

UNIT 1

GRAMMAR

Present Simple / Present Continuous

1) Usa le parole per scrivere frasi. Usa il Present Simple o il Present Continuous:

- 1) They / listen / to music / at the moment. _____
- 2) John's dad / go to work / on Saturdays. _____
- 3) Clare / watch TV / in the evenings. _____
- 4) Grandad / sit / in the garden / now. _____
- 5) We / watch / *The X Factor* / at the moment. _____
- 6) Emily / not play / tennis / today. _____
- 7) You / get up / at 7 a.m. / every Monday. _____
- 8) My parents / go to Tuscany / in July. _____



Adverbs of manner

2) Riscrivi le frasi come nell'esempio:

Example: My sister is a good singer. She sings *well*.

- 1) Paula is a fantastic dancer. She dances
- 2) Sally draws beautiful pictures. She draws
- 3) John is a fast runner. He runs
- 4) Chris is a slow eater. He eats
- 5) Mum is a bad driver. She drives

3) Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa. Usa la forma contratta dove possibile

- 1) The Maths test was easy. _____
- 2) My cousins were in Canada last year. _____
- 3) Einstein and Fermi were famous explorers. _____
- 4) Martha and Amelia were at the gym yesterday. _____
- 5) It was warm and sunny yesterday. _____

4) Riscrivi le frasi alla forma interrogativa. Poi dai risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-)

- 1) The weather in Britain was good yesterday. (+)
- 2) You were in Sicily last summer. (+)
- 3) Your mother was at the supermarket yesterday. (-)
- 4) Her parents were at the seaside yesterday. (-)
- 5) Your teacher was at home last Friday. (+)
- 6) The last History test was difficult. (-)

5) Metti le parole nell'ordine corretto per scrivere delle domande con WHOSE e rispondi con i pronomi possessivi corrispondenti:

- 1) dog/this/is/whose? Mary _____ ? _____
- 2) are/ CDs/whose/these/? Tom and Susan _____ ? _____
- 3) they/are/photos/whose? I _____ ? _____
- 4) this/is/book/whose? We _____ ? _____
- 5) it/mobile/is/this? they _____ ? _____

FUNCTIONS: Making requests

6) Completa le richieste con uno dei seguenti verbi: *use, close, borrow, have*

- 1) Can I the door, please ?
- 2) Can I a pen, please?
- 3) Can I a drink, please?
- 4) Can I your calculator, please?

7) Usa le richieste dell'esercizio 7 per completare il dialogo

JO:

DAD: Yes, of course. Do you want a blue one or a red one?

JO: A blue one, thanks.

DAD:

JO: Not now. I need it for this Maths.

DAD: No, you can't. It's hot in here.

JO:

DAD: Yes, you can. Would you like a cola?

JO: Yes, please.

2

READING

8) Leggi il brano e rispondi alle domande

THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS

Every summer, Jersey celebrates the Battle of Flowers. Only 90,000 people live on the island. But the spectacular parades attract 30,000 visitors each August.

The first Parade of Flowers was in 1902, to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII (Queen Victoria's son). The parade was very popular and soon it was a regular festival. It was traditional for the men to throw flowers to beautiful women in the crowd. At the end of the parade, the crowd had a "battle" with all the flowers.

Now there are about 100 floats (= carri) and bands every year. People from the island work for months to create incredible designs. They use more than 150,000 real flowers and paper flowers and work all through the night before Battle Day.

Competition for the prizes is intense, but now they don't have a "battle" with the flowers at the end of the parade on Battle Day! The next evening, they put lights on the floats and they have a Moonlight Parade along the seafront. Finally, the festival ends with spectacular fireworks on the beach.

- 1) When is the Battle of Flowers? _____
- 2) What's the population of Jersey? _____
- 3) When was the first festival? _____
- 4) What do they do on the night before Battle Day? _____
- 5) Do they have a "battle" now? _____
- 6) What's the final event of the Festival? _____

WRITING

9) Scrivi un brano sul tuo gruppo musicale preferito. Includi:

- The names of the group members
- What instruments they play
- A description of one member

10) Immagina di poter intervistare Katy Perry. Scrivi l'intervista seguendo la traccia:

YOU: Chiedi qual è il suo vero nome.

KATY: Risponde che è Katheryn Hudson.

YOU: Chiedi quando e dove è nata.

KATY: Risponde che è nata il 25 ottobre 1984 a Santa Barbara, California.

YOU: Chiedi qual era il suo sogno quando era bambina.

KATY: Risponde che il suo sogno era di essere una rock star.

YOU: Chiedi qual era il suo gruppo rock preferito.

KATY: Risponde che era una fan dei Queen.

YOU: Chiedi se il suo primo album fu un successo.

KATY: Risponde affermativamente e aggiunge che il primo single fu numero uno in tutto il mondo.

YOU: Chiedi che cosa piace di lei ai giovani.

KATY: Risponde che a loro piace la sua musica e il suo look anni '40.

3

UNIT 2

PAST SIMPLE

1) Completa le frasi con **was** o **were**

- 2) I at the dentist's yesterday.
- 3) My parents at home last night.
- 4) Elizabeth and Anne in Year 9 last year.
- 5) You twelve years old in that photo.
- 6) My French teacher in France two weeks ago.
- 7) Dylan and Luke very tired after the rugby match.
- 8) It wet and windy on holiday.
- 9) We at the seaside two months ago.

2) Completa le frasi con **had**, **was** o **were**

- 1) There 16 students in the class last year.
- 2) We pizza for dinner on Saturday.
- 3) Their holiday home a swimming pool.
- 4) I really hungry last night.
- 5) How old your grandparents last year?

Agreeing and disagreeing

3) Completa il dialogo con le seguenti espressioni: *Neither do I, I do, I don't, So do I*

FELIX: I like rap music a lot.

LAURA: Really?

FELIX: What music do you like?

LAURA: Um... I like reggae...

FELIX:!

LAURA:... but I don't like classical music.

FELIX: It's boring.

LAURA: And I don't like rock.

FELIX:! It's brilliant!

4

4) Leggi il testo e scegli le risposte corrette: "ROBOTS"

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

- A. normal
- B. expensive
- C. perfect
- D. tired

2) According to the author, robots may be used to

- I. make cars
- II. explore volcanoes
- III. answer telephone calls

3) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. to show how easy it is to make a robot
- B. to tell what a robot is
- C. to describe the things a robot can do
- D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

4) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

- A. 1961
- B. 1900
- C. 2003
- D. 2000 years ago

5) Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?

- A. to help make a sandwich
- B. to help tie shoes
- C. to help read a book
- D. to help explore Mars

6) Which of these statements correctly summarizes how the author of this passage feels about robots?

- A. Robots are old.
- B. Robots are confusing.
- C. Robots are helpful.
- D. Robots are dangerous.

UNIT 3

GRAMMAR:PAST SIMPLE

1) Scrivi il Past Simple dei seguenti verbi regolari:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) Tidy | 5) play |
| 2) Open | 6) wait |
| 3) Live | 7) enjoy |
| 4) Stop | 8) prefer |

2) Scrivi il Past Simple dei seguenti verbi irregolari :

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Put | 5) go |
| 2) Take | 6) eat |
| 3) Drink | 7) say |
| 4) Teach | 8) come |

3) Completa le frasi usando il Past Simple dei verbi tra parentesi

- 1) This morning our teacher (not / come) to school because she (be) ill.
- 2) We (not like) the campsite because it (be) very dirty.
- 3) Rebecca (not buy) the DVD because she (not have) enough money.
- 4) Tim (not do) his homework because he (leave) his books at school.
- 5) Last night I (not wash) my hair because we (not have) any hot water.

4) Usa le parole date per scrivere frasi negative. Poi usa le parole tra parentesi per correggerle

Example: Pavarotti / sing / pop music (opera)

Pavarotti didn't sing pop music. He sang opera.

- 1) The Pilgrim Fathers / go to America / in 1720 (1620)
- 2) Columbus / discover / Australia (America)
- 3) Dickens / write / songs (books)
- 4) John Logie Bird / invent / the radio (television)
- 5) Dante / live / in Rome (Florence)

5) Usa le parole date per scrivere domande e risposte brevi al Past Simple

Example: Mark / go to / town / yesterday? (+)

Did Mark go to town yesterday? Yes, he did.

They / watch / TV / last night? (-)

Did they watch TV last night? No, they didn't.

- 1) You / go / to the cinema / on Saturday? (-)
- 2) Your mum / buy / a new car / in April? (-)
- 3) Anna / have / great time in Rimini / in June? (+)
- 4) We / get / an invitation to Samantha's party / last Sunday? (+)
- 5) Jack and Amy / travel / to France by train / last year? (-)

6) Usa le parole date per completare il dialogo. Usa la forma corretta del Past Simple. Aggiungi le risposte brevi dove necessario

MIKE: what / you / do / this summer?

JOSH: we / go to / Egypt.

MIKE: where / you / stay?

JOSH: we / stay / in a hotel in Cairo.

MIKE: what / you / do / there?

JOSH: we / visit / the Egyptian Museum.

MIKE: you / ride / a camel?

JOSH: Yes, It was scary!

MIKE: you / climb / a pyramid?

JOSH: No, But I / take / a lot of photos.

MIKE: you / swim?

JOSH: No, The hotel / not have / a swimming pool.

MIKE: I want to go to Egypt next summer!

FUNCTIONS

Apologizing and making excuses:

6) Completa il dialogo con le espressioni nel riquadro

It doesn't matter. I forgot my maths book at home.

You can bring it tomorrow. Yes, Tom. What is it? Thanks Mrs Davidson

A: Excuse me. Mrs Davidson.

B: _____

A: I'm sorry but _____

B: _____.

A: _____

7) Usa la traccia per scrivere un dialogo

A. Chiedi se ha il tuo DVD di INVICTUS

B. Di che ti dispiace ma non ce l'hai. E' a casa.

A. Rispondi che non importa. Te lo può restituire domani.

B. Ringrazia

READING

8) Leggi il brano e scrivi domande adatte alle risposte

THE GREATEST BASEBALL PLAYER EVER?

Joe Di Maggio was born Giuseppe Paolo DiMaggio on 25th November, 1914, in California. His family was from Sicily and they moved to the USA in 1898, like thousands of other Italians.

Joe's father and two of his brothers were fishermen. But Joe was different – he hated the smell of the fishing boats and he didn't want to be a fisherman – he wanted to play baseball. Joe left school at 14 and played for a small team, the San Francisco Seals. His father was unhappy. He thought his son was lazy. But Joe wasn't lazy – he was a brilliant baseball player! In 1936, he played his first match for the New York Yankees. He was a great success. He became very famous and very rich.

But Joe DiMaggio is famous for another reason, too. In 1954, he married the beautiful model, film star and singer, Marilyn Monroe. They were a famous celebrity couple – like David Beckham, the footballer, and his wife Victoria, the singer Posh Spice, are today. Their marriage only lasted a year, but they were good friends until Marilyn died in 1962.

Joe DiMaggio was a great sportsman. But the American people loved him for his personality, his integrity and his dignity.

1)?
In California.

2)?
To play baseball.

3)?
At 14.

- 4)?
In 1936.
- 5) Who?
Marilyn Monroe.

WRITING

9) Scrivi un brano su un film che hai visto recentemente. Includi:

- The name of the film and where you saw it;
- The type of film;
- Your opinion of the actor(s) / actress(es);
- Your opinion of the film;
- Your favourite moment in the film.



UNIT 4

Vocabulary

1) Completa le parole dei generi di film.

W_____ film
 Sc_____ f_____ film
 C_____ N
 r_____ c_____ d_
 m_____

Grammar

2) Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

- 1 I had a big lunch yesterday.
- 2 Lucy went to the cinema.
- 3 My parents worked in Rome last year.
- 4 Our teachers made a film about the school.
- 5 Sara wrote a long email.

3) Scrivi domande al *Past simple*. Poi dai risposte brevi affermative (✓) o negative (X).

- 1 you and Rebecca / get up early/ this morning? ✓
- 2 you / take / the dog with you / on holiday? X
- 3 your dad / study / at university? X
- 4 Lucy and Emma / invite you / to their party? ✓
- 5 you / enjoy / the cartoon / last night? ✓

4) Usa le parole tra parentesi per correggere le frasi.

Ex. Giovanni had pasta for lunch, (a pizza) Giovanni didn't have pasta for lunch-He had a pizza.

- 1 Sara went to the cinema last night, (a party)

- 2 Riccardo bought a new mobile yesterday. (iPad)
- 3 We played football on Sunday, (tennis)
- 4 Marta ate at her aunt's yesterday, (in a restaurant)

5) Leggi il brano e completa le domande con le informazioni in grassetto:

Drew and Jasmine went on holiday **to Italy last summer** ²**with their cousins**. They stayed ³**at a campsite** in Tuscany. The weather was ⁴**very good**. They visited a lot museums, and they went swimming ⁵**in the Mediterranean**. They saw ⁶**the Leaning Tower** in Pisa, and visited the Uffizi art gallery in Florence. They ate ⁷**a lot of pizzas and a lot of pasta**. They had a very good time.

Where did Drew and Jasmine go on holiday?

1. _____ GO?
2. _____ GO WITH?
3. _____ STAY?
4. _____ WEATHER LIKE?
5. _____ GO SWIMMING?
6. _____ IN PISA?
7. _____ EAT?

6) Traduci le frasi in inglese.

- 1 Avete visto un film ieri sera? _____
- 2 Non ho studiato l'anno scorso. _____
- 3 Volevamo mangiare una pizza. _____
- 4 Con chi hai giocato a calcio? _____
- 5 Mi dispiace di non averti visto. _____
- 6 Il film era bruttissimo. _____

Functions

7) Usa le istruzioni per scrivere un dialogo: BUYING A CINEMA TICKET

Compra due biglietti adulti e due biglietti per bambini per "Frozen". I biglietti costano £ 6 quelli per adulti e £ 4 quelli ridotti. Paga con una banconota da £ 50. Chiedi in quale sala lo danno (screen 7) e a che ora inizia la prossima proiezione (9.00 pm)
A Dice che il tutto fa £ 8.50.

- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____

UNIT 5

Grammar

1) Segna con (✓) le frasi che fanno riferimento al futuro e con (X) quelle che fanno riferimento al presente.

- 1 Are you listening to me? __
- 2 We're going out to dinner tonight __
- 3 Tomorrow Juve are playing at home _
- 4 We can't come now, we're having lunch
- 5 He's starting a new job next week__
- 6 Our class is going to Paris in April ____

2) Scrivi altre 6 frasi su quello che Ben farà (✓) e non farà (X) la settimana prossima.

start photography club after school ✓ go home for lunch X go swimming with Frankie ✓ play football X
 have pizza with cousin Jack ✓ meet friends in the evening ✓ go to school X go to church with parents ✓

he's starting a photography club after school.

He isn't going home for lunch.

3) Usa le parole date per scrivere domande e risposte:

1. How long/travel/from Milan to Rome? (3 hours)
2. How long/walk/from The Tower of London to The Tower Bridge? (10 min)
3. How long/run/the NY marathon? (4 hours)
4. How long/fly/from London to New York? (3 hours)
5. How long/drive/from Bussoleno to Chambery? (3 hours)

4) Metti le battute del dialogo nell'ordine corretto.

- B** I'd love to. Who's going with you?
- A** We're going to an activity centre. Do you want to come?
- B** That's great. See you at 8 then.
- B** What time are you leaving?
- A** Hi Emma. Are you free tomorrow? **1**_
- A** We're leaving about 8. My dad's taking us. Let's meet at my house
- B** I don't know. Why?
- A** Harry and Emily

UNIT 6

1) Completa con SOME/ANY

1. I haven't got _____ coffee, but I can give you _____ milk
2. We can't see _____ orange juice in the fridge.
3. Would you like _____ biscuits?
4. When my grandfather was a child, there weren't _____ houses here.
5. My colleague never does _____ work.

2) Leggi e completa con HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, A LOT OF, MUCH, MANY

1. _____ lemonade have we got? Not _____
2. There are _____ students in this school.
3. _____ bikes are there in th garden? Two
4. We haven't got _____ friends.
5. There's not _____ money in my wallet.

3) Riscrivi le frasi alla forma affermativa usando "a little", "a few"

1. There isn't much wine. _____
2. There aren't many books. _____
3. There aren't many tomatoes _____
4. There isn't much sugar. _____
5. There aren't many apples. _____

4) Scrivi un dialogo tra un cameriere e Thomas:

W. Chiede se può essere di aiuto. W. _____
T. Ordina qualcosa da mangiare T: _____
W. Chiede se vuole una bevanda W. _____
T. Dice cosa vorrebbe bere. (una coca piccola) T. _____
W. Dice il prezzo di tutto. W. _____

5) Leggi il testo e rispondi alle domande:

Visiting the city

Travel is easy in Manhattan. Lots of New Yorkers travel on subway trains. The subway is noisy and dirty, but it's cheap and quick. There are buses on most streets and more than 12,000 yellow taxis - called yellow cabs.

For some of the best views of the city, take a Circle Line boat round the island of Manhattan. Or go in a helicopter and look down on the skyscrapers!

There is also a ferry from Battery Park to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island and this ferry is free.

The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous monuments in the USA. The people of France gave the statue to the American people in 1886. The statue is about 150 feet high and her arm is 42 feet long. From the 10th floor there are wonderful views of New York. Ellis Island was historically the first stop for nearly 17 million immigrants. Many famous people came through Ellis Island: Sigmund Freud, Charlie Chaplin and Walt Disney were three famous ones. Today, you can visit the museum on the island.

Rispondi:

1 What colour are New York cabs?

2 How can you travel round the island of Manhattan?

3 What is the best way to see the skyscrapers of New York?

4 Who gave the Statue of Liberty to the American people?

5 What can you visit on Ellis Island?

UNIT 7

1. Completa queste frasi con can/can't/must/mustn't/don't have to.

- You _____ send the original, a photocopy will be okay.
- Nobody _____ touch this button marked "DANGER".
- My brother _____ speak French, only German.
- Sorry! I _____ babysit for you on Saturday. I'm busy.
- He _____ stay with his grandparents when his parents are away.
- I _____ go! It's terribly late!
- You _____ leave a tip: service charges are included.
- The children _____ watch this film; it's a horror movie!
- I'm glad I _____ go to that boring lecture!
- Hurrah! I _____ get up early tomorrow. It's Sunday.

2) Mustn't o don't have to? Completa come ritieni più appropriato:

- You _____ - feed the animals at the zoo.
- You _____ eat that ham if you don't like it.
- You _____ show your passport for travel in the European Union.
- Children _____ watch "X-rated" films.
- "That's okay, you _____ - retype it, there's only one mistake."

3) Traduci le frasi in inglese.

- Vai sempre dritto. _____
- Abitiamo di fronte alla libreria. _____
- Sono d'accordo con Marta. _____
- Gira a sinistra. _____
- Attraversa la strada. _____

4) Scegli l'alternativa corretta per completare il testo:

I got home yesterday and I noticed (something / nothing) was wrong. The door was open but I couldn't see (nothing / anything) because it was very dark. I didn't know if I should call (nowhere / somebody) or if I should go inside. I decided to call the police. I tried to find my cell phone but it wasn't (anything / anywhere) in my bag, then I remembered it was in the car. When I opened the car's door (somebody / somewhere) turned a light on in the living room. When I got my cell phone to call the police, it rang. I answered and it was my husband. I said:

"I think (nobody / somebody) is robbing our home!". And he told me: "That's impossible. There isn't (anybody / anywhere) robbing our home!" and I ask: "How do you know that?" He answered: "Because I'm here in the living room calling you. There is (anything / nothing) wrong here. By the way, why are you so late?" Well, I didn't answer that question but he had to explain why he had left the door open.

5) Completa le frasi usando i composti di SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY:

1. School finished at five so _____ was having classes. _____ was playing outside.
2. Yesterday we didn't have _____ for lunch because there wasn't _____ in the bar to serve us.
3. Was there _____ with Helen at the café? - Yes, there was _____. I think it as Sue.
4. Is there _____ to drink? - No, _____ at all.
5. _____ likes Helen because she is very kind. When _____ happens she is always ready to help.

6) Usa le istruzioni per scrivere un dialogo.

A¹ Attrae l'attenzione di B. ² Chiede se gli può dire come arrivare alla farmacia più vicina.
B³ Dice di sì. Gli dice di andare lungo questa via e di prendere la seconda a destra.
Gli dice che la farmacia è sulla sinistra accanto al supermercato.

A: _____
B: _____

UNIT 8

1) Riordina le frasi relative agli "housework":

1. do / I / twice / dusting / a / week / the _____
2. shopping / When / the / you / do / do ? _____
3. the / feeds / dog / your / in / family / Who ? _____
4. up / does / My / never / mum / the / home / washing / at _____
5. bed/ morning/ I / the/ make /my/in/usually _____

2) Scegli l'alternativa corretta:

1. William's car is at the mechanic so he _____ a taxi to work.

- a) have to take
- b) have take
- c) has to take
- d) not have to

2. The mechanic fixed William's car. Now he _____ a taxi to work.

- a) don't have to take
- b) hasn't to take
- c) has not to take
- d) doesn't have to take

3. You can't write by hand. You _____ use a computer.

- a) have
- b) have to
- c) don't have to
- d) has to

4. A: "Can you visit your grandparents tomorrow?"

B: "_____ go to an important work conference in Brussels."

- a) No, I can't
- b) No, I have to
- c) No, I have
- d) No, I has to

5. Write your phone number but you _____ your email address.

- a) don't have to write
- b) doesn't have to write
- c) have to write
- d) don't have write

6. Kenny can't go to the party. He _____ study for an important exam.

- a) have to
- b) has
- c) needs
- d) has to

7. I _____ call my parents. I called them last night.

- a) have not to
- b) haven't to
- c) don't have
- d) don't have to

8. Samantha is very intelligent. She _____ study often.

- a) hasn't to
- b) never does have to
- c) doesn't have to
- d) not

9. You _____ study more. You're not as intelligent as Samantha.

- a) have to
- b) doesn't have to
- c) has to
- d) haven't to

10. Judy _____ take a bus. It's too far to walk.

- a) have
- b) have to
- c) has
- d) has to

3) Completa le frasi con **mustn't** o **don't / doesn't have to**

- 1) It's Sunday. I get up earlier
- 2) you copy your friend's test
- 3) She cook. She is going to the restaurant
- 4) They take the bus to school. Their house is just opposite
- 5) We go to bed late
- 6) My sister eat strawberries. She's allergic
- 7) The doctor says you go out.
- 8) I buy the ticket, because the show is free.
- 9) the students and teachers smoke in class.
- 10) Children drink alcoholics.

4) Completa le frasi coniugando correttamente il verbo tra parentesi:

- 1) I totally dislike _____ (knit).
- 2) I don't mind _____ (sleep) for just four hours.
- 3) Do you enjoy _____ (go) to restaurants?
- 4) He likes _____ (eat) raw fish.
- 5) I'd like _____ (go) to Spain.
- 6) Do you mind _____ (watch) television in your bedroom?

7) Why does he like _____ (read) English books?

8) I can't stand _____ (wait) in a queue.

9) I couldn't bear _____ (stay) in that cold house.

10) She really likes _____ (dance). She goes dancing every week.

5. Scrivi un minidialogo seguendo la traccia:

Chiedi alla mamma se puoi uscire con gli amici (go out). La mamma dice di no perché devi riordinare la stanza, portare fuori l'immondizia, scaricare la lavastoviglie e apparecchiare il tavolo.

A: _____

B: _____

UNIT 9

1. Scrivi IL COMPARATIVO DI MAGGIORANZA degli aggettivi:

large _____

fast _____

silly _____

famous _____

bad _____

far _____

sad _____

2. Scrivi frasi con la forma comparativa degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

Ex. my brother / my dad (tall)

My brother is taller than my dad.

1 Mum's car's big / Dad's car's small (big) _____

2 trains / buses (fast) _____

3 German / French (difficult) _____

4 I'm 14 / my sister's 10 (old) _____

5 the taxi costs £5 / the bus costs £1 (expensive) _____

6 20 degrees in Rome / 10 degrees in London (warm) _____

3. Completa il brano con la forma corretta degli aggettivi in grassetto e sottolineati:

cheap interesting old quick quiet slow small

Venice has got only 60,000 inhabitants, so it's **smaller** than London and it isn't as _____, because London is a Roman city. But it's _____ than many cities, with lots of places to visit and things to do, and it's³ _____, too, because there aren't any noisy cars. The public transport system uses boats. They are⁴ _____ than buses (it takes 30 minutes to go about 2 kilometres), so it is often ⁵_____ to walk. Walking is⁶ _____, because a boat ticket costs €6!

18

4. Traduci le frasi in inglese.

- 1 Sei peggio di me! _____
- 2 Non sono rumoroso quanto Giovanni. _____
- 3 La mia bici era meno costosa della tua. _____
- 4 Andare in bici non è facile quanto andare a piedi. _____
- 5 Roma è più brutta di Milano. _____
- 6 Sto scherzando! _____

5. Scrivi un brano sui tuoi gusti in merito alla musica, agli sport e ad altre attività che svolgi nel tempo libero, seguendo la traccia. Scrivi circa 25-35 parole.

- Nomina i generi musicali che ti piacciono e/o non ti piacciono.
- Precisa se suoni uno strumento musicale e se ci sono degli strumenti che ti piacciono in particolare.
- Nomina un cantante o un gruppo preferito.
- Di' se ti piace cantare e se nella tua scuola c'è un coro oppure un'orchestra.
- Nomina gli sport che pratichi e precisa quando e dove li pratichi e quanto sei bravo.

6. Leggi il brano e scegli le risposte corrette:

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

- A. friendly
- B. competitive
- C. courteous
- D. industrious
- E. chemistry

2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.

- A. strong
- B. lighthearted
- C. humorous
- D. strange
- E. envious

3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

- A. hopeless
- B. annoyed
- C. depressed
- D. worried
- E. None of the above

4. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- A. challenged authority
- B. showed intelligence
- C. behaved
- D. was distressed
- E. Answer not available

5. _____ she remembered their joy together.

- A. Dejectedly
- B. Worried
- C. Tearfully
- D. Happily
- E. Irefully

6. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

- A. misfortune
- B. anger
- C. wretchedness
- D. disappointment
- E. ambition

7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.

- A. troubled
- B. worried
- C. disappointed
- D. sorrowful
- E. disturbed

7. Guarda ora l'agenda di Mr Roberts e rispondi alle domande.

	A. M.	P. M.	
Mon	Fly to Rome	Meet photographer from "Il Messaggero"	Mon
Tues	Interview Matt Damon	Free	Tues
Wed	Drive to Venice	Visit Art Exhibition (Picasso)	Wed
Thur	Return to London	Free	Thur
Fri	Type articles	Don't know yet!	Fri
Sat	Golf with Jim	Terry's party (remember bottle of wine!)	Sat
Sun	Cut grass!	Free	Sun

1. What "social" event is he going to? _____
2. When is he interviewing a film star? _____
3. What day is he travelling to Italy? _____
4. How many nights is he staying in Rome? _____
5. Who is he meeting on Monday afternoon? _____
6. Why is he going to Venice? _____
7. What is he taking to Terry's party? _____
8. Why does he hope the weekend will be warm and ! _____
9. What's he doing on Thursday afternoon? _____
10. Who is he playing golf with? _____