

Unit  
**10**

# Somebody took my guitar!

**1** Opening dialogue. 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...

DVD  
U 10  
A  
CD  
C 4 01  
S 2 23

CD  
C 4 02  
S 2 24

**Listening 2** Ascolta e ripeti.

## Ask and talk about past events

CD  
C 4 03

**Listening 3** Ascolta come vengono pronunciate queste domande e indica la risposta appropriata.

- Was Vic at school yesterday?  
 a Yes, he was.  
 b No, he wasn't.
- What happened to Vic?  
 a Somebody took his guitar.  
 b Somebody took his tennis racket.
- Where did Vic find a message?  
 a In his diary.  
 b In his guitar case.
- 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.
- How much money did the person ask for?  
 a Twenty pounds.  
 b Ten pounds.
- Did Vic have his guitar with him in the morning?  
 a No, he didn't.  
 b Yes, he did.
- Has Vic got the money?  
 a Yes, he has.  
 b No, he hasn't.
- Why did Bob's father give him ten pounds?  
 a Because Bob wanted to go to the cinema.  
 b Because Bob wanted to buy a CD.

**Spoken interaction 4** Ora, a turno col compagno, rivolgetevi le domande qui sopra e controllate le risposte.

A Was Vic at school yesterday?      B Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.

CD  
C 4 04

**Listening and speaking 5** Trascrivi queste frasi sotto i disegni appropriati. Poi ascolta e controlla. Infine racconta al tuo compagno cosa è successo a Vic questa mattina.

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



1. ....



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....



6. ....



Ask and talk about past actions



Listening 6 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.

Writing 7 Scrivi quello che hai fatto ieri. Se vuoi, puoi fare riferimento alle attività descritte sopra.

What did you do...

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

YOU

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

YOUR PARTNER

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Spoken interaction 8 Ora rivolgiti domande al tuo compagno e annota quello che ha fatto ieri. Poi rispondi alle sue domande.

- A What did you do yesterday?  
 B In the morning I ..... and in the afternoon I .....  
 A Did you stay at home in the evening?  
 B Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. I .....

Il past simple dei verbi

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 si dividono in due categorie: verbi regolari e verbi 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

Verbi irregolari

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

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

b Alcuni verbi non cambiano forma al passato. Ad esempio:

put → put read → read

**Watch out!** La forma del **past simple read** si scrive come la forma base ma si pronuncia in modo diverso: /red/.

**1** Rileggi il dialogo a pagina 108. Trova la forma passata dei verbi elencati qui sotto e scrivila negli appositi spazi. Indica anche se i verbi 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

**2** 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.

**3** 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.

**4** 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.

### 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 afternoon?  
**B** He studied.



	BOB	DOROTA
Mon. 8	studied	watched television
Tues. 9	listened to pop music	stayed at home
Wed. 10	played football	surfed the Internet
Thurs. 11	watched television	wrote a letter to a friend in Poland
Fri. 12	played video games	read comics
Sat. 13	played tennis with Vic	washed her clothes
Sun. 14	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.

1. At breakfast? I had a cup of milk and some biscuits.
2. Oh, yes. I studied very hard on Wednesday night.
3. To the cinema? No, I didn't. I stayed at home last night.
4. Last night? Oh, yes. I watched it. I like *EastEnders* very much.
5. This morning? I left home at 8 o'clock.
6. No, I didn't go to Windsor last weekend. I went to Winchester.
7. At 7? Oh, no. Yesterday it was Sunday so I got up at 9 o'clock.
8. 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** (contratto in **didn't** nella lingua parlata) 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 Stuart / get up early on Sunday



5 Mr and Mrs Alexander / watch TV last night



6 Ted / do his homework after lunch



7 Mr Bond / eat fish and chips at lunch



8 Serena / go for a bike ride on Friday

**Risposte brevi al past simple**

Per dare risposte brevi alle domande contenenti un verbo al *past simple* in genere si usano **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 Fai riferimento al dialogo a pagina 108 e rispondi alle seguenti domande usando risposte brevi.**

1. Did Vic find the guitar in his guitar case? .....
2. Did he find a message? .....
3. Did he know who the author of the message was? .....
4. Did he have £20? .....
5. Did Vic have the guitar with him in the morning? .....
6. Did Vic have his pocket money last Monday? .....
7. Did Bob's father give him £10 to buy a book? .....
8. 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.**

1. Proponi di andare al cinema.
2. Suggestisci di aprire la finestra.
3. Proponi di cantare una canzone.
4. Hai fame. Proponi di mangiare un panino.
5. Suggestisci di guardare la TV.
6. Proponi al tuo compagno di giocare a tennis.
7. Suggestisci di ascoltare della musica pop.
8. Proponi di acquistare un CD.

*Let's surf the Internet.*      Yes, great idea!





Film plot

Un eccentrico inventore della Londra di fine '800, Phileas Fogg, scommette che farà il giro del mondo in soli 80 giorni. Lord Kevin, il direttore della Royal Academy of Science, non crede nell'impresa e accetta di cedere il posto da direttore a Mr Fogg nel caso in cui quest'ultimo vinca la scommessa. Inizia così la fantastica avventura dello stravagante scienziato accompagnato dall'aiutante cinese Passepartout e dalla bella pittrice francese Monique.

La scena da cui è tratto il seguente dialogo mostra il rientro dei nostri eroi a Londra al termine del viaggio. Atterrati davanti alla Royal Academy of Science con una macchina volante inventata da Mr Fogg, trovano ad attenderli la regina Vittoria. Tuttavia sono convinti di aver perso la scommessa perché è da poco passato mezzogiorno.

Listening 1 Ascolta il dialogo e completalo con le parole seguenti.

watch • sorry • invention • go • happen • hours

**Queen Victoria** So, is this Phileas Fogg's miraculous flying .....

**Phileas Fogg** Your Majesty, we all invented it.

**Queen Victoria** I'm very impressed, and that doesn't ..... often.

**Passepartout** Thank you.

**Monique** But still, we failed to help Phileas win his bet<sup>1</sup>. [rivolto a Phileas] I'm ....., Phileas.

**Phileas Fogg** Don't be, my chérie. [a Queen Victoria] I saw the world. I learnt of new cultures. I flew across an ocean. I wore women's clothing.

**Crowd** Oh?

**Phileas Fogg** [a Passepartout] Made a friend. [a Monique] Fell in love. Who cares if I lost a wager<sup>2</sup>?

**Queen Victoria** I do. I've got 20 quid<sup>3</sup> riding on you.

**Phileas Fogg** But, Your Majesty, it has gone 12 noon.

**Queen Victoria** Correct. Which gives you 24 ..... remaining.

**Monique** Could we have miscounted?

**Passepartout** No, I moved Mr Fogg's ..... ahead one hour as we passed each time zone<sup>4</sup>.

**Phileas Fogg** The international date line. We set our watches forward at 20 more time zones, so... here it's still... day 79.

**Monique** So, we...

**Phileas Fogg** We've won! We won, we won... Thank God!

[Nell'entusiasmo Phileas Fogg abbraccia la regina]

**Phileas Fogg** Ah! Your Majesty, I... I apologise<sup>5</sup>. Do forgive me. I... I quite forgot myself.

**Queen Victoria** ..... and win your bet, Mr Fogg. I shall need<sup>6</sup> a new minister of science.

(Tratto da *Around the World in 80 Days*, di Frank Coraci, USA-GERM-IRL-GB 2004)



Reading 2 Leggi il dialogo e sottolinea tutti i verbi al past simple. Poi trascrivi sul tuo quaderno la forma base dei verbi che hai trovato e i loro equivalenti italiani. Quanti verbi regolari hai trovato e quanti irregolari?

→ Attività supplementari in *Let's go to the cinema*. A movie guide a pagina 20.



Listening 1 Ascolta il dialogo e abina i nomi dei 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

Spoken interaction 2 Controlla col tuo compagno.

A How much has Annie got?

B She's got .....

Writing 3 Quanto valgono queste monete inglesi? Scrivi sotto ogni moneta il suo valore scegliendo tra i seguenti.

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. ....



Listening 1

glossary

1. bet = scommessa
2. wager = scommessa
3. quid = (pounds) sterline
4. time zone = fuso orario
5. apologise = scusarsi
6. I shall need = avrò bisogno di



**Reading 4** Leggi il brano "Bullying" e la lettera di Justine e completali con le parole date qui sotto.

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 ..... On the right 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 stick up for her but she gets really angry and upset with ..... and tells me to keep out of it. I feel so useless at the moment. How can I help her?  
Justine

**Listening 5** Ascolta e controlla quello che hai scritto.

**Listening and reading 6** Leggi la photostory e ascolta quello che dicono Justine e Mel (Melissa).



And here's what Mizz answers.

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.

**Vocabulary work 7** Rileggi il brano "Bullying" e la lettera di Justine e scrivi accanto alle parole inglesi i loro equivalenti italiani. Se necessario, puoi consultare un dizionario.

arrabbiato • agitato, turbato, sconvolto • prendere le difese di qualcuno • impaurito • bullismo • spaventare • prepotente, bullo • far male

bullying ..... bully ..... hurt ..... frighten .....  
stick up for ..... angry ..... upset ..... scared .....

**Pronunciation 8** Pronuncia della desinenza -ed del passato.

CD C 4 10. CD S 2 25

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

/t/ surfed /id/ wanted /d/ opened

CD C 4 11. CD S 2 26

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

borrowed	t	id	d	happened	t	id	d	watched	t	id	d
washed	t	id	d	listened	t	id	d	ended	t	id	d
started	t	id	d	worked	t	id	d	played	t	id	d

**Sing along 9** Ascolta la canzone This love e divertiti a cantarla.

CD C 4 12. CD S 2 27

I was so high I did not recognize  
The fire burning in her eyes  
The chaos that controlled my mind  
Whispered goodbye and she got on a plane  
Never to return again  
But always in my heart

This love has taken its toll on me  
She said 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 my best to feed her appetite  
Keep her coming every night  
So hard to keep her satisfied  
Kept playing love like it was just a game

**This love**  
by Maroon 5

Pretending to feel the same  
Then turn around and leave again  
This love has taken its toll on me  
She said 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 ...

**Record your voice 10** Registra la tua voce per il Dossier del tuo Portfolio delle lingue.

1. Fai riferimento all'attività 5 a pagina 109 e parla di cosa è successo a Vic.
2. Racconta quello che hai fatto ieri.
3. Registra la lettera di Justine e la risposta di Mizz.