

Somebody took my guitar!



1 C4 (01) • S2 (27) A

Guarda la foto. Secondo te, perché Vic è preoccupato? Poi ascolta e completa il dialogo.

Annie Vic, what's the matter?

Vic Somebody took my guitar.

Bob Your ?

Vic Yeah. I went into the music room. I opened my guitar case and I found this message.

Bob "I love your I borrowed it. If you it back leave pounds in your locker and put your key under the mat. Don't tell anybody or else..."

Annie Oh dear! Who wrote the ?

Vic I don't know.

Bob Did you have your guitar with you this ?

Vic Yes, I did. I left it in the music room minutes ago. What can I now?

Bob Let me think. Hum, Vic, have you got the money, the pounds I mean?

Vic No, I only have pounds. I had my pocket money last

Bob I've got pounds. My Dad gave me the money to buy a CD.

Annie Here you are. pounds. It's my pocket Here take it, Vic.

Vic Thank you very much. But what's your plan, Bob?

Bob Listen. Let's go to the locker room and...

2 C4 (02) • S2 (28) Listening

Ascolta e ripeti.

Ask and talk about past events

3 C4 (03) Comprehension and listening

Ascolta queste domande e indica la risposta corretta.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Was Vic at school yesterday?
a Yes, he was.
b No, he wasn't. | 4. Who wrote the message?
a Vic knew the person but he didn't want to say the name.
b Vic didn't know the name. |
| 2. What happened to Vic?
a Somebody took his guitar.
b Somebody took his tennis racket. | 5. How much money did the person ask for?
a Twenty pounds.
b Ten pounds. |
| 3. Where did Vic find a message?
a In his diary.
b In his guitar case. | 6. Has Vic got the money?
a Yes, he has.
b No, he hasn't. |

4 C4 (04) Writing and listening

Trascrivi queste frasi sotto i disegni appropriati. Poi ascolta e controlla.

When he went back into the music room, he opened the guitar case • He didn't find his guitar but he found a message • Then he went into the music room and left the guitar there for ten minutes. • Vic went to school this morning and he had his guitar with him.



Ask and talk about past events

5 C4 (05) Listening

Ascolta queste frasi.

What did you do yesterday?



I listened to pop music.



I studied.



I stayed at home.



I played tennis.



I wrote a letter.



I went to the cinema.



I read a book.



I watched television.



I surfed the Internet.



I washed my clothes.



I bought a CD.



I got up late.



6 Writing

Scrivi quello che hai fatto ieri. Se vuoi, puoi fare riferimento alle attività descritte sopra. Poi chiedi al tuo compagno.

What did you do...

- yesterday morning?
- yesterday afternoon?
- yesterday evening?
- last night?

YOU

.....

YOUR PARTNER

.....

Il past simple dei verbi (1)

I went into the music room.

Sono andato (Andai) nell'aula di musica.

I opened the guitar case
and I found this message.

Ho aperto (Aprii) la custodia della chitarra
e ho trovato (trovai) questo messaggio.

Il **past simple** inglese corrisponde al *passato prossimo*, *passato remoto* e, in alcuni casi, anche all'*imperfetto* italiano.

Il **past simple** si usa per parlare di un'azione avvenuta nel passato in un periodo di tempo completamente concluso.

Quindi molto spesso il **past simple** è accompagnato da espressioni che si riferiscono a un momento del passato, come per esempio:

- Yesterday Ieri
- Yesterday morning/afternoon/evening Ieri mattina/pomeriggio/sera
- Last week La settimana scorsa
- This morning Stamattina (se quando si parla è pomeriggio)

Watch out! La forma verbale del **past simple** è la stessa per tutte le persone, ad eccezione del verbo **be**.

In inglese i verbi possono essere regolari o irregolari.

Verbi regolari

a I verbi regolari formano il *past simple* aggiungendo **-ed** alla forma base del verbo.
watch → *watched* *play* → *played*

b I verbi regolari che terminano in **-e** aggiungono solo **-d**.
live → *lived*

c I verbi che terminano in **-y** preceduta da consonante cambiano la **y** in **i** prima di aggiungere **-ed**.
study → *studied*

d I verbi che terminano con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la consonante finale quando:
 • hanno una sola sillaba *stop* → *stopped*
 • l'accento cade sull'ultima sillaba *prefer* → *preferred*

1 Scegli il verbo regolare appropriato e scrivi le frasi corrette nel tuo quaderno.

1. Vic Bond (*ended* • *jumped* • *started*) to play the guitar when he was 10.
2. Annie (*helped* • *closed* • *watched*) the window because she was cold.
3. Serena and Dorota (*listened* • *watched* • *danced*) television yesterday afternoon.
4. Mr Bond (*studied* • *moved* • *travelled*) to Manchester by plane last week.
5. Serena (*wanted* • *looked* • *lived*) to go shopping in the afternoon.
6. Ralph (*showed* • *asked* • *worked*) very hard yesterday.
7. Mrs Bond (*decided* • *lived* • *stopped*) to go to the cinema last night.
8. Bob (*asked* • *showed* • *opened*) the window and he looked out.

Verbi irregolari

I verbi irregolari, invece, hanno una forma particolare per il **past simple**. Un elenco dei verbi irregolari più comuni si trova a pagina 62 della *Illustrated Grammar*.

go → **went** see → **saw** get up → **got up** do → **did**

2 Ora scegli il verbo irregolare appropriato e scrivi le frasi corrette nel tuo quaderno.

1. Vic and Dorota (*were • had • gave*) at Bob's party on Thursday.
2. Dorota and her family (*went • left • bought*) Poland when she was 12.
3. Bob and Stuart (*met • put • sang*) at 4.15 at the tube station.
4. Stuart and Vic (*did • knew • drank*) some orange juice in the cafeteria.
5. Yesterday Serena (*put • taught • saw*) Dorota at school.
6. Mr and Mrs Bond (*ate • spoke • read*) fish and chips and then they went to the cinema.
7. Annie (*found • ran • wrote*) a letter to her penfriend.
8. Mr and Mrs Alexander (*sat • began • had*) on a bench in Hyde Park.



3 Rileggi il dialogo a pagina 100. Trova e scrivi la forma passata dei verbi elencati qui sotto. Indica anche se sono regolari (R) o irregolari (I).

- take R I
- open R I
- borrow R I
- go R I
- find R I
- write R I
- leave R I
- have R I
- give R I

4 Completa questo brano con il past simple dei seguenti verbi.

find • leave • open • go • speak • have • be

Yesterday morning Vic to school.

He his guitar with him.

The guitar in the guitar case.

Vic his guitar in the music room but when he went back there to get his guitar he had a surprise. He

..... the guitar case and

he a message.

He to Bob and the other friends about this. Bob had an idea.



Forma interrogativa del past simple

La forma interrogativa del *past simple* si ottiene facendo precedere il soggetto dall'ausiliare **did** (passato dell'ausiliare **do**).

Did you have your guitar with you this morning? Avevi la chitarra con te stamattina?
Did you stay at home in the afternoon? Sei stato a casa nel pomeriggio?

Lo stesso avviene quando la frase inizia con un pronome interrogativo come **who**, **what**, o un avverbio come **how**.

What did you do yesterday? Che cosa hai fatto ieri?
How did you go to school? Come sei andato a scuola?

Tuttavia, quando il soggetto della frase è un pronome interrogativo, la costruzione è uguale a quella delle frasi affermative (*soggetto + verbo al past simple*) e non si usa l'ausiliare **did**.

Who wrote the message? Chi ha scritto il messaggio?
What happened? Cosa è successo?

5 Fai riferimento alla tabella sotto e scrivi 10 dialoghi su cosa hanno fatto Bob e Dorota la scorsa settimana.

Esempio: **A** *What did Bob do on Monday?*
B *He studied.*



BOB



DOROTA

Monday	studied	watched television
Tuesday	listened to pop music	stayed at home
Wednesday	played football	surfing the Internet
Thursday	watched television	wrote a letter to a friend in Poland
Friday	played video games	read comics
Saturday	played tennis with Vic	washed her clothes
Sunday	went to the cinema	went to a pop concert

6 Nel tuo quaderno scrivi domande appropriate alle seguenti risposte.

Esempio: *Did you go to the football match on Saturday?*
To the football match? No, I stayed at home and watched TV.

- At breakfast? I had a cup of milk and some biscuits.
- Oh, yes. I studied very hard on Wednesday night.
- To the cinema? No, I didn't. I stayed at home last night.
- Last night? Oh, yes. I watched it. I like *EastEnders* very much.
- This morning? I left home at 8 o'clock.
- No, I didn't go to Windsor last weekend. I went to Winchester.
- At 7? Oh, no. Yesterday it was Sunday so I got up at 9 o'clock.
- Yesterday? No, they didn't play football. They played tennis.

Forma negativa del past simple

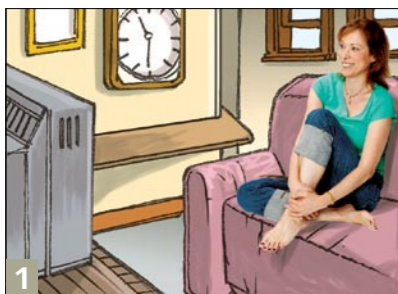
La forma negativa del *past simple* si ottiene con **did not (didn't)** inserito fra soggetto e verbo.

*I opened the guitar case
and I didn't find my guitar.*

Ho aperto la custodia
e non ho trovato la mia chitarra.

7 Guarda le illustrazioni e leggi le didascalie. Poi sul tuo quaderno scrivi brevi dialoghi come nell'esempio.

Esempio: **A** *Did Mrs Bond go to bed early last night?*
B *No, she didn't. She watched TV.*



1 Mrs Bond / go to bed early last night



2 Dorota / stay at home yesterday morning



3 Bob and Vic / play tennis last Saturday



4 Mr and Mrs Alexander / watch TV last night



5 Ted / do his homework after lunch



6 Mr Bond / eat fish and chips at lunch

Risposte brevi al past simple

Le risposte brevi al *past simple* si formano così: **Yes / No + soggetto + did / didn't.**

*Did you have your guitar with
you this morning?*

Avevi con te la chitarra stamattina?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Sì. / No.

8 Rileggi il dialogo a pagina 100 e rispondi a queste domande con risposte brevi.

- Did Vic find the guitar in his guitar case?
- Did he find a message?
- Did he know who the author of the message was?
- Did he have £20?
- Did Vic have the guitar with him in the morning?
- Did Vic have his pocket money last Monday?
- Did Bob's father give him £10 to buy a book?
- Did Annie have £10 with her?

Past simple del verbo have

Il *past simple* di **have** è **had**. In questo caso **had** si usa senza **got**.

*I had my pocket money last
Saturday.*

Ho avuto la mia paghetta sabato
scorso.

La forma interrogativa e la forma negativa del *past simple* di **have** si costruiscono con l'ausiliare **did**. Anche le risposte brevi si formano regolarmente con **did**.

*Did you have your guitar
with you this morning?*

Avevi la chitarra con te stamattina?

Yes, I did.

Sì.

Let's...

Let's si usa per fare proposte o per dare suggerimenti.

Let's go to the locker room.

Andiamo nello spogliatoio.

9 Suggestisci o proponi cosa fare, scrivendo frasi in inglese secondo le istruzioni.

- Proponi di andare al cinema.
- Suggestisci di aprire la finestra.
- Proponi di cantare una canzone.
- Hai fame. Proponi di mangiare un panino.
- Suggestisci di guardare la TV.
- Proponi al tuo compagno di giocare a tennis.
- Suggestisci di ascoltare della musica pop.
- Proponi di acquistare un CD.

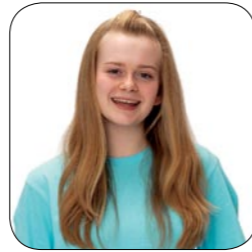


1 C4 (06) Listening

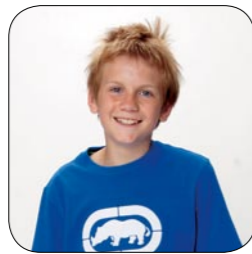
Ascolta e abbinai i personaggi alla somma di denaro che hanno in tasca.



1 Annie



2 Dorota



3 Bob



4 Ralph



A Five pounds



C Ten pounds



B Twenty pounds



D Fifty pounds



2 Spoken interaction

Controlla col tuo compagno.

- A How much has Annie got?
- B She's got

3 Writing

Quanto valgono queste monete inglesi? Scrivilo negli spazi.

10 pence (10p) • 1 pound (£1) • 50 pence (50p) • 1 penny (1p) • 5 pence (5p) • 2 pounds (£2) • 20 pence (20p) • 2 pence (2p)



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



4 C4 (07) S2 (29) Sing along

Ascolta la canzone e circoletta l'alternativa corretta.

This love
by Maroon 5

I was so high I (*did • was • had*) not recognize
The fire burning in her eyes
The chaos that (*went • controlled • watched*)
my mind
Whispered goodbye and she (*played • left • got*) on a plane
Never to return again
But always in my heart

This love has taken its toll on me
She (asked • said • wrote) goodbye too many
times before
And her heart is breaking in front of me
I have no choice 'cause I won't say goodbye
anymore

I (*tried • did • ended*) my best to feed her
appetite
Keep her coming every night
So hard to keep her satisfied
Kept playing love like it (*were • did • was*) just
a game
Pretending to feel the same
Then turn around and leave again

This love has taken its toll on me
She (said • asked • gave) goodbye too many
times before
And her heart is breaking in front of me
I have no choice 'cause I won't say goodbye
anymore

I'll fix these broken things
Repair your broken wings
And make sure everything's alright
My pressure on your hips
Sinking my fingertips
Into every inch of you
'Cause I know that's what you want me to do
This love has taken its toll on me ...



5 C4 (08) S2 (30)

Ora divertiti a cantare.

6 Reading


Leggi il brano "Bullying" e la lettera di Justine alla rivista *Mizz*. Completali con queste parole.

students • me • class • schools • English • friend • schoolboy

Bullying



Bullying is a bad phenomenon in British
 A bully is a or a schoolgirl who hurts or frightens young Below there is a letter that Justine, a young girl, sent to our teenage magazine, *Mizz*.



Dear *Mizz*,
 Some girls are bullying my Mel in our, I try to help her but she gets really angry and upset with
 I feel so useless at the moment. How can I help her?
 Justine

7 C4 (09) Listening

Ascolta e controlla quello che hai scritto.

8 Reading and writing

Questa è la risposta di *Mizz* alla lettera di Justine. Leggila e poi scrivi quello che avresti risposto tu.

Bullying is very bad and Mel probably doesn't want to talk about it. The best thing you can do is make sure she knows you are there for her. Encourage her to talk to her teacher or mum about bullies.

9 Vocabulary work

Rileggi il brano "Bullying" e la lettera di Justine e scrivi accanto alle parole inglesi i loro equivalenti italiani.

arrabbiato • agitato, turbato, sconvolto • impaurito • bullismo • spaventare • prepotente, bullo • far male

- bullying
- frighten
- angry
- hurt
- upset
- bully
- scared

10 C4 (10) • S2 (31) Pronunciation Pronuncia della desinenza -ed del passato

1. La desinenza -ed del passato viene pronunciata in tre modi. Ascolta.

/t/	/ɪd/	/d/
surf <u>ed</u>	want <u>ed</u>	open <u>ed</u>

C4 (11) • S2 (32)

2. Ascolta e indica il suono della desinenza -ed.

	/t/	/ɪd/	/d/
borrow <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
wash <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
start <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
happ <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
list <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
work <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
watch <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
end <u>ed</u>	■	■	■
play <u>ed</u>	■	■	■

