

## Presentazione Book - Inglese terza media

Il Book di Inglese - classe terza media si compone di una parte introduttiva su ciò che è stato studiato, da cinque capitoli con le principali strutture e funzioni linguistico-grammaticali e da una sezione finale con grammar reference, mappe concettuali, elementi di civiltà Inglese e materiale di approfondimento e di preparazione all'esame di Stato.

Ogni Unit è contraddistinta da un colore diverso. Si compone dialoghi o Reading iniziali da cui poi si sviluppano le spiegazioni grammaticali e le altre funzioni linguistiche.

Le attività sono segnalate da icone appositamente realizzate. I listening sono affidati a soggetti madrelingua. La metodologia delle attività proposte è basata principalmente sull'esperienza didattica delle docenti che hanno collaborato alla realizzazione del testo. La parte finale di ciascuna sezione consiste in esercizi che gli alunni stessi devono creare in base alle loro capacità e competenze allo scopo di comprendere meglio l'argomento studiato. In questo modo la lezione assume un carattere di marcata interattività in cui i ragazzi diventano protagonisti del processo di apprendimento e assumono il ruolo di collaboratori dell'insegnante. A tal proposito è doveroso segnalare che alcune attività sono state ideate e realizzate da loro stessi sotto la supervisione del docente.

Il Book prevede un'edizione cartacea e una digitale, di conseguenza le tipologie di esercizi proposti variano a seconda del formato: nella prima compaiono esercizi "classici," nella seconda gli esercizi sono interattivi comunque entrambi equivalenti in difficoltà e complessità.

Relativamente all'aspetto più propriamente formale la grafica e i caratteri di testo seguono le linee guida del protocollo DSA, con uso di mappe concettuali.

Dal momento che gran parte delle scuole italiane è stata accorpata in Istituti Comprensivi, il book tiene conto anche del curriculum verticale e delle Indicazioni Nazionali.

Il book è dedicato a tutti i nostri alunni.

## INDICE

| WELCOME BACK TO SCHOOL             |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| UNIT 1                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Futuro.</li><li>• Uso di should.</li><li>• Come si compone una lettera.</li><li>• Gli sport nel Regno Unito.</li><li>• I teenagers e il fast food.</li></ul>  |
| UNIT 2                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Present Perfect.</li><li>• Comprendere e dare informazioni su dialoghi e testi.</li><li>• Lessico relativo a :Hobbies, music.</li><li>• Alla scoperta di New York.</li><li>• L'Australia.</li></ul> |
| UNIT 3                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zero e First conditional.</li><li>• Lessico relativo ai lavori domestici.</li><li>• Recycling.</li></ul>  |
| UNIT 4                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reported speech.</li><li>• Uso di "say" e "tell."</li></ul>   |
| UNIT 5                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I verbi modali.</li></ul>   |
| GRAMMAR REFERENCE / ANYTHING ELSE? |   |

Di seguito alcuni dei materiali prodotti.

Prima di iniziare con i nuovi argomenti grammaticali facciamo un po' di ripasso.

## PRESENT SIMPLE

### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) We ..... prices in August every year. (increase)
- 2) Mr Jones ..... abroad very often. (travel)
- 3) The company .....furniture. (produce)
- 4) Some small businesses .....to expand too quickly. (try)
- 5) She always .....to work by train. (go)
- 6) How often.....you.....reports? (write)
- 7) What time.....the train.....? (leave)



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## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) I hope we.....our time on this project. (not waste)
- 2) My brother .....his report at the moment. (type)
- 3) Why .....you.....that book? Because it is very interesting. (read)
- 4) The price of petrol in Italy ..... .(rise)
- 5) Excuse me, I.....to find the Post Office. Is it near here? (try)
- 6) What.....on Friday morning? (do)
- 7) Tom and his wife .....for a new house. (look)
- 8) Mary .....in Paris at the moment, but she usually works in London. (work)

## SOME AND ANY

### 1) Put "some" or "any" into these sentences.

- 1) There isn't..... paper left in the photocopier.
- 2) They are doing ..... market research now.
- 3) Have you..... where the newsagent is?
- 4) Could you give me ..... bread, please?
- 5) Have you got ..... biscuits?
- 6) I speak ..... French, but not much. I don't speak .....Spanish at all.
- 7) Would you like ..... coffee?
- 8) In the cupboard there are ..... glasses but there aren't .....plates.



## FREQUENCY ADVERBS



### 1) Answer these questions about yourself, using the frequency adverbs.

- 1) How often do you read a newspaper? .....
- 2) Do you ever take part in sports? .....
- 3) How often do you go to the swimming pool? .....
- 4) Do you ever travel abroad? .....
- 5) Do you ever work at the weekend? .....



## PAST SIMPLE

1) Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs into brackets and then change them into negative and interrogative form.

- 1) The Bradford's ..... to the North Cape on holiday. (go)
- 2) You ..... George yesterday afternoon. (meet)
- 3) They ..... to Miami via London. (fly)
- 4) Brian ..... two big burgers. (eat)
- 5) Tom ..... some flowers for Julie. (buy)
- 6) The committee ..... a letter of protest to the Mayor. (write)
- 7) Yesterday on TV I ..... an interesting documentary about Pompei. (watch)
- 8) Last night there ..... a wonderful concert. (be)
- 9) My parents ..... the British Museum two weeks ago. (visit)
- 10) Tom's father ..... for five hours. He was very tired. (drive).

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## PAST CONTINUOUS

1) Read the dialogue below and put the correct past continuous form of the verbs into brackets.



**Mr Jones:** Hello darling, I'm back!

**Mrs Jones:** Hi Tom, here you are.

**Mr Jones:** What's the matter? You look angry.

**Mrs Jones:** Yes, I am. I know you weren't in your office this morning. Your secretary told me you were in town.

**Ms Jones:** Well, You're right. I was. I .....(go) to meet a friend coming from Italy.

**Mrs Jones:** You .....(stand) at a taxi rank. What .....(be) you .....(do) there and where .....you .....(go)?

**Ms Jones:** I told you I .....(wait) my Italian friend.

**Mrs Jones:** No, you .....(not wait) for your friend. Helen Smith saw you in Princess street. You .....(walk) there.

**Ms Jones:** Ok, I admit it. I was there. I .....(look) for a florist's. These roses are for you. Happy anniversary, my love.

**Mrs Jones:** Oh my dear love!

## COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVES

### 1) Complete the sentences by using superlatives.

- 1) 21st December is .....(short) day ..... the year.
- 2) Mawsynram in India is the .....(wet) place .....Earth.
- 3) Michelangelo's David is one of .....(famous) statues .....western European art.
- 4) Smoking is one of .....(easy) habits to start and one of ..... (difficult) to stop.
- 5) Paris and London have .....(extensive) metro systems ..... Europe.
- 6) It was a tiring excursion. It was ..... (tiring) .....the trip.

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## MUST / MUSTN'T

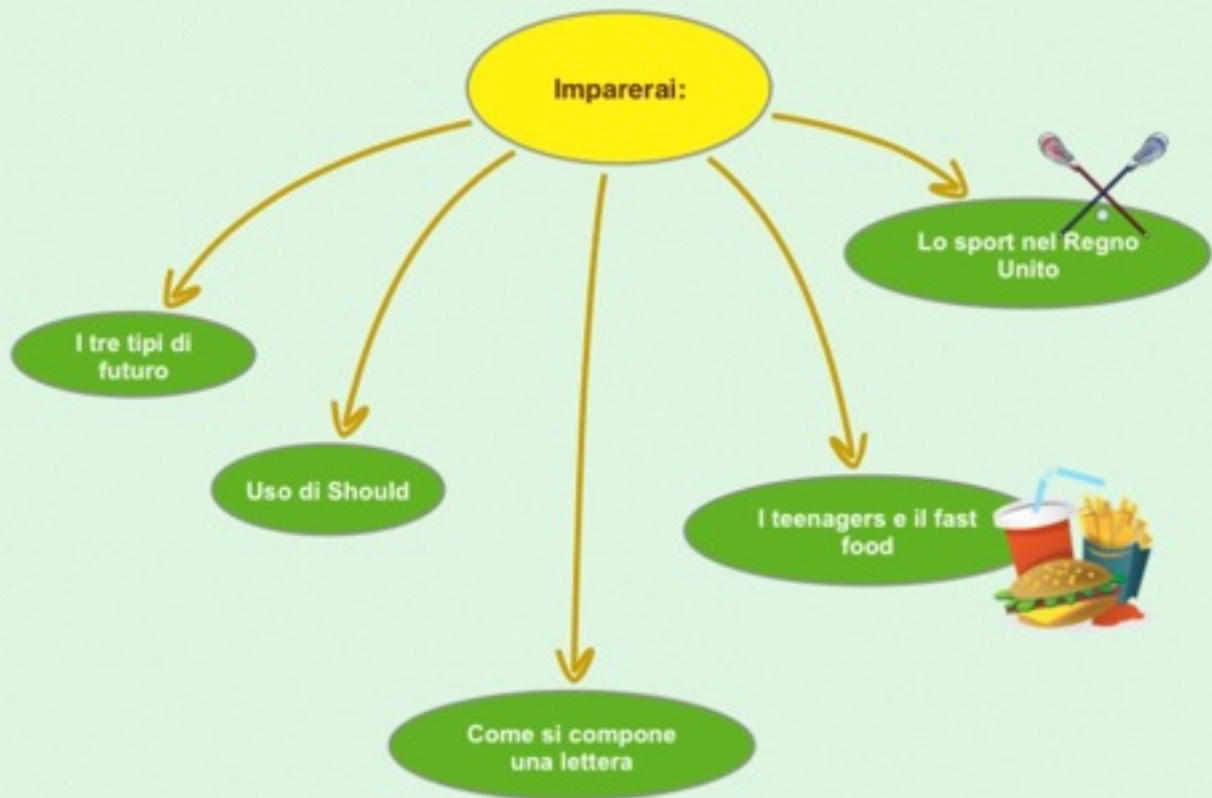
### 1) Complete the sentences using the correct form of must, have to e need.

- 1) Do you .....be so rude?
- 2) She .....work harder to get the promotion.
- 3) I .....wait 15 minutes because Patricia was in late.
- 4) They ..... hurry: it's late!
- 5) My teacher ..... to relax more: She is so stressed.
- 6) You ..... make five copies: two are not enough.
- 7) We .....pay because Tom has free tickets.
- 8) At school students .....be in classroom by 8:30.



UNIT 1

YOU SHOULD READ IT





## YOU SHOULD READ THIS



**Brian:** Hello Kevin, how are you?

**Kevin:** Hi Brian. I'm fine and you?

**Brian:** Not very well. I'm tired I'm working and you know when you work you're never very well. Ah Ah ah.

**Brian:** I don't believe that, you're talking with me on the phone.

**Kevin:** Oh no, I'm just having a break. I'm waiting for my packed lunch. I've ordered it by phone.

**Brian:** Oh good. What are you going to eat today?

**Kevin:** Well, I'd have liked to eat some cooked food but I can't . So I'm just having a sandwich, an orange juice, fried chicken and chips.

**Brian:** Oh yes but generally fast food has precooked ingredients and it's unhealthy. You shouldn't eat that junk food.

**Kevin:** Oh yes, I know it's junk food. I'll prepare something better this evening at home.

**Brian:** Oh yes of course. Have a good dinner at least.

**Kevin:** OK, thanks. See you, bye bye.

**Brian:** Bye.

- In this dialogue Brian asks Kevin: "What are you going to eat today?".
- Is this question referred to the present, to the past or to the future?

### Choose among these three solutions:

1. Does Brian refer to the food that Kevin means to eat today?
2. Does Brian refer to what Kevin ate yesterday?
3. Does Brian refer to what Kevin means to eat tomorrow?





# FUTURE TENSE

## FUTURE WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Considera la risposta di Kevin: "I'm just having a sandwich...", qui Kevin usa il **Present Continuous**.

Come puoi notare la risposta di Kevin si riferisce ad un'azione che è stata già decisa e pianificata da Brian.

**Il Present continuous è anche usato per indicare un'azione futura già decisa e programmata.**

Per far capire che si tratta di un'azione futura si usano spesso espressioni quali "tomorrow, in two hours, next month, etc..."

Anche in questo caso le forme sia interrogative sia negative seguiranno le regole del verbo ausiliare "to be."

La formula è la seguente:

| AFFIRMATIVE FORM         | NEGATIVE FORM                  | INTERROGATIVE FORM        |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| S + Be + V(princ)ING + C | S + Be + not + V(princ)ING + C | Be + S +V(princ)ING + C ? |

### 1) Insert the present continuous tense in the following sentences.

- 1) Queen Elizabeth .....(open) the new hospital next Saturday.
- 2) Class 3b..... (go) to Rome on a school trip tomorrow.
- 3) Helen .....(get married) next Sunday.
- 4) Sorry, but I'm busy next Monday. My cousin .....(come) to visit me.
- 5) When .....you.....(leave) for Venice?
- 6) I .....(go) to the hairdresser's tomorrow.

## 2) Use prompts to do sentences.

- 1) meet / at the concert / who / next Friday / you / ?
- 2) go / Helen / to / tomorrow / the dentist's / ?
- 3) have / Julie / a birthday party / next / Sunday / ?
- 4) to see / we / to the theatre / Macbeth / go / next / weekend / ?
- 5) to / they / Wales / go / next August / by plane / not
- 6) your parents / stay / at home / next weekend / ?



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## FUTURE WITH "WILL"

La tabella è la seguente:

| AFFIRMATIVE FORM              | NEGATIVE FORM                      | INTERROGATIVE FORM      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S + Will / 'll + V(base form) | S + Will not /won't + V(base form) | Will + S + V(base form) |

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### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the future tense with "will."

- 1) I (know) the result in a week.
- 2) You (be) in Rome tonight.
- 3) You (have) time to help me tomorrow?
- 4) Do you think that he (recognize) me?
- 5) What your father (say) when he hears about this accident?
- 6) He (not say) much but he (not lend) me the car again.
- 7) She (have) 400\$ when she is twenty-one.
- 8) I wonder if he (succeed).
- 9) Papers (not be) delivered on the bank Holiday.
- 10) It (matter) if I don't come home till morning?

## FUTURE WITH "TO BE GOING TO"

La tabella è la seguente:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>AFFIRMATIVE FORM</b>   | <b>S + to be + going to + base form verb + C</b>        |
| <b>NEGATIVE FORM</b>      | <b>S + to be + not going to + base form verb+C</b>      |
| <b>INTERROGATIVE FORM</b> | <b>To be + S + going to + base form verb + C<br/>+?</b> |

### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the "to be going to" form.

- 1) You (miss) your plane.
- 2) That door (slam).
- 3) It (rain) Look at those clouds.
- 4) This airplane (crash).
- 5) The cat (have) kittens.
- 6) What you (do) in this room? I (paint) the walls in white.
- 7) I stop (here) for a moment to get some petrol.
- 8) I don't like this spaghetti. I (not finish) them.
- 9) I (not stay) here another minute.
- 10) The dog (bury) the bone.



.....



## SHOULD

Considera la frase nel dialogo iniziale (pagina 16) che Brian suggerisce a Kevin di non mangiare junk food.

Brian dice: *"You shouldn't eat junk food"*.

Avvisa l'amico che non è salutare mangiare junk food perché di solito si tratta di cibo precotto.

Il verbo **"should"** ha spesso un significato di raccomandazione a non fare qualcosa, alcune volte anche di rimprovero.

**SHOULD:** è un **verbo modale** e si scrive in modo uguale per tutte le persone.

Il verbo che segue è scritto senza il "to" dell'infinito.

Le forme interrogative, negative e le risposte brevi seguono la costruzione del verbo "to be."

### 1) Complete the sentences with "should or shouldn't."

- 1) He changed his name so that nobody..... know what he had been before.
- 2) You ..... not argue with your father; you ..... obey him.
- 3) It is very important that I ..... see him.
- 4) ..... the pain return take one of these pills.
- 5) They didn't dare leave the train in case they ..... be left behind.
- 6) What are you doing here? You ..... stay in bed.
- 7) If the telephone ..... ring please say that I'll be back at six.



.....



Anne comes from Naples, Italy. She has just moved to New York with her family and so she has just started a new life and a new school. At school the teacher introduces her to the classmates.

**Teacher:** Good morning students, this is your new school-friend. Her name is Anne and she has just moved to New York with her family.

**Students:** Hello, Anne!. Nice to meet you and welcome to our school.

**Anne:** Hello, guys! I'm so pleased to meet you!

Later, during the break, Anne meets Alice, another student of the school and they make friends talking about their lives, their families and their hobbies.

**Alice:** Hi Anne, I'm Alice, welcome to New York and to this school. How's your new life? Where are you living?

**Anne:** Well, I live in a semi-detached house in the suburbs of New York. It's all so different living here... first of all I miss my sunshine and my wonderful seaside in Italy and also my friends and my grandparents. And you ? Where do you live? In a skyscraper?

**Alice:** I live in a nice apartment not very far from here. I know...you still miss your country but why did you leave it?

**Anne:** We've just moved here because of my dad's job. He is an engineer, he loves his job very much and last month he was offered a good job opportunity here, so we decided to leave Italy.

**Anne:** What's your father's job, Alice?

**Alice:** Er...my father is a doctor, he's always so busy! But let me....have you been all around New York, yet? Have you seen any of its famous monuments? Have you visited its interesting museums?

**Anne:** Well...I said welcome to the Statue of Liberty in New York's harbour. I've already walked along Fifth Avenue and seen all the best stores but I haven't bought anything.

**Alice:** But, have you made any new friends, yet ? What would you like to do in your free time, in New York?

**Anne:** Of course, I've already made some new friends, they live next door and thanks to them I've been to a fantastic disco...you know, listening to music and dancing are my favourite hobbies...

The bell rings..

**Alice:** Really, well if you like music we can go to see a musical on Broadway some time.

**Anne:** Ok, thanks. I'd like that. See you soon.

**Alice:** See you, bye.



## PRESENT PERFECT

Il **Present Perfect** è un tempo composto che corrisponde, in italiano, al **Passato Prossimo**.

La formula è la seguente:

**S + have / has + participio passato + C**

Esso denota:

- - azioni avvenute in un tempo recente o svolte da poco (quindi con avverbi di tempo come **just**), che hanno una conseguenza nel presente; in tal caso "just" si mette fra l'ausiliare have e il participio passato del verbo principale. Ex: I have just visited New York.
- -azioni avvenute in un passato non esattamente precisato. Ex: He has studied for the test.

**Past Participle (regular verbs).**

| Base form | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| visit     | visited     | <b>visited</b>  |
| study     | studied     | <b>studied</b>  |
| play      | played      | <b>played</b>   |
| live      | lived       | <b>lived</b>    |

**Past Participle (irregular verbs).**

| Base form | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| see       | saw         | <b>seen</b>     |
| think     | thought     | <b>thought</b>  |
| speak     | spoke       | <b>spoken</b>   |
| eat       | ate         | <b>eaten</b>    |





## Present Perfect: Affirmative form (full form + short form)

|               |            |         |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| I             | Have / 've | played. |
| You           | Have / 've | played. |
| He / She / It | Has / 's   | played. |
| We            | Have / 've | played. |
| You           | Have / 've | played. |
| They          | Have / 've | played. |

### 1) Complete the following sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Your parents.....(visit) New York with their friends.
- 2) Sam.....(go) to the rock concert of One Direction in London.
- 3) Robert.....(buy) a new t-shirt at the shopping mall.
- 4) That cat .....(eat) a mouse in the garden.
- 5) Lisa.....(see) that film at the cinema.
- 6) My mother.....(cook) a chocolate cake for my birthday.
- 7) My grandfather .....(have) an accident in the park.
- 8) I.....(watch) my favourite program on TV.
- 9) He.....(take) the last train for Bristol.
- 10) Paul.....(finish) his English's exam at the university.





## Speaking : Pair work

Work with a partner. Imagine you are two boys, on summer holidays in Italy, that meet by chance in Rome . After having exchanged some news about your own families, you ask each other about your holidays, the monuments you have seen yet, the museums you have visited.



### Functions: come lo diresti in Inglese.

- 1) Chiedi a Susan se è stata a Los Angeles.
  - 2) Di che sei appena arrivato a scuola.
  - 3) Chiedi a Lucy se ha finito il suo progetto di Scienze.
  - 4) Di che hai incontrato la nuova insegnante di Storia.
  - 5) Di che hai visto l'ultimo film di Bruce Lee.
  - 6) Chiedi a Mary se ha indossato il nuovo vestito rosso.
  - 7) Chiedi a Tom se ha aiutato sua madre a riordinare la cucina.
  - 8) Di che i tuoi amici hanno telefonato stamattina.
  - 9) Di che oggi hai dormito fino alle 11:00.
  - 10) Di che Mike è andato a Parigi.
- .....



Il Present Perfect è spesso accompagnato dai seguenti avverbi di tempo: **already** (già), **just** (appena), **not...yet** (non ancora), **ever / never** (mai)

Example: I have **already** done my homework.  
I haven't done my English homework **yet**.  
Have you done the math's exercises **yet**?  
Yes, I've **just** finished.  
Have you **ever** been to England?  
No, I have **never** been there.

**1) Choose the right alternative, then rewrite sentences.**



- 1) I haven't finished my homework (already / yet)  
.....
- 2) Have you tidied your room (already / yet)?  
.....
- 3) My father has downloaded all the Harry Potter films (already/ yet)  
.....
- 4) Have you been to the USA (ever / never)?  
.....
- 5) I have tasted Chinese food (ever / never)  
.....
- 6) Have you tried Bungee Jumping? (ever / never)  
.....





**I have lived here for 3 years** = Abito qui da 3 anni.

Il **Present Perfect** si usa anche per tradurre il **presente italiano** quando si tratta di un'azione iniziata nel passato che ancora continua nel presente

Il **Present Perfect**, in questo caso, è seguito dalle preposizioni:

- **For** che si usa per indicare la durata dell'azione (for two days, for three months ecc.)
- **Since** che si usa per indicare il momento preciso in cui l'azione è iniziata (since 2013, since last October, ecc.)

Example: **I have studied English for 3 months/ since last October.**

**1) Write "for" or "since".**

- 1) ..... I was 5 years old.
- 2) ..... October 2015.
- 3) ..... a month.
- 4) ..... one hour.
- 5) ..... 2.00 p.m.
- 6) ..... two years.
- 7) ..... Sunday.





## ZERO CONDITIONAL

Lo **Zero Conditional** esprime ipotesi e condizioni permanenti e indica azioni che si verificano abitualmente o che si conoscono per certe. E' formato dalla proposizione principale e dalla secondaria, in genere introdotto da **if** (se) o da **when** (quando), che esprime la condizione necessaria perché si verifichi quanto espresso nella principale.

| proposizione principale | proposizione secondaria |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| present simple          | if + present simple     |

.....

### 1) Complete the sentences with Zero Conditional and the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If you.....(go) to London, .....(buy) me a souvenir.
- 2) My cat .....(become) angry if he..... (not eat).
- 3) If you ..... (not understand) your test, .....(ask) for help.
- 4) If Jane .....(marry) a rich man, she..... ..(buy) a new house.
- 5) Snakes.....(not bite) you if you.....(not move).
- 6) If you .....(meet) Lucy,.....(tell) her I'm looking for her.
- 7) Running .....(be) dangerous if you.....(not wear) trainers.
- 8) If you.....(leave) tomorrow, .....(lock) the door.
- 9) If my mother.....(give) me some money, I.....(book) a new CD.
- 10) If Mary .....(have) some free time, she.....(come) to see me.



## FIRST CONDITIONAL

### Affirmative form.

Il periodo ipotetico, o first conditional, indica un'azione possibile o probabile che si realizzi nel futuro, cioè che dipende dal verificarsi o meno di una condizione. E' formato da due proposizioni: la proposizione principale che esprime la conseguenza e la proposizione secondaria (o 'if clause ') che esprime la condizione necessaria perché accada qualcosa.

Nella proposizione principale si usa il verbo al tempo futuro con will, nella proposizione secondaria, introdotta da **if**, si usa il verbo al tempo presente semplice. La proposizione secondaria può essere posta sia prima sia dopo la proposizione principale; se si pone prima, si usa una virgola fra le due proposizioni.

| proposizione principale | proposizione secondaria |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| S + will                | if + present simple     |

#### 1) Circle the correct alternative.

- 1) If you **go** / **will go** to London, I will come with you.
- 2) If my mother **buys** / **will buy** a new pair of shoes, I will use them!
- 3) If Uncle Bob **leaves** / **will leave** by train, I will use his car.
- 4) Your grandfather **is** / **will be** happy if you visit him.
- 5) Students **are** / **will be** grateful if the teacher helps him.
- 6) If my sister **asks** / **will ask** me to play with her, I will agree.
- 7) Snowboarding **is** / **will be** fun if you follow the rules.
- 8) If I **help** / **will help** you today, will you help me tomorrow?
- 9) If you **go** / **will go** to the supermarket, will you buy me four apples?
- 10) If you **are** / **will be** tired, you won't go out.
- 11) If you **have** / **will have** time, will you cook a cake for me?



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## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Ci sono due modi che una persona ha per relazionarsi con gli altri: il discorso diretto e il discorso indiretto. Nel primo si ripetono le parole usate da un'altro.

Ex: *He said, "I have lost my umbrella".*

Nel discorso indiretto invece viene riportato l'esatto significato di ciò che è stato detto senza usare le precise parole di chi le ha enunciate.

Ex: *He said that he had lost his umbrella.*

| Direct speech personal pronouns | Indirect speech personal pronouns |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I / You                         | She / He                          |
| We / You                        | They                              |
| Me / You                        | Him / Her                         |
| Us / You                        | Them                              |

| Direct speech possessive adjectives | Indirect speech possessive adjectives |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| My                                  | His / Her                             |
| Our                                 | Their                                 |
| Your                                | My / Our                              |

**DIRECT SPEECH**



**INDIRECT SPEECH**

**SIMPLE PRESENT → SIMPLE PAST**

“I never eat meat” he explained= He explained that he never ate meat.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS → PAST CONTINUOUS**

“I’m waiting for Ann”, he said -----→ He said he was waiting for Ann

**PRESENT PERFECT → PAST PERFECT**

“I’ve founded a flat”, he said -----→ He said he had found a flat

**SIMPLE PAST → PAST PERFECT**

“I took him home with me”, he said -----→ He said he had taken it home with him

**FUTURE → CONDITIONAL**

He said, “Ann will be in Paris on Monday” -----→ He said that Ann will be in Paris on Monday

**1) Complete the sentences with “say” or “tell.”**

- 1) My brother .....he wanted to take us to the new Chinese restaurant.
- 2) I .....my teacher I didn’t understand Algebra.
- 3) He .....he wanted to see that video.
- 4) I .....her I didn’t like classical music.
- 5) Our teacher .....us he never listened to music.
- 6) She .....she liked a boy in the volleyball team.



book in progress

Anything else?





## BRITISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH

### BRITISH

Bonnet (cofano)

Boot (bauliera)

Windscreen (parabrezza)

Indicator (fanale)

Tyre (ruota)

Block of flats (palazzo)

Flat (appartamento)

Ground floor (piano terra)

First floor (primo piano)

Odour (odore)

### AMERICAN

Hood

Trunk

Windshield

Blinker / Turn signal

Tire

Apartment building

Apartment

First floor / Ground floor

Second floor (primo piano)

Odor



### MODI DI DIRE

- 1) Elephant in the room: an obvious major problem or uncomfortable situation that people avoid discussing or acknowledging.
- 2) Jack-of-all-trades: a person who has many skills or can do many different jobs.
- 3) Wet weekend: di solito intende una settimana umida ma significa anche una persona molto noiosa.
- 4) There are no flies on him: una persona in gamba.
- 5) A friend in need is a friend indeed: un amico si vede nel momento del bisogno.
- 6) Tom, Dick and Harry: Tizio, Caio e Sempronio.



### **DIALOGHI GUIDATI SU TRACCIA**

- 1) Durante le vacanze di Natale chiami al telefono Giovanni, il tuo amico di banco e gli chiedi cosa sta facendo e come trascorre le feste. Lo inviti a venire a casa tua per una partita a tombola. Gli dici che ci saranno anche altri amici che frequentano la stessa scuola ma in una sezione diversa. Giovanni risponde che verrebbe volentieri ma che non ricorda bene dove abiti. Allora tu gli dici che gli invierai un WhatsApp con la tua posizione. Giovanni vuole sapere quanti ragazzi ci saranno alla tombolata perché vorrebbe portare un dolce. Tu rispondi che sarete una decina e che lo aspetti per le 17:00. Vi salutate.
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### **MODELLI PER SCRIVERE**

- 1) You are having a dinner party. Write a letter to invite a friend, giving details.
  - 2) Write a letter to your friend in Scotland because you want to spend a week there. Ask her how can you reach her house and a good hotel in which you can stay with your family.
  - 3) See some pictures and describe them.
  - 4) Write a brief biographical account of any famous historical figure.
  - 5) Write an imaginary life story.
  - 6) In a letter to a friend, you want to tell him/her about a film you went to. Using no more than 150 words write out the story of the film as clearly as possible.
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## Ed ancora:

- **reading comprehension**
- **Elementi di civiltà in preparazione al colloquio d'esame:**

Recycling and the environmental problems.

Industrial revolution, important inventions and Child Labor. Charles Dickens.

Queen Victoria.

The United States of America and Red Indians. The American Revolution.

The political system in the U.S.A. and in the United Kingdom.

Other English spoken Countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

The World War I.

The United Kingdom and the United States of America during the World War II: Winston Churchill and F.D. Roosevelt.

The Atomic Bomb.

The Cold War and the falling of the Berlin Wall.

book in progress