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Switch On

Basic Activity Book



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ALTRE FONTI

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L'editore ha cercato di reperire tutte le fonti, ma alcune restano sconosciute. L'editore porrà rimedio, in caso di segnalazione, alle involontarie omissioni o errori nei riferimenti.

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1 **Abbina le situazioni 1-6 alle frasi a-f.**

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I want to buy a new dress. | a I'll take an umbrella. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm thirsty. | b I'll study very hard. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm very cold. | c I'll buy a scarf. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> It's raining. | d I'll have something to drink. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> It's my mum's birthday. | e I'll buy a present for her. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> I want to pass my exams. | f I'll go shopping. |

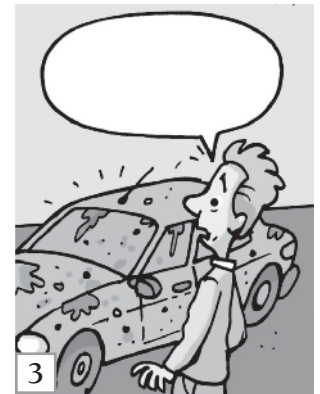
2 **Completa i mini-dialoghi con *will* + i verbi elencati.**

walk • stay • help • call • go • buy

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A It's very late.
B to bed. | 4 A It's my birthday.
B you a present. |
| 2 A There are no buses today.
B to school. | 5 A I'm tired.
B at home. |
| 3 A This exercise is very difficult.
B you. | 6 A I haven't got a mobile phone.
B you at home. |

3 **Completa i fumetti con la frase corretta.**

- I'll wash it.
- Sorry Mum, I'll buy a new one.
- I'll do the washing up for you.
- I'll have an orange juice.
- I'll buy a new CD.
- I'll make an apple pie.



1 **Scrivi il comparativo di maggioranza di ogni aggettivo.**

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 old | older | 7 dry | ..... |
| 2 important | ..... | 8 large | ..... |
| 3 famous | ..... | 9 thin | ..... |
| 4 big | ..... | 10 handsome | ..... |
| 5 easy | ..... | 11 sporty | ..... |
| 6 expensive | ..... | 12 tall | ..... |

2 **Completa la tabella.**

Aggettivo	Comparativo
good	
	sportier
serious	
	worse
happy	
	hotter

3 **Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 My father wants to look *more young* / *younger*.
- 2 I feel *better* / *gooder* today.
- 3 This T-shirt makes him look *more handsome* / *much handsome*.
- 4 This hairstyle is *more trendy* / *trendier*.
- 5 My room is *bigger* / *biger* than my sister's room.
- 6 My brother is *taller* / *more tall* than me.

4 **Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi elencati.**

difficult • young • ~~good~~ • expensive • hot • bad

- 1 Italian wine is better than French wine.
- 2 My mother is than my father.
- 3 Shoes are than trousers.
- 4 July is than June.
- 5 Science is than Geography.
- 6 I got marks than last year.

1 Scrivi il superlativo di ogni aggettivo.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 old | the oldest | 7 interesting | ..... |
| 2 easy | ..... | 8 far | ..... |
| 3 good | ..... | 9 happy | ..... |
| 4 exciting | ..... | 10 elegant | ..... |
| 5 funny | ..... | 11 large | ..... |
| 6 bad | ..... | 12 big | ..... |

2 Completa la tabella.

Aggettivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
		the best
cool		
	worse farther	
trendy		
		the silliest
	safer	
fashionable		

3 Completa le frasi con il superlativo relativo dell'aggettivo tra parentesi.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Football is sport in Italy. (<i>popular</i>) | 4 Julia is of my friends. (<i>good</i>) |
| 2 This is restaurant in town. (<i>expensive</i>) | 5 Andrew is boy in the school. (<i>funny</i>) |
| 3 This is book I've ever read. (<i>interesting</i>) | 6 Shakespeare is writer in the UK. (<i>famous</i>) |

4 Completa le frasi con *in* e *of*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Queen Elizabeth is the most famous person the UK. | 4 Miss Anderson is the nicest teacher the school. |
| 2 This is the worst mark my school year. | 5 January is the coldest month the year. |
| 3 Italian pizza is the best the world. | 6 Luca is the nicest my friends. |

5 Completa le frasi con il superlativo relativo dell'aggettivo corretto.

expensive • dangerous • good • heavy • large

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Michael Jordan is basketball player in the world. | 4 The blue whale is mammal in the sea. |
| 2 New York has population in the USA. | 5 Via Monte Napoleone is shopping street in Milan. |
| 3 Mosquito is insect in the world. | |

1 **Scrivi gli aggettivi nella colonna corretta della tabella. Alcuni aggettivi possono essere inseriti in entrambe le colonne.**

visited • busy • cold • dry • lively • warm • large • sunny

Weather	City
.....
.....
.....
.....

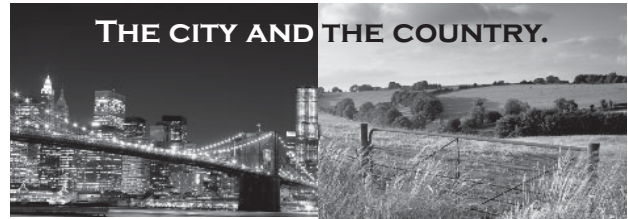
2 **Scrivi il superlativo relativo degli aggettivi dell'esercizio 1.**

- **sunny** **the sunniest**
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

3 **Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza o il superlativo degli aggettivi tra parentesi.**

- Ben Nevis is **the highest** mountain in Great Britain. (*high*)
- Madonna is singer in the world. (*famous*)
- Summer is season of the year. (*dry*)
- Pelè was one of football players in the world. (*good*)
- Great Britain is than Portugal. (*big*)
- I'm at Italian than Maths. (*good*)
- Playing cards is hobby in Italy. (*popular*)
- The Mississippi River is one of rivers in the world. (*long*)

4 **True or false? Leggi il dialogo tra Carol e Jane e indica se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.**



- Carol** Jane, why do you want to move to the city?
- Jane** Because there are many things that are better than living in the country.
- Carol** Can you give me some examples?
- Jane** Well, it's certainly more interesting than the country. There is so much more to do and see.
- Carol** Yes, but the city is more dangerous than the country. I'm sure that the country is more relaxed, too.
- Jane** Yes, but the city is busier and the country is much slower.
- Carol** I think that's a good thing.
- Jane** Oh, I don't. The country is so slow and boring. It's more boring than the city.
- Carol** How about the cost of living? Is the city more expensive than the country?
- Jane** Oh, yes. The country is cheaper than the city.
- Carol** Life in the country is also much healthier.
- Jane** Yes, it's true. But the city is faster, crazier and more fun than the country.
- Carol** I think YOU are crazy for moving to the city!
- Jane** Well, I'm young now. Maybe when I am married and have children I'll move back to the country.

- Jane thinks people can do a lot of things in the country. T F
- Carol says that the city isn't relaxed. T F
- The country is quieter than the city. T F
- It's more expensive to live in the city. T F
- The city is healthier than the country. T F
- Jane wants to have children in the city. T F

1 **Abbina le frasi 1-5 alle frasi a-e.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> He's gone to New York. | a They have gone to the cinema. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Where have you been? | b but they can't speak English. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> They have been to England several times, | c but I'd like to see St Mark's Square. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sarah's just gone out with her friends. | d He'll come back next week. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I've never been to Venice, | e I went to the supermarket. |

2 **Completa con il participio passato del verbo tra parentesi.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 They have <u>bought</u> a new house. (<i>buy</i>) | 5 My parents have to China. (<i>travel</i>) |
| 2 She has her holiday in Greece. (<i>spend</i>) | 6 Mum has never a foreign language. (<i>speak</i>) |
| 3 They've never to the USA. (<i>be</i>) | 7 I have never a smart phone. (<i>have</i>) |
| 4 Have you ever a western film? (<i>see</i>) | 8 He has an email to his teacher. (<i>write</i>) |

3 **Riordina le parole per formulare delle domande e poi rispondi in modo personale con risposte brevi.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 you / ever been / to Portugal / Have / ? | <u>Have you ever been to Portugal? No, I haven't.</u> |
| 2 ever / a football match / won / Have you / ? | ..... |
| 3 your parents / ever eaten / Have / Chinese food / ? | ..... |
| 4 ever / you / been skiing / Have / ? | ..... |
| 5 ever / Have you / been / to a rock concert / ? | ..... |
| 6 your grandfather / Has / a motorbike / ever ridden / ? | ..... |

4 **Formula le domande per queste risposte, come nell'esempio.**

- 1 Have you ever seen a zebra?
No, I have never seen a zebra.
- 2 ?
No, she has never been to Paris.
- 3 ?
A famous person? Yes, he has met Valentino Rossi.
- 4 ?
Yes, he has cooked sushi several times.
- 5 ?
No, Grandma has never visited the British Museum.
- 6 ?
My friends? No, they have never read an English magazine.



1 Inserisci le espressioni di tempo elencate nella colonna corretta.

three hours • yesterday • 10 o'clock •
four months • half an hour • last week •
two weeks • my birthday • 13th May •
ten minutes • a very long time

For	Since
three hours	yesterday

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- I haven't studied History *for* / *since* a month.
- They *have watched* / *watch* TV since 4 p.m.
- How long *have you lived* / *do you live* in Italy?
- I have lived in my town *since* / *for* I was born.
- "How long / How much have you studied English?" "For six years."
- My teacher *has taught* / *taught* in my school since 2000.

3 Completa le frasi con il **present perfect** dei verbi tra parentesi.

- I have lived in Italy since I was born. (*live*)
- We in this school for three years. (*study*)
- Mum as a nurse for two years. (*work*)
- I my computer since my birthday. (*have*)
- We our teacher for a week. (*not see*)

4 True or false? Leggi il brano e decidi se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

Hi, my name's Kala! Have you ever heard this name? I'm from Hawaii and my name means Sarah in English. I have lived in Honolulu since I was born. It's a fun place where to live: it's sunny, there are wonderful beaches, lots of palm trees and modern **skyscrapers**. People from all over the world, especially Americans, spend their holidays here and they have a great time. My grandparents were from California and they moved here just before my dad was born. We also have some famous Hawaiian people such as President Barack Obama and actress Nicole Kidman who was born here, **even if** she **grew up** in Australia.



Glossario

skyscraper = grattacielo
even if = anche se
grow up = crescere

- Kala likes living in Honolulu. T F
- Lots of Americans spend their holidays here. T F
- Her grandparents are from Hawaii. T F
- Her grandfather is from California. T F
- Kala's father was born in Honolulu. T F
- Nicole Kidman has lived in Hawaii since she was born. T F

1 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 yet / Has / arrived / James / ?
<u>Has James arrived yet?</u> | 4 learnt / you / yet / Have / this song / ? |
| 2 my homework / yet / done / I haven't | 5 have / They / cleaned / already / the house |
| 3 already / He / eaten / his packed lunch / has | 6 cooked / Mum / yet / hasn't / dinner |

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

Hi Mandy! How are you? I have (1) *been / gone* in New York (2) *since / for* one week and I'm having a great time. New York is so exciting! I have (3) *did / done* lots of interesting things. I have (4) *yet / already* seen the Statue of Liberty, Brooklyn Bridge, Madison Square and there are so many skyscrapers! I have also been on top of the Empire State Building. I haven't had a walk in Central Park (5) *yet / already* but I want to go there tomorrow if it's sunny. I have done lots of shopping with my parents and I (6) *already have / have already* bought a nice T-shirt for you. Oh, we've also booked theatre tickets for a show in Broadway! That'll be great!

Love,
Jessie



3 True or false? Indica se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Mandy is in New York. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 She thinks New York is great. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 She has seen the Statue of Liberty. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4 She hasn't been to Central Park yet. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 She hasn't bought a present for Mandy yet. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6 She's already been to a show in Broadway. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

4 Immagina di essere in vacanza e completa la cartolina con informazioni personali.

Hi !
I am in I have been here for I have already seen , but I haven't yet. I have already bought
I'm having a great time! See you soon!



1 **Scrivi sotto ogni immagine il nome dello sport raffigurato.**



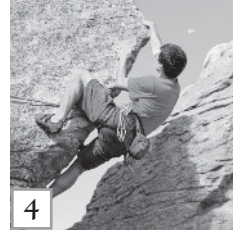
1



2



3



4



5

.....

2 **Inserisci le espressioni di tempo elencate nella colonna corretta.**

~~last weekend~~ • three years ago • recently • since 2001 • in 2009 • today • yesterday • this month

Simple past	Present perfect
last weekend	

3 **Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 I haven't seen / didn't see George yesterday.
- 2 She has known / knew Peter for three years.
- 3 I have tried / tried Indian food in London last week.
- 4 Sally has been / went to Rome.
- 5 Dad has already bought / bought some fizzy drinks.
- 6 I didn't see / haven't seen Lisa since my birthday.

4 **Inserisci il verbo tra parentesi al present perfect o al past simple.**

- 1 J.K. Rowling wrote her first Harry Potter book in 1990. (write)
- 2 I never to New York. (be)
- 3 Oh no! I my wallet. (lose)
- 4 My uncle home when he was 18. (leave)
- 5 I all my homework. (do)
- 6 Mary in Manchester since she was born. (live)

5 **Riordina le battute del dialogo.**

- Lara I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?
- Mike Fine, thanks.
- Lara Hi, Mike! How are you?
- Mike It was great! I learnt a lot, I met new friends and I had a great time.
- Mike I've just come back home. I was in Munich, in Germany. I attended a course there to practice my German.
- Lara What was it like? Did you have a good time?

1 Completa le frasi con gli avverbi di frequenza *always*, *often*, *sometimes*, *never*, in modo che siano vere per te.

- 1 I always switch off the light.
- 2 I walk to school.
- 3 I throw litter in the street.
- 4 I eat organic food.
- 5 I recycle paper.
- 6 I switch off the TV when I don't watch it.
- 7 I save water.
- 8 I do something for the environment.

2 Scrivi i nomi elencati accanto al verbo corretto. Per qualche verbo puoi scrivere più di un nome.

lights • glass • water • ~~energy~~ • habits • mobile phones • paper • energy saving light bulbs • TVs • litter

- 1 save energy
- 2 recycle
- 3 throw
- 4 switch off
- 5 change
- 6 use

3 Completa le frasi con *much* o *many*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 How <u>much</u> money have you got? | 5 I haven't got friends. |
| 2 I don't drink tea. | 6 I haven't got homework. |
| 3 How glasses are there? | 7 Did you take pictures? |
| 4 There isn't traffic today. | 8 Are there mistakes in my test? |

4 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 There's a lot of / *much* sugar in my coffee.
- 2 I don't use *too much* / a lot of water.
- 3 There are *much* / a lot of biscuits in the box.
- 4 I have got *a few* / a little friends.
- 5 There are *a lot of* / much boys in my school but not *much* / many girls.
- 6 Buy *a lot of* / a few bread for lunch.
- 7 I eat *some* / any organic food.
- 8 I didn't buy *many* / a little souvenirs on my school trip.
- 9 Have you got *much* / many homework?
- 10 I put *a little* / a few coffee in my cup of milk.

1 Completa le espressioni con le parole elencate.

wind • carbon • alternative • global • power • green • carbon • climate

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 climate change | 5 power |
| 2 emissions | 6 hydroelectric |
| 3 warming | 7 footprint |
| 4 energy | 8 areas |

2 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 it / rain / tomorrow / will / ?
<u>Will it rain tomorrow?</u> | 5 get / it / colder / will / . |
| 2 when will / change / their habits / people / ? | 6 will / the world / use / more / alternative energy sources / . |
| 3 fresh / we / air / won't have / . | 7 rain / won't / it / . |
| 4 you / will / how long / stay / ? | |

3 Completa le frasi con *will* o *won't* in modo che siano vere per te.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The climate change. | 4 I walk to school every day. |
| 2 I use more alternative energy sources. | 5 My parents buy solar panels. |
| 3 I be green. | 6 The sea be cleaner. |

4 Leggi il testo e completa le frasi.

Earth Day events

Lots of organizations and individuals all around the world organize Earth Day events every year. The events correspond to the environmental needs of their communities. In New Delhi, India, last year people organized a **Save Water Rally**. In 2010, in Morocco, there was the first national celebration of Earth Day in an Islamic State. It included school festivals, **tree plantings**, park openings and students' **art exhibitions**. There was also a big concert. You can find lots of information about how to organize a successful event in the Basic Organizer's Guide and the Campus Organizer's Guide.



Glossario

- Save Water Rally** = manifestazione per il risparmio idrico
tree planting = piantatura di alberi
art exhibition = mostra d'arte

- Earth Day events take place every year.
- The events are about needs.
- People organized a in New Delhi last year.
- The first national Earth Day in an Islamic State was in in
- If you want to an event, you can a lot of information in the Basic Organizer's Guide.

1 Completa le frasi con *someone, anyone, no one* o *everyone*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <u>Everyone</u> looked for my glasses, but they didn't find them. | 5 I didn't send a message. |
| 2 Listen! There's at the door. I'll go and open it. | 6 Sorry, I'm late. told me the lesson started at 8 a.m. |
| 3 The film was boring. enjoyed it. | 7 Has seen my mobile phone? |
| 4 My mum knows, my dad knows, my sister knows. knows! | |

2 Completa le frasi con il pronome indefinito corretto e abbinale alle risposte appropriate.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has <u>anyone</u> seen my umbrella? | a Let's go to the disco. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Is there nice to eat? | b No, you can't leave the classroom. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd like to go to have fun. | c I have. It's on the chair. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Can I go I want? | d Nobody knows it. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Does know the answer? | e There's a little ice cream in the fridge. |

3 Completa il testo scegliendo l'alternativa corretta.

The giant panda

The giant panda is a symbol of international wildlife conservation. There are only 1,000 pandas in the world today. They live in the high mountains in central China. They are good tree climbers, but they can also swim. They can eat 20 kilos of bamboo a day. Bamboo is their primary (1) source. The American San Diego Zoological Society has worked with Chinese zoos to help the conservation of the Chinese giant panda (2) 1979. In 1987 two pandas (3) at the San Diego Zoo for two hundred days. Over two million people visited (4) In captivity, giant pandas can (5) up to (6) age of 15.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> a food <input type="checkbox"/> b drink <input type="checkbox"/> c animal | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> a them <input type="checkbox"/> b their <input type="checkbox"/> c they |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> a from <input type="checkbox"/> b for <input type="checkbox"/> c since | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> a leave <input type="checkbox"/> b live <input type="checkbox"/> c go |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> a died <input type="checkbox"/> b stayed <input type="checkbox"/> c went | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> a the <input type="checkbox"/> b a <input type="checkbox"/> c this |

Glossario

tree climber = arrampicatore di alberi

captivity = cattività

4 True or false? Rileggi il testo e indica se le affermazioni sono vere o false.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Only about 1,000 pandas live today. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 Pandas can't swim. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 Giant pandas eat a lot of bamboo. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4 Giant pandas live in China. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 San Diego Zoological Society works with Chinese zoos to stop giant pandas from disappearing. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6 Giant pandas can live up to 20 years in captivity. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 I *must / might* go to the cinema, but I'm not sure.
- 2 Nobody is answering. They *must / can't* be out.
- 3 She *can't / might* be from Australia. She doesn't speak English.
- 4 He *must / might* be very rich. He's got three houses.
- 5 Sarah *can't / might* be at secondary school. She's only seven.
- 6 There is a lot of traffic. They *can't / might* arrive late.

2 Completa le frasi con *might, must* o *can't*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 She was at school. She <u>can't</u> be ill. 2 He is not at home. He be on holiday, but I'm not sure. 3 You have worked a lot. You be tired. 4 It be true. I don't believe it. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 You be the new student. Nice to meet you. 6 I'll probably go to Linda's party, so I see you there. 7 Look at those clouds. It rain. Take an umbrella. |
|--|---|

3 Completa il testo con le parole elencate.

rangers • tracks • ~~world~~ • everything • husband • live • everyone • a lot

Sabi Sabi Game Reserve

Sabi Sabi is a famous game reserve in South Africa. It's in Kruger National Park and it's considered one of the best game reserves in the (1) world.

The name Sabi Sabi comes from the word "tsave" which means "danger". In fact, in the past there were a lot of crocodiles in the Sabi River that were a big danger to hunters.

Cheetahs, wild dogs and hundreds of other species of animals (2) in the reserve.

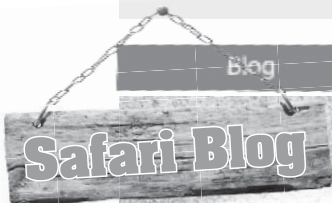
Experienced (3) take you on safari.

Read a few comments from people who visited the reserve:



Glossario

hunter = cacciatore

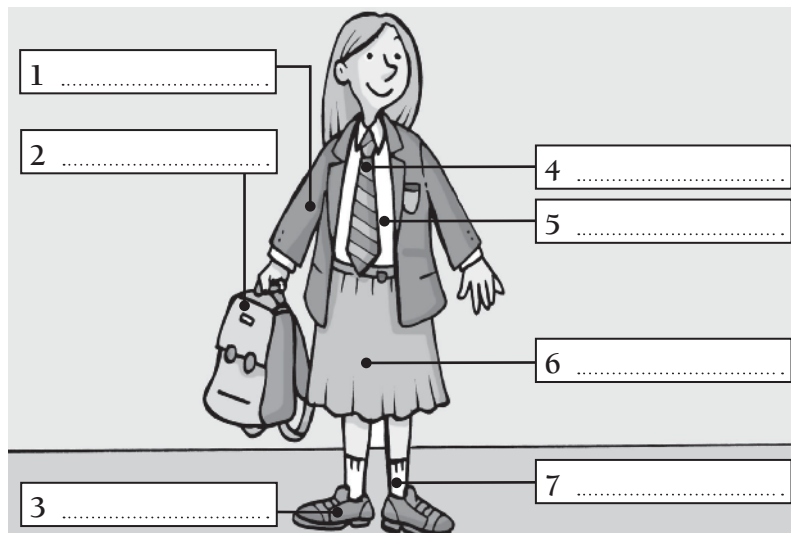


Blog	Posts	Bloggers	Categories	Blog of the day	Create your blog	Help
------	-------	----------	------------	-----------------	------------------	------

"My (4) and I had a magical experience.
 (5) was special. The rangers were also very funny."
 "Our ranger Ben Coley was wonderful. Ben knows
 (6) about animals and he made our experience
 special. We learned (7) about animals and their
 (8)"

1 Individua nel *wordsquare* gli indumenti indicati nel disegno e riscrivili.

S	K	I	R	T	K	C	R
S	L	Q	F	V	F	D	R
Y	H	S	O	C	K	S	U
N	B	O	F	V	H	R	C
T	L	L	E	T	I	E	K
C	A	W	O	S	H	F	S
R	Z	N	G	U	V	D	A
M	E	Q	X	P	S	W	C
V	R	H	R	T	T	E	K
Q	N	C	N	Y	C	N	F



2 Completa con *should* o *shouldn't*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 You <u>shouldn't</u> smoke. | 5 You do your homework every day. |
| 2 You drink alcohol. | 6 You watch TV all day. |
| 3 You study more. | 7 You help your mum with the housework. |
| 4 You come back home late at night. | |

3 Scrivi le regole della tua scuola. Completa le frasi con *can't*, *have to* o *don't have to*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You <u>can't</u> be late. | 5 You go to school on Saturdays. |
| 2 You wear a school uniform. | 6 You take your books to school. |
| 3 You use your mobile phone in class. | 7 You eat or drink in class. |
| 4 You stand up when your teacher comes into class. | |

4 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- 1 uniforms / be / less boring / should
- 2 shouldn't / expensive clothes / you / buy
- 3 can't / use / you / in class / your mobile phone
- 4 a tattoo / you / have / can't
- 5 what time / be / at school / have to / do you / ?
- 6 can't / trousers / girls / at school / wear
- 7 have to / do / kids / a tie / wear / ?
- 8 late at night / watch TV / kids / shouldn't

Uniforms should be less boring......

1 Collega le situazioni 1-6 con i rispettivi consigli a-f.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I am thirsty. | a They should ask someone. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> He is always late for school. | b She should talk to her teacher. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> She is not so good at Maths. | c You should get a job. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> They are lost. | d He should get up earlier. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> She has problems with a bully. | e You should have a drink. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't got any money. | f She should study more. |

2 Riscrivi i seguenti consigli usando *Why don't you...?*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You should do some sport.
<u>Why don't you do some sport?</u> | 3 You should walk to school. |
| 2 You should stop drinking fizzy drinks. | 4 You should go to bed earlier. |
| | 5 You should learn a foreign language. |

3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- He's tall and thin. He's so *good-looking* / *nasty*!
- The bully in my class calls me names. He's really *annoyed* / *nasty*!
- I'm really *annoyed* / *embarrassed* with my English teacher. We have a test every week.
- She's a *sensitive* / *sensible* girl. She loves animals!
- My sister doesn't like meeting new people. She's a bit *stupid* / *shy*!

4 True or false? Leggi quello che dicono Claire e Rob dei loro migliori amici e poi decidi se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

Claire: My best friend's name is Vicky. I've known her since we were six. We went to primary school together and we've been in the same class ever since. I like Vicky because she's friendly, generous and sensitive. She's also the funniest person I know. She always knows what to do and I never get bored when I'm with her. We often go out to the cinema, go shopping, meet friends or just stay in my bedroom to talk about our problems. I think everyone should have a friend like her because it makes life easier!

Rob: I've got lots of friends, but I think my dog, Fanny, is my best friend. I've had her for four years. She's always there for me when I need her. She's friendly and very sensitive. She always knows when I'm nervous for some reason and I can tell her my problems. I love animals and I think that children should live with a dog or some other pet because pets help you to grow up.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Claire has known Vicky for a long time. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 Vicky isn't in the same school as Claire. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 They sometimes stay in Vicky's bedroom to talk about their problems. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4 Rob has had Fanny for six years. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 Rob can't tell Fanny about his problems. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6 Rob thinks everyone should have a pet. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |



1 Inserisci le professioni elencate nella colonna corretta. **Attenzione: alcune possono essere inserite in più di una colonna.**

journalist • mechanic • accountant • artist • teacher • interpreter • gardener • scientist • lawyer • vet • computer programmer • designer • police officer • bank manager • driver

Creative	Enterprising	Social	Investigative	Practical
journalist				

2 Completa l'intervista con le battute elencate. **Attenzione! C'è una battuta in più!**

I'll organize the evening and decide which food and drink we need. • I'll walk to school! • What do you like doing in your free time? • I'll buy the materials from the D.I.Y. shop. • I won't do anything, I'll save it! • What TV programmes do you prefer?

- Interviewer** (1)
- James** I like reading a lot and working on my computer.
- Interviewer** (2)
- James** Documentaries about nature.
- Interviewer** What do you do if your friend needs your help to redecorate her bedroom?
- James** (3)
- Interviewer** If someone gives you 100 euros for your birthday, what will you do?
- James** (4)
- Interviewer** What will you do if your school decides to have an open day for new students?
- James** (5)

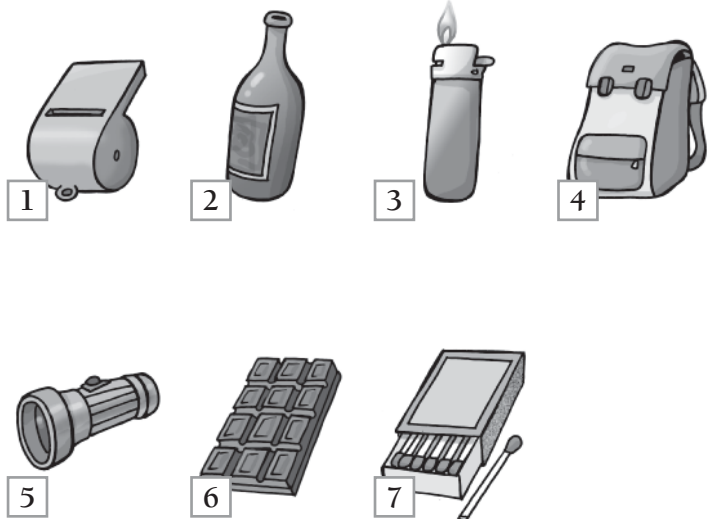
3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta e poi decidi se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

Hi, I'm Thomas! What type of personality have you got? I think I'm quite practical. I like (1) *work / working* with my hands and doing physical activity. When I (2) *was / were* a (3) *children / child*, I loved repairing things and I sometimes even broke my toys because I wanted to understand how they worked. When something (4) *stops / stop* working at home, (5) *nobody / everyone* in my family calls me for help. My brother, who is 5 years older than me, is not practical at all, but he's certainly (6) *creativer / more creative* than me. He (7) *studys / studies* Art and loves painting. Dad is quite practical too, but he's never at home and so, when Mum needs help to change a light bulb or something, she calls me. I would like to be a mechanic one day because I've (8) *always / never* loved cars and motorbikes, but my parents say I (9) *should / shouldn't* finish school first and then I (10) *must / can* decide to find a job as a mechanic if I really like it.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Thomas is practical. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F | 4 His father is not practical. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 When he was a child, he loved repairing things. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F | 5 He wants to be a mechanic. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 His brother is younger than him. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F | 6 He's always liked cars and motorbikes. <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

1 Individua nel *wordsquare* le parole raffigurate.

T	J	B	Z	Z	C	T	L	J	Y
T	C	O	L	N	T	W	K	R	D
M	H	T	Z	I	R	O	H	P	R
A	L	T	H	L	G	P	R	K	L
T	F	L	M	X	D	H	V	C	J
C	G	E	Y	J	N	C	T	J	H
H	G	W	H	I	S	T	L	E	B
E	C	K	Z	D	X	Y	F	K	R
S	C	H	O	C	O	L	A	T	E
R	U	C	K	S	A	C	K	W	H



2 Usa le parole dell'esercizio 1 per completare le frasi.

- 1 Take a of water with you and drink regularly!
- 2 Put some energy food (nuts or) in your
- 3 Switch on your if it's dark.
- 4 Blow your to attract attention.
- 5 Don't forget to take a or some to make a fire.

3 Riscrivi le frasi seguenti usando l'imperativo, come nell'esempio.

- 1 You shouldn't forget to eat and drink. Don't forget to eat and drink!
- 2 You have to find some wood to make a fire.
- 3 You should stay in the group.
- 4 You can make a flag with your bright clothes.
- 5 You can't get lost.
- 6 You don't have to panic.
- 7 You can switch on your torch if it's dark.
- 8 You have to blow your whistle to attract attention.

4 Abbina le affermazioni 1-5 alle istruzioni a-e.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm cold. | a Make a shelter! |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm hungry and thirsty. | b Blow your whistle! |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oh no, it's raining! | c Stay where you are! |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> I should attract their attention. | d Eat and drink! |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Oh no, I've got lost! | e Make a fire to keep warm! |

1 Leggi le definizioni e scrivi il nome della professione.

singer • writer • inventor • ~~artist~~ • film director • fashion designer

- 1 He uses bright colours for his beautiful paintings. He is an artist.
- 2 He is famous for his comedies and for the beautiful actresses who have worked with him. He is a
- 3 Young people spend a lot of their time listening to her. She is a
- 4 He is famous all over the world for his elegant red dresses. He is a
- 5 He creates incredible stories and uses original words. He is a
- 6 His ideas and his machines are very famous. He is an

2 Completa le domande con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Usa il *past simple*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 (sell)
Who <u>sold</u> more than 300 million copies?
When <u>did</u> he <u>sell</u> his car? | 4 (write)
What Shakespeare
..... ?
Who <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ? |
| 2 (leave)
What time she
..... ?
Who the room? | 5 (make)
Who your birthday cake?
When you
the cake? |
| 3 (win)
Who the championship?
When they
..... the championship? | |

3 True or false? Leggi il testo e decidi se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta was born on March 28, 1986. Everybody knows her stage name, Lady Gaga, the famous American singer and songwriter. She was the first child of an Italian American, Joseph Germanotta. She began playing piano when she was 4 and wrote her first piano ballad at 13.

Her first album *The Fame* (2008) was a great commercial success. She became famous with the singles *Just Dance* and *Poker Face*. The album was number one in the record charts in six countries. In 2009 she produced two other famous singles, *Bad Romance* and *Telephone*, and she started her second global concert tour. Her album *Born This Way* sold one million copies in five days on iTunes.

She has won five Grammy Awards and two Guinness World Records.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Lady Gaga is her real name. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 She wrote music for piano. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 <i>Just Dance</i> is her first album. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4 <i>Born This Way</i> sold five million copies. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 Lots of people bought her last single online. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Glossario

stage name = nome d'arte
record chart = classifica musicale

1 **Scrivi il participio passato dei seguenti verbi.**

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1 write | ..... | written | ..... | 5 celebrate | ..... |
| 2 play | ..... |  |  | 6 buy | ..... |
| 3 make | ..... |  |  | 7 sing | ..... |
| 4 use | ..... |  |  | 8 paint | ..... |

2 **Scrivi la forma base dei seguenti verbi.**

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1 grown | ..... | grow | ..... | 5 sold | ..... |
| 2 invented | ..... |  |  | 6 discovered | ..... |
| 3 won | ..... |  |  | 7 held | ..... |
| 4 found | ..... |  |  | 8 eaten | ..... |

3 **Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa la forma passiva del present simple.**

- Pizza is eaten in Italy. (eat)
- Lemons in the south. (grow)
- This ring of gold. (make)
- Expensive clothes in this shop. (sell)
- Volleyball at most schools. (play)

4 **Volgi le frasi dell'esercizio 3 alla forma negativa.**

- Pizza isn't eaten in Italy.
-
-
-
-

5 **Riordina le parole per formulare domande.**

- in which country / rice / grown / is / ?
In which country is rice grown?
- in Italy / they / are / made / ?
..... ?
- they / produced / where / are / ?
..... ?
- is / the Euro / used / where / ?
..... ?
- sold / on the Internet / it / is / ?
..... ?
- these traditional songs / where / sung / are / ?
..... ?



1 Decidi se le frasi sono attive (A) o passive (P).

- 1 The football match was played at Wembley stadium. ...P.....
- 2 Who discovered America?
- 3 A new school was built in town.
- 4 They were happy for their new bikes.
- 5 Traditional songs are sung at Christmas.
- 6 Who invented it?
- 7 My house was built five years ago by my father.

2 Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa la forma passiva del *past simple*.

- 1 *Harry Potter* was written by J.K. Rowling. (*write*)
- 2 The song *Imagine* by John Lennon. (*sing*)
- 3 The *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci. (*paint*)
- 4 The Tower of Pisa in 1350. (*build*)
- 5 The telephone by Antonio Meucci. (*invent*)

3 Abbina le domande alle risposte corrette.








- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Where was football invented? | a In 1848. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> When was gold discovered in California? | b Flying machine. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Who was the radio invented by? | c In England. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Who are these songs sung by? | d By Guglielmo Marconi. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> What was the first aeroplane called? | e By Lady Gaga. |

4 Leggi l'elenco di alcune famose invenzioni e completa il testo con le forme verbali che mancano. Usa la forma attiva o passiva dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 1 (*build*)
The first computer in 1936 by Konrad Zuse.
- 2 (*build/use*)
The very first road vehicle by French mechanic Nicolas Joseph Cugnot in 1769. He a steam engine.
- 3 (*invent/call*)
Wilbur and Orville Wright the aeroplane. It "flying machine".
- 4 (*invent/call*)
James Naismith a new game in 1891. He it basketball.

1 **Scrivi il nome della parte del corpo indicata in ogni disegno. Poi usa i verbi elencati per indicare le azioni che si possono svolgere con quella parte del corpo.**

smell • hear • see • walk • speak • go • listen • write • eat • look • drink • ~~taste~~

	Name	Verb
	tongue	taste
	
	
	
	
	
	

2 **Abbinare le due parti di ciascuna frase in modo da ottenere un'opinione.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> In my opinion we | a will have only digital books. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I don't think that children | b will taste good. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I believe that students | c in the future will involve almost all our senses. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> I think children | d will play videogames at school. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I imagine that computer games | e will put on our 3D glasses in everyday life. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> I doubt that virtual food | f won't play in parks anymore in the future. |

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 What did you do at your last summer *camp / field*?
- 2 Mum can't cook very well but she's taking *kitchen / cookery* lessons.
- 3 I hate getting up early – I love *waking up / lying-in*!
- 4 My friend's mother gave me a *lift / cycle*.
- 5 When I was a child, I loved *building / playing* sand castles on the beach.
- 6 Dad likes rock music. He says it's so *melodic / energetic*.
- 7 You shouldn't eat any *healthy / junk* food if you want to be in *shape / fit*.
- 8 Yesterday I went to see my friend – I *walked / got* there by bike.

2 Riordina le parole per formare domande e poi rispondi in modo personale.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 did / eat / for breakfast / What / you / this morning / ? | 4 you / When / to the beach / went / was / the last time / ? |
| 2 any sports / Did / do / you / last week / ? | 5 this morning / you / How / get / did / to school / ? |
| 3 you / did / What clothes / last weekend / wear / ? | |

3 Abbina le domande alle risposte corrette.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> What was the best part of your holiday? | a Because it's so energetic! |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Have you ever been to a summer camp? | b I went to my yoga class on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> What activities did you do after school last week? | c A long black dress. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Why does he like rock music? | d I loved hanging out with my friends |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> What clothes did she wear to the party? | e No, never. |

4 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

☐
Send Save Now Discard

Hi Alex!

I've just (1) *come / came* back from a summer camp in Wales. I (2) *came / spent* two weeks there with my friends and my sister Sarah. We had lots of activities: team sports, painting, dance lessons, (3) *cookery / cook* lessons, etc. I did sports of course, you know how much I (4) *love / hate* team sports! So, I played in the rugby and football teams and I sometimes played tennis with my friend Tom. I also went canoeing on a river (5) *who / which* is only a 20-minute walk (6) *from / to* the camp. And I attended French lessons in the morning. I'm not good at French at school, so I thought it was a good opportunity to improve it. Have you (7) *ever / never* been to a summer camp?

Write soon

Paul

1 Inserisci il *past continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 1 She was having breakfast at 8. (*have*)
- 2 They computer games yesterday afternoon. (*play*)
- 3 He for the Maths test. (*study*)
- 4 We at 9 p.m. on Sunday morning. (*sleep*)
- 5 Mary and Sally the dog in the park. (*walk*)
- 6 My sister to the last Eminem CD. (*listen*)

2 Riordina le parole per formare delle domande.

- 1 were / on Saturday / What / at 5 o'clock / you / doing / ?
What were you doing at 5 o'clock on Saturday?
- 2 your homework / you / yesterday afternoon / Were / doing / ?
.....
- 3 your sister / last night / wearing / What / was / at the party / ?
.....
- 4 Where / going / your friends / were / ?
.....
- 5 writing / What / on the computer / he / was / ?
.....

3 Abbina le seguenti risposte alle domande dell'esercizio 2.

- a Mark and Lisa? They were going to a rock concert.
- b She was wearing an elegant dress.
- c No, I was doing the shopping with Mum.
- d I think he was doing a school project.
- e I was watching a DVD.

4 *What were they doing at 3 p.m. yesterday?* Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi usando la forma affermativa o negativa dei verbi elencati.



eat • cycle • work • listen

- 1 He wasn't eating a sandwich.
He was eating an ice cream.
- 2 He in the kitchen.
He in the garden.
- 3 They to school.
They to the park.
- 4 She to music.
She to the teacher.

1 Abbina i verbi alle espressioni corrette.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> bruise | a a horse |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> score | b my head open |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> ride | c around the park |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> jog | d my knee |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> twist | e a goal |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> cut | f my ankle |

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- While Mary was having / had a shower, the phone rang / was ringing.
- Dad was reading / read the newspaper in the garden when the cat jumped / was jumping on him.
- He slipped / was slipping while he ran / was running in the corridor.
- They were tidying up / tidied up their bedroom when we were calling / called them.
- We were leaving / left home when it was starting / started to rain.
- Dad smoked / was smoking a cigarette when the train arrived / was arriving at the station.

3 Abbina ciascuna frase della colonna A al suo completamento nella colonna B.

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mum was cooking dinner | a while I was cycling to school. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sam was having his packed lunch in the park | b when we heard a noise. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I fell off my bike | c when Dad called her. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> A thief stole my wallet | d when it started to rain. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> We were watching TV | e while I was waiting at the bus stop. |

4 Completa con la forma corretta del verbo tra parentesi. Usa il **past simple** o il **past continuous**.

- While he was brushing his teeth, someone knocked at the door. (*brush*)
- She was going shopping when I her. (*meet*)
- What were you doing when I you? (*call*)
- The lights went out while we (*dance*)
- A ball hit him in the eye while he tennis. (*play*)
- When Simon, everyone was singing and dancing. (*arrive*)
- While we, we lots of fish. (*swim/see*)
- Who tennis with when I to the club? (*you/play/get*)
- He a goal while I (*score/not look*).
- While it I golf. (*rain/not play*)
- My mobile while I (*ring/ice skate*)
- They for me on the pitch when I (*wait/arrive*)

1 **True or false?** Leggi il brano e decidi se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false. Correggi quelle false.

Send Save Now Discard

Hi Sam!

How are you? I'm fine. In your last email you asked me if I had an interesting film to suggest. Have you ever seen the film *Invictus*? It's great! It's about Nelson Mandela and how he used the South African rugby team to unite his country.

Our History teacher is showing us some films about historical figures that fought for human rights in their lifetime. We've also seen some documentary films about Martin Luther King, who fought for the rights of black people in the '50s and '60s, and *Gandhi*, a film about the life of Mahatma Gandhi, who was the leader of the non-violent movement against British colonialism in India. *Gandhi* is a 1982 film directed by Richard Attenborough and it won eight Academy Awards. Gandhi, King and Mandela all had in common their non-violent methods to achieve their goals. I loved watching these films! Have you seen any of them?

Write soon
Kate

Glossario

achieve a goal = raggiungere un obiettivo

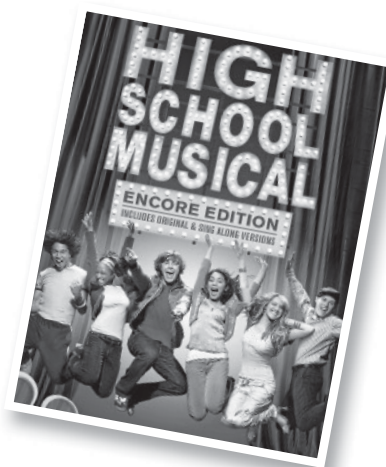
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Kate liked <i>Invictus</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 Nelson Mandela used rugby to unite his country. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 Gandhi fought for black people's rights. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4 <i>Gandhi</i> is a recent film. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5 Gandhi, Mandela and M.L. King used violent methods. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6 <i>Gandhi</i> won eight Academy Awards. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

2 **[ES]** Leggi il brano e rispondi alle domande.

High School Musical is a 2006 American film directed by Kenny Ortega. The main actors are Zac Efron and Vanessa Hudgens, who play Troy and Gabriella, two high school students who decide to audition for the lead parts in their high school musical. Troy and Gabriella belong to rival cliques, so their friends try to sabotage their friendship but in the end they audition and get the lead roles in the musical.

High School Musical was filmed at East High School, which is located in Salt Lake City, Utah. The film has had two sequels so far: *High School Musical 2* and 3.

- Have you ever seen *High School Musical*? If so, did you like it?
- What is this film about?
- Do you like musicals? Why/why not?
- Name two musicals you know.



Glossario

- lead part** = parte principale
- rival clique** = compagnia rivale
- sabotage** = sabotare

1 Completa le frasi con i verbi elencati.

not take • tell • **take** • not stay • go • do • get

- If we are late, we will **take** a taxi.
- If I have time, I will shopping.
- What will you if you don't have school tomorrow?
- If I am late, Dad will angry.
- If there is a talent show competition, I will part.
- I will at home if it's sunny.
- If you get a bad mark, will you your parents?

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- If I help my mother with the housework, I *have / will have* some extra money.
- If I win the competition, I *become / will become* famous.
- If I go to Sheila's party, I *will make / make* a cake.
- I will help him if he *invite / invites* me to study with him.
- I *will send / send* you an email if my computer works.
- If I *get / will get* home early, I will call you.

3 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

- If I **am** hungry, I **will eat** a sandwich. (*be/eat*)
- If I my homework, I to the cinema with you. (*finish/come*)
- I for you at the station if you late. (*wait/be*)
- If I a long holiday, I to Australia. (*have/go*)
- I good marks in English if I (*get/study*)
- If I another cake, I (*eat/explode*)

4 Leggi l'intervista a Jai McDowall e completa il testo con i verbi tra parentesi.

Jai McDowall won Britain's Got Talent 2011. We had a chat with him before the final. This is what he said.



"It's fantastic to be here. It's amazing. If I (1) **win** (*win*) the competition, I (2) (*be*) sad for the other contestants. They are special. My family came from Scotland a few days ago to support me in the final. If I (3) (*win*), I (4) (*be*) the first Scottish champion on the show. My family are **proud** of me so I have to win. I found inspiration from my father, who is also a singer. I performed in local bands when I was young. Now I work in musical theatres. I know lots of people voted for me and appreciated what I did. I (5) (*bring*) joy and happiness to other people if I (6) (*keep*) on singing. If my dream (7) (*come*) true, I (8) (*sing*) for the Queen. I can't believe it! If I (9) (*not win*), I (10) (*study*) more to become a better singer. I would like to sing in a musical."

Glossario

proud = orgoglioso

keep on = continuare

come true = avverarsi

1 Completa le espressioni con i nomi elencati.

a visit • a decision • ~~an invitation~~ • a film • a secret • in star signs • plans • a test • new passions

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 accept <u>an invitation</u> | 4 believe | 7 pass |
| 2 discover | 5 receive | 8 keep |
| 3 change | 6 enjoy | 9 make |

2 Abbina gli aggettivi della colonna A a quelli di significato opposto nella colonna B.

- | A | B |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> exciting | a impatient |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> outgoing | b boring |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> active | c normal |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> happy | d lazy |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> patient | e strong |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> easy | f shy |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> special | g sad |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> weak | h difficult |

3 Abbina le frasi della colonna A a quelle della colonna B.

- | A | B |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> If you wait here, | a you won't see the city. |
| 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If it rains, | b she won't be worried. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> If you take the tube, | c you will see her. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> If I get the tickets, | d will you play tennis? |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> If you pass the exams, | e I will help you. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> If you need money, | f will you go to university? |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> If you call your mum, | g we will go to the concert. |

4 Completa il testo con il *present simple* o il futuro con *will* dei verbi tra parentesi.

Send Save Now Discard

Dear Alice,

If I (1) pass (pass) my exam, I (2) (celebrate) my birthday next week.

If I (3) (have) a party, (4) you (come)?

And if you (5) (come) to my party, (6) you (stay) with me and my family for a few days? If you (7) (spend) a few days with me, I (8) (take) you around the town.

Molly



1 Volgi le frasi al discorso indiretto.

- “I am very busy.”
She said she was very busy.
- “I am helping Bryan.”
Angela said
- “We love science-fiction books.”
Alan and Bob said
- “I don't understand the question.”
Alice said
- “I am going to a party.”
He said
- “The weather isn't very good.”
They said

2 Volgi le frasi al discorso diretto.

- She said it was a difficult question to answer.
“It's a difficult question to answer!”
- He said he hasn't got a car.
“I”
- They said they loved pizza.
“”
- He said he was learning German.
“”
- Paul said he was very tired.
“”
- Mum said she wasn't busy.
“”

3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- She *told* / *said* me to wait for her.
- Mrs Jewell *said* / *asked* me if I liked English.
- Dad *said* / *told* he would be late.
- I *asked* / *said* him if he could read French.
- They *told* / *said* us they were looking for a hotel.
- She *said* / *told* she was writing a new book.
- He *said* / *told* he was shy.

4 Trasforma le domande indirette in domande dirette.

- Ask Alan if he likes vampires.
Do you like vampires?
- Ask Patrick if he can play the piano.
..... ?
- Ask your mum what she is doing.
..... ?
- Ask Sharon where she is.
..... ?
- Ask Diana if she has got the tickets for the concert.
..... ?
- Ask Mrs Meyer if she likes reading.
..... ?

5 Leggi il dialogo e completa le frasi sotto al discorso indiretto con i verbi nella forma corretta.

- Paul** Do you like football?
John I hate it! I think tennis is much better.
Paul Why don't you like football?
John I'm no good at it.
Paul Why do you prefer tennis?
John I love tennis because I always win!
Do you want to play?

- Paul asked John if he football.
- John said he it and that he tennis much better.
- Paul asked why John football.
- John replied that he no good at it.
- Paul asked John why he tennis.
- John said he tennis because he always Then he asked Paul if he to play.

1 Volgi le domande o le istruzioni al discorso diretto.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 He told us to take a taxi.
"Take a taxi!"</p> <p>2 She told me not to wait for her.
"Don't for me."</p> <p>3 The doctor told me not to smoke.
"....."</p> <p>4 My teacher asked me if I had a dictionary.
"Do?"</p> | <p>5 The dentist told me not to eat sweets.
"....."</p> <p>6 My brother asked me to help him with his Maths exercise.
"Can you?"</p> |
|--|--|

2 Completa le domande nella forma indiretta. Ricordati di apportare tutti i cambiamenti necessari.

- 1 "Are you hungry?"
Mum asked me if I was hungry .
- 2 "What do you want?"
I asked him what he
- 3 "Do you like *Twilight*?"
They asked me if
- 4 "What is your favourite book?"
My teacher asked me what
- 5 "Do you remember the title of this song?"
She asked me if I
- 6 "Are you studying?"
They asked me if



3 Completa le frasi scegliendo l'alternativa corretta.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 Mum told me out on Sunday.
<input type="checkbox"/> a not to go
<input type="checkbox"/> b don't go
<input type="checkbox"/> c not go</p> <p>2 She asked us if we help her.
<input type="checkbox"/> a can
<input type="checkbox"/> b could
<input type="checkbox"/> c will</p> | <p>3 Kate asked me if I Clive.
<input type="checkbox"/> a knew
<input type="checkbox"/> b know
<input type="checkbox"/> c known</p> <p>4 Brenda asked me what I at Christmas.
<input type="checkbox"/> a do
<input type="checkbox"/> b will do
<input type="checkbox"/> c was doing</p> | <p>5 Sharon told me the tickets.
<input type="checkbox"/> a not buy
<input type="checkbox"/> b not to buy
<input type="checkbox"/> c don't buy</p> <p>6 Mum told me at 8 a.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> a you are ready
<input type="checkbox"/> b to be ready
<input type="checkbox"/> c are you ready</p> |
|--|---|--|

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If a shop assistant <i>gives / gave</i> me too much change, I wouldn't keep the money. | 5 If someone bullied me, I <i>will tell / would tell</i> my teachers. |
| 2 If I found a letter, I <i>wouldn't read / won't read</i> it. | 6 If a friend <i>asks / asked</i> me to keep a secret, I would keep it. |
| 3 If I <i>break / broke</i> something in a shop, I would pay for it. | 7 If I <i>were / am</i> rich, I wouldn't work. |
| 4 If I <i>lived / live</i> in Spain, I would learn Spanish. | |

2 Abbina le due parti della frase per formare periodi ipotetici di secondo tipo.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If I didn't eat so much, | a I would be an actor. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> If Bob had a bigger house, | b if there weren't any cars. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> My city would be cleaner | c I would call him Fido. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> If I could choose a job, | d I wouldn't be fat. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> If I met Totti, | e I would scream. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> If I found a mouse in my room, | f he would get a dog. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> If I didn't find the tickets for the concert, | g I would ask him to play football with me. |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> If I had a dog, | h I would watch it on TV. |

3 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

- If I were a famous actress, I would act with Brad Pitt. (*be/act*)
- If I the lottery, I around the world. (*win/travel*)
- If my grandparents in the USA, I them every summer. (*live/visit*)
- If my sister earlier, she late at school. (*wake up/not arrive*)
- If I a test tomorrow, I to the cinema. (*not have/go*)
- If my best friend abroad, I with him every day. (*study/chat*)

4 Scrivi frasi al *second conditional* partendo dai suggerimenti dati.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 What - you - do / if you - get - 200 euros for your birthday?
<u>What would you do if you got 200 euros for your birthday?</u> | 4 If you - find - a mobile phone / you - keep it?
.....
..... |
| 2 Where - you - go / if you - have a car?
.....
..... | 5 What - you - say / if your best friend - tell you - a lie?
.....
..... |
| 3 If a friend - ask - for help / you - help him?
.....
..... | |

5 Ora rispondi in modo personale alle domande dell'esercizio 4.

1 Completa le risposte con le forme verbali corrette.

~~would buy~~ • would travel • would build • wouldn't work • were • ~~had~~ • would live •
wouldn't change • would buy • would be

If you had a million dollars, what would you do?

- 1 If I **had** lots of money, I **would buy** a new house for my parents. I would like to do something special for them.
- 2 If money not a problem, I a boat. It's my dream.
- 3 I on an island and I the king there.
- 4 I anymore. I all around the world.
- 5 I my life. But I schools and parks for children.

2 Completa le domande con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi. Poi scrivi risposte personali.

- 1 What **would** you **do** if you **had** a castle? (*do/have*)
.....
- 2 If you Picasso, what you? (*be/paint*)
.....
- 3 If it your mum's birthday, what you? (*be/buy*)
.....
- 4 If you choose to live in another country, where you
.....? (*can/live*)
.....
- 5 What you if you a beautiful voice? (*sing/have*)
.....
- 6 If you a ghost, what you? (*see/do*)
.....
- 7 If you a musician, what musical instrument you
.....? (*be/play*)
.....

3 Completa le frasi in modo che siano vere per te.

- 1 If I had more time, **I would stay with my friends.**
- 2 If I had a million dollars,
- 3 If I lived in Australia,
- 4 If I had a plane,
- 5 If I were a world leader,
- 6 If I were a famous person,
- 7 If I were a teacher,

1 Individua nel *wordsquare* 6 nomi di abitazioni e attribuisgili all'immagine corrispondente.

R	M	J	B	T	H	X	T	T
C	R	A	U	H	E	H	N	B
O	P	R	N	Q	T	N	K	L
T	X	Y	G	S	N	D	T	Q
T	M	R	A	K	I	K	K	L
A	D	J	L	J	X	O	C	M
G	B	Z	O	P	T	F	N	M
E	K	N	W	N	F	L	A	T
C	A	S	T	L	E	Y	N	D



2 Abbina le frasi della colonna A a quelle della colonna B.

A

- 1 If I had a million dollars,
- 2 If I had a big garden,
- 3 My dream house would have
- 4 If you dreamed about your perfect house,
- 5 Which colour would you like

B

- a how many rooms would it have?
- b I'd buy a big house.
- c I'd put red roses in it.
- d to paint your front door?
- e a large swimming pool.

3 True or false? Leggi il testo e indica se le affermazioni sotto sono vere o false.

If I won the lottery, I'd like to buy a big house with ten bedrooms and every bedroom would have a bathroom. I'd like to have an enormous living room and a big kitchen. My dream house would be in the country. I'd like a big garden where I'd put fruit trees and also red roses. I love them! I would also like to have a large swimming pool. Oh, that would be great! In summer I could have a swim when it's hot and relax by the swimming pool in my garden. From my garden I'd have a great view of the hills all around. That would be my wonderful dream house! What about yours?

Simon



- 1 Simon would like a house with ten bathrooms. T F
- 2 His dream house would be in the country. T F
- 3 He'd like a garden with fruit trees only. T F
- 4 He would like to have a swimming pool. T F
- 5 He'd like to have a beautiful view of the sea. T F

1 **Abbina le frasi della colonna A a quelle della colonna B.**

A

- 1 If you dream of an alligator,
- 2 You'll have a nightmare
- 3 If my dream came true,
- 4 If it rains,
- 5 If you looked up on the Internet,
- 6 If you watch horror movies,

B

- a if you eat cheese before going to bed.
- b we'll stay at home.
- c you'll have a problem.
- d you would discover who Martin Luther King was.
- e you'll have nightmares.
- f we'd buy a luxury beach house.

2 **First or second conditional? Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 If it rains, we *wouldn't* / won't go out.
- 2 If I *have* / *had* the money, I'd buy a concert ticket.
- 3 *Will* / *Would* your father get angry if you didn't do your homework?
- 4 If I *pass* / *passed* the exam, I'll go to England for two weeks next summer.

- 5 Don't worry! If you can't, I *will* / *would* do the shopping!
- 6 If people *were* / *are* kinder to each other, it would be a better world.
- 7 If you had a secret, *will* / *would* you tell your best friend?

3 **Riordina le informazioni su Martin Luther King per ottenere la sua biografia.**

- a In 1964 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial discrimination in the USA through non violent methods.
- b In 1954 he became a Baptist vicar and one year later he got his Doctor of Philosophy.
- c He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4th April, 1968.
- d In 1963 he led the famous march on Washington DC where King made his famous speech *I have a dream*.
- e In 1986 Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a federal holiday to commemorate Martin Luther King's birthday.
- f Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15th, 1929. He had an older sister and a younger brother.

4 **True or false? Basandoti sul testo dell'esercizio precedente, decidi se le seguenti affermazioni sono vere o false.**

- 1 MLK was an only child. T F
- 2 He died at the age of 39. T F
- 3 He made his speech *I have a dream* in the '50s. T F
- 4 He fought against racial discrimination. T F
- 5 He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. T F
- 6 Martin Luther King Jr. Day is in April. T F



I PRONOMI INDEFINITI COMPOSTI

	Composti con <i>some</i> (frasi affermative)	Composti con <i>any</i> (frasi negative/ interrogative)	Composti con <i>no</i> (frasi con verbo alla forma affermativa, ma di significato negativo)	Composti con <i>every</i> (tutti i tipi di frase)
PERSONA	<i>somebody/someone</i> (qualcuno)	<i>anybody/anyone</i> (nessuno, qualcuno)	<i>nobody/no one</i> (nessuno)	<i>everybody/ everyone</i> (tutti)
COSA	<i>something</i> (qualcosa)	<i>anything</i> (niente, qualcosa)	<i>nothing</i> (niente)	<i>everything</i> (tutto)
LUOGO	<i>somewhere</i> (da qualche parte)	<i>anywhere</i> (da nessuna parte, da qualche parte)	<i>nowhere</i> (da nessuna parte)	<i>everywhere</i> (dappertutto)

IL PRESENT PERFECT

Il *present perfect* si costruisce con **have/has + participio passato** del verbo.

Per il participio passato dei verbi irregolari, consulta la lista a p. 208 del Workbook.

Forma affermativa		Forma negativa	
estesa	contratta	estesa	contratta
I have bought	I've bought	I have not bought	I haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	you have not bought	you haven't bought
he/she/it has bought	he/she/it's bought	he/she/it has not bought	he/she/it hasn't bought
we have bought	we've bought	we have not bought	we haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	you have not bought	you haven't bought
they have bought	they've bought	they have not bought	they haven't bought

Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	
	affermative	negative
Have I bought...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you bought...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it bought...?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we bought...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you bought...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they bought...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.



Attenzione! Diversamente da quanto avviene in italiano, il *present perfect* non si forma mai con l'ausiliare "essere".
She has arrived. È arrivata.

PRESENT PERFECT E PAST SIMPLE

- Il **present perfect** viene usato per parlare di azioni che sono avvenute in un **momento non precisato del passato** o che non si sono ancora concluse.
- Invece il **past simple** si usa quando viene data un'indicazione di tempo che specifica il momento passato in cui è avvenuta l'azione (*yesterday, last year, two hours ago, when I was a child, ecc.*).

He's been to the seaside.

È andato al mare.

He went to the seaside last summer. È andato al mare la scorsa estate.

IL PAST CONTINUOUS

Il **past continuous** si forma con: was/were + forma in -ing del verbo principale.

Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
I	was	playing.	I	wasn't (was not)	playing.
You	were	playing.	You	weren't (were not)	playing.
He/She/It	was	playing.	He/She/It	wasn't (was not)	playing.
We/You/They	were	playing.	We/You/They	weren't (were not)	playing.
Forma interrogativa			Risposte brevi		
Was	I	playing?	affermative	negative	
Were	you	playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.	
Was	he/she/it	playing?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.	
Were	we/you/they	playing?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.	

Il **past continuous** si usa:

- per descrivere un'azione in svolgimento in un preciso momento del passato;
Yesterday at 4 p.m. I was doing my homework. Ieri alle 4 stavo facendo i compiti.
- per descrivere due azioni che avvengono contemporaneamente nel passato (introdotte dalla congiunzione **while** = "mentre").
While Mum was doing the cleaning, Dad was working in the garden.
Mentre la mamma stava facendo (faceva) le pulizie, il babbo stava lavorando (lavorava) in giardino.

PAST CONTINUOUS E PAST SIMPLE

- Si usa il **past continuous** anche per descrivere un'azione in svolgimento nel passato che viene interrotta da un'altra azione, più breve (espressa con il **past simple**).
- L'azione in corso di svolgimento (al **past continuous**) può essere introdotta da **while** ("mentre"), oppure l'azione che la interrompe (al **past simple**) può essere introdotta da **when** ("quando").

While we were playing football, it started to rain. Mentre stavamo giocando a calcio, cominciò a piovere.

oppure:

We were playing football, when it started to rain. Stavamo giocando a calcio, quando cominciò a piovere.

IL FUTURO CON WILL

Forma affermativa	Soggetto + will ('ll) + forma base del verbo
Forma negativa	Soggetto + will not (won't) + forma base del verbo
Forma interrogativa	Will + soggetto + forma base + ...?
Risposte brevi	Yes, + pronome soggetto + will . No, + pronome soggetto + won't .

- Il futuro con *will* si usa per esprimere decisioni spontanee, prese nel momento stesso in cui si parla.

The phone's ringing. I'll answer it. Squilla il telefono. Rispondo io.
I'm tired. I won't go to the party. Sono stanca. Non andrò alla festa.
 "Will you go to the party?" "Yes, I will./No, I won't." "Andrai alla festa?" "Sì./No."

- Il futuro con *will* si usa anche per esprimere previsioni che non si basano su dati certi, ma sulle opinioni di chi parla.

Mark will win the tennis match. Mark vincerà la partita di tennis.
David won't win the tennis match. David non vincerà la partita di tennis.
 "Will Mark win the tennis match?" "Mark vincerà la partita di tennis?"
 "Yes, he will. / No, he won't." "Sì. / No."

IL VERBO MODALE SHOULD

- Il verbo modale *should* si usa per **dare consigli** o **esprimere opinioni su cosa è opportuno o non è opportuno fare**. Corrisponde in italiano al condizionale del verbo "dovere" ("dovrei", "dovresti", ecc.).
- In quanto verbo modale, è **invariabile** ed è sempre **seguito dalla forma base** del verbo.

Forma affermativa	Soggetto + should + forma base del verbo
Forma negativa	Soggetto + shouldn't + forma base del verbo
Forma interrogativa	Should + soggetto + forma base del verbo + ...?
Risposte brevi	Yes, + pronome soggetto + should . No, + pronome soggetto + shouldn't .

You should study harder. Dovresti studiare di più.
He shouldn't eat so many sweets. Non dovrebbe mangiare così tanti dolci.
 "Should I call him now?" "Yes, you should./No, you shouldn't." "Dovrei chiamarlo ora?" "Sì./No."

- Per suggerire qualcosa, si può usare anche la struttura:

Why don't you + forma base del verbo + ...?

Why don't you take an aspirin? Perché non prendi un'aspirina?

MAY/MIGHT, MUST E CAN'T PER ESPRIMERE DEDUZIONI

Soggetto + **may/might/must/can't** + forma base del verbo

May/might, must e *can't* (forma negativa di *can*) possono essere usati per esprimere deduzioni nel presente.

- Si usa **must** per esprimere **certezza** nel fare una deduzione.

*He's got a Ferrari. He **must** be rich.* Ha una Ferrari. Deve essere ricco.

- Si usa **can't** per esprimere **impossibilità**.

*He's got a Ferrari. He **can't** be poor.* Ha una Ferrari. Non può essere povero.

- Si usano **may** o **might** per esprimere **incertezza** nel fare una deduzione. *Might* indica maggiore incertezza rispetto a *may*.

*Answer the phone, please. It **may/might** be Tom.* Rispondi al telefono, per favore. Potrebbe essere Tom.

Attenzione! *May* si usa anche per chiedere **permesso** (è molto più formale di *can*): **May I open the window, please?**

HAVE TO/DON'T HAVE TO

- **Have to** si usa per esprimere un **obbligo imposto dall'esterno**.
- **Don't have to** si usa per esprimere l'**assenza di obbligo**, per indicare che **non è necessario** fare qualcosa.

	Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
<i>I/you/we/they</i>	have to + forma base del verbo	don't have to + forma base del verbo
<i>he/she/it</i>	has to + forma base del verbo	doesn't have to + forma base del verbo

Forma interrogativa

Do	<i>I/you/we/they</i>	have to + forma base del verbo + ...?
Does	<i>he/she/it</i>	have to + forma base del verbo + ...?

*We **have to** wear a uniform at school.*

Dobbiamo indossare una divisa a scuola.

*You **don't have to** call Mum.*

Non devi chiamare la mamma. (Non è necessario.)

CAN'T

Per indicare che **non è permesso** fare qualcosa, si può usare **can't** + forma base del verbo.

*You **can't** wear make-up at school.* Non puoi andare truccata a scuola.

LA FORMA PASSIVA DEL PRESENT SIMPLE

Frase affermativa	Soggetto	<i>am/is/are</i>	participio passato del verbo
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*English **is spoken** all over the world.* L'inglese è parlato in tutto il mondo.

LA FORMA PASSIVA DEL PAST SIMPLE

Frase affermativa	Soggetto	<i>was/were</i>	participio passato del verbo
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La *Traviata* **was written by** Giuseppe Verdi. *La Traviata* fu scritta da Giuseppe Verdi.

IL PASSIVO: FORMA NEGATIVA

<i>Present simple</i>	Soggetto	'm not/isn't/aren't	participio passato del verbo
<i>Past simple</i>	Soggetto	wasn't/weren't	participio passato del verbo

Origami **isn't made** of wood. L'origami non è fatto con il legno.

IL PASSIVO: FORMA INTERROGATIVA E RISPOSTE BREVI

Forma interrogativa			
<i>Present simple</i>	Am/Is/Are	soggetto	participio passato del verbo + ...?
<i>Past simple</i>	Was/Were	soggetto	participio passato del verbo + ...?
Risposte brevi	affermative		negative
<i>Present simple</i>	Yes, + pronome soggetto + am/is/are.		No, + pronome soggetto + am not/isn't/aren't.
<i>Past simple</i>	Yes, + pronome soggetto + was/were.		No, + pronome soggetto + wasn't/weren't.

"Is English spoken in Australia?" "Yes, it is."

"L'inglese è parlato in Australia?" "Sì."

"Were the Pyramids built by the Romans?" "No, they weren't."

"Le piramidi furono costruite dai Romani?"

"No."

IL DISCORSO INDIRETTO

- Il discorso indiretto serve per riportare le parole dette da qualcuno. È introdotto da verbi come **say, tell, ask, order**, ecc. La congiunzione **that** che introduce la frase al discorso indiretto può essere omessa.

Susan: "I am hungry." → Susan said (that) she was hungry.

Susan: "Ho fame." → Susan ha detto che aveva fame.

- Quando si passa dal discorso diretto al discorso indiretto, bisogna apportare alcune modifiche:

	Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
Pronomi personali	"We are late."	They say (that) they are late.
Aggettivi/pronomi possessivi e dimostrativi	"These are my books."	He says (that) those are his books.

- Quando il verbo che introduce il discorso indiretto è al **passato**, avvengono cambiamenti anche nei **tempi verbali**.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
Present simple: She said: "I like pizza."	Past simple: She said (that) she liked pizza.
Present continuous: She said: "I am going to school."	Past continuous: She said (that) she was going to school.

- Anche le **espressioni di tempo e di luogo** subiscono delle modifiche.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto	Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
here	there	tomorrow	the next day
now	then	this week	that week
today	that day	last week	the week before
yesterday	the day before yesterday		

RIPORTARE DOMANDE

Quando si riporta una domanda nel discorso indiretto, la frase interrogativa si costruisce come una frase affermativa, con il soggetto seguito dal verbo. Se la domanda prevede una risposta *yes/no*, per riportarla si usa la congiunzione *if*.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
" <i>Why aren't you studying?</i> "	<i>She asked me why I wasn't studying.</i>
" <i>Where do you come from?</i> "	<i>She asked him where he came from.</i>
" <i>Are you studying?</i> "	<i>She asked me if I was studying</i>

RIPORTARE ORDINI E RICHIESTE

Per riportare nel discorso indiretto un **ordine** o una **richiesta**, si usa l'**infinito**.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
<i>She ordered: "Do your homework!"</i>	<i>She ordered me to do my homework.</i>
<i>She asked: "Can you pass me the salt?"</i>	<i>She asked to pass her the salt.</i>

IL PERIODO IPOTETICO DI 1° TIPO

Si usa il periodo ipotetico di primo tipo (**first conditional**) per parlare di fatti che avverranno con grande probabilità se si verifica una determinata condizione.

Forma affermativa	
Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)
If + soggetto + present simple	soggetto + will ('ll) + forma base del verbo
<i>If you wake up late, Se ti sveglierai tardi,</i>	<i>you'll miss the train. perderai il treno.</i>



RICORDA! A differenza dell'italiano, nella frase introdotta da *if* non si usa **mai** il futuro.

Forma negativa	
Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)
If + soggetto + present simple	soggetto + will not (won't) + forma base del verbo
<i>If it rains at the weekend, Se poverà nel weekend,</i>	<i>we won't go out. non usciremo.</i>
<i>If you don't study, Se non studierai,</i>	<i>you won't pass your exam. non supererai l'esame.</i>

Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)	Risposte brevi
If + soggetto + present simple	will + soggetto + forma base del verbo	Yes, pronome soggetto + will./ No, pronome soggetto + won't.
<i>If your parents give you the money, Se i tuoi genitori ti daranno i soldi,</i>	<i>will you buy a new scooter? comprerai un nuovo scooter?</i>	<i>Yes, I will./No, I won't. Sì./No.</i>

IL PERIODO IPOTETICO DI 2° TIPO

- Si usa il periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo (**second conditional**) per parlare di ipotesi la cui realizzazione è poco probabile, o di situazioni immaginarie.
- Come quello di primo tipo, anche il periodo ipotetico di secondo tipo è costruito da una **frase principale**, che esprime la conseguenza, e da una **frase secondaria ipotetica** introdotta da **if**, che esprime la condizione.

Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)
If + soggetto + past simple	soggetto + would ('d) + forma base del verbo
<i>If I were rich,</i>	<i>I'd travel around the world.</i>

Forma negativa	
Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)
If + soggetto + past simple	soggetto + would not (wouldn't) + forma base del verbo
<i>If he lived nearer to school,</i> Se abitasse più vicino alla scuola,	<i>he wouldn't take the bus.</i> non prenderebbe l'autobus.
<i>If I didn't have a headache,</i> Se non avessi mal di testa,	<i>I wouldn't take an aspirin.</i> non prenderei un'aspirina.

Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi		
Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)	Risposte brevi
If + soggetto + past simple	would + soggetto + forma base del verbo	Yes, pronome soggetto + would./ No, pronome soggetto + wouldn't.
<i>If your classmate copied your homework,</i> Se il tuo compagno copiasse i tuoi compiti,	<i>would you tell your teacher?</i> lo diresti all'insegnante?	Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't. Sì./No.

Wh- questions	
Condizione (frase secondaria)	Conseguenza (frase principale)
If + soggetto + past simple	parola interrogativa + would + soggetto + forma base del verbo
<i>If you found a wallet full of money,</i> Se trovassi un portafoglio pieno di soldi,	<i>what would you do?</i> che cosa faresti?

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