | In football you must <b>kick</b> the ball, not touch it with your hand.              |
| laughter (n)        | /'lɑ:ftə/        | risata                   | 15 to 20 minutes of <b>laughter</b> a day is good for you.                           |
| let go              | /,let 'gəʊ/      | lasciare; mollare        | Hold on to the board. Don't <b>let go</b> !  |
| lie (v)             | /laɪ/            | essere distesi           | Do you prefer to <b>lie</b> on the beach or go sightseeing?                          |
| look my best        | /,lʊk mə 'best/  | apparire al meglio       | When I want to <b>look my best</b> , I wear a suit.                                  |
| lung (n) (TS)       | /lʌŋ/            | polmone                  | A loud laugh exercises the <b>lungs</b> .  |
| (a) mess (n sing.)  | /mes/            | casino; disordine        | Clear up this <b>mess</b> , please!  |
| novel (n)           | /'nɒvl/          | romanzo                  | A <b>novel</b> is a story about people or situations that are not real.              |
| pick up (phr v)     | /,pɪk 'ʌp/       | raccogliere              | <b>Pick up</b> the racket and try again.   |
| possession (n)      | /'pɒzə'sʃn/      | oggetto di proprietà     | My most valuable <b>possession</b> is my MP3 player.                                 |
| practise (v)        | /'præktɪs/       | esercitare               | I'm not very good at tennis because I don't have time to <b>practise</b> .           |
| release (v)         | /rɪ'li:s/        | rilasciare; emettere     | When you laugh, you <b>release</b> happy chemicals called endorphins.                |
| reliable (adj)      | /rɪ'laɪəbl/      | affidabile               | Are German cars more <b>reliable</b> than British cars?                              |
| as a result         | /əz ə rɪ'zʌlt/   | di conseguenza           | You are healthier than most people and find life more enjoyable <b>as a result</b> . |
| rude (adj) (TS)     | /ru:d/           | scortese                 | "You're horrible!" "Don't be <b>rude</b> , Rebecca!"                                 |
| safe (adj)          | /seɪf/           | sicuro/a                 | Is flying <b>safer</b> than driving a car?   |
| (tennis) serve (n)  | /sɜ:v/           | battuta (nel tennis)     | Andy Roddick has the fastest <b>tennis serve</b> .                                   |
| (go) sightseeing    | /'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/    | passeggiare; fare visita | Do you prefer to lie on the beach or <b>go sightseeing</b> ?                         |
| sit down (phr v)    | /,sɪt 'daʊn/     | sedersi                  | Don't eat breakfast on your feet. <b>Sit down</b> and enjoy it!                      |
| smell (v)           | /smel/           | odorare                  | If you <b>smell</b> something, you recognise its smell with your nose.               |
| sophisticated (adj) | /sə'fɪstɪ,ketɪd/ | raffinato/a              | A lot of people think French food is very <b>sophisticated</b> .                     |
| study (n) (TS)      | /'stʌdi/         | ricerca                  | A recent <b>study</b> shows that adults don't laugh enough.                          |
| sweaty (adj)        | /'sweti/         | sudato/a                 | If you are <b>sweaty</b> , the surface of your skin is wet because you are very hot. |
| switch off (phr v)  | /,swɪtʃ 'ɒf/     | spegnere                 | <b>Switching off</b> the lights and sitting in silence is a good way to relax.       |

|                    |               |                  |   |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---|
| switch on (phr v)  | /ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒn/  | accendere        | Only <b>switch on</b> the TV if you really want to watch something.         |
| talented (adj)     | /ˈtæləntɪd/   | di talento       | Cristiano Ronaldo is young, good-looking and a very <b>talented</b> player. |
| thin (adj)         | /θɪn/         | magro/a          | " <b>Thin</b> " is the opposite of "fat".                                   |
| throw (v)          | /θrəʊ/        | lanciare         | Pick up your racket and <b>throw</b> the ball in the air.                   |
| throw away (phr v) | /ˌθrəʊ əˈweɪ/ | buttare via      | <b>Throw away</b> any clothes you haven't worn for the past two years.      |
| touch (v)          | /tʌtʃ/        | toccare          | In football, you mustn't <b>touch</b> the ball with your hand.              |
| trust (v)          | /trʌst/       | fidarsi          | Only 8.2% of the population <b>trust</b> the government.                    |
| turn up (phr v)    | /ˌtɜːn ˈʌp/   | alzare           | If you <b>turn up</b> the volume, you make music or sound louder.           |
| unfit (adj)        | /ʌnˈfɪt/      | in cattiva forma | Someone who is <b>unfit</b> is not healthy or active.                       |
| valuable (adj)     | /ˈvæljuəbl/   | prezioso/a       | My most <b>valuable</b> possession is my MP3 player.                        |
| walk (v)           | /wɔːk/        | andare a piedi   | Do you <b>walk</b> or cycle to school?                                      |
| wet (adj)          | /wet/         | umido/a          | Rome is <b>wetter</b> than London.  |

## HOW? ...QUESTIONS

|               |               |                    |   |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| How far...?   | /ˌhaʊ ˈfɑː/   | Quanto dista ...?  | <b>How far</b> is it from your house to school?       |
| How fast...?  | /ˌhaʊ ˈfɑːst/ | Quanto veloce ...? | <b>How fast</b> does your car go?                     |
| How long...?  | /ˌhaʊ ˈlɒŋ/   | Quanto tempo ...?  | <b>How long</b> does it take you to do your homework? |
| How many...?  | /ˌhaʊ ˈmeni/  | Quanti ...?        | <b>How many</b> brothers and sisters do you have?     |
| How much...?  | /ˌhaʊ ˈmʌtʃ/  | Quanto ...?        | <b>How much</b> exercise do you do every week?        |
| How often...? | /ˌhaʊ ˈɒfn/   | Quanto spesso ...? | <b>How often</b> do you travel by train?              |
| How old...?   | /ˌhaʊ ˈəʊld/  | Quanti anni ...?   | <b>How old</b> is Thierry Henry?                      |
| How well...?  | /ˌhaʊ ˈwel/   | Quanto bene ...?   | <b>How well</b> do you know your neighbours?          |

## SPORTS

|                      |                 |                    |   |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| aerobic exercise (n) | /eəˈrəʊbɪk/     | esercizio aerobico | Cycling and rowing are forms of <b>aerobic exercise</b> .   |
| athletics (n)        | /æθˈletɪks/     | atletica           | I never enjoyed doing <b>athletics</b> at school.           |
| basketball (n)       | /ˈbɑːskɪtˌbɔːl/ | pallacanestro      | Professional <b>basketball</b> players are often very tall. |

|                       |                |                                   |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| cycling (n)           | /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/     | ciclismo; andare in bici          |
| fishing (n)           | /ˈfɪʃɪŋ/       | pesca; pescare                    |
| football (n)          | /ˈfʊtbɔ:l/     | calcio                            |
| golf (n)              | /gɒlf/         | golf                              |
| hiking (n)            | /ˈhaɪkɪŋ/      | camminare in montagna;<br>scalare |
| hockey (n)            | /ˈhɒki/        | hockey                            |
| horse-riding (n) (TS) | /ˈhɔ:s,raɪdɪŋ/ | andare a cavallo                  |
| jogging (n)           | /ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/      | correre                           |
| judo (n)              | /ˈdʒu:dəʊ/     | judo                              |
| rowing (n)            | /ˈrəʊɪŋ/       | vogare; remare                    |
| rugby (n)             | /ˈrʌɡbi/       | rugby                             |
| skiing (n)            | /ˈski:ɪŋ/      | sciare                            |
| snowboarding (n)      | /ˈsnəʊ,bɔ:diŋ/ | snowboard                         |
| soccer (n)            | /ˈsɒkə/        | soccer/calcio                     |
| swimming (n)          | /ˈswɪmɪŋ/      | nuoto                             |
| tennis (n)            | /ˈtenɪs/       | tennis                            |
| volleyball (n)        | /ˈvɒli,bɔ:l/   | pallavolo                         |
| windsurfing (n)       | /ˈwɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/ | windsurf                          |

## SPORTS – EQUIPMENT

|                    |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| football (n)       | /ˈfʊtbɔ:l/        | pallone da calcio  |
| football boots (n) | /ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˈbu:ts/ | scarpini da calcio |
| football shirt (n) | /ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˈʃɜ:t/  | maglia da calcio   |
| goggles (n)        | /ˈgɒɡlɪz/         | occhiali aletti    |
| golf ball (n)      | /ˈgɒlf ˈbɔ:l/     | pallina da golf    |
| golf club (n)      | /ˈgɒlf ˈklʌb/     | circolo di golf    |
| helmet (n)         | /ˈhelmt/          | casco              |
| net (n)            | /net/             | rete               |

**Cycling** is a popular sport in France.

**Fishing** is the sport of catching fish.

**Football** is a very popular sport.

**Golf** is quite an expensive sport.

At weekends I enjoy going **hiking** in the hills.

In winter Tina did **hockey** at school.

Rebecca hates tennis but likes **horse-riding**.

Do you sometimes go **jogging**?

People usually wear a white jacket and trousers to do **judo**.

Cycling and **rowing** are forms of aerobic exercise.

**Rugby** is more popular with men than women.

We often go **skiing** in the mountains.

I'd like to go **snowboarding**. I love the mountains.

In the USA, people call football "**soccer**".

She goes **swimming** three times a week.

You need a racket and balls to play **tennis**.

Do you enjoy playing **volleyball** on the beach?

I've never been **windsurfing**. I can't swim.

The ball you kick when you play football is also called a **football**.

Ronaldo wears expensive **football boots**.

Jimmy's wearing the number 7 on his **football shirt**.

**Goggles** protect your eyes when you are swimming.

A **golf ball** is small, round and white.

**Golf clubs** are the things that you hit a golf ball with.

A **helmet** protects your head when you are skiing.

In tennis you must hit the ball over the **net**.

|                        |                     |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| running shoes (n)      | /ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌʃuːz/      | scarpe da corsa     |
| running vest (n)       | /ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌvest/      | canottiera da corsa |
| ski boots (n pl)       | /ˈskiː ˌbuːts/      | scarponi da sci     |
| ski poles (n pl)       | /ˈskiː ˌpəʊlz/      | racchette da sci    |
| skis (n pl)            | /skiːz/             | sci                 |
| swimming costume (n)   | /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌkɒstjʊ:m/ | costume da bagno    |
| swimming trunks (n pl) | /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌtrʌŋks/   | slip da bagno       |
| tennis ball (n)        | /ˈtenɪs ˌbɔːl/      | palla da tennis     |
| tennis racket (n)      | /ˈtenɪs ˌrækɪt/     | racchetta da tennis |

## SPORTS – PEOPLE

|                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| athlete (n)       | /ˈæθli:t/       | atleta            |
| boxer (n)         | /ˈbɒksə/        | pugile            |
| footballer (n)    | /ˈfʊtbɔːlə/     | calciatore        |
| golfer (n)        | /ˈgɒlfə/        | giocatore di golf |
| skier (n)         | /ˈskiːə/        | sciatore          |
| swimmer (n)       | /ˈswɪmə/        | nuotatore         |
| tennis player (n) | /ˈtenɪs ˌpleɪə/ | tennista          |

## SPORTS – PLACES

|                     |                   |                                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| athletics track (n) | /æθˈletɪks ˌtræk/ | pista / percorso di atletica     |
| football pitch (n)  | /ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌpɪtʃ/  | campo di pallone                 |
| golf course (n)     | /ˈgɒlf ˌkɔːs/     | corso di golf                    |
| ski resort (n)      | /ˈskiː ˌrɪzɔːt/   | impianto (alberghiero) sciistico |

You should wear special **running shoes** to do athletics.

A **running vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves that you wear when you do athletics.

How much does a pair of **ski boots** cost?

**Ski poles** are the sticks you hold when you are skiing.

**Skis** are the things you wear on your feet to go skiing.

A **swimming costume** is a piece of clothing worn for swimming, especially by women.

Men wear **swimming trunks** when they go swimming.

**Tennis balls** are round and usually yellow.

In tennis, you hit the ball using a **tennis racket**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **athlete**.

A **boxer** is someone who wears thick gloves to fight in a ring.

Beckham, Henry and Ronaldo are all professional **footballers**.

Someone who plays the sport of golf is a **golfer**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **skier**.

All **swimmers** should wear goggles in the swimming pool.

Roger Federer is the world's best **tennis player**.

Athletes run around an **athletic track**, which is circular in shape.

A **football pitch** is the large rectangular area where people play football.

Walking round a **golf course** is good exercise.

Are there any famous **ski resorts** in your country?

|                       |                  |                 |   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| sports field (n) (TS) | /ˈspɔːts ˌfiːld/ | campo sportivo  | At Tina's school there was a <b>sports field</b> , tennis courts and a swimming pool. |
| swimming pool (n)     | /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/  | piscina         | All swimmers should wear goggles in the <b>swimming pool</b> .                        |
| tennis court (n)      | /ˈtenɪs ˌkɔːt/   | campo da tennis | A <b>tennis court</b> is the large rectangular area where people play tennis.         |

## Unit 6 (p.48)

|                         |                      |                                |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| audio equipment (n)     | /ˈɔːdiəʊ ɪˌkwɪpmənt/ | impianti audio                 | Bensons is a company that produces <b>audio equipment</b> .                                  |
| baggy (adj)             | /ˈbæɡi/              | largo/a                        | <b>Baggy</b> clothes do not fit your body tightly.   |
| bakery (n)              | /ˈbeɪkəri/           | panificio                      | Charlotte dreams of living in a <b>bakery</b> and eating cakes all day.                      |
| best (superl. adj)      | /best/               | migliore                       | The <b>best</b> thing about being self-employed is that you can go on holiday when you want. |
| bite (n)                | /baɪt/               | morso                          | The dog gave Sally a nasty <b>bite</b> .   |
| bite (v)                | /baɪt/               | mordere                        | The worst thing that happened to Sally was the dog that <b>bit</b> her.                      |
| both (pronoun)          | /bəʊθ/               | entrambi/e                     | Does Charlotte want to be a model or a snowboarder? She wants to do <b>both</b> .            |
| break your leg          | /ˌbreɪk jə ˈleg/     | rompersi la gamba              | If she <b>breaks her leg</b> snowboarding, she can't do modelling.                           |
| conveyor belt (n)       | /kənˈveɪə ˌbɛlt/     | nastro trasportatore           | Rob stood at the end of a <b>conveyor belt</b> , putting eggs into boxes.                    |
| crash helmet (n)        | /ˈkræʃ ˌhelmt/       | casco protettivo               | A <b>crash helmet</b> protects your head when you are doing a dangerous activity.            |
| department store (n)    | /dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː/  | grande magazzino               | A <b>department store</b> is a large store that sells many different types of things.        |
| designer clothes (n pl) | /dɪˌzaɪnə ˈkləʊðz/   | vestiti di moda                | When she's modelling, Charlotte wears beautiful <b>designer clothes</b> .                    |
| disgusting (adj)        | /dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ/         | nauseabondo/a;<br>disgustoso/a | The smell in the egg factory was <b>disgusting!</b>  |

|                         |                     |                                       |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| egg-packing factory (n) | /ˈegpækɪŋ ˌfæktri/  | azienda di confezionamento delle uova | Working conditions in the <b>egg-packing factory</b> were terrible.                          |
| fall (v)                | /fɔ:l/              | cadere                                | Snowboarding is sometimes dangerous and I often <b>fall</b> .                                |
| fattening (adj)         | /ˈfætɪŋ/            | che fa ingrassare                     | Cakes and chocolate are <b>fattening</b> food.   |
| flight (n)              | /flaɪt/             | volo                                  | A flight attendant doesn't have to pay for <b>flights</b> .                                  |
| fruit-picking (n)       | /ˈfru:t.pɪkɪŋ/      | raccolta di frutta                    | Have you ever done <b>fruit-picking</b> in the summer?                                       |
| hand out (phr v)        | /ˌhænd ˈaʊt/        | distribuire                           | One of Rob's jobs was <b>handing out</b> publicity flyers on the street.                     |
| jump (n)                | /dʒʌmp/             | salto                                 | For the <b>jumps</b> and turns in snowboarding, you have to be strong.                       |
| model (v)               | /ˈmɒdl/             | sfilare                               | She can't <b>model</b> the best skirts in Paris if she breaks her leg!                       |
| modelling (n)           | /ˈmɒdlɪŋ/           | sfilare; fare da modello/a            | Would you like a career in <b>modelling</b> ?  |
| muscles (n pl)          | /ˈmʌsəlz/           | muscoli                               | You need to be strong and have <b>muscles</b> to be a snowboarder.                           |
| nasty (adj)             | /ˈnɑ:sti/           | orrendo/a                             | The dog gave Sally a <b>nasty</b> bite.  |
| nightmare (adj)         | /ˈnaɪt.meə/         | incubo                                | For Rob, working in the egg factory was a <b>nightmare</b> job!                              |
| publicity flyer (n)     | /pʌˈblɪsəti ˌflaɪə/ | volantino pubblicitario               | A <b>publicity flyer</b> is a piece of paper with an advertisement on it.                    |
| review (n)              | /rɪˈvju:/           | recensione; critica                   | Actors hate reading bad <b>reviews</b> about themselves in the newspapers.                   |
| season (n)              | /ˈsi:zn/            | stagione                              | Half the year she's a snowboarder, then she goes to Paris for a <b>season</b> to be a model. |
| slim (adj)              | /slɪm/              | snello/a                              | Someone who is <b>slim</b> is thin in an attractive way.                                     |
| smell (n)               | /smel/              | odore                                 | The <b>smell</b> in the egg factory was disgusting!  |
| strong (adj)            | /strɒŋ/             | forte                                 | You need to be <b>strong</b> and have muscles to be a snowboarder.                           |
| study (v)               | /ˈstʌdi/            | studiare                              | Mia is a model but she wants to start <b>studying</b> again when she's 30.                   |
| tell lies               | /ˌtel ˈlaɪz/        | dire bugie                            | People who <b>tell lies</b> do not tell the truth.   |
| top (adj)               | /tɒp/               | di punta; di successo                 | Half the year Charlotte is a <b>top</b> model in Europe.                                     |
| turn (n)                | /tɜ:n/              | curva                                 | For the jumps and <b>turns</b> in snowboarding, you have to be strong.                       |

|                       |              |                     |   |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| turn out (phr v) (TS) | /ˈtʊ:n ˈaʊt/ | risolversi          | Now I have my own company so I'm pleased with the way things have <b>turned out</b> . |
| upset (adj)           | /ʌpˈset/     | deluso/a; turbato/a | The reviewers wrote terrible things about me and I was so <b>upset</b> .              |
| useful (adj)          | /ˈju:sfl/    | utile               | Which job do you think is the most <b>useful</b> to society?                          |
| various (adj)         | /ˈveəriəs/   | diverso//a          | Sally did <b>various</b> jobs when she was a student.                                 |
| worst (superl. adj)   | /wɜːst/      | peggiore            | The <b>worst</b> job I've ever done is working as an au pair.                         |

## JOBS

|                       |                       |                            |   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| actor (n)             | /ˈæktə/               | attore                     | Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are both professional <b>actors</b> .                              |
| archaeologist (n)     | /ˈɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/      | archeologo/a               | I was really interested in ancient history and my dream was to become an <b>archaeologist</b> . |
| au pair (n)           | /ˈəʊ ˈpeə/            | alla pari                  | Sally worked as an <b>au pair</b> for a rich family in New York.                                |
| ballet dancer (n)     | /ˈbæleɪ ˌdɑːnsə/      | danzatore/trice classico/a | You have to be very fit and talented to be a professional <b>ballet dancer</b> .                |
| bodyguard (n)         | /ˈbɒdiˌɡɑːd/          | guardia del corpo          | A <b>bodyguard</b> is someone who protects an important person from being attacked.             |
| butcher (n)           | /ˈbʌtʃə/              | macellaio/a                | A <b>butcher</b> is someone who sells meat.   |
| cleaner (n) (TS)      | /ˈkliːnə/             | adetto/a alle pulizie      | A <b>cleaner</b> is someone who cleans houses, offices or buildings for a living.               |
| company director (n)  | /ˌkʌmp(ə)ni dəˈrektə/ | direttore aziendale        | Mark started working for his father and now he's a <b>company director</b> .                    |
| cook (n)              | /kʊk/                 | cuoco/a                    | A <b>cook</b> has to have very clean hands.   |
| DJ (n)                | /ˈdiːdʒeɪ/            | diskjokeky                 | A club <b>DJ</b> can get up late in the morning.  |
| doctor (n)            | /ˈdɒktə/              | medico                     | A surgeon is a <b>doctor</b> who does operations.   |
| engineer (n)          | /ˌendʒɪˈniə/          | ingegnere                  | Mark didn't work hard at school so couldn't become an <b>engineer</b> .                         |
| factory worker (n)    | /ˈfæktəri ˌwɜːkə/     | operaio/a (in fabbrica)    | Rob was a <b>factory worker</b> in an egg-packing factory.                                      |
| farmer (n)            | /ˈfɑːmə/              | agricoltore                | When Frank was five he wanted to be a <b>farmer</b> or a vet because he loves animals.          |
| flight attendant (n)  | /ˈflaɪt əˌtendənt/    | operatore di volo          | A <b>flight attendant</b> looks after passengers on a plane.                                    |
| managing director (n) | /ˌmænɪdʒɪŋ dəˈrektə/  | direttore aziendale        | <b>Managing directors</b> run large companies.  |

|                       |                     |                                      |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| model (n)             | /ˈmɒdl/             | modello/a                            | When she was 16 Mia had the chance to earn a lot of money as a <b>model</b> .    |
| nurse (n)             | /nɜːs/              | infermiera                           | Some <b>nurses</b> don't get a decent salary.                                    |
| personal trainer (n)  | /ˌpɜːsnəl ˈtreɪnə/  | allenatore individuale               | A <b>personal trainer</b> writes exercise programmes for people.                 |
| photographer (n) (TS) | /fəˈtɒgrəfə/        | fotografo/a                          | Elsie's a <b>photographer</b> who takes photographs of rock stars and bands.     |
| pilot (n)             | /ˈpaɪlət/           | pilota                               | A <b>pilot</b> is the person who flies a plane.                                  |
| police officer (n)    | /pəˈliːs ˌɒfɪsə/    | ufficiale di polizia                 | Do you agree that <b>police officers</b> are badly paid?                         |
| receptionist (n)      | /rɪˈsepʃnɪst/       | addetto/a alla reception             | I spoke to the <b>receptionist</b> and made an appointment to have my hair cut.  |
| sales assistant (n)   | /ˈseɪlz əˌsɪstənt/  | addetto/a vendite                    | Edna is applying for a position as <b>sales assistant</b> in a department store. |
| snowboarder (n)       | /ˈsnəʊˌbɔːdə/       | chi fa snowboard                     | Charlotte has two jobs – she's a model and a <b>snowboarder</b> .                |
| soldier (n)           | /ˈsəʊldʒə/          | soldato                              | Lots of boys want to be <b>soldiers</b> when they're young.                      |
| surgeon (n)           | /ˈsɜːdʒən/          | chirurgo                             | A <b>surgeon</b> is a doctor who does operations.                                |
| teacher (n)           | /ˈtiːtʃə/           | insegnante                           | Frank is a <b>teacher</b> and he loves it!                                       |
| telesales person (n)  | /ˈtelɪseɪlz ˌpɜːsn/ | operatore/trice i vendita telefonica | A <b>telesales person</b> sells things on the phone.                             |
| tour(ist) guide (n)   | /ˈtuə(r)(st) ˌɡaɪd/ | accompagnatore turistico             | <b>Tourist guides</b> take tourists around cities or other famous places.        |
| vet (n)               | /vet/               | veterinario/a                        | A <b>vet</b> looks after animals who are ill.                                    |
| waiter (n)            | /ˈweɪtə/            | cameriere                            | Sally managed to get a job as a <b>waiter</b> in an Italian restaurant.          |

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

|                      |   |                              |   |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| a few moments ago    | /ə ˌfjuː ˌmɒmənts əˈgəʊ/                            | qualche momento fa           | I was speaking to Rob on the phone a <b>few moments ago</b> . |
| in 1998/2005         | /ɪn ˌnaɪntiːn ˌnaɪnti ˈeɪt/ ˌtuː ˌθaʊzənd ən ˈfaɪv/ | nel 1998 / 2005....          | He went to university <b>in 2004</b> .                        |
| last week/summer etc | /ˌlɑːst ˈwiːk/ˈsʌmə/                                | la scorsa settimana / estate | <b>Last summer</b> I did fruit-picking in Greece.             |
| over the years       | /əʊvə ðə ˈjɪəz/                                     | nel corso degli anni         | I've done lots of part-time jobs <b>over the years</b> .      |

|                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| recently (adv)         | /ˈriːsntli/                      |
| this week/month etc    | /ˌðɪs ˈwiːk/ˈmʌnθ/               |
| today (adv)            | /təˈdeɪ/                         |
| When I was a (student) | /ˌwen aɪ ˈwəz ə<br>(ˈstjuːdnt) / |
| years ago              | /ˈjɪəz əˌgəʊ/                    |
| yesterday (adv)        | /ˈjestədeɪ/                      |

## WORK

|                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| accounts department (n)        | /əˈkaʊnts dɪˌpɑːtmənt/ |
| advertisement (n)              | /ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/        |
| advertising (n)                | /ˈædvətɑɪzɪŋ/          |
| apply for (a job) (phr v)      | əˈplɑɪ ˌfɔː            |
| ask for permission             | /ˌɑːsk fə pəˈmɪʃn/     |
| available (adj)                | /əˈveɪləbl/            |
| badly-paid (adj)               | /ˌbædliˈpeɪd/          |
| be based at/in                 | /bi ˈbeɪst ət/ɪn/      |
| have a break                   | /ˌhæv ə ˈbreɪk/        |
| challenge (n)                  | /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/            |
| charge (£35 per hour) (v) (TS) | /tʃɑːdʒ/               |
| client (n) (TS)                | /ˈklaɪənt/             |
| company (n)                    | /ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/           |
| have a day off                 | /ˌhæv ə deɪ ˈɒf/       |
| department (n)                 | /dɪˈpɑːtmənt/          |
| details (n pl)                 | /ˈdiːteɪlz/            |
| earn (v)                       | /ɜːn/                  |

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ultimamente                        |  |
| questa settimana / mese            |  |
| oggi                               |  |
| Quando studiavo / ero studente ... |  |
| anni fa                            |  |
| ieri                               |  |
| reparto contabilità                |  |
| annuncio                           |  |
| pubblicità                         |  |
| fare domanda di lavoro             |  |
| chiedere un permesso               |  |
| disponibile                        |  |
| mal pagato/a                       |  |
| avere sede in /a                   |  |
| fare una pausa                     |  |
| sfida                              |  |
| guadagnare; prendere               |  |
| cliente                            |  |
| compagnia; azienda                 |  |
| avere un giorno libero             |  |
| settore; dipartimento              |  |
| informazioni                       |  |
| guadagnare                         |  |

What have you been doing **recently**?

I'm ill – I haven't been to work **this week**.

We went on a trip to EuroDisney **today**.

**When I was a student**, I wanted to be a snowboarder.

**Years ago** Mark wanted to be a soldier.

What did you do **yesterday**?

The **accounts department** is the place where a company keeps records of the money it receives and spends.

I saw your **advertisement** for a sales assistant and would like to apply.

**Advertising** is the business of making advertisements.

Edna is **applying for a position** as sales assistant in a department store.

When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to **ask for permission**.

I would be **available** for an interview at any time, even at short notice.

A lot of people think teachers and nurses are **badly paid**.

Jack works as a bodyguard and he's **based in** London.

You look tired – you should **have a break**.

I'm bored at home and feel I'm ready for a new **challenge**.

Kate earns a reasonably good salary – she **charges £35 per hour**.

Your **clients** are the people who you do work for.

Mark has his own **company** – he's a **company** director.

I never **had a day off** when I was an au pair!

Elsie runs the photography **department**.

Please see my Curriculum Vitae for more **details**.

In which job can you **earn** the most money?

|                         |                        |                                      |   |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| employ (v) (TS)         | /ɪm'plɔɪ/              | impiegare                            | We <b>employ</b> a staff of 105.  |
| employee (n)            | /ɪm'plɔɪiː; ɛmplɔɪ'iː/ | impiegato/a                          | Arthur is our oldest <b>employee</b> at 87.   |
| enclosed (adj)          | /ɪn'kləʊzd/            | in allegato                          | Please see my Curriculum Vitae, <b>enclosed</b> , for more details.   |
| experienced (adj)       | /ɪk'spɪəriənst/        | con esperienza                       | Edna is an <b>experienced</b> shop assistant who has worked in different departments.                             |
| foreign travel (n)      | /ˌfɔrɪn 'trævl/        | viaggi all'estero                    | My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of <b>foreign travel</b> .   |
| go to the toilet        | /ˌgəʊ tə ðə 'tɔɪlət/   | andare al bagno                      | When we wanted to <b>go to the toilet</b> we had to ask for permission.   |
| head office (n)         | /ˌhed 'ɒfɪs/           | sede (di ufficio) centrale           | <b>Head office</b> is the main office of a company where most of the staff work.                                  |
| import and export (n)   | /ˌɪmpɔːt ən 'eksɔːt/   | importazioni / esportazioni          | Someone who works in <b>import and export</b> deals with other countries buying and selling goods.                |
| involve (v)             | /ɪn'vɒlv/              | richiedere                           | My job as a bodyguard <b>involves</b> a lot of foreign travel.  |
| look for a job in ...   | /ˌlʊk fɜː ə 'dʒɒb/     | cercare un lavoro nel ( settore....) | Matt is unemployed but <b>looking for a job in</b> publishing.  |
| look forward to (phr v) | /ˌlʊk 'fɔːwəd tuː/     | non vedere l'ora                     | " <b>I look forward to</b> hearing from you" is a good way of ending a letter when you apply for a job.           |
| make a living           | /ˌmeɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/       | sbarcare il lunario                  | It can be hard to <b>make a living</b> as an actor.   |
| marketing (n)           | /ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/            | commercio; vendita                   | People who work in <b>marketing</b> decide how to sell their products by deciding on price, type of customer etc. |
| outdoors (adv)          | /ˌaʊt'dɔːz/            | all'aperto                           | Farmers work <b>outdoors</b> a lot of the time.   |
| paid holiday (n)        | /ˌpeɪd 'hɒlɪdeɪ/       | vacanze pagate                       | Mr Reynold's employees get four weeks' <b>paid holiday</b> a year.  |
| part-time (adj)         | /ˌpɑːtˌtaɪm/           | part-time                            | I need to work 5 days a week – I don't want a <b>part-time</b> job.   |
| position (n)            | /pə'zɪʃn/              | posizione                            | Edna is applying for a <b>position</b> as sales assistant.  |
| publishing (n)          | /ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/            | editoria                             | <b>Publishing</b> is the business of selling books and magazines.   |
| quality control (n)     | /ˌkwɒləti kən'trəʊl/   | controllo della qualità              | Someone who works in <b>quality control</b> must make sure that things are of a good enough quality to sell.      |
| resign (v)              | /rɪ'zaɪn/              | dare le dimissioni                   | She decided to <b>resign</b> when she got married.  |
| be responsible for      | /bi rɪ'spɒnsəbl fɔː/   | essere responsabile di...            | Sarah is a receptionist and she's <b>responsible for</b> appointments and accounts.                               |

|                           |                               |                                      |   |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| retire (v)                | /rɪ'taɪə/                     | andare in pensione                   | We never force anybody to <b>retire</b> here.   |
| retirement age (n)        | /rɪ'taɪəmənt ,eɪdʒ/           | età pensionabile                     | <b>Retirement age</b> in the UK is 60 for women and 65 for men.   |
| run a business/department | /ˌrʌn ə 'bɪznəs/ dɪ'pɑːtmənt/ | gestire un'attività / settore        | Mr Reynold's son is going to <b>run the business</b> from next year.  |
| salary (n)                | /'sæləri/                     | stipendio                            | Our staff are happy because we pay them a decent <b>salary</b> .  |
| sales and promotion (n)   | /'seɪlz ən prə'məʊʃn/         | vendite e promozioni                 | Layla is responsible for <b>sales and promotion</b> at a company called Bensons.                              |
| self-employed (adj) (TS)  | /'selfɪm'plɔɪd/               | lavoratore autonomo / professionista | Someone who is <b>self-employed</b> works for themselves.   |
| at short notice           | /ət ʃɔːt 'nəʊtɪs/             | con breve preavviso                  | If you do something <b>at short notice</b> , you do it without having much time to prepare or think about it. |
| stressful (adj)           | /'stresfl/                    | stressante                           | Nurses work long hours and the job can be very <b>stressful</b> .   |
| take over (phr v) (TS)    | /'teɪk 'əʊvə/                 | rilevare                             | My son's going to <b>take over</b> the business next year.  |
| tourism (n)               | /'tuəɪz(ɪ)m/                  | turismo                              | <b>Tourism</b> is the business of selling holidays to people.   |
| training (n)              | /'treɪnɪŋ/                    | tirocinio                            | Vets and doctors have to do a long <b>training</b> .  |
| unemployed (adj)          | /'ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/                 | disoccupato/a                        | Someone who is <b>unemployed</b> does not have a job.   |
| useful (adj)              | /'juːsfl/                     | utile                                | Nurses, teachers and police officers all do very <b>useful</b> jobs.  |
| vocation (n) (TS)         | /'vəʊ'keɪʃn/                  | vocazione                            | I've wanted to be a surgeon since I was a child – it's my <b>vocation</b> .                                   |
| well-paid (adj)           | /'wel'peɪd/                   | ben pagato/a                         | Top football players are very <b>well paid</b> .  |
| work from home            | /'wɜːk frəm 'həʊm/            | lavorare da casa                     | <b>Working from home</b> can be lonely.   |
| worker (n) (TS)           | /'wɜːkə/                      | lavoratore / lavoratrice             | Half of the <b>workers</b> at Mr Reynold's store are over retirement age.                                     |
| working conditions (n pl) | /'wɜːkɪŋ kən'dɪʃənz/          | condizioni di lavoro                 | Good <b>working conditions</b> are important in any job.  |

## Review B (p.56)

|                 |             |           |   |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| advice (n)      | /əd'vaɪs/   | consiglio | If you're not sure what to do, you can always ask for <b>advice</b> . |
| ambitious (adj) | /'æm'bɪʃəs/ | ambizioso | Helena's <b>ambitious</b> but I'm more relaxed.                       |

|                            |                         |                           |   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| but (conj)                 | /bʌt/                   | ma; invece                | Helena's ambitious <b>but</b> I'm more relaxed.   |
| close (adj)                | /kləʊs/                 | amico/a; intimo/a         | Helena and Kate have become much <b>closer</b> in the last five years.                                |
| be complete opposites (TS) | /bi kəmˌplɪt ˈɒpəzɪts/  | essere l'esatto contrario | Tom and I are very different. In fact we're <b>complete opposites</b> .                               |
| drive (v)                  | /draɪv/                 | guidare                   | She earns a lot of money and <b>drives</b> a beautiful car.   |
| full-time (adj)            | /ˈfʊlˌtaɪm/             | tempo pieno               | I can't afford to work part time – I need a <b>full-time</b> job.                                     |
| handsome (adj)             | /ˈhænsəm/               | bello/a (per uomo)        | A <b>handsome</b> man is very good-looking.   |
| however (conj)             | /haʊˈevə/               | comunque                  | In many ways we are similar. <b>However</b> there are some differences.                               |
| kindness (n)               | /ˈkaɪndnəs/             | dolcezza; gentilezza      | The best thing about Helena is her <b>kindness</b> – she always buys beautiful presents for everyone. |
| lend (v)                   | /lend/                  | imprestare                | Could you <b>lend</b> me your mobile?   |
| listener (n)               | /ˈlɪsnə/                | ascoltatore/trice         | Kate's a great <b>listener</b> . If I have a problem, I can always talk to her.                       |
| look after (phr v)         | /ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/           | badare a                  | Helena had to <b>look after</b> Kate because she was her older sister.                                |
| on the other hand          | /ɒn ði ˈʌðə ˌhænd/      | dall'altro lato           | David talks too much about fashion. <b>On the other hand</b> he's the kindest person I know.          |
| pay rise (n)               | /ˈpeɪ ˌraɪz/            | aumento di stipendio      | Nurses don't earn a lot – they should get a <b>pay rise</b> .   |
| researcher (n)             | /rɪˈsɜːtʃə; ˈriːsɜːtʃə/ | ricercatore/trice         | Kate works for a TV company as a <b>researcher</b> .  |
| save money                 | /ˌseɪv ˈmʌni/           | risparmiare soldi         | She's trying to <b>save money</b> by not buying new clothes.  |
| sensitive (adj)            | /ˈsensətɪv/             | sensibile                 | <b>Sensitive</b> people often cry a lot.  |
| smart (adj)                | /smɑːt/                 | brillante; sveglia/a      | She isn't interested in looking <b>smart</b> – she usually wears jeans and a T-shirt.                 |
| successful (adj)           | /səkˈsesfl/             | di successo               | Helena is the director of a small but <b>successful</b> company.                                      |
| turn off (phr v)           | /ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/             | spegnere                  | <b>Turn off</b> your mobiles before going into the exam room.   |
| whereas (conj)             | /weəˈæz/                | mentre; invece            | David wants to work as an engineer <b>whereas</b> I want to be an architect.                          |

## Unit 7 (p.60)

|                           |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| accommodation (n) (TS)    | /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/            | sistemazione                              | Helen's <b>accommodation</b> will be with the Odoi family.                                |
| arrest (v)                | /əˈrest/                  | arrestare                                 | Police <b>arrested</b> five people.   |
| authentic (adj) (TS)      | /ɔːˈθentɪk/               | vero/a; genuino/a                         | "Don't you want to stay in a hotel?" "No, I want to have an <b>authentic</b> experience." |
| break away (from) (phr v) | /ˌbreɪk əˈweɪ/            | distaccarsi da                            | A small group of people <b>broke away</b> from the peaceful demonstrators.                |
| be buzzing with activity  | /bi ˌbʌzɪŋ wɪð ækˈtɪvəti/ | essere in attività frenetica / brulicante | Trafalgar Square was swarming with people and <b>buzzing with activity</b> .              |
| cause (v) (TS)            | /kɔːz/                    | causare                                   | Do you agree that multinational companies are <b>causing</b> global warming?              |
| construct (v)             | /kənˈstrʌkt/              | costruire                                 | Volunteers help to <b>construct</b> houses, bridges and roads.                            |
| coordinator (n) (TS)      | /kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtə/           | coordinatore/trice; capo                  | The volunteers' <b>coordinator</b> , Bob White, is meeting Helen when she arrives.        |
| culture (n) (TS)          | /ˈkʌltʃə/                 | cultura                                   | You really experience the local <b>culture</b> with Eco Holidays.                         |
| deliver a letter          | /dɪˌlɪvər ə ˈletə/        | spedire una lettera                       | A group of protesters <b>delivered a letter</b> to the Prime Minister.                    |
| duty (n)                  | /ˈdjuːti/                 | dovere                                    | Volunteers do a lot of different <b>duties</b> .  |
| embassy (n)               | /ˈembəsi/                 | ambasciata                                | Protesters marched from the US <b>embassy</b> to Trafalgar Square.                        |
| event (n)                 | /ɪˈvent/                  | evento; fatto                             | The Climate change march was a big <b>event</b> – 20,000 people took part.                |
| everybody (pron)          | /ˈevriˌbɒdi/              | ognuno/a; tutti/e                         | In the survey, <b>everybody</b> had used plastic bags for their shopping.                 |
| experience (v) (TS)       | /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/            | fare esperienza di; provare               | You really <b>experience</b> the local culture with Eco Holidays.                         |
| family-run (adj)          | /ˈfæmliˌrʌn/              | con gestione familiare                    | I'm in favour of small <b>family-run</b> companies.                                       |
| farmers' market (n) (TS)  | /ˌfɑːməz ˈmɑːkɪt/         | mercato agricolo                          | I support <b>local farmers</b> and buy food from farmers' markets.                        |
| fight (against) (v)       | /faɪt (əɡenst) /          | lottare (contro)                          | Nelson Mandela <b>fought against</b> apartheid for over fifty years.                      |
| fortunate (adj) (TS)      | /ˈfɔːtʃənət/              | fortunato/a                               | Helen wants to help people in developing countries who are less <b>fortunate</b> .        |

|                             |                              |   |  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| gain (v)                    | /geɪn/                       | guadagnare                              | Volunteers learn new skills and <b>gain</b> self-confidence.                             |
| go through (phr v) (TS)     | /ˌgəʊ ˈθruː/                 | ritornare; ripassare<br>attraverso      | If you <b>go through</b> something again, you explain it again.                          |
| have fun (TS)               | /ˌhæv ˈfʌn/                  | divertirsi                              | It's my first demonstration and I'm <b>having fun</b> with my friends.                   |
| imports (n pl) (TS)         | /ˈɪmpɔːts/                   | importazioni                            | I'm against food <b>imports</b> and support local farmers.                               |
| information (n) (TS)        | /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/                | informazioni                            | Eco Holidays will send you <b>information</b> about their holidays.                      |
| a large/small number of ... | /ə ˌlɑːdʒ/ˌsmɔːl ˈnʌmbər əv/ | un grande/ piccolo<br>numero di...      | <b>A large number</b> of people have drunk bottled water in the past two weeks.          |
| a long way (TS)             | /ə ˈlɒŋ ˌweɪ/                | una grande distanza /<br>molto distante | I'm worried, Helen. Ghana's <b>a long way</b> from here.                                 |
| make your way to            | /ˌmeɪk jə ˈweɪ tuː/          | farsi strada verso...                   | A group of protesters on bicycles <b>made their way to</b> 10 Downing Street.            |
| most people                 | /ˌmɔːst ˈpiːpl/              | la maggior parte<br>delle persone       | In the survey <b>most people</b> had bought a hamburger in a plastic container.          |
| nobody (pron)               | /ˈnəʊbɒdi/                   | nessuno                                 | The survey found that <b>nobody</b> had paid more for environmentally-friendly products. |
| ocean (n) (TS)              | /ˈəʊʃn/                      | oceano                                  | Multinational companies pollute rivers and <b>oceans</b> .                               |
| only a few people           | /ˌəʊnli ə ˌfjuː ˈpiːpl/      | solo poche persone                      | <b>Only a few people</b> have picked up litter.  |
| organisation (n)            | /ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃn/             | organizzazione                          | I work for an <b>organisation</b> called Eco Holidays.                                   |
| organise (v)                | /ˈɔːgənaɪz/                  | organizzare                             | The event was <b>organised</b> by the Campaign Against Global Warming.                   |
| orphanage (n)               | /ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/                | orfanotrofio                            | An <b>orphanage</b> is a place for children without parents.                             |
| package holiday (TS)        | /ˌpækɪdʒ ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/           | pacchetto vacanze                       | We're against big hotels and <b>package holidays</b> .                                   |
| participate (v)             | /ˌpɑːtɪsɪpeɪt/               | fare parte; partecipare                 | 20,000 people <b>participated</b> in the march.  |
| penguin (n) (TS)            | /ˈpeŋgwɪn/                   | pinguino                                | I'm in favour of protecting wild animals like polar bears and <b>penguins</b> .          |
| pick sb up (phr v) (TS)     | /ˌpɪk sʌmbədi ˈʌp/           | andare a prendere                       | Who's <b>picking you up</b> at the airport?  |
| piper (n)                   | /ˈpaɪpə/                     | suonatore di cornamusa                  | Music was provided by bands and Scottish <b>pipers</b> .                                 |
| poetry reading (n)          | /ˈpəʊɪtri ˌriːdɪŋ/           | lettura di poesia                       | The day started with speeches and <b>poetry readings</b> .                               |
| polar bear (n) (TS)         | /ˈpəʊlə ˌbeə/                | orso polare                             | <b>A polar bear</b> is a large white bear that lives in cold regions.                    |

|                         |                          |                           |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| provided by             | /prə'vaɪdɪd ˌbaɪ/        | organizzato/a da          |
| river (n) (TS)          | /'rɪvə/                  | fiume                     |
| self-confidence (n)     | /self'kɒnfɪdəns/         | fiducia in se stessi      |
| set fire to sth         | /ˌset 'faɪə tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/  | appiccare il fuoco        |
| several (pron)          | /'sevrəl/                | parecchio/a               |
| sick (adj)              | /sɪk/                    | malato/a                  |
| skill (n)               | /skɪl/                   | abilità; capacità         |
| smash (v)               | /smæʃ/                   | frantumare                |
| start off (phr v)       | /ˌstɑ:t 'ɒf/             | cominciare in fretta      |
| be swarming with people | /bi 'swɔːmɪŋ wɪð ˌpiːpl/ | brulicare di gente        |
| take part in sth        | /ˌteɪk ˌpɑ:t ɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ | prendere parte a          |
| tick (v)                | /tɪk/                    | ticchettare               |
| volunteer (n)           | /ˌvɒləntɪə/              | volontario/a              |
| write down (phr v) (TS) | /ˌraɪt 'daʊn/            | registrare; prendere nota |

## CLIMATE CHANGE

|                            |                           |                                |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| campaign (n)               | /kæm'peɪn/                | campagna                       |
| carry banners              | /ˌkæri 'bænəz/            | portare striscioni             |
| demand urgent action       | /dɪˌmɑːnd ˌɜːdʒənt 'ækʃn/ | chiedere un intervento urgente |
| demonstrate (against) (TS) | /'demənˌstreɪt/           | dimostrare contro              |
| demonstration (n)          | /ˌdemən'streɪʃn/          | dimostrazione; manifestazione  |
| demonstrator (n)           | /'demənˌstreɪtə/          | dimostrante                    |
| destroy (v)                | /dɪ'strɔɪ/                | distruggere                    |

Music was **provided by** bands and Scottish pipers.

Multinational companies pollute **rivers** and oceans.

Volunteers learn new skills and gain **self-confidence**.

Some protesters tried to **set fire to** a supermarket.

"**Several**" people or things is a number that is more than one or two, but not many.

**Sick** animals are animals that are ill or injured.

Volunteers learn new **skills** and gain self-confidence.

If you **smash** something that is made of glass, you break it.

The day **started off** early outside the US embassy.

Trafalgar Square **was swarming with people** and buzzing with activity.

In London today, 20,000 people **took part in** protest marches and demonstrations.

When a clock **ticks**, it makes a small noise.

Change your life and do something important. Become a **volunteer**.

**Write down** their name and address for me.

The event was organised by the **Campaign** Against Global Warming.

Protestors were **carrying banners** and shouting slogans.

They delivered a letter **demanding urgent action** on climate change.

The people from Eco Holidays are **demonstrating against** mass tourism.

In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and **demonstrations**.

A small group of people separated from the peaceful **demonstrators**.

Matt thinks that the company is **destroying** the planet.

|                       |                    |                                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| global warming (n)    | /ˈɡləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/  | riscaldamento globale               |
| ice cap (n) (TS)      | /ˈaɪs ˌkæp/        | calotta glaciale                    |
| march (v)             | /mɑːtʃ/            | marciare                            |
| melt (v) (TS)         | /melt/             | sciogliere; sciogliersi             |
| peaceful (adj)        | /ˈpiːsfl/          | pacifico/a                          |
| peacefully (adv)      | /ˈpiːsf(ə)li/      | pacificamente                       |
| protest (against) (v) | /prəˈtest/         | protestare contro                   |
| protest march (n)     | /ˈprəʊtest ˌmɑːtʃ/ | marcia di protesta                  |
| protestor (n)         | /prəˈtestə/        | contestatore/trice                  |
| shout slogans         | /ˌʃaʊt ˈsləʊɡənz/  | urlare slogan                       |
| speech (n)            | /spiːtʃ/           | discorso                            |
| talks (n pl)          | /tɔːks/            | negoziato                           |
| urgent action (n)     | /ˌɜːdʒənt ˈækʃn/   | intervento urgente                  |
| world leaders (n pl)  | /ˌwɜːld ˈliːdəz/   | capi (di stato) di paesi importanti |

## ENVIRONMENT

|                                |                           |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| atmosphere (n)                 | /ˈætməsˌfiə/              | atmosfera/ambiente                      |
| bottle bank (n)                | /ˈbɒtl ˌbæŋk/             | contenitore per il riciclo di bottiglie |
| cycle to school/work           | /ˌsaɪkl tə ˈskuːl/ˈwɜːk/  | andare a lavoro / scuola in bici        |
| drink bottled water            | /ˌdrɪŋk ˌbɒtlɪd ˈwɔːtə/   | acqua imbottigliata                     |
| environmentally-friendly (adj) | /ɪnˌvaɪrənmentliˈfrendli/ | ecologico/a                             |

A lot of people think that air travel is responsible for **global warming**.

If the **ice caps** melt, where will penguins and polar bears live?

Protesters **marched** slowly to Trafalgar Square.

When ice caps **melt**, they disappear because the atmosphere is too warm.

A small group of people separated from the **peaceful** demonstrators.

Most of the protesters marched **peacefully**.

Thirty-six million people **protested against** the Iraq war in 2003.

In London today, 20,000 people took part in **protest marches** and demonstrations.

A group of **protesters** on bicycles delivered a letter to the Prime Minister.

Protestors were carrying banners and **shouting slogans**.

The day started with **speeches** and poetry readings.

World leaders met for climate change **talks**.

The letter demanded **urgent action** on climate change.

**World leaders** are very important politicians in big countries.

Matt thinks that Regal Chemicals is polluting the **atmosphere**.

A **bottle bank** is a place where people can take empty bottles for recycling.

**Cycling to work** is better for the environment than driving a car.

If you **drink bottled water**, you should recycle the bottles.

Would you pay more for **environmentally-friendly** products?

|                                |                                  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| global warming (n)             | /ˌɡləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/                | riscaldamento globale                                      | The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth is called <b>global warming</b> .                                  |
| green (adj)                    | /ɡriːn/                          | ecologista; verde  | The aim of the survey was to find out how <b>green</b> the people of Greensville are.                                |
| mass-produced (adj)            | /ˌmæs prəˈdjuːst/                | prodotti in serie  | <b>Mass-produced</b> , cheap clothes cannot be recycled.   |
| mass tourism (n) (TS)          | /ˌmæs 'tuəɪz(ə)m/                | turismo di massa   | <b>Mass tourism</b> can be bad for the local culture.  |
| multinational company (n) (TS) | /ˌmʌltɪnæʃn(ə)l<br>'kʌmp(ə)ni/   | compagnia<br>multinazionale                                | Do you agree that <b>multinational companies</b> are causing global warming?   |
| organic farming/vegetables (n) | /ɔːɡænɪk 'fɑːmɪŋ/<br>'vedʒtəblz/ | coltivazione organica /<br>biologica verdure<br>biologiche | Volunteers plant trees and do <b>organic farming</b> .   |
| pick up litter                 | /ˌpɪk ʌp 'lɪtə/                  | raccogliere la spazzatura                                  | If you <b>pick up litter</b> , you pick up paper, bottles etc that people have left on the ground in a public place. |
| plant trees                    | /ˌplɑːnt 'triːz/                 | piantare alberi  | Volunteers <b>plant trees</b> and do organic farming.  |
| plastic bag (n)                | /ˌplæstɪk 'bæg/                  | busta di plastica  | Using <b>plastic bags</b> for your shopping is bad for the environment.  |
| plastic container (n)          | /ˌplæstɪk kən'teɪnə/             | contenitore di plastica                                    | The <b>plastic containers</b> for hamburgers are also bad for the environment.                                       |
| pollute (v) (TS)               | /pə'luːt/                        | inquinare  | Multinational companies <b>pollute</b> rivers and oceans.  |
| public transport (n)           | /ˌpʌblɪk 'trænspɔːt/             | trasporto pubblico   | Using <b>public transport</b> is better for the environment.   |
| recycle bottles                | /riːsaɪkl 'bɒt(ə)lz/             | riciclare bottiglie  | Do you <b>recycle bottles</b> ?  |
| renewable energy (n)           | /riːnjuːəbl 'enədʒi/             | energia rinnovabile  | <b>Renewable energy</b> can be replaced by natural processes and is never used up.                                   |
| travel by air                  | /ˌtrævl baɪ 'eə/                 | viaggiare in aereo   | <b>Travelling by air</b> is bad for the environment.   |
| wild animal (n) (TS)           | /ˌwaɪld 'æɪnɪml/                 | animale selvatico  | I'm in favour of protecting <b>wild animals</b> such as polar bears and penguins.                                    |

## OPINIONS

|                               |                                       |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| I'm against ...               | /ˌaɪm ə'ɡenst/                        | Sono contro ...                             | <b>I'm against</b> food imports and support local farmers.                                     |
| I'm not anti-cars/tourism etc | /ˌaɪm ˌnɒt æntɪ 'kɑːz/<br>'tuəɪz(ə)m/ | Non sono contro le<br>macchine / il turismo | <b>I'm not anti-cars</b> – I have a car – but I think people should use public transport more. |
| I believe in ...              | /aɪ bi'liːv ɪn/                       | Io credo a                                  | I'm not against tourism but <b>I believe in</b> responsible tourism.                           |

|                                 |                                  |                            |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| I don't really care about ...   | /aɪ ˌdəʊnt ri:li 'keər əˌbaʊt/   | Non mi importa molto ...   | <b>I don't really care about</b> people – they can look after themselves.          |
| I'm in favour of ...            | /ˌaɪm ɪn 'feɪvər əv/             | Sono a favore di...        | <b>I'm in favour of</b> small family-run companies.                                |
| I don't feel strongly about ... | /aɪ ˌdəʊnt fi:l 'strɒŋli əˌbaʊt/ | Non mi interessa molto ... | <b>I don't feel strongly about</b> politics, but I'm worried about global warming. |
| I support ...                   | /ˌaɪ sə'pɔ:t/                    | Io sostengo ...            | <b>I support</b> local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets.                 |
| I'm worried about ...           | /ˌaɪm 'wʌrɪd əˌbaʊt/             | Sono preoccupato/a di...   | I don't feel strongly about politics, but <b>I'm worried about</b> global warming. |

## ON THE PHONE

|                                    |                                    |  |   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Could I speak to ...?              | /ˌkʊd aɪ 'spi:k tu:/               | Potrei parlare con...?                     | <b>Could I speak to</b> the Managing Director, please?        |
| Who's speaking?                    | /ˌhu:z 'spi:kɪŋ/                   | Chi parla?                                 | <b>"Who's speaking?"</b> "My name's Matt Walker."             |
| Hold on a moment, please.          | /həʊld 'ɒn ə ˌmɒmənt ˌpli:z/       | Resta / Resti in linea, per favore.        | <b>Hold on a moment, please.</b> I'll try to put you through. |
| I'll try to put you through.       | /aɪl ˌtraɪ tə ˌpʊt ju 'θru:/       | Provo a metterla in contatto.              | Hold on a moment, please. <b>I'll try to put you through.</b> |
| I'm afraid he's/she's out.         | /ˌaɪm əˌfreɪd hi:z/ʃi:z 'aʊt/      | In questo momento è fuori, purtroppo.      | Hello. <b>I'm afraid</b> Mr Carr is out at the moment.        |
| Would you like to leave a message? | /wʊd ju: ˌlaɪk tə ˌli:v ə 'mesɪdʒ/ | Desidera / Desideri lasciare un messaggio? | <b>"Would you like to leave a message?"</b> Yes, please."     |

## Unit 8 (p.68)

|                    |                 |                               |  |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Absolutely.        | /ˌæbsə'lu:tli/  | Certamente.                   | "I think children need their mothers at home."<br><b>"Absolutely."</b>                   |
| afterwards (adv)   | /ˌɑ:ftəwədz/    | in seguito                    | My father left school early and regretted it <b>afterwards</b> .                         |
| avoid (v)          | /ə'vɔɪd/        | evitare                       | <b>Avoid</b> talking about subjects such as politics and religion.                       |
| become (v)         | /bɪ'kʌm/        | diventare                     | It's very expensive to <b>become</b> a geisha.   |
| blood-red (adj)    | /'blʌdred/      | rosso sangue                  | Geishas have white faces and <b>blood-red</b> lips.                                      |
| boarding house (n) | /ˌbɔ:diŋ ˌhaʊs/ | pensione; casa di accoglienza | A trainee geisha has to leave her family and move into a special <b>boarding house</b> . |

|                         |                         |                             |   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| brilliant (adj)         | /ˈbrɪljənt/             | brillante                   | If you're unemployed, tell them about your plans for a <b>brilliant</b> career.                   |
| cheek (n)               | /tʃi:k/                 | guancia                     | You should give Mum a quick kiss on the <b>cheek</b> .  |
| comment (n)             | /ˈkɒment/               | commento                    | If you make a <b>comment</b> about something, you criticise it.                                   |
| complicated (adj) (TS)  | /ˈkɒmplɪkətɪd/          | complicato/a; complesso/a   | Life was less <b>complicated</b> in my day.   |
| computer programmer (n) | /kəmˌpjʊ:tə ˈprəʊgræmə/ | programmatore (di computer) | More and more people are training to be <b>computer programmers</b> .                             |
| controversial (adj)     | /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃl/         | controverso/a               | Avoid <b>controversial</b> topics of conversation.  |
| cook (v)                | /kʊk/                   | cuoco/a                     | You should <b>cook</b> for your boyfriend.  |
| couple (n)              | /ˈkʌpl/                 | coppia                      | Do you think <b>couples</b> should live together before they get married?                         |
| customer (n)            | /ˈkʌstəmə/              | cliente; utente             | A geisha has to serve and entertain <b>customers</b> .  |
| date (n)                | /deɪt/                  | appuntamento                | You should arrive on time for <b>dates</b> with your girlfriend.                                  |
| definitely (adv)        | /ˈdef(ə)nətli/          | per niente                  | We're <b>definitely</b> not in a hurry to get married.  |
| describe (v)            | /dɪˈskraɪb/             | descrivere                  | We asked Makiko to <b>describe</b> what a geisha does.  |
| develop photographs     | /dɪˈveləp/              | sviluppare foto             | Miss Lewis taught us to <b>develop</b> our own <b>photographs</b> .                               |
| disturb (v)             | /dɪˈstɜːb/              | disturbare                  | We couldn't <b>disturb</b> him because he was tired.  |
| do well                 | /ˌduː ˈwel/             | andare bene                 | Tony's father wanted him to <b>do well</b> at school.   |
| the elderly (n pl)      | /ˌðiː ˈeldəli/          | gli anziani                 | " <b>The elderly</b> " is an expression meaning old people.                                       |
| engineering (n)         | /ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/         | ingegneria                  | Andy went to university and studied <b>engineering</b> .  |
| enjoy (v)               | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/               | essere soddisfatti; piacere | "Do you <b>enjoy</b> your life as a geisha?" "I love it."   |
| entertain (v)           | /ˌentəˈteɪn/            | intrattenere                | A geisha has to serve and <b>entertain</b> customers.   |
| entertainment (n)       | /ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/        | intrattenimento; spettacolo | We didn't have a TV so we had to make our own <b>entertainment</b> .                              |
| equal (adj)             | /ˈiːkwəl/               | uguale                      | You should pay when you go out. Women want to be <b>equal</b> , but not that <b>equal</b> !       |
| fascinated (adj)        | /ˈfæsɪnertɪd/           | affascinato/a               | Both Japanese and foreigners are <b>fascinated</b> by geisha.                                     |
| fasten (v) (TS)         | /ˈfɑːsn/                | allacciare                  | <b>Fasten</b> your seatbelt, grandad.   |
| It's fine to            | /ɪts ˈfaɪn tuː/         | Va benissimo (di...)        | <b>It's fine to</b> wear jeans and a T-shirt most of the time, but not when you meet the parents. |
| firm (adj)              | /fɜːm/                  | forte; saldo/a              | Greet Dad with a <b>firm</b> handshake.   |

|                              |                         |                                 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| flower arranging (n)         | /ˈflaʊə əˌreɪnɔːŋɪŋ/    | composizione floreale           |
| foreigner (n)                | /ˈfɔːrɪnə/              | straniero/a                     |
| free (adj)                   | /friː/                  | gratis                          |
| freedom (n)                  | /ˈfriːdəm/              | libertà                         |
| geisha (n)                   | /ˈgeɪʃə/                | geisha                          |
| generation (n)               | /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/          | generazione                     |
| greet (v)                    | /griːt/                 | salutare                        |
| grow up (phr v)              | /ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/             | crescere                        |
| handshake (n)                | /ˈhændʃeɪk/             | stretta di mano                 |
| It's a hard life ...         | /ɪts ə ˈhɑːd ˌlaɪf/     | È dura ...                      |
| be hard work                 | /bi ˈhɑːd ˌwɜːk/        | essere dura                     |
| have sth in common (with sb) | /hæv ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɪn ˈkɒmən/ | avere qtc in comune con         |
| hide (v)                     | /haɪd/                  | nascondere                      |
| high school (n)              | /ˈhaɪ ˌskuːl/           | liceo                           |
| honest (adj)                 | /ˈɒnɪst/                | sincero/a                       |
| a horse and cart (n) (TS)    | /ə ˌhɔːs ən ˈkɑːt/      | un carretto trainato da cavalli |
| hungry (adj)                 | /ˈhʌŋɡri/               | affamato/a                      |
| be in a hurry                | /biː ɪn ə ˈhʌrɪ/        | avere fretta                    |
| in my day (TS)               | /ɪn ˈmaɪ ˌdeɪ/          | ai miei tempi                   |
| in the back (TS)             | /ɪn ðə ˈbæk/            | sul sedile posteriore           |
| instrument (n)               | /ˈɪnstɹəmənt/           | strumento musicale              |
| interior design (n) (TS)     | /ɪnˌtɪəriə dɪˈzaɪn/     | arredo d'interni                |
| keep sb waiting              | /ˌkiːp sʌmbədi ˈweɪtɪŋ/ | lasciare aspettare qlc          |
| kimono (n)                   | /kɪˈmɒnəʊ/              | kimono                          |

**Flower arranging** is a traditional Japanese art.

**Foreigners** are people who come from other countries.

Scott thinks colleges and universities should be **free** for everybody.

When Scott was at school, he had a lot of **freedom**.

We asked Makiko to describe what a **geisha** does.

A **generation** is a group of people who are born and live at about the same time.

When you **greet** someone, you say hello to them or shake their hand.

When I was **growing up**, my father was always at work.

Greet Dad with a firm **handshake**.

It's a **hard life** for a trainee geisha – she has to leave her family and live in a boarding house.

I love being a geisha but it's **hard work**.

Find out if you have **anything in common with** the parents before you meet them.

I have a good relationship with my dad – I don't have to **hide** anything from him.

Sometimes I want to wear jeans and go to **high school** like a normal teenager.

Don't tell lies. You should be **honest** about what you do.

"I thought you drove a **horse and cart** in your day."  
"Hmm, very funny!"

Don't give him a salad if he's **hungry**.

We're definitely not **in a hurry** to get married.

Life was less complicated **in my day**.

You have to fasten your seatbelt **in the back**.

Geishas have to learn to play **instruments**.

"I'm a sort of **interior design** consultant." "He works in a furniture shop."

Women hate it when you **keep them waiting**.

A **kimono** costs three million yen, that's about \$30,000.

|                            |                                |                               |  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| kiss (n)                   | /kɪs/                          | bacio                         | Give Mum a <b>kiss</b> on the cheek.   |
| learn (v)                  | /lɜ:n/                         | imparare                      | Geishas have to <b>learn</b> traditional Japanese arts.                                |
| lips (n pl)                | /lɪps/                         | labbra                        | Geishas have white faces and blood-red <b>lips</b> .                                   |
| luxury (n)                 | /'lʌkʃəri/                     | lusso                         | I have to work to pay for any <b>luxuries</b> I want.                                  |
| make conversation          | /,meɪk kɒnvə'seɪʃn/            | fare conversazione            | A geisha has to sing, dance and <b>make conversation</b> .                             |
| make an effort             | /,meɪk ən 'efət/               | fare uno sforzo               | <b>Make an effort</b> to dress smartly when you meet the parents.                      |
| make a good impression     | /,meɪk ə ,ɡʊd ɪm'preʃn/        | fare una buona impressione    | It's important to <b>make a good</b> first <b>impression</b> .                         |
| marriage (n)               | /'mæriɪdʒ/                     | matrimonio                    | Attitudes to <b>marriage</b> have changed over the years.                              |
| medicine (n)               | /'medsn/                       | medicina                      | You must study <b>medicine</b> for seven years before becoming a doctor.               |
| military service (n)       | /,mɪlɪt(ə)ri 'sɜ:vɪs/          | servizio militare             | Scott's grandfather was proud to do <b>military service</b> .                          |
| motorbike (n) (TS)         | /'məʊtə,bɑɪk/                  | motorino                      | I had a beautiful <b>motorbike</b> – a Triumph.  |
| motorway (n) (TS)          | /'məʊtə,weɪ/                   | superstrada                   | We couldn't drive fast because there weren't any <b>motorways</b> .                    |
| mysterious (adj)           | /mɪ'stɪəriəs/                  | misterioso/a                  | Geishas are beautiful and <b>mysterious</b> women.                                     |
| obey (v)                   | /ə'beɪ /                       | obbedire                      | My father was very strict and we had to <b>obey</b> him.                               |
| of course                  | /əv 'kɔ:s/                     | certamente                    | "Can you have a family later?" " <b>Of course</b> , I can get married when I choose."  |
| Oh dear! (TS)              | /,əʊ 'dɪə/                     | Oddio!                        | "You have to wear a seatbelt." " <b>Oh dear</b> . All these rules and regulations."    |
| go to the opposite extreme | /,ɡəʊ tə ði: ɒpəzɪt ɪk'stri:m/ | andare all'estremo opposto    | Don't <b>go to the opposite extreme</b> and wear your "job interview" clothes.         |
| photo album (n) (TS)       | /'fəʊtəʊ ,ælbəm/               | album / raccolta di foto.     | I'll get the <b>photo albums</b> and we can look at some photos.                       |
| play a role                | /,pleɪ ə 'rəʊl/                | avere ruolo; giocare un ruolo | University students <b>play</b> an important <b>role</b> in the future of the country. |
| politics (n)               | /'pɒlətɪks/                    | politica                      | Don't talk about <b>politics</b> or religion.  |
| pregnant (adj)             | /'pregnənt/                    | incinta                       | We got married when Louise found out she was <b>pregnant</b> .                         |
| Be prepared to ...         | /'bi prɪ'peəd tu:/             | essere preparato/a ...        | <b>Be prepared to</b> answer questions.  |
| preserve (v)               | /'prɪ'zɜ:v/                    | conservare; preservare        | Geishas play an important role in <b>preserving</b> Japanese culture and history.      |

|                                   |                           |                            |   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| be proud of sb (TS)               | /bi 'praʊd əv ,sʌmbədi/   | essere orgoglioso/a        | Recently I won a photography competition – Miss Lewis would <b>be proud of me!</b>          |
| public place (n)                  | /ˌpʌblɪk 'pleɪsəz/        | luogo pubblico             | We had to meet girlfriends in <b>public places.</b>   |
| regret (v)                        | /rɪ'ɡret/                 | pentirsi                   | I left school early and <b>regretted</b> it.  |
| relationship (n)                  | /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/             | relazione                  | Scott and his father have a close <b>relationship.</b>                                      |
| religion (n)                      | /rɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n/             | religione                  | Avoid subjects such as politics and <b>religion.</b>  |
| research (n)                      | /rɪ'sɜːtʃ; 'riːsɜːtʃ/     | ricerca; indagine          | Do some <b>research</b> and find out information about the parents before you meet them.    |
| rules and regulations (n pl) (TS) | /ˌruːlz ən ˌregjʊ'leɪʃnz/ | regole e regolamenti       | "You have to wear a seatbelt." "Oh dear. All these <b>rules and regulations.</b> "          |
| seatbelt (n)                      | /'siːtˌbɛlt/              | cintura di sicurezza       | Fasten your <b>seatbelt</b> , grandad.  |
| serve (v)                         | /sɜːv/                    | servire                    | A geisha has to <b>serve</b> and entertain customers.                                       |
| share (v)                         | /ʃeə/                     | condividere                | You probably don't <b>share</b> the same opinions so don't talk about politics or religion. |
| strict (adj)                      | /strikt/                  | severo/a                   | My father was very <b>strict</b> and we had to obey him.                                    |
| Take a seat. (TS)                 | /ˌteɪk ə 'siːt/           | Prenda posto               | Come in and <b>take a seat.</b>   |
| take care of                      | /ˌteɪk 'keə əv/           | prendersi cura di...       | If you <b>take care of</b> someone, you look after them.                                    |
| taste (n)                         | /teɪst/                   | gusto                      | You probably don't share the same opinions and <b>tastes</b> as the parents.                |
| tea ceremony (n)                  | /ˌtiː 'serəməni/          | cerimonia del tè           | The <b>tea ceremony</b> is a Japanese custom that involves serving tea.                     |
| tell the truth                    | /ˌtel ðə 'truːθ/          | dire la verità             | <b>Tell the truth</b> – you should be honest about what you do.                             |
| topic of conversation (n)         | /ˌtɒpɪk əv kɒnvə'seɪʃn/   | argomento di conversazione | Avoid <b>topics of conversation</b> such as politics or religion.                           |
| traditional (adj)                 | /trə'dɪʃn(ə)l/            | tradizionale               | Geishas have to learn <b>traditional</b> Japanese arts.                                     |
| trainee (adj)                     | /ˌtreɪ'niː/               | apprendista                | It's a hard life for a <b>trainee</b> geisha.   |
| varied (adj)                      | /veəriəd/                 | di diverso tipo            | Her lessons were interesting and <b>varied.</b>   |
| well-dressed (adj)                | /ˌwel'drest/              | ben vestito/a              | You may be good-looking and <b>well-dressed</b> but you have to make her laugh as well.     |
| without question                  | /wɪˌðaʊt 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/     | senza discutere            | He was very strict – we had to obey him <b>without question.</b>                            |

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

|                             |                              |                                      |  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| academic (adj) (TS)         | /ˌækə'demɪk/                 | accademico/a                         | I wasn't very <b>academic</b> at school, but I loved art.                                |
| apply for a place           | /əˌplaɪ fər ə 'pleɪs/        | fare domanda per un posto            | At 17 or 18 many students <b>apply for a place</b> at university.                        |
| competition (n) (TS)        | /ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn/                | concorso                             | Recently I won a photography <b>competition</b> – Miss Lewis would be proud of me!       |
| course (n)                  | /kɔ:s/                       | corso                                | Students get a degree when they finish the <b>course</b> .                               |
| degree (n)                  | /di'grɪ:/                    | diploma                              | Students get a <b>degree</b> when they finish the course.                                |
| end-of-year exam (n)        | /ˌendəvɜɪə ɪg'zæm/           | esame di fine anno                   | If you fail your <b>end-of-year exams</b> , you can usually take them again.             |
| entrance exam (n)           | /ˈentrəns ɪg'zæm/            | esame di ammissione                  | You have to pass an <b>entrance exam</b> if you want to go to university.                |
| fail (an exam) (v)          | /feɪl (ən ɪg'zæm) /          | essere bocciati a un esame           | Did you pass your exam or <b>fail</b> ?  |
| finals (n pl)               | /ˈfaɪnəlz/                   | esami di fine anno                   | Final year exams are often called " <b>finals</b> ".                                     |
| gap year (n)                | /ˈgæp jɪə/                   | anno di pausa                        | A <b>gap year</b> is a year between school and university when students often go abroad. |
| get a place at (university) | /ˌget ə 'pleɪs/              | ottenere un posto all'università     | When Tony was eighteen, he <b>got a place at university</b> .                            |
| go to university            | /ˌgəʊ tə ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/      | andare all'università                | It costs a lot of money to <b>go to university</b> .                                     |
| be good at sth              | /bi 'gʊd ət ɪsəmθɪŋ/         | essere bravo/a in....                | Art was Andy's favourite subject – he <b>was good at it</b> .                            |
| grant (n)                   | /grɑ:nt/                     | borsa di studio                      | My parents didn't support me financially because I got a <b>grant</b> .                  |
| homework (n)                | /ˈhəʊm,wɜ:k/                 | compiti                              | Tony had to do his <b>homework</b> every night after school.                             |
| leave school/university     | /ˌli:v 'sku:l/ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ | abbandonare la scuola / l'università | Gordon <b>left school</b> early and regretted it afterwards.                             |
| lesson (n)                  | /lesn/                       | lezione                              | She was a really good teacher – her <b>lessons</b> were interesting and varied.          |
| nursery school (n)          | /ˈnɜ:s(ə)rɪ ˌsku:l/          | scuola materna                       | Most children go to <b>nursery school</b> between the ages of 3 and 5.                   |
| pass (a test/exam) (v)      | /pɑ:s (ə test/ɪg'zæm) /      | superare un test / un esame          | Students get a degree when they <b>pass the final exams</b> .                            |
| primary school (n)          | /ˈpraɪməri ˌsku:l/           | scuola elementare                    | Children start <b>primary school</b> at the age of 5.                                    |

|                        |                                  |  |  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| qualify (v)            | /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/                      | prendere la qualifica                        | It takes seven years before you <b>qualify</b> as a doctor.  |
| secondary school (n)   | /ˈsekənd(ə)ri ˌsku:l/            | scuola media                                 | Children start <b>secondary school</b> at the age of 11.   |
| studies (n pl)         | /ˈstʌdiz/                        | studi (universitari)                         | Scott's parents pay for his college <b>studies</b> .   |
| subject (n)            | /ˈsʌbdʒekt/                      | materia                                      | What's your favourite <b>subject</b> at school?  |
| support sb financially | /səˈpɔ:t sʌmbədi faɪˈnænsj(ə)li/ | sostenere finanziariamente / pagare le spese | My parents didn't <b>support me financially</b> because I got a grant.   |
| take a test/exam       | /ˌteɪk ə ˈtest/ɪgˈzæm/           | dare un esame                                | If you fail your end-of-year <b>exams</b> , you can usually <b>take</b> them again.                                  |
| train (v)              | /treɪn/                          | tirocinio; pratica                           | What job would you like to <b>train</b> for?   |
| vocational course (n)  | /vəʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)l ˌkɔ:s/            | scuola professionale                         | A <b>vocational course</b> is one such as secretarial studies or car maintenance that trains you directly for a job. |

## Unit 9 (p.76)

|                         |                         |                               |  |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| ability (n)             | /əˈbɪləti/              | capacità                      | Someone who is confident is certain about their <b>abilities</b> .                   |
| addictive (adj)         | /əˈdɪktɪv/              | che crea dipendenza           | Coffee can be <b>addictive</b> argument.   |
| appear (v)              | /əˈpɪə/                 | venire; apparire              | On some people, dimples <b>appear</b> in their cheeks when they smile.               |
| around (prep)           | /əˈraʊnd/               | intorno                       | A true smile involves the muscles <b>around</b> the eyes.                            |
| authority (n)           | /ɔːˈθɒrəti/             | autorità                      | Someone who is a rebel has no respect for <b>authority</b> .                         |
| care (about) (v)        | /keə (əbaʊt) /          | preoccuparsi; fare attenzione | Someone who is sensitive <b>cares about</b> other people's feelings.                 |
| the centre of attention | /ðə ˌsentər əv əˈtenʃn/ | il centro dell'attenzione     | Sensitive people don't usually like being <b>the centre of attention</b> in a crowd. |
| certain (adj)           | /ˈsɜːtn/                | sicuro/a; certo/a             | Someone who is confident is <b>certain</b> about their abilities.                    |
| a cold (n)              | /ə ˈkəʊld/              | un raffreddore                | When you have <b>a cold</b> , your nose is blocked and you cough.                    |
| at the corners of       | /ət ðə ˈkɔːnəz əv/      | agli angoli di                | A true smile involves the muscles <b>at the corners of the mouth</b> .               |
| the cost of living (n)  | /ðə ˌkɒst əv ˈlɪvɪŋ/    | il costo della vita           | <b>The cost of living</b> is cheap in Thailand.                                      |

|                      |                       |                            |   |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| the country (n)      | /ɪˈðə ˈkʌntri/        | la campagna                | Do you like doing long walks in <b>the country</b> ?  |
| crowd (n)            | /kraʊd/               | folla                      | Shy people do not feel confident in a <b>crowd</b> .  |
| the edge of          | /ɪˈdʒiː ˈeɪdʒ əv/     | l'estremità di             | When people smile, wrinkles appear around <b>the edge of</b> their eyes.                      |
| encourage (v)        | /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/           | incoraggiare               | A listener will smile to <b>encourage</b> the speaker.  |
| enjoyment (n)        | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/         | contentezza                | The genuine smile of <b>enjoyment</b> makes us feel good, and other people too.               |
| extremely (adv)      | /ɪkˈstriːmli/         | estremamente               | A true smile is <b>extremely</b> hard to fake.  |
| fake (adj)           | /feɪk/                | falso/a; truccato/a        | " <b>Fake</b> " is the opposite of "true".  |
| fake (v)             | /feɪk/                | fingere                    | It's very difficult to <b>fake</b> a "true" smile.  |
| for (prep)           | /weɪk fɔː; strɒŋ fɔː/ | da ...                     | "How long have you been here, Jeff?" " <b>For</b> about six months."                          |
| genuine (adj)        | /ˈdʒenjuɪn/           | vero/a ; genuino/a         | " <b>Genuine</b> " means the same as "true".  |
| go up (phr v)        | /gəʊ ˈʌp/             | sollevarsi                 | When people smile their eyebrows <b>go up</b> .   |
| have a conversation  | /hæv ə kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/   | avere una conversazione    | When two people <b>have a conversation</b> , they talk to each other.                         |
| have a tooth out     | /hæv ə ˈtuːθ aʊt/     | cavarsi un dente           | When you <b>have a tooth out</b> , the dentist removes it.                                    |
| honeymoon (n) (TS)   | /ˈhʌniːmuːn/          | luna di miele              | A <b>honeymoon</b> is a holiday that two people have after they get married.                  |
| horrible (adj)       | /ˈhɒrəbl/             | terribile                  | If your aunt gives you a <b>horrible</b> birthday present, you might give a polite smile.     |
| inspiring (adj) (TS) | /ɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/         | suggestivo/a;              | An <b>inspiring</b> place makes you feel happy and excited. ispiratore/trice                  |
| irritating (adj)     | /ɪrɪˈteɪtɪŋ/          | esasperante; irritante     | Optimists can sometimes be <b>irritating</b> .  |
| joker (n)            | /ˈdʒɔːkə/             | giullare; buontempone      | A <b>joker</b> is someone with a good sense of humour who likes doing or saying funny things. |
| jungle (n)           | /ˈdʒʌŋɡl/             | giungla                    | The <b>jungles</b> in the north of Thailand are perfect for elephant trekking.                |
| kill (v)             | /kɪl/                 | uccidere                   | "I've got a cold." "Don't worry – it won't <b>kill</b> you."                                  |
| laid-back (adj) (TS) | /ˌleɪdˈbæk/           | rilassato/a; spensierato/a | A <b>laid-back</b> lifestyle is calm and relaxed.   |
| lifestyle (n)        | /ˈlaɪfˌstɑɪl/         | stile di vita              | Your <b>lifestyle</b> is the type of life you lead.   |
| lock (v)             | /lɒk/                 | chiudere a chiave          | When you <b>lock</b> a door, you close it using a key.  |

|                                    |                                      |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| make sb feel good                  | /ˌmeɪk sʌmbədi fi:l 'gʊd/            | fare stare bene qlc.                       |
| miserable (adj)                    | /'mɪz(ə)rəbl/                        | infelice                                   |
| miss (v) (TS)                      | /mɪs/                                | mancare                                    |
| mouth-watering (adj)               | /'maʊθ,wɔ:tərɪŋ/                     | che fa venire l'acquolina                  |
| obvious (adj) (TS)                 | /'ɒbvɪəs/                            | ovvio/a                                    |
| optimist (n)                       | /'ɒptɪmɪst/                          | ottimista                                  |
| pessimist (n)                      | /'pesɪmɪst/                          | pessimista                                 |
| polite (adj)                       | /pə'laɪt/                            | educato/a                                  |
| propose (v)                        | /prə'pəʊz/                           | chiedere                                   |
| raised (adj)                       | /reɪzd/                              | (ri)alzato/a                               |
| realist (n)                        | /'rɪəlɪst/                           | realista                                   |
| rebel (n)                          | /'rebl/                              | ribelle                                    |
| rent (v) (TS)                      | /rent/                               | affittare                                  |
| respect (n)                        | /rɪ'spekt/                           | rispetto                                   |
| rose petals (n pl) (TS)            | /'rəʊz ˌpetlz/                       | petali di rosa                             |
| sense of humour (n)                | /ˌsens əv 'hju:mə/                   | senso dell'umorismo                        |
| the positive/negative side of life | /ðə 'pɒzətɪv/'negətɪv saɪd əv ˌlaɪf/ | gli aspetti positivi e negativi della vita |
| since (prep)                       | /sɪns/                               | da(l)                                      |
| smile (n)                          | /smaɪl/                              | sorriso                                    |
| smile (v)                          | /smaɪl/                              | sorridere                                  |
| social smile (n)                   | /'səʊʃl ˌsmaɪl/                      | sorriso di circostanza                     |

A true smile makes **you** and **other people feel good**.

“**Miserable**” means very sad or unhappy.

“What do you **miss** about home?” “Not the weather or food, but I **miss** my family and friends.”

**Mouth-watering** food smells or tastes good.

What does Jeff like about Thailand, apart from the **obvious** things like weather, food and lifestyle?

An **optimist** sees the positive side of life.

A **pessimist** sees the negative side of life.

A **polite** smile is the sort of smile you give when someone gives you a horrible birthday present.

I'm going to **propose** to Dawn – I hope she says “yes”.

**Raised** eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a “true” smile.

A **realist** knows that there are ups and downs in life.

Someone who is a **rebel** has no respect for authority.

Hans has **rented** a house in Thailand because he wants to write a novel.

Someone who is a rebel has no **respect** for authority.

The Rayavadee Hotel is wonderful – they put **rose petals** in our bath!

Someone who has a good **sense of humour** can laugh at things and tell jokes.

An optimist sees **the positive side of life**; a pessimist sees **the negative side of life**.

Becky and Jeff have been running a bar on the beach **since** 2004.

Very often social **smiles** are not real; they are “fake” **smiles**.

According to research, we **smile** for many different reasons.

Very often **social smiles** are not real; they are “fake” smiles.

|                        |                      |                                  |  |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| speaker (n)            | /ˈspi:kə/            | relatore/trice;<br>oratore/trice | A listener will smile to encourage the <b>speaker</b> .                                    |
| start up (phr v) (TS)  | /ˌstɑ:t ˈʌp/         | fondare                          | I hope to <b>start up</b> my own company soon.   |
| stay away (phr v) (TS) | /ˌsteɪ əˈweɪ/        | stare lontano/a                  | Tourists <b>stayed away</b> for a long time after the tsunami.                             |
| be sure of yourself    | /bi ˈʃʊ: əv jəˌself/ | avere fiducia in<br>se stessi    | People who <b>are sure of themselves</b> are often bossy and ambitious.                    |
| tighten (v)            | /ˈtaɪtn/             | tendere                          | “Fake” smiles are easy to do – you just have to <b>tighten</b> the muscles in your cheeks. |
| toothy (adj)           | /ˈtu:θi/             | (sorriso) aperto                 | A <b>toothy</b> smile is one in which you show your teeth.                                 |
| ups and downs (n pl)   | /ˌʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/     | alti e bassi                     | A realist knows that there are <b>ups and downs</b> in life.                               |
| upset (v)              | /ʌpˈset/             | turbato/a                        | Someone who is easygoing is calm and is not easy to <b>upset</b> .                         |
| vibrant (adj)          | /ˈvaɪbrənt/          | vivace; vibrante                 | A place that is <b>vibrant</b> is lively and interesting.                                  |
| waste time             | /ˌweɪst ˈtaɪm/       | sprecare tempo                   | I never <b>waste time</b> worrying about the future.                                       |
| whatever (pron) (TS)   | /wɒtˈevə/            | qualunque cosa                   | “Shall we go to the cinema?” “Yeah, <b>whatever</b> . I don’t really mind.”                |
| wide (adj)             | /waɪd/               | aperto/a                         | A <b>wide</b> , toothy smile shows that a person is easygoing and friendly.                |
| wrinkle (n)            | /ˈrɪŋkl/             | ruga                             | <b>Wrinkles</b> are small lines that appear in the skin on your face.                      |

## ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CHARACTER

|                   |                |                        |   |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| ambitious (adj)   | /æmˈbɪʃəs/     | ambizioso/a            | Someone who is <b>ambitious</b> wants to be successful.                               |
| bossy (adj)       | /ˈbɒsi/        | prepotente             | Someone who is <b>bossy</b> likes telling other people what to do.                    |
| calm (adj)        | /kɑ:m/         | tranquillo/a; calmo/a  | Someone who is <b>calm</b> is relaxed and not easy to upset.                          |
| cheeky (adj)      | /ˈtʃi:ki/      | impertinente           | Someone who is <b>cheeky</b> has a good sense of humour but no respect for authority. |
| confident (adj)   | /ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ | sicuro di se           | Someone who is <b>confident</b> is certain about their abilities.                     |
| easygoing (adj)   | /ˌi:ziˈgəʊɪŋ/  | affabile; tranquillo/a | Someone who is <b>easygoing</b> is relaxed and calm.                                  |
| friendly (adj)    | /ˈfrendli/     | socievole; amichevole  | A <b>friendly</b> person enjoys being with other people.                              |
| hardworking (adj) | /ˌhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ/ | solerte; operoso/a     | <b>Hardworking</b> , ambitious people work hard to get what they want.                |

|                 |             |                      |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| loyal (adj)     | /ˈlɔɪəl/    | leale; fidato/a      |
| nervous (adj)   | /ˈnɜːvəs/   | agitato/a; nervoso/a |
| relaxed (adj)   | rɪˈlæksɪd   | rilassato/a          |
| sensitive (adj) | /ˈsensətɪv/ | sensibile            |
| shy (adj)       | /ʃaɪ/       | timido/a             |
| sociable (adj)  | /ˈsəʊʃəbl/  | socievole            |
| warm (adj)      | /wɔːm/      | affettuoso/a         |
| welcoming (adj) | /ˈwelkəmɪŋ/ | ospitale             |

## BODY IDIOMS

|                                    |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| cost an arm and a leg              | /ˌkɒst ən ˌɑːm ən ə ˈleg/          | costare un occhio della testa |
| give sb a hand                     | /ˌɡɪv ˌsʌmbədi ə ˈhænd/            | dare una mano                 |
| keep your fingers crossed (for sb) | /ˌkiːp jə ˈfɪŋgəz ˌkrɒst/          | incrociare le dita            |
| not see eye to eye with sb         | /nɒt siː ˌaɪ tuː ˈaɪ wɪð ˌsʌmbədi/ | non guardarsi negli occhi     |
| pull sb's leg                      | /ˌpʊl ˌsʌmbədɪz ˈleg/              | prendere in giro              |

## THE FACE/HAIR

|                 |            |              |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| cheeks (n pl)   | /tʃiːks/   | guance       |
| curly (adj)     | /ˈkɜːli/   | riccio/a     |
| dimple (n)      | /ˈdɪmpl/   | fossetta     |
| eyebrows (n pl) | /ˈaɪbraʊz/ | sopracciglia |
| full (adj)      | /fʊl/      | carnoso/a    |
| mouth (n)       | /maʊθ/     | bocca        |

A **loyal** friend continues to support you in difficult times.

Shy people are **nervous** in the company of other people.

A **relaxed** person is calm and does not worry a lot about things.

**Sensitive** people care about other people's feelings.

**Shy** people can also be loyal, sensitive friends.

**Sociable** people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.

If you have a **warm** personality, you are friendly and sociable.

The people in Thailand are warm and **welcoming**.

Something that **costs an arm and a leg** is extremely expensive.

If you **give someone a hand**, you help them.

If you **keep your fingers crossed for someone**, you hope that something good will happen to them.

People who do **not see eye to eye with** each other, do not get on together or agree.

If you **pull someone's leg**, you say something to them as a joke.

Your **cheeks** are the soft parts on each side of your face below your eyes.

**Curly** hair is not straight and falls in rings or circles.

In some people, **dimples** appear in their cheeks when they smile.

Raised **eyebrows** and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a "true" smile.

**Full** lips are wide and round.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face that you eat and speak with.

|                |            |  |   |
|----------------|------------|--|---|
| pale (adj)     | /peɪl/     | pallido/a                                | <b>Pale</b> cheeks are white in colour.   |
| pointed (adj)  | /ˈpɔɪntɪd/ | a punta                                  | A <b>pointed</b> chin is long and narrow, with a point at the end.  |
| rosy (adj)     | /ˈrəʊzi/   | rosato/a; colorito/a                     | <b>Rosy</b> cheeks are red or pink in colour.   |
| square (adj)   | /skweə/    | quadrato/a                               | A <b>square</b> chin has straight edges and is not curved or pointed.   |
| straight (adj) | /streɪt/   | liscio/a (capelli)<br>dritto/a (denti)   | 1) <b>Straight</b> hair has no curls or waves.<br>2) <b>Straight</b> teeth are in the correct position and do not lean to one side. |
| teeth (n pl)   | /ti:θ/     | denti                                    | It's important to brush your <b>teeth</b> regularly.  |
| thick (adj)    | /θɪk/      | folto/a                                  | <b>Thick</b> eyebrows are wide with a lot of hairs.   |
| thin (adj)     | /θɪn/      | sottile ( labbra)<br>fine (sopracciglia) | 1) <b>Thin</b> lips are straight and narrow.<br>2) <b>Thin</b> eyebrows are narrow with not many hairs.                             |
| wavy (adj)     | /ˈweɪvi/   | ondulato/a                               | <b>Wavy</b> hair has waves or small curls in it.  |
| white (adj)    | /waɪt/     | bianco/a                                 | <b>White</b> teeth are the same colour as milk and look clean.  |

## Review C (p.84)

|                            |                             |                         |   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| close our eyes to sth (TS) | /ˌkloʊz aɪr ˈaɪz tə sʌmθɪŋ/ | chiudere gli occhi su   | We mustn't <b>close our eyes</b> to the problem of the environment.                           |
| fairly (adv)               | /ˈfeəli/                    | abbastanza              | " <b>Fairly</b> " is a word meaning "quite".  |
| gardener (n) (TS)          | /ˈgɑːdnə/                   | giardiniere             | After Dad lost his job, he started working as a <b>gardener</b> .                             |
| get tired of (TS)          | /ˌget ˈtaɪəd əv/            | stancarsi di            | Callum <b>gets tired of</b> eating potatoes, salad and apples.                                |
| go green                   | /ˌgəʊ ˈɡriːn/               | diventare ambientalista | If you <b>go green</b> , you start do live in a way that is healthy for the environment.      |
| healthily (adv)            | /ˈhelθəli/                  | in maniera salutare     | We eat very <b>healthily</b> now and I've learned to cook some interesting vegetables.        |
| issue (n) (TS)             | /ˈɪʃuː; ˈɪʃjuː/             | questione; istanza      | He started working as a gardener and that's how he became interested in green <b>issues</b> . |
| persuade (v) (TS)          | /pəˈsweɪd/                  | persuadere              | Environmental groups try to <b>persuade</b> people to change their lives.                     |

|                         |              |                                 |  |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|
| serious (adj)           | /ˈsɪəriəs/   | serio/a; sincero/a              | Hazel knew Phil was <b>serious</b> about it, so she said yes.                                |
| split up (with) (phr v) | /ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/ | lasciarsi con ...               | Meg wants to <b>split up</b> with her boyfriend as they have nothing in common.              |
| worthwhile (adj)        | /ˌwɜːθˈwaɪl/ | qtc di utile / che vale la pena | Meg wants to do something <b>worthwhile</b> so she's going to give some money to Greenpeace. |

## Unit 10 (p.88)

|                          |                            |   |  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| ancestors (n pl)         | /ˈænsɛstəz/                | antenati                                    | Your <b>ancestors</b> are people related to you who lived a long time ago.                       |
| army officer (n)         | /ˌɑːmi ˈɒfɪsə/             | ufficiale dell'esercito                     | Darren is 26 and training to be an <b>army officer</b> .   |
| as soon as               | /əz ˈsuːn əz/              | appena                                      | <b>As soon as</b> your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test.                               |
| be like chalk and cheese | /bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/ | essere come il giorno e la notte            | "Is Pete's sister like him?" "Not at all – they're <b>like chalk and cheese</b> ."               |
| click on (phr v)         | /ˈklɪk ˌɒn/                | clickare su                                 | Once you're on the website, just <b>click on</b> the dish to see the complete recipe.            |
| consider (v)             | /kənˈsɪdə/                 | prendere in considerazione<br>riflettere su | If you <b>consider</b> something, you think about it.  |
| consist (of) (v)         | /kənˈsɪst (əv) /           | constare di                                 | Their low-calorie diet <b>consists of</b> three quarters plant food and one quarter animal food. |
| cute (adj)               | /kjuːt/                    | carino/a                                    | The little red Porsche was <b>cute</b> but I didn't use it much.                                 |
| drive sb crazy           | /ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi ˈkreɪzi/   | far impazzire qcn.                          | My poor Daddy – I used to <b>drive him crazy!</b>  |
| driving licence (n)      | /ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/        | patente di guida                            | I got a car for my 17th birthday, but I didn't even have a <b>driving licence</b> .              |
| engrave (v)              | /ɪnˈɡreɪv/                 | incidere                                    | If you <b>engrave</b> something onto stone, you write it there using something such as a knife.  |
| fitness test (n)         | /ˈfɪtnəs ˌtest/            | prova di idoneità                           | As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a <b>fitness test</b> .                              |
| be full of beans         | /bi ˈfʊl əv/               | essere pieno di energia                     | If you <b>are full of beans</b> , you are very energetic.  |
| guy (n)                  | /ɡaɪ/                      | ragazzo                                     | He used to introduce me to all these nice <b>guys</b> , but I wasn't interested in them.         |
| heaven (n)               | /ˈhevn/                    | paradiso                                    | " <b>Heaven</b> " is the place where good people are supposed to go when they die.               |

|                            |                                 |  |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| introduce (v)              | /ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/                  | presentare                             | Daddy used to <b>introduce</b> me to all these nice guys, but I wasn't interested.                                 |
| It's a piece of cake.      | /ɪts ə ˈpiːs əv ˈkeɪk/          | È un pezzo di torta.                   | It's not difficult at all, in fact <b>it's a piece of cake</b> .   |
| knock (v)                  | /nɒk/                           | bussare                                | If someone is ill, a neighbour will always <b>knock</b> on their door to see how they are.                         |
| lazy (adj)                 | /ˈleɪzi/                        | pigro/a                                | When Darren was a student, he used to be very <b>lazy</b> .  |
| love-hate relationship (n) | /ˌlʌvˈheɪt rɪˌleɪʃnʃɪp/         | relazione di amore-odio                | I had a <b>love-hate relationship</b> with that car – I loved it when it worked but I hated it when it broke down! |
| low-calorie (adj)          | /ˌləʊˈkæləri/                   | ipocalorica; povero/a di calorie       | Okinawans eat a <b>low-calorie</b> diet.   |
| luggage (n)                | /ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/                       | bagaglio                               | We didn't take any <b>luggage</b> because there wasn't any room for suitcases.                                     |
| non-existent (adj)         | /ˌnɒnɪɡˈzɪst(ə)nt/              | inesistente                            | Nobody is in a hurry and timetables are <b>non-existent</b> .  |
| not be sb's cup of tea     | /nɒt bi ˌsʌmbədɪz ˌkʌp əv ˈtiː/ | non essere il tipo / le stile di qlcn. | "What do you think of that guy?" "He's OK, but he's <b>not really my cup of tea</b> ."                             |
| be packed in like sardines | /bi ˌpækt ɪn laɪk ˈsɑːdɪnz/     | stare stretti come sardine             | It was so crowded – we were <b>packed in like sardines</b> .   |
| proverb (n)                | /ˈprɒvɜːb/                      | proverbio                              | A <b>proverb</b> is a short, well-known statement that gives practical advice about life.                          |
| serving (n)                | /ˈsɜːvɪŋ/                       | portata                                | The Okinawans eat seven <b>servings</b> of fruit and vegetables every day.   |
| set (v)                    | /set/                           | tramontare                             | When the sun <b>sets</b> , it slowly disappears at the end of the day.   |
| stamina (n) (TS)           | /ˈstæmɪnə/                      | vigore                                 | Darren is very strong and has amazing <b>stamina</b> .   |
| stone (n)                  | /stəʊn/                         | pietra; roccia                         | Near a beach there is a large <b>stone</b> with a proverb engraved on it.  |
| stress-free (adj)          | /ˈstresˌfriː/                   | senza stress                           | If you have a healthy diet and a <b>stress-free</b> lifestyle, you will live longer.                               |
| stress-resistant (adj)     | /ˈstresrɪˌzɪst(ə)nt/            | resistente allo stress                 | If you have a <b>stress-resistant</b> personality, you do not suffer from stress.                                  |
| strictly (adv) (TS)        | /ˈstriktli/                     | strettamente                           | You're not allowed to have a cigarette in here – it's a <b>strictly</b> no-smoking area.                           |
| tent (n)                   | /tent/                          | tenda da campeggio                     | Every weekend we left town with our <b>tent</b> in the back of the car.  |
| timetable (n)              | /ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl/                   | orario                                 | A <b>timetable</b> is a list of times at which you must do something or at which something happens.                |

|                                |                                |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| be in trouble                  | /ˌbiː ɪn ˈtrʌbl/               | essere nei guai                      | If you have a cigarette in a no-smoking area, you'll <b>be in trouble!</b>                     |
| well-built (adj)               | /ˌwelˈbɪlt/                    | ben fatto/a                          | Someone who is <b>well-built</b> has a body that looks strong.                                 |
| youth (n)                      | /juːθ/                         | giovane                              | A <b>youth</b> is a young person, usually a teenager.  |
| <b>CARS</b>                    |                                |                                      |  |
| air conditioning (n)           | /ˈeə kənˌdɪʃnɪŋ/               | aria condizionata;<br>condizionatore | <b>Air conditioning</b> is a system that makes the air colder.                                 |
| bonnet (n)                     | /ˈbɒnɪt/                       | cofano                               | The <b>bonnet</b> is the front part of a car that covers the engine.                           |
| boot (n)                       | /buːt/                         | bagagliaio                           | The <b>boot</b> is the back part of a car that you can put luggage into.                       |
| break down (phr v)             | /ˌbreɪk ˈdaʊn/                 | rompersi; fermarsi                   | If your car <b>breaks down</b> , it stops working and you can't use it.                        |
| bumper (n)                     | /ˈbʌmpə/                       | paraurti                             | A <b>bumper</b> is a piece of metal or rubber at the front and back of a car that protects it. |
| economical (adj)               | /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkl;<br>ˌekəˈnɒmɪkl/ | economico/a                          | A car that is <b>economical</b> to run does not use a lot of petrol.                           |
| engine (n)                     | /ˈendʒɪn/                      | motore                               | The <b>engine</b> is the part of a car that uses petrol to produce movement.                   |
| environmentally friendly (adj) | /ɪnˌvaɪrənməntliˈfrendli/      | che rispetta l'ambiente              | A car that is <b>environmentally friendly</b> is designed not to harm the environment.         |
| fall off (phr v)               | /ˌfɔːl ˈɒf/                    | cadere a terra                       | One day it was raining, and the windscreen wiper <b>fell off!</b>                              |
| flashy (adj) (TS)              | /ˈflæʃi/                       | abbagliante; vistoso/a               | I'd like to drive a Chevrolet with a silver bumper and big, <b>flashy</b> headlights.          |
| gear stick (n)                 | /ˈgɪə ˌstɪk/                   | cambio                               | The <b>gear stick</b> is the short metal stick in a car that you use when you increase speed.  |
| glamorous (adj) (TS)           | /ˈglæməərəs/                   | elegante                             | I'd love to wear <b>glamorous</b> evening clothes and go to a restaurant in a Chevrolet!       |
| handbrake (n)                  | /ˈhændˌbreɪk/                  | freno a mano                         | You pull a <b>handbrake</b> with your hand to keep a car still after it has stopped.           |
| headlights (n pl) (TS)         | /ˈhedˌlaɪts/                   | fanali anteriori                     | The <b>headlights</b> are the lights on the front of a car that you use for driving at night.  |
| leather seat (n)               | /ˌleðə ˈsiːt/                  | sedile di pelle                      | A Chevrolet has soft <b>leather seats</b> .  |

|                                 |                                |                          |  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| give sb a lift                  | /ˈɡɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/         | dare un passaggio        | Can you <b>give me a lift</b> to the station?  |
| made in your country            | /ˌmeɪd ɪn jɔː ˈkʌntri/         | prodotto/a nel tuo paese | I only buy cars that are <b>made in my country</b> .   |
| number plate (n)                | /ˈnʌmbə ˌpleɪt/                | targa                    | The <b>number plate</b> is the sign on the front and back of a vehicle with letters and numbers on it. |
| overtake (v)                    | /ˌəʊvəˈteɪk/                   | superare                 | You should only <b>overtake</b> other drivers when the road ahead is clear.                            |
| park (v)                        | /pɑːk/                         | parcheggiare             | A lot of women want cars that are easy to <b>park</b> .  |
| posh (adj) (TS)                 | /pɒʃ/                          | fine; altolocato/a       | A place that is <b>posh</b> is expensive and attractive.   |
| run (v)                         | /rʌn/                          | condurre                 | If you <b>run</b> a car, you own it and use it regularly.  |
| run out of (phr v)              | /ˌrʌn ˈaʊt əv/                 | esaurire; consumare      | If you <b>run out of</b> petrol, you have no more petrol left.   |
| rush hour (n)                   | /ˌrʌʃ ˌaʊə/                    | ora di punta             | Most people hate driving during the <b>rush hour</b> .   |
| satellite navigation system (n) | /ˌsætələɪt nævɪˌɡeɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/ | navigatore satellitare   | A <b>satellite navigation system</b> shows you the in which you should travel.                         |
| seat belt (n)                   | /ˈsiːt ˌbɛlt/                  | cintura di sicurezza     | Don't forget to fasten your <b>seat belt</b> !   |
| sound system (n)                | /ˈsaʊnd ˌsɪstəm/               | impianto stereo          | A <b>sound system</b> is a piece of equipment for playing music.                                       |
| spacious (adj)                  | /ˈspeɪʃəs/                     | ampio/a                  | The car is really <b>spacious</b> , with plenty of room to stretch your legs.                          |
| steering wheel (n)              | /ˈstiəriŋ ˌwiːl/               | sterzo                   | The <b>steering wheel</b> is the wheel that you hold and turn to control the direction of the car.     |
| stretch your legs (TS)          | /ˌstretʃ je ˈlegz/             | stendere le (tue) gambe  | The car is really spacious, with plenty of room to <b>stretch your legs</b> .                          |
| sunroof (n)                     | /ˈsʌn ruːf/                    | tettino                  | A <b>sunroof</b> is part of the roof of a car that you can open.                                       |
| traffic jam (n)                 | /ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/                | ingorgo                  | If you are stuck in a <b>traffic jam</b> , you can't drive because there is too much traffic.          |
| tyre (n)                        | /taɪə/                         | pneumatico               | A <b>tyre</b> is the thick rubber cover around the wheel of a car.                                     |
| wheel (n)                       | /wiːl/                         | ruota                    | A car has four <b>wheels</b> .   |
| windscreen (n)                  | /ˈwɪndˌskriːn/                 | parabrezza               | The <b>windscreen</b> is the large glass window at the front of a vehicle.                             |
| windscreen wiper (n)            | /ˈwɪndskriːn ˌwaɪpə/           | tergicristallo           | A <b>windscreen wiper</b> is the long, thin thing that moves across a windscreen and removes rain.     |

## COLLOCATIONS

|                      |                          |                          |  |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a brisk walk         | /ə ˌbrɪsk ˈwɔːk/         | camminata a passo veloce | We usually go for a <b>brisk</b> four-hour <b>walk</b> in the morning.                       |
| an extended family   | /ən ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæmli/   | famiglia allargata       | <b>An extended family</b> is a larger family group that includes cousins, aunts, uncles etc. |
| be in a hurry        | /biː ɪn ə ˈhʌri/         | avere fretta             | In Okinawa, nobody <b>is in a hurry</b> and timetables are non-existent.                     |
| keep fit             | /ˌkiːp ˈfɪt/             | mantenersi in forma      | I go swimming twice a week to <b>keep fit</b> .  |
| lead a healthy life  | /ˌliːd ə ˌhelθi ˈlaɪf/   | condurre una vita sana   | Eating fruit and vegetables and doing sport is a good way to <b>lead a healthy life</b> .    |
| do martial arts      | /ˌduː ˌmɑːʃl ˈɑːts/      | praticare arti marziali  | If you <b>do martial arts</b> , you do sports such as judo or karate.                        |
| a network of friends | /ə ˌnetwɜːk əv ˈfrendz/  | un giro di amici         | A <b>network of friends</b> is the group of friends you see regularly.                       |
| a spectacular sunset | /ə spekˌtækjʊlə ˈsʌnset/ | un tramonto spettacolare | <b>A spectacular sunset</b> is very beautiful to watch.                                      |

## FOOD & COOKING

|                  |                  |                   |  |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| add (v)          | /æd/             | aggiungere        | <b>Add</b> vanilla ice cream to the bananas to make a banana split.  |
| aubergine (n)    | /ˈəʊbədʒiːn/     | melanzana         | An <b>aubergine</b> is a vegetable with a dark purple skin and white flesh.                                    |
| bake (v)         | /beɪk/           | cuocere in forno  | You can <b>bake</b> bananas in the oven in their skin.   |
| banana (n)       | /bəˈnɑːnə/       | banana            | A <b>banana</b> is a long curved fruit with a yellow skin.   |
| banana-split (n) | /bəˈnɑːnəˈsplɪt/ | banana split      | <b>Banana split</b> is a dish that consists of bananas and ice cream.  |
| batter (n)       | /ˈbætə/          | pastella          | <b>Batter</b> is a mixture of flour, milk and eggs used in cooking.  |
| bean (n)         | /biːn/           | fagiolo; baccello | A <b>bean</b> is a seed of various plants; there are many different types such as green beans, soya beans etc. |
| boil (v)         | /bɔɪl/           | bollire           | If you <b>boil</b> something, you cook it in hot water.  |
| brown sugar (n)  | /ˌbraʊn ˈʃʊɡə/   | zucchero di canna | You can grill bananas and put <b>brown sugar</b> on top.   |
| butter (n)       | /ˈbʌtə/          | burro             | Cut the bananas in half and fry them in <b>butter</b> .  |
| carrot (n)       | /ˈkærət/         | carota            | A <b>carrot</b> is a long orange vegetable that grows under the ground.  |

|                 |                 |                      |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| cauliflower (n) | /ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/   | cavolfiore           |
| cherry (n)      | /ˈtʃeri/        | ciliegia             |
| chicken (n)     | /ˈtʃɪkɪn/       | pollo                |
| chop (v)        | /tʃɒp/          | affettare            |
| coconut (n)     | /ˈkəʊkəˌnʌt/    | noce di cocco        |
| cucumber (n)    | /ˈkjuːkʌmbə/    | cetriolo             |
| cut in half     | /kʌt ɪn ˈhɑːf/  | tagliare a metà      |
| dish (n)        | /dɪʃ/           | piatto; pietanza     |
| fresh (adj)     | /frɛʃ/          | fresco/a             |
| fritters (n pl) | /ˈfrɪtəz/       | frittelle            |
| fruit salad (n) | /ˌfruːt ˈsæləd/ | macedonia            |
| fry             | /fraɪ/          | friggere             |
| garlic (n)      | /ˈgɑːlɪk/       | aglio                |
| grape (n)       | /greɪp/         | uva                  |
| grill (v)       | /grɪl/          | grigliare            |
| ice cream (n)   | /ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/   | gelato               |
| ingredient (n)  | /ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/  | ingrediente          |
| lemon (n)       | /ˈlemən/        | limone               |
| lettuce (n)     | /ˈletɪs/        | lattuga              |
| milk (n)        | /mɪlk/          | latte                |
| mix (v)         | /mɪks/          | mischiare; mescolare |
| mushroom (n)    | /ˈmʌʃruːm/      | fungo                |

A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with a hard, round white part surrounded by green leaves.

A **cherry** is a small round black or red fruit.

**Chicken** is the white meat of a chicken, eaten as food.

If you **chop** something, you cut it into pieces with a knife.

A **coconut** is a very large nut that is white inside and has a hard brown shell.

A **cucumber** is a long thin vegetable with dark green skin, often eaten in salads.

If you **cut** something **in half**, you cut it into two equal pieces.

Which of the banana **dishes** on the website would you prefer?

You can eat bananas raw in **fresh** fruit salad.

Banana **fritters** are bananas that are fried in milk, flour and eggs.

**Fruit salad** is a dish consisting of small pieces of different fruit.

**Fry** bananas in batter to make banana fritters.

**Garlic** is a vegetable similar to an onion that you use in cooking to add a strong flavour.

A **grape** is a small green or purple fruit that can be used for making wine.

**Grill** bananas with brown sugar on top.

A banana split is a dish consisting of bananas and vanilla **ice cream**.

The **ingredients** of batter are milk, flour and eggs.

A **lemon** is a fruit with a hard yellow skin.

**Lettuce** is a vegetable with large green leaves used for making salads.

Black coffee is coffee without **milk**.

**Mix** bananas with rice for a Cuban dish.

A **mushroom** is a soft brown or grey vegetable with a round top.

|                |              |                      |  |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| nut (n)        | /nʌt/        | noce                 | A <b>nut</b> is a dry fruit that grows inside a hard shell on some types of tree and bush.           |
| onion (n)      | /'ʌnjən/     | cipolla              | An <b>onion</b> is a vegetable with thin dry skin that tastes and smells very strong.                |
| orange (n)     | /'ɒrɪndʒ/    | arancia              | An <b>orange</b> is a round fruit with hard orange skin.   |
| oven (n)       | /'ʌvən/      | forno                | You can bake bananas in their skin in the <b>oven</b> .  |
| peach (n)      | /'pi:tʃ/     | pesca                | A <b>peach</b> is a fruit with soft yellow-pink skin that has a big stone inside.                    |
| peel (v)       | /'pi:l/      | sbucciare            | If you <b>peel</b> fruit or vegetables, you take the skin off them.                                  |
| prawn (n)      | /'prɔ:n/     | gambero              | A <b>prawn</b> is a type of small pink sea animal.   |
| raw (adj)      | /'rɔ:/       | crudo/a              | Food that is <b>raw</b> has not been cooked.   |
| recipe (n)     | /'resəpi/    | ricetta              | A <b>recipe</b> is a set of instructions for cooking a dish or meal.                                 |
| red pepper (n) | /'red 'pepə/ | peperoncino piccante | A <b>red pepper</b> is a vegetable with small white seeds inside that you cook or eat raw in salads. |
| rice (n)       | /'raɪs/      | riso                 | You can mix bananas with <b>rice</b> to make a Cuban dish.   |
| sardine (n)    | /'sɑ:'di:n/  | sardina              | A <b>sardine</b> is a common silver fish that is eaten as food.                                      |
| sausage (n)    | /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/   | salsiccia            | <b>Sausages</b> are long tubes of meat mixed with spices.  |
| slice (v)      | /'slaɪs/     | tagliare a fettine   | <b>Slice</b> the bananas in half and add ice cream for a banana split.                               |
| soup (n)       | /'su:p/      | zuppa                | <b>Soup</b> is a liquid food often eaten at the beginning of a meal.                                 |
| spinach (n)    | /'spɪnɪdʒ/   | spinaci              | <b>Spinach</b> is a vegetable with dark green leaves that you can cook or eat raw in salads.         |
| sugar (n)      | /'ʃʊgə/      | zucchero             | <b>Sugar</b> is a very sweet substance that some people add to tea and coffee.                       |
| tea (n)        | /'ti:/       | tè                   | <b>Tea</b> is a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves.                     |
| tomato (n)     | /'tə'mɑ:təʊ/ | pomodoro             | A <b>tomato</b> is a very common round red fruit, often eaten in salads.                             |
| trout (n)      | /'traʊt/     | trota                | A <b>trout</b> is quite a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and is often eaten as food.      |
| vanilla (n)    | /'væ'nɪlə/   | vaniglia             | <b>Vanilla</b> is the most common flavour of ice cream and is light yellow in colour.                |

## Unit 11 (p.96)

|                     |                  |                                 |   |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| accidentally (adv)  | /ˌæksɪ'dentli/   | accidentalmente;<br>per sbaglio | Morris is a Siamese cat who <b>accidentally</b> deleted some valuable computer files.       |
| activity (n)        | /æk'tɪvəti/      | attività                        | Do you think that hunting is a cruel <b>activity</b> ?                                      |
| amused (adj)        | /ə'mju:zd/       | divertito/a                     | When they discovered the cat had deleted some computer files, they were not <b>amused</b> . |
| arachnophobic (adj) | /ə,ræknə'fəʊbɪk/ | aracnofobico/a                  | <b>Arachnophobic</b> describes someone who is afraid of spiders.                            |
| attitude (n)        | /ˈætɪtju:d/      | atteggiamento                   | Different people have different <b>attitudes</b> to animals.                                |
| away (adv)          | /ə'weɪ/          | (essere) via                    | Robert is often <b>away</b> on business for weeks, or even months.                          |
| bare (adj)          | /beə/            | spoglio/a                       | <b>Bare</b> walls are empty; someone who is <b>bare</b> is undressed.                       |
| on business         | /ˌɒn 'bɪznəs/    | per affari                      | Robert isn't at home at the moment – he's away <b>on business</b> .                         |
| call (v)            | /kɔ:l/           | chiamare; dire                  | The mynah bird <b>calls</b> "Robbie" a few hours before Robert walks through the door.      |
| change (n)          | /tʃeɪndʒ/        | resto                           | Would you keep the money if a shop assistant gave you too much <b>change</b> ?              |
| companion (n)       | /kəm'pænjən/     | compagno/a                      | Pets can be very good <b>companions</b> for humans.   |
| contact (v)         | /ˈkɒntækt/       | avvertire; contattare           | Robert hardly ever <b>contacts</b> his parents when he's coming home.                       |
| cool (adj)          | /ku:l/           | ganzo/a                         | Gus thinks Hendrix the spider looks <b>cool</b> !   |
| cruel (adj)         | /ˌkru:(ə)l/      | cruento/a ; crudele             | Do you think that hunting is a <b>cruel</b> activity?                                       |
| delete (v)          | /dɪ'li:t/        | cancellare                      | Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally <b>deleted</b> some valuable computer files.       |
| dislike (v) (TS)    | /dɪs'laɪk/       | detestare; non piacere          | "Are there any animals that you really <b>dislike</b> ?" "Spiders – I'm afraid of them."    |
| essential (adj)     | /ɪ'senʃl/        | necessario/a; essenziale        | Do you agree that animal testing is <b>essential</b> for progress in the medical field?     |
| fictional (adj)     | /ˈfɪkʃnəl/       | fantastico/a; di finzione       | <b>A fictional</b> character in a book is someone who does not exist in real life.          |

|                          |                         |                                 |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| file (n)                 | /faɪl/                  | documento; scheda               | The deleted computer <b>files</b> were worth \$100,000!  |
| fir (n)                  | /fɜː/                   | abete                           | A Christmas tree is a type of <b>fir</b> tree.   |
| fluently (adv)           | /'fluːəntli/            | correntemente                   | Someone who speaks a language <b>fluently</b> , speaks it very well.                                 |
| frighten sb away         | /,fraɪtn sʌmbədi ə'weɪ/ | far fuggire di paura            | Gus's spider <b>frightens</b> a lot of people <b>away</b> .  |
| get in touch (with)      | /'get ɪn 'tʌtʃ (wɪð) /  | mettersi in contatto            | Robert hardly ever <b>gets in touch with</b> his parents to tell them he's coming home.              |
| get on with              | /'get 'ɒn wɪð/          | continuare con...               | Ralph made Morris a bed in his office and <b>got on with</b> his work.                               |
| heavy breathing (n) (TS) | /'hevi 'briːðɪŋ/        | respiro pesante                 | If you hear <b>heavy breathing</b> , you hear a person or animal breathing very loudly.              |
| human (n)                | /'hjuːmən/              | persone; essere umani           | Do you think that animals are as important as <b>humans</b> ?  |
| hunting (n)              | /'hʌntɪŋ/               | caccia; il cacciare             | A lot of people think <b>hunting</b> is very cruel.  |
| illegal (adj)            | /'ɪliːgl/               | illegale                        | Some people think animal testing is wrong and should be <b>illegal</b> .                             |
| image (n)                | /'ɪmɪdʒ/                | immagine                        | A dolphin recognises its own <b>image</b> in a mirror.   |
| imaginative (adj)        | /'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/          | fantastico/a<br>d'immaginazione | A tale is an <b>imaginative</b> story.   |
| insect (n)               | /'ɪnsekt/               | insetto                         | <b>Insects</b> are small animals with six legs that often have wings.                                |
| keep an eye on           | /'kiːp ən 'aɪ ɒn/       | tenere d'occhio                 | Ralph took his sick cat into work to <b>keep an eye on</b> him.                                      |
| key in (phr v)           | /'kiː 'ɪn/              | digitare                        | The cat accidentally <b>keyed in</b> a secret code that deleted some computer files.                 |
| keyboard (n)             | /'kiːbɔːd/              | tastiera                        | Morris got up and walked across the <b>keyboard</b> of the computer.                                 |
| lead (n) (TS)            | /'liːd/                 | guinzaglio                      | Angus takes the iguana for walks in the park on a <b>lead</b> !                                      |
| lift (v)                 | /'lɪft/                 | sollevare; alzare               | Ants can <b>lift</b> fifty times their own weight!   |
| look alike               | /'lʊk ə'laɪk/           | somigliarsi                     | "Do you and your pet <b>look alike</b> ?" "I'm not that hairy – but I think he looks cool, like me!" |
| look up (phr v)          | /'lʊk 'ʌp/              | guardarsi intorno               | Pat and Tina <b>looked up</b> and suddenly realised they were surrounded by cows.                    |
| medical field (n)        | /'medɪkl ˌfiːld/        | campo; settore medico           | Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the <b>medical field</b> ?             |
| mirror (n)               | /'mɪrə/                 | specchio                        | A dolphin recognises its own image in a <b>mirror</b> .  |

|                     |                   |                           |   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| misunderstood (adj) | /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd/   | frainteso/a               | When people do not understand a person or thing properly, you say that that person or thing is <b>misunderstood</b> . |
| Never mind.         | /ˌnevə ˈmaɪnd/    | Non importa!              | “Sorry, Emma, we’re going to London this weekend.”<br>“ <b>Never mind.</b> ”  |
| ornithologist (n)   | /ˌɔːnɪˈθɒlədʒɪst/ | ornitologo                | Someone who studies birds is an <b>ornithologist</b> .  |
| own (v)             | /əʊn/             | possedere                 | Ralph <b>owned</b> a Siamese cat called Morris.   |
| owner (n)           | /ˈəʊnə/           | proprietario/a            | Some people say that pets and their <b>owners</b> often look alike!   |
| pain (n)            | /peɪn/            | dolore                    | Animal testing is OK if there is no <b>pain</b> or suffering involved.  |
| progress (n)        | /ˈprɒʊgres/       | progresso; avanzamento    | Is animal testing essential for <b>progress</b> in the medical field?   |
| protect (v)         | /prəˈtekt/        | salvaguardare; proteggere | Do you think that zoos are important for <b>protecting</b> endangered species?  |
| pull up (phr v)     | /ˌpʊl ˈʌp/        | fermarsi                  | They decided to <b>pull up</b> in a quiet place to have a picnic.   |
| put up (phr v) (TS) | /ˌpʊt ˈʌp/        | mettere (su)              | When Richard <b>put</b> the tent <b>up</b> , there weren’t any animals in the field.                                  |
| recognise (v)       | /ˈrekəɡnaɪz/      | riconoscere               | A dolphin <b>recognises</b> its own image in a mirror.  |
| respect (v)         | /rɪˈspekt/        | rispettare                | I think animals should be <b>respected</b> and protected.   |
| rule (v) (TS)       | /ruːl/            | comandare                 | “Why would you like to be a lion?” “Because they’re big and tough and they <b>rule.</b> ”                             |
| run (v)             | /rʌn/             | correre                   | A cheetah can <b>run</b> at 100 kilometres per hour.  |
| sauce (n)           | /sɔːs/            | sugo; salsa               | A <b>sauce</b> is a liquid food that you put on other food to give it flavour.  |
| scary (adj)         | /ˈskeəri/         | speventoso/a              | I’m frightened of sharks – I think they’re really <b>scary</b> .  |
| scientist (n)       | /ˈsaɪəntɪst/      | scienziato/a              | Charles Darwin was the <b>scientist</b> who developed the theory of evolution.  |
| secret code (n)     | /ˌsiːkrət ˈkəʊd/  | codice segreto            | The cat accidentally keyed in a <b>secret code</b> that deleted some computer files.                                  |
| shadow (n) (TS)     | /ˈʃædəʊ/          | ombra                     | “I could see a <b>shadow</b> outside the tent.” “What was it?”<br>“A big cow!”  |
| suffering (n)       | /ˈsʌfərɪŋ/        | sofferenza                | Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or <b>suffering</b> involved.  |

|                          |   |                              |   |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| sunburn (n)              | /ˈsʌn,bɜːn/                             | scottatura                   | Did you know that pigs can get <b>sunburn</b> ?   |
| tale (n)                 | /teɪl/                                  | racconto                     | A <b>tale</b> is an imaginative story.  |
| the theory of evolution  | /ðə ˌθiəri əv ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/              | la teoria evoluzionistica    | Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed the theory of evolution.                         |
| the tip of the nose (TS) | /ðə ˌtɪp əv ðə ˈnəʊz/                   | punta del naso               | Angus's iguana is almost a metre long from the <b>tip of its nose</b> to the end of its tail.   |
| tough (adj) (TS)         | /tʌf/                                   | forte; robusto/a             | Lions are big and <b>tough</b> , and they rule.   |
| tour (v)                 | /tuə/                                   | fare un giro                 | They were <b>touring</b> in the north of England by car when they decided to stop for a picnic. |
| turn round (phr v)       | /ˌtɜːn ˈraʊnd/                          | alzare i tacchi              | When they put on a pop music CD the cows <b>turned round</b> and walked off!                    |
| turn up (phr v)          | /ˌtɜːn ˈʌp/                             | ricomparire                  | They know when their son is going to <b>turn up</b> because the bird starts calling "Robbie"!   |
| type (v)                 | /taɪp/                                  | digitare                     | If you <b>type</b> information into a computer, you write it using the keys on the keyboard.    |
| unconditional love (n)   | /ˌʌnkənˌdɪʃn(ə)l ˈlʌv/                  | amore incondizionato         | <b>Unconditional love</b> has no limits.  |
| undressed (adj)          | /ʌnˈdrest/                              | svestito/a                   | Someone who is <b>undressed</b> has no clothes on.  |
| unnatural (adj)          | /ʌnˈnætʃ(ə)rəl/                         | contro natura; innaturale    | I think zoos are depressing and <b>unnatural</b> .  |
| unwell (adj)             | /ʌnˈwel/                                | indisposto/a                 | " <b>Unwell</b> " is a word that means "ill" or "sick".   |
| visit (v)                | /ˈvɪzɪt/                                | vedere; visitare             | Zoos can be fun to <b>visit</b> for children.   |
| walk off (phr v)         | /ˌwɔːk ˈɒf/                             | levare le tende; fuggire via | When they put on a pop music CD the cows turned round and <b>walked off</b> !                   |
| wallet (n)               | /ˈwɒlɪt/                                | portafoglio                  | A <b>wallet</b> is a small flat container where men keep money.                                 |
| weight (n)               | /weɪt/                                  | peso                         | Ants can lift fifty times their own <b>weight</b> !   |
| without (prep)           | /wɪðˈaʊt/                               | senza                        | Which animal can last longer <b>without</b> water than a camel?                                 |
| be worth \$100,000       | /bi ˌwɜːθ wʌn ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˈdɒləz/ | valere \$100,000             | The deleted computer files <b>were worth \$100,000</b> !  |
| wrong (adj)              | /rɒŋ/                                   | sbagliato/a                  | Some people think that animal testing is <b>wrong</b> and should be illegal.                    |

## ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

|                |                     |                    |   |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| be afraid of   | /biː əˈfreɪd əv/    | aver paura; temere | <b>I'm afraid of</b> sharks – I think they're scary.            |
| be allergic to | /biː əˈlɜːdʒɪk tuː/ | essere allergico/a | Richard doesn't like cats because he's <b>allergic to</b> them. |

|                  |                     |                       |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| be fond of       | /bi 'fʌnd əv/       | andare pazzo/a per    |
| be interested in | /bi: 'intrəstɪd ɪn/ | interessarsi di       |
| be keen on       | /bi 'ki:n ɒn/       | essere interessati de |
| be terrified of  | /bi 'terəfaɪd əv/   | essere terrorizzato/a |

Harry is **fond of** all animals.

Richard is **interested in** wild birds.

Alicia likes most animals but she's particularly **keen on** horses.

"Are you afraid of frogs" "Afraid?" "I'm **terrified of** them."

## ANIMALS

|                    |                  |                    |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| alligator (n)      | /'æljɪgətə/      | alligatore         |
| animal testing (n) | /'æniml ,testɪŋ/ | test sugli animali |
| bat (n)            | /bæt/            | pipistrello        |
| bear (n)           | /beə/            | orso               |
| bull (n)           | /bʊl/            | toro               |
| cage (n)           | /keɪdʒ/          | gabbia             |
| calf (n)           | /kɑ:f/           | vitello            |
| camel (n)          | /'kæml/          | cammello           |
| cat (n)            | /kæt/            | gatto              |
| cheetah (n)        | /'tʃi:tə/        | ghepardo           |
| chicken (n)        | /'tʃɪkɪn/        | pollo              |
| cow (n)            | /kaʊ/            | mucca              |
| cricket (n) (TS)   | /'krɪkɪt/        | grillo             |
| crocodile (n)      | /'krɒkədail/     | coccodrillo        |
| deer (n)           | /dɪə/            | cervo              |
| dog (n)            | /dɒg/            | cane               |
| dolphin (n)        | /'dɒlfɪn/        | delfino            |
| eagle (n)          | /'i:gl/          | aquila             |
| elephant (n)       | /'elɪfənt/       | elefante           |

An **alligator** is an animal with a long tail and sharp, pointed teeth that lives in water and on land.

Do you think that **animal testing** should be illegal?

A **bat** is an animal that flies at night.

A **bear** is a large animal such as a panda with thick fur.

A **bull** is an adult male cow.

Emma keeps the snake in a **cage**.

A **calf** is a young cow.

A **camel** is a large animal, used for carrying people, especially in the desert.

**Cats** and dogs are popular pets.

**Cheetahs** can run at 100 kilometres per hour.

A **chicken** is a young hen.

A **cow** is a popular farm animal used for its milk and meat.

**Crickets** are insects that move by jumping and make a noise.

A **crocodile** has a long body and sharp teeth, and lives in water.

A **deer** is a brown animal with long legs that is often very shy.

Cats and **dogs** are popular pets.

**Dolphins** live in water and are very intelligent animals.

An **eagle** is a large bird that kills other bird for food.

**Elephants** can smell water that is fifteen kilometres away.

|                        |                         |                             |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| endangered species (n) | /ɪnˌdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ | specie in via di estinzione | An <b>endangered species</b> is a type of animal that may soon no longer exist.                                  |
| fluffy (adj)           | /ˈflʌfi/                | soffice                     | Animals that are <b>fluffy</b> are covered with a lot of fur and are nice and gentle.                            |
| foal (n)               | /fəʊl/                  | puledro                     | A <b>foal</b> is a young horse.  |
| frog (n)               | /frɒg/                  | rana                        | <b>Frogs</b> are small animals with smooth green skin that live in water and on land.                            |
| fur (n)                | /fɜː/                   | pelliccia                   | <b>Fur</b> is the hair that covers some animals.   |
| giraffe (n)            | /dʒəˈrɑːf/              | giraffa                     | A <b>giraffe</b> is a very tall animal with a very long neck.  |
| hairy (adj) (TS)       | /ˈheəri/                | peloso/a                    | A spider has eight <b>hairy</b> legs.  |
| hamster (n)            | /ˈhæmstə/               | hamster                     | <b>Hamsters</b> are popular pets for children.   |
| hen (n)                | /hen/                   | gallina                     | A <b>hen</b> is a female chicken.  |
| horse (n)              | /hɔːs/                  | cavallo                     | Can you ride a <b>horse</b> ?  |
| iguana (n)             | /ɪˈgwɑːnə/              | iguana                      | An <b>iguana</b> is a type of large lizard with points on its back.  |
| kitten (n)             | /ˈkɪtn/                 | gattino                     | A young cat is called a <b>kitten</b> .  |
| lamb (n)               | /læm/                   | agnello                     | A young sheep is called a <b>lamb</b> .  |
| lion (n)               | /ˈlaɪən/                | leone                       | Gus likes <b>lions</b> because they're big and tough.  |
| loveable (adj) (TS)    | /ˈlʌvəbl/               | adorabile                   | A <b>loveable</b> pet is one that is easy to love.   |
| mouse (pl mice) (n)    | /maʊs (pl maɪs) /       | topo                        | <b>Mice</b> are small furry animals with long tails that live in fields or that people sometimes keep as pets.   |
| mynah bird (n)         | /ˈmaɪnə ˌbɜːd/          | storno                      | A <b>mynah bird</b> is a bird that can talk.   |
| paw (n)                | /pɔː/                   | zampa                       | A <b>paw</b> is a dog's or cat's foot.   |
| pet (n)                | /pet/                   | animale domestico           | <b>Pets</b> are animals that people keep at home as companions.  |
| pig (n)                | /pɪg/                   | maiale                      | A <b>pig</b> is a fat animal with pink skin that farmers keep for meat.  |
| puppy (n)              | /ˈpʌpi/                 | cucciolo                    | A <b>puppy</b> is a young dog.   |
| rabbit (n)             | /ˈræbɪt/                | coniglio                    | <b>Rabbits</b> are furry and have long ears and some people keep them as pets.                                   |
| rat (n)                | /ræt/                   | ratto                       | A <b>rat</b> is an animal like a mouse with a long tail; a lot of people don't like them because they are dirty. |
| reptile (n) (TS)       | /ˈrepˌtaɪl/             | rettile                     | Crocodiles, alligators and iguanas are all <b>reptiles</b> .   |

|                      |                        |                             |  |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| shark (n)            | /ʃɑ:k/                 | squalo                      | A <b>shark</b> is a very large fish with large teeth that can kill people.                 |
| sheep (n)            | /ʃi:p/                 | pecora                      | A <b>sheep</b> is an animal with white fur that is made into wool.                         |
| snake (n)            | /sneɪk/                | serpente                    | <b>Snakes</b> are long thin animals that move along the ground and can kill people.        |
| tail (n)             | /teɪl/                 | coda                        | Cats usually have long <b>tails</b> .  |
| tortoise (n)         | /ˈtɔ:tɔs/              | tartaruga                   | <b>Tortoises</b> have shells on their back and move very slowly.                           |
| whale (n)            | /weɪl/                 | balena                      | The blue <b>whale</b> is the largest animal that has ever lived.                           |
| wild bird/animal (n) | /ˌwaɪld ˈbɜ:d/ˈæɪnɪml/ | animali / uccelli selvatici | <b>Wild birds</b> or <b>animals</b> live in natural conditions and are not kept by humans. |
| zoo (n)              | /zu:/                  | zoo                         | A <b>zoo</b> is a place where wild animals are kept in cages so that people can see them.  |

## INSECTS

|               |               |             |  |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| ant (n)       | /ænt/         | formica     | An <b>ant</b> is a small insect that lives in large groups and can carry fifty times its own weight.         |
| bee (n)       | /bi:/         | ape         | A <b>bee</b> is a yellow and black insect that flies and makes honey.  |
| butterfly (n) | /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/   | farfalla    | A <b>butterfly</b> is an insect with colourful, often beautiful wings.                                       |
| cockroach (n) | /ˈkɒkrəʊtʃ/   | scarafaggio | A <b>cockroach</b> is a large black insect that lives in places where food is kept.                          |
| fly (n)       | /flaɪ/        | mosca       | A <b>fly</b> is a very common small insect with wings.   |
| mosquito (n)  | /ˈmɒsˈki:təʊ/ | zanzara     | A <b>mosquito</b> is a small flying insect that bites the skin of people and animals to feed on their blood. |
| spider (n)    | /ˈspaɪdə/     | ragno       | <b>Spiders</b> are insects with eight hairy legs that a lot of people are frightened of.                     |
| wasp (n)      | /wɒsp/        | vespa       | A <b>wasp</b> is a yellow and black insect that can sting you.   |

## Unit 12 (p.104)

|                       |                        |                     |   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| abroad (adv)          | /ə'brɔ:d/              | all'estero          | Do you go <b>abroad</b> for your holidays?  |
| adorable (adj)        | /ə'dɔ:rəbl/            | adorabile           | That little girl is absolutely <b>adorable</b> !  |
| ago (adv)             | /ə'gəʊ/                | (tempo) fa          | "How long <b>ago</b> was the Alhambra built?" "In the 13th or 14th century."                    |
| all over the world    | /ɔ:l ˌəʊvə ðə 'wɜ:lɪd/ | tutto il mondo      | The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from <b>all over the world</b> .               |
| anniversary (n)       | /ˌænɪ'vɜ:s(ə)ri/       | anniversario        | The fifth <b>anniversary</b> of their relationship was on 1st July.                             |
| architect (n) (TS)    | /ˈɑ:kɪtekt/            | architetto          | "Who was the <b>architect</b> of the Alhambra." "I don't know."                                 |
| arrangement (n)       | /ə'reɪndʒmənt/         | accordo             | The "two Lauras" have made <b>arrangements</b> to meet up.                                      |
| attached (adj)        | /ə'tætʃt/              | attaccato/a         | Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a note <b>attached</b> .                 |
| awful (adj)           | /ˈɔ:fl/                | brutto/a; orrendo/a | "His suit isn't very nice." "It's absolutely <b>awful</b> !"                                    |
| balloon (n)           | /bə'lʊ:n/              | palla; pallone      | A <b>balloon</b> is a child's toy that floats in the air.                                       |
| build (v)             | /bɪld/                 | costruire           | Every winter, work starts on <b>building</b> a new Ice Hotel.                                   |
| building (n)          | /ˈbɪldɪŋ/              | edificio            | Curro thinks that the Alhambra is the most incredible <b>building</b> he has ever seen.         |
| celebrate (v)         | /ˈseləbreɪt/           | festeggiare         | If you <b>celebrate</b> a birthday or anniversary, you have a party to show that it is special. |
| century (n)           | /ˈsentʃəri/            | secolo              | The Alhambra was built in the 13th or 14th <b>century</b> .                                     |
| connecting flight (n) | /kə'nektɪŋ ˈflaɪt/     | volo di coincidenza | They both stopped in Singapore to wait for <b>connecting flights</b> .                          |
| crazy (adj)           | /ˈkreɪzi/              | folle               | Something that is <b>crazy</b> is slightly mad.   |
| delicious (adj)       | /dɪ'lɪʃəs/             | squisito/a          | "The food is tasty." "Yes, it's absolutely <b>delicious</b> !"                                  |
| design (v)            | /dɪ'zaɪn/              | progettare          | The interior of the hotel is <b>designed</b> by artists from all over the world.                |
| disappear (v)         | /ˌdɪsə'piə/            | scomparire          | In spring, the Ice Hotel melts away and <b>disappears</b> .                                     |
| enormous (adj) (TS)   | /ɪ'nɔ:məs/             | enorme              | The Alhambra is very big, in fact it's an <b>enormous</b> building.                             |

|                                |                                     |                                  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| entirely (adv)                 | /ɪn'taɪəli/                         | interamente                      |
| exhausted (adj)                | /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/                        | stremato/a                       |
| exist (v)                      | /ɪg'zɪst/                           | esistere; esserci                |
| expect (v)                     | /ɪk'spekt/                          | aspettarsi; immaginarsi          |
| fame (n)                       | /feɪm/                              | successo; fama                   |
| golden wedding anniversary (n) | /ˌgəʊldən 'wedɪŋ<br>ˌæniːvɜ:s(ə)ri/ | nozze d'oro                      |
| guest (n)                      | /gest/                              | ospite                           |
| guinea pig (n)                 | /ˈɡɪni ˌpɪɡ/                        | criceto                          |
| helium-filled (adj)            | /ˈhi:liəm ˌfɪld/                    | pallone aerostatico /<br>ad elio |
| hilarious (adj)                | /hɪ'leəriəs/                        | spassoso/a; spiritoso/a          |
| ice cube (n)                   | /ˈaɪs ˌkju:b/                       | cubetto di ghiaccio              |
| In my opinion (TS)             | /ɪn 'maɪ əˌpɪnjən/                  | secondo me                       |
| including (prep)               | /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/                        | compreso/a                       |
| incredible (adj)               | /ɪn'kredəbl/                        | incredibile; fantastico/a        |
| inside (prep)                  | /ɪn'saɪd/                           | dentro                           |
| interior (n)                   | /ɪn'tɪəriə/                         | interni                          |
| journey (n)                    | /ˈdʒɜ:ni/                           | viaggio                          |
| king (n) (TS)                  | /kɪŋ/                               | re                               |
| Labrador (n)                   | /ˈlæbrədɔ:/                         | labrador                         |
| location (n)                   | /ləʊ'keɪʃn/                         | ubicazione                       |
| meet up (phr v)                | /ˌmi:t 'ʌp/                         | incontrarsi                      |
| melt (away) (v)                | /melt (əweɪ)/                       | sciogliersi                      |

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made **entirely** of ice.

“He looks tired, doesn’t he?” “He looks absolutely **exhausted**.”

A hotel made entirely of ice **exists** in Sweden.

“How many children will I have?” “More than you **expect**.”

**Fame** is the state or situation of being famous.

A **golden-wedding anniversary** is the day when a couple celebrates 50 years of marriage.

**Guests** at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags.

Both Lauras have a rabbit and a **guinea pig**.

A **helium-filled** balloon is a balloon filled with a gas that keeps it in the air.

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

You put **ice cubes** in drinks to make them cold.

**In my opinion**, the Alhambra is one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

All the furniture is made of ice, **including** the beds!

What’s the name of the most **incredible** building Curro has ever seen?

**Inside** the hotel, the temperature is always around -5°C.

The **interior** of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.

Amy didn’t know that Ian had just started his **journey** from Sydney to London.

The Alhambra Palace was built for the Moorish **kings**.

A **Labrador** is a type of large dog with short hair that is a popular pet.

The **location** of a building is the place or position where it is built.

If two people decide to **meet up**, they arrange to see each other.

In spring, the Ice Hotel **melts away** and disappears.

|                          |                  |                             |  |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| note (n)                 | /nəʊt/           | appuntamento; biglietto     | Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a <b>note</b> attached.                       |
| outside (adv)            | /ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/      | fuori                       | <b>Outside</b> , the temperature is -30°C.   |
| overlook (v) (TS)        | /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/      | sovrastare; affacciarsi     | The Alhambra is built on a hill <b>overlooking</b> the city of Granada.                              |
| palace (n) (TS)          | /ˈpæləs/         | palazzo                     | The Alhambra is a beautiful <b>palace</b> in the south of Spain.                                     |
| for pleasure             | /ˌfɔː ˈpleʒə/    | con piacere; per il piacere | If you do something <b>for pleasure</b> , you do it because you like and enjoy it.                   |
| pretty (adj)             | /ˈprɪti/         | carino/a; bello/a           | “That dress is very <b>pretty</b> .” “Yes, it’s absolutely gorgeous.”                                |
| reindeer skin (n)        | /ˈreɪndɪə ˌskɪn/ | pelle di renna              | The beds in the Ice Hotel are covered with <b>reindeer skins</b> .                                   |
| release (v)              | /rɪˈliːs/        | lasciare (andare)           | If you <b>release</b> a balloon, you let it go into the air.   |
| reply (n)                | /rɪˈplaɪ/        | risposta                    | The letter was a <b>reply</b> from another Laura Buxton.   |
| ridiculous (adj)         | /rɪˈdɪkjʊləs/    | ridicolo/a                  | £7,500 for a dress? That’s absolutely <b>ridiculous</b> .  |
| shore (n)                | /ʃɔː/            | riva                        | The hotel is situated on the <b>shores</b> of the Torne River.                                       |
| be situated              | /bi ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd/ | essere situati              | <b>It’s situated</b> on the shores of the Torne River.   |
| sleeping bag (n)         | /ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌbæg/  | sacco a pelo                | Guests at the hotel are given special arctic <b>sleeping bags</b> .                                  |
| spring (n)               | /sprɪŋ/          | primavera                   | In <b>spring</b> , the Ice Hotel melts away.   |
| strange (adj)            | /streɪndʒ/       | curioso/a; strano/a         | Their daughter doesn’t look anything like them – that’s very <b>strange</b> .                        |
| stunning (adj)           | /ˈstʌnɪŋ/        | sensazionale                | Something that is <b>stunning</b> is very beautiful or spectacular.                                  |
| style (n)                | /staɪl/          | stile                       | The <b>style</b> of the Alhambra is Moorish, or Islamic.   |
| sweet (adj)              | /swiːt/          | dolce; tenero/a             | “Look at that little girl – she’s very <b>sweet</b> .” “She’s absolutely adorable.”                  |
| tasty (adj)              | /ˈteɪsti/        | gustoso/a; succulento/a     | <b>Tasty</b> food has a nice flavour.  |
| temperature (n)          | /ˈtemprɪtʃə/     | temperatura                 | Today will start off cold, with <b>temperatures</b> of -13°C.  |
| unique (adj)             | /juːˈniːk/       | esclusivo/a                 | A place that is <b>unique</b> is the only one of its type.   |
| visitor (n)              | /ˈvɪzɪtə/        | visitatore/trice            | The hotel is described by <b>visitors</b> as “absolutely stunning”.                                  |
| Well, ... (interjection) | /wel/            | Beh...                      | Can you imagine a hotel made entirely of ice? <b>Well</b> , it exists in Sweden, but only in winter. |

|                                |                         |                            |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| well-known (adj)               | /ˌwelˈnəʊn/             | noto/a; conosciuto/a       |
| wherever (adv) (TS)            | /ˌwerˈevə/              | dovunque                   |
| winter (n)                     | /ˈwɪntə/                | inverno                    |
| one of the wonders of ... (TS) | /ˌwʌŋ əv ðə ˈwʌndəz əv/ | una delle meraviglie di... |
| write back (phr v)             | /ˌraɪt ˈbæk/            | rispondere                 |

Someone or something that is **well-known** is famous.

At the Alhambra, you can hear water running **wherever** you go.

Every **winter**, work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.

Curro thinks the Alhambra is **one of the seven wonders of** the modern world.

If you **write back** to someone, you reply to them.

### COLLOCATIONS WITH DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

|                  |                           |                               |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| do a course      | /ˌduː ə ˈkɔːs/            | fare un corso                 |
| do some homework | /ˌduː səm ˈhaʊswɜːk/      | fare compiti                  |
| do the housework | /ˌduː ðə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/       | fare le faccende di casa      |
| do research      | /ˌduː rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ˈriːsɜːtʃ/ | fare una ricerca              |
| do the shopping  | /ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/          | fare la spesa                 |
| get better       | /ˌget ˈbetə/              | sentirsi meglio               |
| get changed      | /ˌget ˈtʃeɪndʒd/          | cambiarsi                     |
| get dressed      | /ˌget ˈdrest/             | vestirsi                      |
| get lost         | /ˌget ˈlɒst/              | perdersi                      |
| get married      | /ˌget ˈmæriɪd/            | sposarsi                      |
| go for a drink   | /ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈdrɪŋk/       | uscire a bere                 |
| go for a walk    | /ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈwɔːk/        | andare a fare una passeggiata |
| go home          | /ˌgəʊ ˈhəʊm/              | andare a casa                 |
| go mad           | /ˌgəʊ ˈmæd/               | diventare pazzo               |
| go skiing        | /ˌgəʊ ˈskiːɪŋ/            | andare a sciare               |
| have a go        | /ˌhæv ə ˈgəʊ/             | buttarsi                      |
| have a good time | /ˌhæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/        | stare bene/divertirsi         |
| have a laugh     | /ˌhæv ə ˈlɑːf/            | farsi una risata              |

I'm **doing** a part-time English **course**.

In the evening, we usually have to **do some homework**.

"Do you enjoy **doing the housework**?" "No, I hate it."

If you **do research**, you study something in detail.

Mum has asked me to **do the shopping** this week.

I've been ill but I'm **getting better** now.

You should **get changed** before you go out.

I had a shower, **got dressed** and had breakfast.

It's easy to **get lost** when you're in a strange place.

People often live together nowadays before they **get married**.

Let's **go for a drink** after work.

I try to **go for a walk** every day.

What time do you **go home** from school?

If they give us any more homework, I'll **go mad**!

We **go skiing** every winter.

Everybody should **have a go** at doing something dangerous once in their life.

The holiday was very enjoyable – we **had a really good time**.

If you can't **have a laugh** with your partner, you're in the wrong relationship.

|                     |                          |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| have lunch          | /,hæv 'lʌntʃ/            | pranzare                 |
| have a rest         | /,hæv ə 'rest/           | risposarsi               |
| make a decision     | /,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/        | prendere una decisione   |
| make a living       | /,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/         | sbarcare il lunario      |
| make mistakes       | /,meɪk mɪ'steɪks/        | commettere errori        |
| make money          | /,meɪk 'mʌni/            | fare soldi; guadagnare   |
| make a promise      | /,meɪk ə 'prɒmɪs/        | fare una promessa        |
| take a bus          | /,teɪk ə 'bʌs/           | prendere l'autobus       |
| take an exam        | /,teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/        | dare un esame            |
| take a photo        | /,teɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ/        | scattare una foto        |
| take responsibility | /,teɪk rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlətɪ/ | prendersi responsabilità |
| take risks          | /,teɪk 'rɪskz/           | correre rischi           |

We usually **have lunch** at 13.00.

You've worked hard – it's time to **have a rest**.

It's important to **make a decision** in the next few days.

It can be hard to **make a living** as an actor.

Everyone **makes mistakes** when they're learning a language.

Do you agree that the only reason to get a job is to **make money**?

You should never **make a promise** if you can't keep it.

"Do you walk to school?" "No, I **take a bus**."

I'm **taking** my English **exam** in summer.

The press shouldn't **take photos** of famous people without their permission.

You have to learn to **take responsibility** for your own life.

If you don't **take risks**, you won't succeed in life.

## WEATHER

|              |            |                       |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| breeze (n)   | /bri:z/    | brezza                |
| breezy (adj) | /'bri:zi/  | ventoso/a             |
| Celsius (n)  | /'selsiəs/ | Celsius               |
| cloud (n)    | /klaʊd/    | nuvola                |
| cloudy (adj) | /'klaʊdi/  | nuvoloso/a; coperto/a |
| cold (adj)   | /kəʊld/    | freddo/a              |
| dark (adj)   | /dɑ:k/     | scuro/a               |
| dry (adj)    | /draɪ/     | asciutto/a; secco/a   |
| dull (adj)   | /dʌl/      | noioso/a              |
| fine (adj)   | /'faɪn/    | bello/a               |
| fog (n)      | /'fɒg/     | nebbia                |
| foggy (adj)  | /'fɒgi/    | nebbioso/a            |
| freeze (v)   | /'fri:z/   | ghiacciare; congelare |

A **breeze** is a light wind.

It was quite **breezy** walking by the sea.

The temperature is 20 degrees **Celsius**.

Look at those **clouds** in the sky – I think it's going to rain.

The weather tomorrow will be **cloudy** and dull.

Today will start off **cold**, with temperatures of -13°C.

The sky often becomes very **dark** before a storm.

If the weather is **dry**, it doesn't rain.

It was a **dull**, grey depressing day.

People feel happier when the weather is **fine** and sunny.

We couldn't see anything because of the **fog**.

Driving when it's **foggy** can be dangerous.

If it **freezes**, water on the ground and on windows turns to ice.

|                     |                                    |                              |   |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| freezing (adj)      | /ˈfriːzɪŋ/                         | gelido/a; freddissimo/a      | <b>Freezing</b> weather is weather that is very cold.                                     |
| heat (n)            | /hi:t/                             | canicola                     | Walking long distances in the <b>heat</b> can be tiring.                                  |
| hot (adj)           | /hɒt/                              | caldo/a                      | It can be very <b>hot</b> here in the summer.   |
| humid (adj)         | /ˈhjuːmɪd/                         | umido/a                      | <b>Humid</b> weather is hot and wet in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable.           |
| humidity (n)        | /ˈhjuːˈmɪdəti/                     | umidità                      | British people are not used to high levels of <b>humidity</b> .                           |
| ice (n)             | /aɪs/                              | ghiaccio; gelo               | The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made entirely of <b>ice</b> .                                  |
| icy (adj)           | /ˈaɪsi/                            | gelato/a; freddissimo/a      | Tomorrow will be cold and <b>icy</b> , with temperatures of -13°C.                        |
| minus 13/30 degrees | /ˌmaɪnəs ˈθɜːtiːn/ˌθɜːti diˈɡriːz/ | meno 13/30 gradi             | Temperatures are expected to be <b>minus 30 degrees</b> .                                 |
| mist (n)            | /mɪst/                             | nebbiolina; foschia          | A <b>mist</b> is a very light fog.  |
| misty (adj)         | /ˈmɪsti/                           | nebbioso/a; con foschia      | Tomorrow will be a typical <b>misty</b> autumn day.                                       |
| rain (n)            | /reɪn/                             | pioggia                      | If the weather is dry, there is no <b>rain</b> .  |
| rain (v)            | /reɪn/                             | piovere                      | Look at those clouds in the sky – I think it's going to <b>rain</b> .                     |
| rainy (adj)         | /ˈreɪni/                           | piovoso/a                    | <b>Rainy</b> weather is wet and unpleasant.   |
| shower (n)          | /ˈʃaʊə/                            | acquazzone; pioggia          | A <b>shower</b> is a short period of rain.  |
| showery (adj)       | /ˈʃaʊəri/                          | piovoso/a                    | When it is <b>showery</b> there are a lot of short periods of rain.                       |
| snow (n)            | /snəʊ/                             | neve                         | We had a lot of <b>snow</b> last winter.  |
| snow (v)            | /snəʊ/                             | nevicare                     | It's very cold – I think it might <b>snow</b> .   |
| storm (n)           | /stɔːm/                            | tempesta; temporale          | When there is a <b>storm</b> , a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with strong winds. |
| stormy (adj)        | /ˈstɔːmi/                          | tempestoso/a; temporalesco/a | <b>Stormy</b> weather can be dangerous for drivers.                                       |
| sun (n)             | /sʌn/                              | sole                         | Most people like the <b>sun</b> .   |
| sunny (adj)         | /ˈsʌni/                            | soleggiato/a; sereno/a       | The weather today will be warm and <b>sunny</b> .   |
| warm (adj)          | /wɔːm/                             | caldo/a                      | The weather today will be <b>warm</b> and sunny.  |
| wet (adj)           | /wet/                              | umido/a                      | Rainy weather is <b>wet</b> and unpleasant.   |
| wind (n)            | /wɪnd/                             | vento                        | Rain and strong <b>winds</b> make driving conditions difficult.                           |
| windy (adj)         | /ˈwɪndi/                           | ventoso/a                    | It was very <b>windy</b> walking by the sea.  |

## Review D (p.112)

|                       |                  |  |   |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| albatross (n)         | /ˈælbəˌtrɒs/     | albatro                                  | An <b>albatross</b> is a very large white ocean bird with long, narrow wings.                 |
| approximately (adv)   | /əˈprɒksɪmətli/  | approssimativamente                      | Around 1.5 million wildebeest travel <b>approximately</b> 3,000 km around Tanzania and Kenya. |
| birthplace (n)        | /ˈbɜːθˌpleɪs/    | luogo natale                             | Female green turtles return to their <b>birthplace</b> every 2 to 3 years to start a family.  |
| come out (phr v) (TS) | /ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/      | uscire                                   | Suddenly the rain stopped and the sun <b>came out</b> .                                       |
| cover (v)             | /ˈkʌvə/          | covare                                   | Green turtles <b>cover</b> their eggs on the beach before returning to the water.             |
| die (v)               | /daɪ/            | morire                                   | In spring Monarch butterflies travel back east, where they lay their eggs and <b>die</b> .    |
| dish (n)              | /dɪʃ/            | piatto                                   | Put the olive oil and garlic in the bottom of a <b>dish</b> .                                 |
| fix (v)               | /fiks/           | aggiustare                               | The car broke down and we had to wait three days for it to be <b>fixed</b> .                  |
| give birth            | /ˌɡɪv ˈbɜːθ/     | partorire                                | The humpback whales swim to warmer waters in winter to <b>give birth</b> .                    |
| green turtle (n)      | /ˌɡriːn ˈtɜːtl/  | tartaruga verde                          | Female <b>green turtles</b> return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.  |
| humpback whale (n)    | /ˌhʌmpbæk ˈweɪl/ | megattera                                | <b>Humpback whales</b> are dark grey or black whales with large, round backs.                 |
| lay eggs              | /ˌleɪ ˈegz/      | deporre le uova                          | In spring the butterflies travel back east where they <b>lay</b> their <b>eggs</b> and die.   |
| long-distance (adj)   | /ˌlɒŋˈdɪstəns/   | a lunga distanza                         | Humpback whales are experienced <b>long-distance</b> travellers.                              |
| olive oil (n)         | /ˈɒlɪv ˌɔɪl/     | olio d'oliva                             | <b>Olive oil</b> is a type of oil that is often used in cooking.                              |
| set off (phr v)       | /ˌset ˈɒf/       | darsi subito da fare;<br>muoversi subito | We <b>set off</b> early in the morning and made good progress.                                |
| slow down (phr v)     | /ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/    | darsi una calmata                        | I should <b>slow down</b> . I'm always in a hurry.  |
| turn back (phr v)     | /ˌtɜːn ˈdaʊn/    | tornare indietro                         | The engine problems continued so we decided to <b>turn back</b> .                             |
| wildebeest (n)        | /ˈwɪldəˌbiːst/   | gnu                                      | A <b>wildebeest</b> is an African wild animal with curved horns.                              |

# Grammar Extra

## Unit 1 Domande

### Ordine delle parole

L'ordine delle parole nelle frasi interrogative è in genere il seguente:

| Pronome interrogativo | Verbo ausiliare | Soggetto |           |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| —                     | Is              | she      | happy?    |
| —                     | Have            | they     | left?     |
| What                  | does            | 'niece'  | mean?     |
| Where                 | are             | you      | going?    |
| When                  | did             | he       | graduate? |

### Domande "Yes/No" e risposte brevi

Nelle domande "Yes/No" formulate con il verbo be le forme *am/are/is/was/were* stanno davanti al soggetto.

*'Is she tired?' 'Yes, she is.'* *'Were they late?' 'No, they weren't.'*

Nelle domande "Yes/No" con verbi al presente (present simple) e al passato (past simple) le forme *do/does/did* stanno davanti al soggetto.

*'Do you live here?' 'Yes, I do.'* *'Did Jim and his two sisters go to university?' 'No, they didn't.'*

Nelle domande "Yes/No" con altre strutture verbali i verbi ausiliari stanno davanti al soggetto.

*'Have you been to Oslo?' 'Yes, I have.'* *'Can she drive?' 'No, she can't.'*

### Domande con pronomi interrogativi

Domande con *What, Where, How many*, ecc. mantengono lo stesso ordine delle parole delle domande "Yes/No". Il pronome interrogativo sta all'inizio della domanda.

*Why is she tired? Where do you live? How many times have you been to Oslo?*

### Ripasso dei tempi

| Tempo                | Uso                                      | Affermative                          | Negative                                 | Domande                               |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Present simple       | Facts/habits/routines                    | He <b>works</b> .                    | He <b>doesn't work</b> .                 | <b>Does he work?</b>                  |
| Past simple          | Completed action at a specific past time | She <b>worked</b> yesterday.         | She <b>didn't work</b> yesterday.        | <b>Did she work</b> yesterday?        |
| Present continuous   | Activities in progress now               | They're <b>working</b> now.          | They <b>aren't working</b> now.          | <b>Are they working</b> now?          |
| Future (be) going to | Future plans and intentions              | We're <b>going to work</b> tomorrow. | We <b>aren't going to work</b> tomorrow. | <b>Are we going to work</b> tomorrow? |
| Present perfect      | Completed action in 'time up to now'.    | It's <b>worked</b> recently.         | It <b>hasn't worked</b> recently.        | <b>Has it worked</b> recently?        |

## Unit 2 Sostantivi ed espressioni di quantità

### Sostantivi numerabili

La maggior parte dei sostantivi inglesi è numerabile e possiede una forma singolare e plurale.

### Forme regolari

| Singolare | Plurale             | Grafia   |
|-----------|---------------------|--|
| a place   | two places          | Aggiungi <b>s</b> .                                  |
| a church  | three churches      | Aggiungi <b>es</b> dopo <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .        |
| a city    | ten cities          | Aggiungi <b>ies</b> dopo una consonante + <i>y</i> . |
| a leaf    | ten thousand leaves | Aggiungi <b>ves</b> dopo una vocale + <i>v</i> .     |

### Forme irregolari

| Singolare | Plurale      |
|-----------|--------------|
| a person  | two people   |
| a child   | two children |
| a man     | two men      |
| a woman   | two women    |
| a foot    | two feet     |
| a tooth   | two teeth    |

 **a o an?** Con i sostantivi numerabili si usa *a* davanti alle consonanti: *a town, a university*.

Si usa *an* davanti alle vocali: *an airport, an office*.

 **Sostantivi plurali** Alcuni sostantivi hanno solo una forma plurale. Non possono essere preceduti da *a/an* o da numeri.

*I have some pink jeans.* (NON ~~*I have a pink jeans.*~~)

Sostantivi frequenti : *clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers.*

### Sostantivi non numerabili

Alcuni sostantivi inglesi non sono numerabili e hanno solo una forma singolare. Non possono essere preceduti da *a/an* o da numeri.

*We had bad weather.* (NON ~~*We had a bad weather.*~~)

Sostantivi non numerabili frequenti: *advice, architecture, food, furniture, homework, information, knowledge, love, money, music, news, traffic, transport, weather, work.*

### Espressioni di quantità

Ci sono vari modi di esprimere quantità se non si vuol dire o non si conosce una cifra esatta.

Con sostantivi numerabili: (*only*) *a few* / (*far*) *too many* / *How many ...?*

*Only a few people saw what happened.*

*How many emails do you get every day?*

Con sostantivi non numerabili: (*only*) *a little* / (*far*) *too much* / *How much ...?*

*There's a little wine left but no beer.*

*How much homework do you get?*

Con sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili: *a lot of* / *lots of* / *not ... enough*

*She has a lot of problems.*

*He didn't give me enough information.*

*too + much/many* (+ noun) = eccessivo o più del necessario.

*I have too much work and not enough time.*

## Unit 3 Past simple e past continuous

### Parte 1: Past simple

| Affermative                            | Negative  | Domande   | Risposte brevi Yes                       | Risposte brevi No                          |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>worked.</b> | I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>didn't (did not) work.</b> | <b>Did</b> I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>did.</b> | No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>didn't.</b> |

### GRAFIA: VERBI REGOLARI

Aggiungi *ed/d* dopo la maggior parte dei verbi: work – worked, demonstrate – demonstrated

Elimina *y* e aggiungi *ied* per verbi che terminano con consonante + *y*: study – studied, try – tried

Aggiungi una consonante + *ed* per verbi che terminano con una vocale + una consonante: stop – stopped, plan – planned

I dieci verbi irregolari più frequenti sono:

- 1 say – said
- 2 get – got
- 3 go – went
- 4 know – knew
- 5 think – thought
- 6 see – saw
- 7 make – made
- 8 come – came
- 9 take – took
- 10 give – gave

Per una lista più completa di verbi irregolari cfr. p.159.

Il *past simple* si usa per parlare di eventi e situazioni del passato, in particolare per raccontare storie.



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

| Affermative                    | Negative                                     | Domande                        | Risposte brevi Yes            | Risposte brevi No               |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I/He/She/It <b>was</b> tired.  | I/He/She/It <b>wasn't (was not)</b> tired.   | <b>Was</b> I/he/she/it tired?  | Yes, I/he/she/it <b>was.</b>  | No, I/he/she/it <b>wasn't.</b>  |
| You/We/They <b>were</b> tired. | You/We/They <b>weren't (were not)</b> tired. | <b>Were</b> you/we/they tired? | Yes, you/we/they <b>were.</b> | No, you/we/they <b>weren't.</b> |

### Parte 2: Present continuous

| Affermative                      | Negative                                       | Domande                        | Risposte brevi Yes            | Risposte brevi No               |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I/He/She/It <b>was</b> working.  | I/He/She/It <b>wasn't (was not)</b> working.   | <b>Was</b> I/he/she/it tired?  | Yes, I/he/she/it <b>was.</b>  | No, I/he/she/it <b>wasn't.</b>  |
| You/We/They <b>were</b> working. | You/We/They <b>weren't (were not)</b> working. | <b>Were</b> you/we/they tired? | Yes, you/we/they <b>were.</b> | No, you/we/they <b>weren't.</b> |

### Grafia: forme in *ing*

Elimina *e* e aggiungi *ing* per i verbi che terminano in *e*: have – having; make – making

Aggiungi una consonante + *ing* per i verbi che terminano con una vocale + una consonante: run – running; stop – stopping

Si usa il *past continuous* per descrivere un'azione in corso nel passato mentre altri eventi avvengono. Si usa in genere in opposizione al *past simple*.

*I saw her when I **was driving** home. They **were playing** tennis when it started raining.*

## Unit 4 Paradigmi verbali. Present simple e present continuous

### Parte 1: Paradigmi verbali – verbi con due oggetti

Alcuni verbi comuni hanno due oggetti. Sono possibili due diversi ordini delle parole, ma il significato resta uguale. L'ordine **verbo + persona + cosa** è più comune, in particolare con pronomi personali come oggetto (*me, you, him, etc.*)

|                |                     |                   |   |                   |                                |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|
|                | (oggetto indiretto) | (oggetto diretto) |   | (oggetto diretto) | (oggetto indiretto)            |
| <b>verbo +</b> | <b>persona</b>      | <b>+ cosa</b>     | = | <b>verbo +</b>    | <b>cosa + to/for + persona</b> |
| I              | bought him          | a present.        | = | I bought          | a present for him.             |
| He             | lent her            | some money.       | = | He lent           | some money to her.             |

Verbi frequenti con il paradigma **verbo + cosa + to + persona**: *give, lend, offer, pass, read, send, show, teach, tell*

Verbi frequenti con il paradigma **verbo + cosa + for + persona**: *buy, find, get, make*

 Con alcuni verbi non si può utilizzare l'ordine verbo + persona + cosa.  
*He explained the situation to me. (NON He explained me the situation.)*  
*She said hello to us. (NON She said us hello.)*

### Parte 2: Present simple e present continuous

#### Present simple

| Affermative                | Negative                                  | Domande                              | Risposte brevi Yes            | Risposte brevi No               |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I/You/We/They <b>work.</b> | I/You/We/They <b>don't (do not) work.</b> | <b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>work?</b> | Yes, I/you/we/they <b>do.</b> | No, I/you/we/they <b>don't.</b> |
| He/She/It <b>works.</b>    | He/She/It <b>doesn't (does not) work.</b> | <b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>work?</b>   | Yes, he/she/it <b>does.</b>   | No, he/she/it <b>doesn't.</b>   |

### Grafia della terza persona singolare

Aggiungi *s* dopo la maggior parte dei verbi: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*

Aggiungi *es* dopo *ch, sh, s, x*: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*

Elimina *y* e aggiungi *ies* dopo una consonante + *y*: *study – studies*

Forme irregolari: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Si usa il *present simple* per parlare di:

- cose che sono sempre vere. *He looks like his father. Ice forms at 0 degrees.*
- cose che avvengono in continuazione. *He plays tennis on Friday. She never gets up before 9.00 a.m.*

### Present continuous

| Affermative                          | Negative  | Domande                                | Risposte brevi Yes           | Risposte brevi No              |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I'm (am) <b>working.</b>             | I'm <b>not</b> (am <b>not</b> ) <b>working.</b>             | <b>Am</b> I <b>working?</b>            | Yes, I <b>am.</b>            | No, I'm <b>not.</b>            |
| You/We/They're (are) <b>working.</b> | You/We/They <b>aren't</b> (are <b>not</b> ) <b>working.</b> | <b>Are</b> you/we/they <b>working?</b> | Yes, you/we/they <b>are.</b> | No, you/we/they <b>aren't.</b> |
| He/She/It's (is) <b>working.</b>     | He/She/It <b>isn't</b> (is <b>not</b> ) <b>working.</b>     | <b>Is</b> he/she/it <b>working?</b>    | Yes, he/she/it <b>is.</b>    | No, he/she/it <b>isn't.</b>    |

### Grafia delle forme in *ing*

Elimina *e* e aggiungi *ing* per verbi che finiscono con *e*: *have – having, make – making*

Aggiungi una consonante + *ing* per verbi che finiscono con una vocale + una consonante: *run – running, stop – stopping*

Si usa il *present continuous* per parlare di:

- azioni in corso mentre si parla. *'What are you doing?' 'I'm writing an email.'*
- fenomeni e situazioni in corso mentre si parla. *Cars are getting cheaper, but house prices are going up.*

## Unit 5 Comparativi e superlativi.

### Verbi fraseologici (Phrasal Verbs)

#### Parte 1: Comparativi e superlativi

|   | Aggettivo    | Comparativo          | Superlativo                     |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Aggettivi brevi: aggiungi er/est</b>                           |              |                      |                                 |
| Aggettivi che terminano con una consonante o e                    | new nice     | newer nicer          | the newest the nicest           |
| Aggettivi che terminano con una sola vocale + una sola consonante | fit          | fitter               | the fittest                     |
| Aggettivi che terminano con y                                     | healthy      | healthier            | the healthiest                  |
| <b>Aggettivi irregolari</b>                                       | good bad far | better worse further | the best the worst the furthest |
| <b>Aggettivi lunghi: aggiungi more / the most</b>                 | exciting     | more exciting        | the most exciting               |

Si usano i comparativi per paragonare cose o persone con cose o persone.

*Fernando Alonso is **older than** Lewis Hamilton.*

Si può usare *a bit* o *much* per modificare il paragone.

*Wembley Stadium is **a bit bigger** than the Stade de France.*

*Cristiano Ronaldo is **much better-looking** than Wayne Rooney.*

Si usa *not as* + aggettivo + *as* per fare paragoni negativi.

*Golf is **not as dangerous as** motor racing.*

Si usano i superlativi per paragonare persone o cose con tutte le altre persone o cose del proprio gruppo.

*Mohamed Ali was **the greatest** sportsman of all time.*

*Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.*

#### Parte 2: Verbi fraseologici

Il termine "verbo fraseologico" si riferisce in genere a tutti i verbi composti da più parole (verbo + particella). I verbi fraseologici possono essere suddivisi in tre gruppi fondamentali.

##### 1 Verbo + particella (INTRANSITIVO)

Alcuni verbi fraseologici sono intransitivi e non hanno un oggetto diretto.

***Sit down** and enjoy it.*

*When are you going to **grow up**?*

##### 2 Verbo + oggetto + particella (TRANSITIVO – SEPARABILE)

Il gruppo più numeroso di verbi fraseologici è transitivo. Sono verbi che hanno un oggetto diretto. Con i verbi separabili l'oggetto, se è un sostantivo, può stare prima o dopo la particella.

***Take off** your shoes. O **Take** your shoes **off**.*

Se invece l'oggetto diretto è un pronome, deve essere posto fra il verbo e la particella.

***Switch it off**, please. (NON ~~Switch off~~ it.)*

##### 3 Verbo+ participio + oggetto (TRANSITIVO – NON SEPARABILE)

Con questo tipo di verbo fraseologico, l'oggetto diretto, che sia un sostantivo o un pronome, va sempre posto dopo la particella.

*I **ran after** the bus, but it didn't stop.*

## Unit 6 Permesso e obbligo (presente). Present perfect simple

#### Parte 1: *can* per esprimere permesso; *have to* per esprimere obbligo

| Affermative                     | Negative                                  | Domande                         | Risposte brevi Yes              | Risposte brevi No                |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. <b>can work.</b> | I/You/He etc. <b>can't (cannot) work.</b> | Can I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>can.</b> | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>can't.</b> |

Si usano *can* e *can't* per esprimere permesso:

- *can* significa che qualcosa è permesso: va bene.
- *can't* significa che qualcosa non è permesso: non va bene.

*In the UK, you can leave school when you are 16. You can't vote until you are 18.*

| Affermative                            | Negative                                   | Domande                                      | Risposte brevi Yes            | Riposte brevi No                |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I/You/We/<br>They <b>have to work.</b> | I/You/We/They <b>don't have to worked.</b> | <b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>have to work?</b> | Yes, I/you/we/they <b>do.</b> | No, I/you/we/they <b>don't.</b> |
| He/She/It <b>has to work.</b>          | He/She/It <b>doesn't have to work.</b>     | <b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>have to work?</b>   | Yes, he/she/it <b>does.</b>   | No, he/she/it <b>doesn't.</b>   |

Si usano *have to* / *don't have to* per esprimere necessità o obbligo:

- *have to* significa che qualcosa è necessario o obbligatorio.
- *don't have to* significa che qualcosa non è necessario o obbligato.

*In the UK, you have to drive on the left. You don't have to wear a helmet on a bicycle.*

### Parte 2: Present perfect simple

| Affermative                                | Negative  | Domande                                  | Risposte brevi Yes              | Riposte brevi No                  |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/You/We/<br>They've (have) <b>worked.</b> | I/You/We/They <b>haven't (have not) worked.</b> | <b>Have</b> I/you/we/they <b>worked?</b> | Yes, I/you/we/they <b>have.</b> | No, I/you/we/they <b>haven't.</b> |
| He/She/It's (has) <b>worked.</b>           | He/She/It <b>hasn't (has not) worked.</b>       | <b>Has</b> he/she/it <b>worked?</b>      | Yes, he/she/it <b>has.</b>      | No, he/she/it <b>hasn't.</b>      |

Vedi la lista dei verbi irregolari a p.159.

Si usa il *present perfect* per parlare di azioni del passato che giungono fino al presente. Non conta tanto il momento nel passato, quanto la rilevanza per il presente.

### Tempo 'incompiuto': azioni che durano fino al presente

The past Now

← I've done a lot of silly things **in my life.** →

Alcune espressioni temporali con cui si descrivono azioni che giungono fino al presente sono: *today, this week, recently, never, over the years*. Con queste espressioni si usa generalmente il *present perfect*.

*My brother has never been to a pop concert.*

*I haven't seen any good films recently.*

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

Confronta le seguenti frasi:

- *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.
- *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

### Tempo compiuto

The past Now

I did a lot of silly things <sup>•</sup> **when I was at university.**

Tipiche espressioni che descrivono la compiutezza del tempo sono: *yesterday, last month, when I was a student, in 1990, a few minutes ago*. Con queste espressioni si usa il *past simple*.

*She called you a few minutes ago. I didn't go to the mountains last summer.*

## Unit 7 Significati dinamici e statici. Forme del futuro

### Parte 1: Significati dinamici e statici

#### Significati dinamici: 'azioni'

La maggior parte dei verbi ha un significato dinamico. Descrivono azioni in cui 'accade' qualcosa. Si possono usare nelle forme semplici per parlare di azioni abituali, o nelle forme progressive per parlare di azioni che sono in corso.

*I recycle all paper, plastic and bottles. We're destroying the planet. The phone is ringing.*

#### Significati statici: 'stati'

Alcuni verbi relazionati al sapere, alle emozioni e al possesso hanno un significato statico. Esprimono stati in cui nulla 'accade'. Non possono essere usati con le forme progressive.

*I want a fairer system. I don't feel strongly about politics.*

#### Verbi comuni con significati statici:

- sentimenti: *hate, like, love, prefer, want.*
- pensieri: *believe, feel, know, think, understand.*
- possesso: *belong, have, own.*
- percezione: *feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste.*
- apparenza: *appear, look (like), seem.*

⚠ Alcuni verbi possono avere un significato sia dinamico sia statico:  
*Rosie is having a great time at university. (have = significato dinamico)*  
*Brian has a beautiful house. (have = significato statico)*

### Parte 2: Forme plurali: (be) going to e present continuous

| Affermative                         | Negative                                    | Domande                        | Risposte brevi Yes    | Risposte brevi No       |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| I'm (am) going to work.             | I'm not (am not) going to work.             | Am I going to work?            | Yes, I am.            | No, I'm not.            |
| You/We/They're (are) going to work. | You/We/They're not (are not) going to work. | Are you/we/they going to work? | Yes, you/we/they are. | No, you/we/they aren't. |
| He/She/It's (is) going to work.     | He/She/It isn't (is not) going to work.     | Is he/she/it going to work?    | Yes, he/she/it is.    | No, he/she/it isn't.    |

Si può utilizzare *(be) going to* per parlare di intenzioni future: si prende una decisione riguardo al futuro e si parla di quella decisione.



*One of these days I'm going to get fit. He's going to tell me all about his holidays.*

Si può utilizzare il *present continuous* per parlare di un piano concreto che si realizzerà in futuro: un piano è stato organizzato e di quel piano si parla.



*Are you doing anything on Thursday? We're meeting the President this afternoon at 2.00 p.m.*

Vedi p.132 per le forme del *present continuous*.

## Unit 8 Permesso e obbligo (present e past).

### Raccomandazione

Parte 1: *can/could* per esprimere permesso; *have to / had to* per esprimere obbligo

| Affermative                       | Negative   | Domande                                  | Risposte brevi Yes                | Risposte brevi No                   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. <b>could work.</b> | I/You/He, etc. <b>couldn't (could not) work.</b> | <b>Could</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>could.</b> | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>couldn't.</b> |

| Affermative                        | Negative                                   | Domande  | Risposte brevi Yes              | Risposte brevi No                 |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. <b>had to work.</b> | I/You/He, etc. <b>didn't have to work.</b> | <b>Did</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>have to work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>did.</b> | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>didn't.</b> |

| Permesso: <i>can/could; can't/couldn't</i> |                         |                            | Obbligo: <i>have to / had to; had to / didn't have to</i> |                                  |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|  | Permesso                | Non permesso               | Necessario  | Non Necessario                   |
| <b>Present</b>                             | You <i>can</i> do it.   | You <i>can't</i> do it.    | You <i>have to</i> do it.                                 | You <i>don't have to</i> do it.  |
| <b>Past</b>                                | You <i>could</i> do it. | You <i>couldn't</i> do it. | You <i>had to</i> do it.                                  | You <i>didn't have to</i> do it. |

Si può usare *can/could* per parlare di permesso. *could* è la forma passata di *can*.

*When I was fourteen I **could** stay out as long as I wanted. Swiss women **couldn't** vote in elections until 1971.*

Si usa *have to / had to* per parlare di obbligo o necessità. *had to* è la forma passata di *have to*.

*I **had to** wear a uniform at school. In the 1960s you **didn't have to** wear a helmet on a motorbike.*

Parte 2: *must* e *should* per raccomandazioni

| Affermative                        | Negative   | Domande                                   | Risposte brevi Yes                 | Risposte brevi No                    |
|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. <b>must work.</b>   | I/You/He, etc. <b>mustn't (must not) work.</b>     | <b>Must</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b>   | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>must.</b>   | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>mustn't.</b>   |
| I/You/He, etc. <b>should work.</b> | I/You/He, etc. <b>shouldn't (should not) work.</b> | <b>Should</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>should.</b> | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>shouldn't.</b> |

Si può usare *must* e *should* per raccomandare qualcosa. *must* è più forte che *should*.

*You **must** lose weight (altrimenti morirai)! You **should** lose weight (così ti sentirai meglio).*

## Unit 9 *for* e *since*. Present perfect simple e continuous

*for* e *since*

*for* + 'un periodo di tempo' e *since* + 'un punto nel tempo' sono due modi di dire la stessa cosa. Si usa *for* per esprimere la **durata** del tempo: *for a few days / for three years / for ages*.

Si usa *since* per indicare l'**inizio** di un'azione nel tempo: *since Monday / since I left school / since 1997*.

### Present perfect simple e continuous

| Affermative                            | Negative                                       | Domande                        | Risposte brevi Yes           | Risposte brevi No                 |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/You/We/<br>They've (have)<br>worked. | I/You/We/They<br>haven't (have<br>not) worked. | Have I/you/we/<br>they worked? | Yes, I/you/we/<br>they have. | No, I/you/<br>we/they<br>haven't. |
| He/She/It's<br>(has) worked.           | He/She/It hasn't<br>(has not)<br>worked.       | Has he/she/it<br>worked?       | Yes, he/she/<br>it has.      | No, he/she/<br>it hasn't.         |

Vedi la lista dei verbi irregolari a p.159.

| Affermative   | Negative  | Domande                        | Risposte brevi Yes           | Risposte brevi No                 |
|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/You/We/<br>They've (have)<br><b>been working.</b> | I/You/We/They<br>haven't (have<br>not) <b>been<br/>working.</b> | Have I/you/we/<br>they worked? | Yes, I/you/we/<br>they have. | No, I/you/<br>we/they<br>haven't. |
| He/She/It's<br>(has) <b>been<br/>working.</b>       | He/She/It hasn't<br>(has not) <b>been<br/>working.</b>          | Has he/she/it<br>been working? | Yes, he/she/<br>it has.      | No, he/she/<br>it hasn't.         |

Si usa il *present perfect continuous* per esprimere la durata di un'azione continuativa o ripetuta, che è iniziata nel passato e giunge fino al presente.

*We've been studying Greek for ten years.*

*She's been going to the same hairdresser since the 1990s.*

**⚠️ Significati statici:** Non si usa il *present perfect continuous* per verbi con significati statici. Sono da usare le forme semplici.

*She's known Tom since they were at school. (NON ~~She's been knowing~~ ...)*

*They've had the same computer since 2003. (NON ~~They've been having~~ ...)*

Confronta la lista dei verbi con significati statici a p. 138.

**NOTA:** Si può usare la forma semplice anche per indicare situazioni permanenti che non cambiano.

Confronta: *I've been living here since the summer. I've lived here all my life.*

### Unit 10 will (futuro). Frasi al futuro. used to

#### Parte 1: will (futuro).

| Affermative                        | Negative                                    | Domande                      | Risposte brevi Yes           | Risposte brevi No                |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc.<br>'Il (will) work. | I/You/He, etc.<br>won't (will not)<br>work. | Will I/you/he, etc.<br>work? | Yes, I/you/he,<br>etc. will. | No, I/you/<br>he, etc.<br>won't. |

*will* è un verbo modale. Si usa *will* per parlare del futuro senza che ci sia un piano o un'intenzione concreta.

Compara: *What are you doing / going to do this weekend?* (= Penso che hai piani o intenzioni concrete.)

*What will you do this weekend?* (= Non penso che tu lo sappia.)

#### Frasi al futuro

Parlando del futuro, si utilizza un verbo al futuro nella frase principale, mentre si usa invece il presente nella frase secondaria in seguito a *when, if, as soon as, before, after, etc.* Due costruzioni della frase sono possibili.

| Congiunzione | Frase secondaria         | Frase principale                  |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>When</i>  | <i>he gets home</i>      | <i>he's going to have a bath.</i> |
| <i>If</i>    | <i>it rains tomorrow</i> | <i>we'll play at the weekend.</i> |

O

| Frase principale                 | Congiunzione | Frase secondaria          |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| <i>He's going to have a bath</i> | <i>when</i>  | <i>he gets home.</i>      |
| <i>We'll play at the weekend</i> | <i>if</i>    | <i>it rains tomorrow.</i> |

## Parte 2: *used to*

| Affermative                         | Negative                                  | Domande                                | Risposte brevi Yes              | Risposte brevi No                 |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. <b>used to work.</b> | I/You/He, etc. <b>didn't use to work.</b> | Did I/you/he, etc. <b>use to work?</b> | Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>did.</b> | No, I/you/he, etc. <b>didn't.</b> |

Si utilizza *used to* + infinito per parlare di abitudini (azioni ripetute nel passato) o per stati (di cose) del passato. Serve a descrivere azioni o situazioni che sussistevano nel passato, ma che nel presente forse non sussistono più.

*I used to go to school by bus.*

*I didn't use to enjoy English lessons.*

*What sort of car did you use to have?*

 Non è possibile utilizzare *used to* + infinito per parlare di una singola azione nel passato.

(NOT *One weekend we used to go to Paris.*)

## Unit 11 La definizione delle frasi relative. Frasi condizionali irreali

### Parte 1: La definizione delle frasi relative

Una frase relativa può definire o precisare una persona o cosa introdotta nella frase principale. Segue immediatamente la persona o cosa descritta.

*A cheetah is an animal that can run at 100 kilometres an hour. The woman who does my hair is called Muriel.*

Il pronome relativo (*that, which, who*) diventa il soggetto del verbo nella frase relativa. Si usa *that* (o *which*) per cose e *who* (or *that*) per persone.

soggetto    verbo

People **who** **come** from Manchester are called Mancunians.

soggetto    verbo

A butcher's is a shop **that** **sells** meat.

## Parte 2: Frasi condizionali irreali

Si usa una frase condizionale per parlare di una situazione presente (o futura) che è immaginaria o improbabile. Questo tipo di frasi vengono comunemente chiamate "condizionali irreali". Sono composte da due frasi: una frase secondaria introdotta da *if* e una frase principale.

### Frase introdotta da *if*

Per indicare che una situazione presente (o futura) è immaginaria, si usa il passato.

| Situazione reale              |   | Situazione immaginaria                |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>I am not an animal.</i>    | • | <i>If I was/were an animal, ... *</i> |
| <i>I live in an apartment</i> | • | <i>If I lived in an igloo, ...</i>    |

\*NOTA *If I/he/she/it were* è più formale di *If I/he/she/it was*. *Were* si usa sempre nell'espressione idiomatica *If I were you ...*

### Frase principale

Nella frase principale si usa in genere *would* + infinito.

|                                 |   |                            |                            |                              |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. 'd (would) work. | I/You/He, etc. wouldn't (would not) work. | Would I/you/he, etc. work? | Yes, I/you/he, etc. would. | No, I/you/he, etc. wouldn't. |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|

| Frase introdotta da <i>if</i>                                  | Frase principale   |
|--|--|
| <i>If I had \$1million,</i><br><i>If I could live anywhere</i> | <i>I'd travel round the world.</i><br><i>I'd choose somewhere hot.</i> |

## Unit 12 Past perfect. Passivi

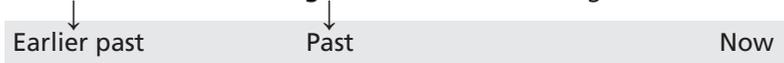
### Parte 1: Past perfect

| Affermative                     | Negative                                | Domande                    | Risposte brevi Yes       | Risposte brevi No          |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| I/You/He, etc. 'd (had) worked. | I/You/He, etc. hadn't (had not) worked. | Had I/you/he, etc. worked? | Yes, I/you/he, etc. had. | No, I/you/he, etc. hadn't. |

Confronta la lista dei verbi irregolari a p.159.

Si usa il *past perfect* per riferirsi a un evento o una situazione del passato avvenuto prima di un altro evento passato.

*I'd had breakfast when I got to work this morning.*



### Parte 2: Passivi

Nelle frasi passive l'oggetto del verbo attivo diviene il soggetto del verbo passivo.

#### Attivo

soggetto    verbo    oggetto  
 Somebody built the first Ice Hotel in 1990.

#### Passivo

soggetto    verbo  
 The first Ice Hotel was built in 1990.

Si usa il passivo per azioni di cui non importa o non si conosce l'agente.

*My shoes were designed in Italy. All the furniture is made of ice.*

| Affermative            | Negative                   | Domande                 | Risposte brevi Yes | Risposte brevi No |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| They're made in China. | They aren't made in China. | Are they made in China? | Yes, they are.     | No, they aren't.  |
| It was built in 1963.  | It wasn't built in 1963.   | Was it built in 1963?   | Yes, it was.       | No, it wasn't.    |