

INSEGNARE INGLESE



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WEBINAR

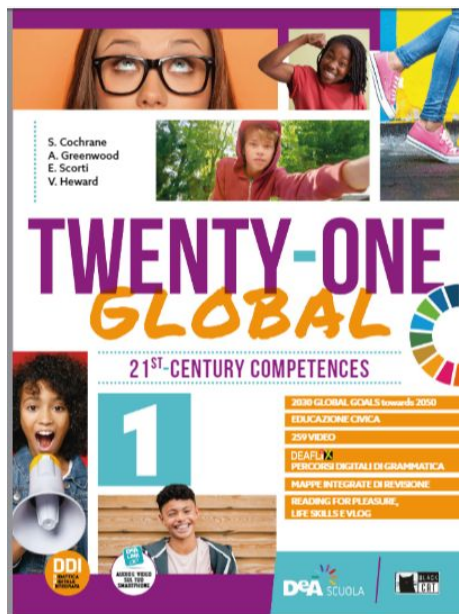
Insegnare con... Twenty-one Global

The Benefits of Change

Relatore: Karl Matthews



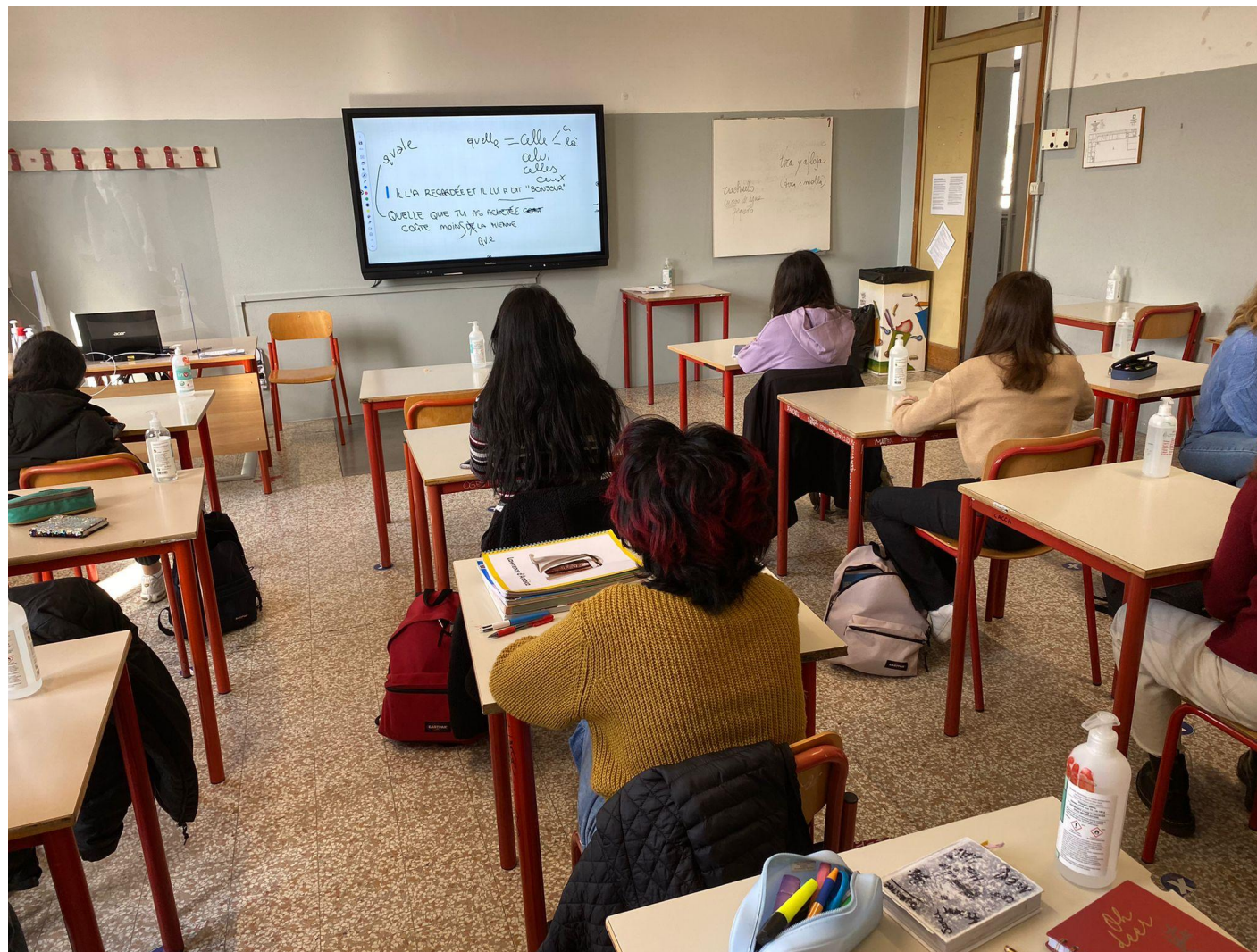
During the webinar, we'll be considering these topics and more!



1. By hook or by crook?
2. When words are not enough
3. In and out
4. Tall oaks from little acorns grow
5. WIKI (What I know is)
6. No child left behind
7. Beyond the textbook



Next year's students?



There's a lot of stuff!

4

Before you start

1 Look at the photo and answer.

- Where are Maisie and Eddie?
a ☐ the bedroom
b ☐ the bathroom
- Is it similar to your room?



Watch and listen

2 Watch, or read and listen.

Eddie va a trovare Maisie.

Maisie Hi Eddie! Come in. My bedroom's upstairs. [...] Sit down.

Eddie Thanks. Is there a chair?

Maisie Yes, there is. It's behind the door.

Eddie Nice room. Oh, there are some stars on the ceiling. Cool!

Maisie Have you got your own room?

Eddie Yes, I have.

Maisie What's it like?

Eddie It's small. There's only a bed and a wardrobe at the moment. There aren't even any posters on the walls.

Maisie Well, it's new. It takes time. Have you got a computer?

Eddie No, but I've got a games console, like you. Where are the games?

Maisie Er... they're under the bed.
Eddie There's a lot of stuff under here!
Maisie Oops! Yes, I'm not very tidy.
Eddie This is nothing. Ryan's room is a real mess!
Maisie So, are there any games under the bed?
Eddie Yes, there are. Let's play!

3 Listen again and repeat.

Check it

4 Answer the questions.

- Where is Maisie's bedroom?
- What has Maisie got on the ceiling?
- Has Eddie got his own bedroom?
- What has Eddie got in his room?
- Have Eddie and Maisie got a games console?
- Where are Maisie's games?

Dialogue 4

MAP IT!

5 Read the dialogue again and complete the map.

Dialogue focus

VOCABULARY

Trova almeno 8 parole che si riferiscono alla casa o ai mobili.

GRAMMAR

Trova altri 3 esempi di *there is/there are*: forma affermativa o negativa.

There are...

Trova altri 3 esempi di *there is/there are*: forma interrogativa o risposte brevi.

Is there (a chair)?

Real English

6 Complete with the corresponding expressions from the dialogue.

- = Vieni
- = neanche
- = ci vuole un po' di tempo
- = un sacco di roba
- = ordinata
- = un vero caos

7 VIDEO CHECK Now watch the Real English video.



Say it

8 In pairs. Act out the dialogue on page 66.

9 In pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you have got in your bedroom.

chair • bed • wardrobe • posters • computer • TV • games • games console • stars on the ceiling • a lot of stuff under your bed

A Have you got a chair?

B Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

10 Empathy In pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Secondo voi che cosa pensa Eddie della propria stanza? Da quale frase del dialogo lo capite?
- Che cosa gli dice Maisie per farlo sentire meglio?



Dialogue Unit 4 - There's a lot of stuff!



There aren't even any posters on the walls.

Share

- Get shareable link
- Share in a virtual classroom

Maisie: Hi... Sit down. ...m's upstairs.

Eddie: Thanks. Is there a chair?

Maisie: Yes, there is. It's behind the door.

Eddie: Nice room. Oh, there are some stars on the ceiling. Cool!

Maisie: Have you got your own room?

Eddie: Yes, I have.

Maisie: What's it like?

- **Eddie:** It's small. There's only a bed and a wardrobe at the moment. There aren't even any posters on the walls.

Maisie: Well, it's new. It takes time. Have you got a computer?

Eddie: No, but I've got a games console, like you. Where are the games?

01:14 01:00



There's a lot of stuff!

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Check it

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- Where is Maisie's bedroom?
- What has Maisie got on the ceiling?
- Has Eddie got his own bedroom?
- What has Eddie got in his room?
- Have Eddie and Maisie got a games console?
- Where are Maisie's games?

Dialogue 4

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.....

.....

.....

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There are...

.....

.....

.....

Trova altri 3 esempi di *there is/there are*: forma interrogativa o risposte brevi.

Is there (a chair)?

.....

.....

.....



Real English - Unit 4

Share

Resource link copied!

Dan: Hello Amy! Come in. Sit down

Amy: Wow! There's a lot of stuff in here!

- Dan: Yes, sorry! I'm not very tidy

Amy: Don't worry. My bedroom's a real mess too!

Dan: Have you got your own room?

Amy: No, I haven't. It's my sister's room too. And we haven't got anything in our room. Not even a TV!

Dan: So, your house is new, right?

Amy: Yes, it is.

Dan: Well, it takes time.

Amy: Hey! Let's play a game.

Dan: Ok great!

Yes, sorry! I'm not very tidy

00:20 00:41

CC

Tt

⌵

⌵ Dan

⌵ Amy





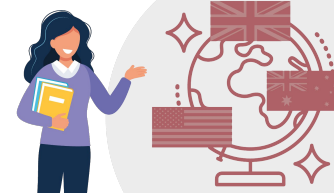
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- Che cosa gli dice Maisie per farlo sentire meglio?



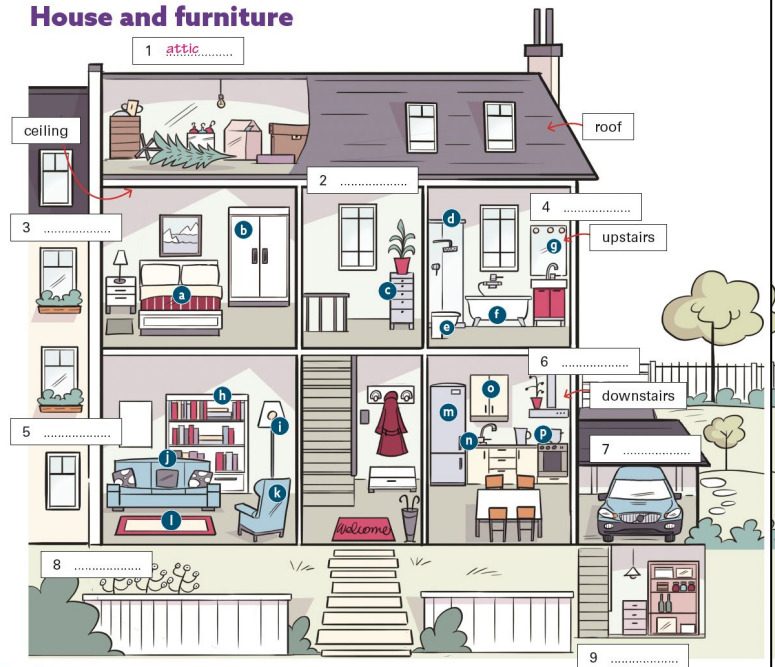
10 Time management In pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Le vostre giornate sono piene di impegni come quelle di Maisie?
- Come vi organizzate? Che cosa fate per non sentirvi troppo stanchi a fine giornata?



Vocabulary

House and furniture



- 1** **HOUSE** Write the words next to the parts of the house (1-9).
Then listen, check and repeat.

kitchen • bathroom • bedroom • garden • hall •
attic • garage • living room • basement

- 2** **FURNITURE** Match the words to the furniture (a-p).
Then listen, check and repeat.

armchair • shower • a bed
bath • sink • lamp
bookcase • sofa • mirror
cupboard • toilet • chest of drawers
rug • wardrobe
fridge • cooker

House (casa)
è l'edificio.
Home (casa) è il
luogo dove abiti e
che senti tuo.

68 sixty-eight

WORD BUILDER pp. 240-241

School skills

Un buon metodo per ricordare il lessico della casa è scrivere i nomi in inglese sui post-it e attaccarli alle porte delle stanze e sui mobili di casa.

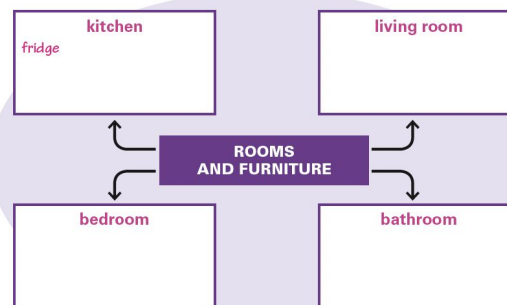


Think

- 3** In pairs. Complete the table with the parts of the house from exercise 1.

upstairs	downstairs	other
bedroom		

- 4** In pairs. Complete the map with the furniture from exercise 2.
You can repeat some words in different rooms.



Listening

- 5** **2-07** **INVAISI** Listen to Simon and Emily and choose the correct answer: a, b, c or d.

- 1 What has Simon got in his bedroom?
a ☐ a mirror b ☐ a chair c ☐ a rug d ☐ a lamp
2 What colour is Simon's bedroom?
a ☐ blue b ☐ green c ☐ red d ☐ grey
3 What colour is Emily's rug?
a ☐ blue b ☐ red c ☐ grey d ☐ pink
4 Who has got posters?
a ☐ Emily b ☐ Simon c ☐ no one d ☐ Simon and Emily



Simon and Emily

Speaking

- 6** In pairs. Take turns. Student A: say the names of three pieces of furniture. Student B: guess the room.

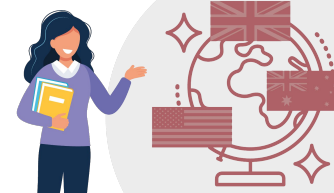
A bath, sink, toilet

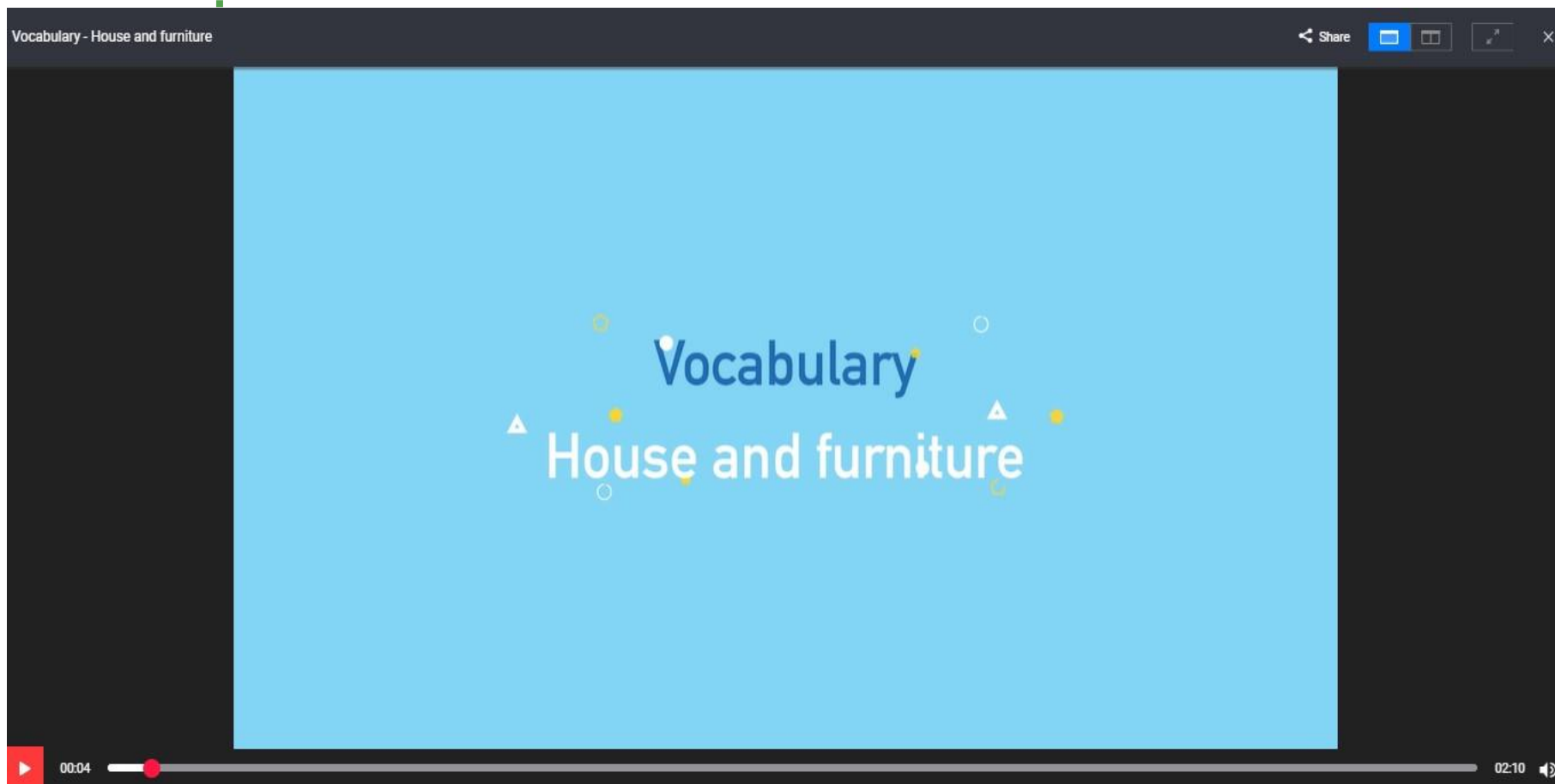
B bathroom!

A Yes, that's right!

WORKBOOK pp. 172-173

sixty-nine 69



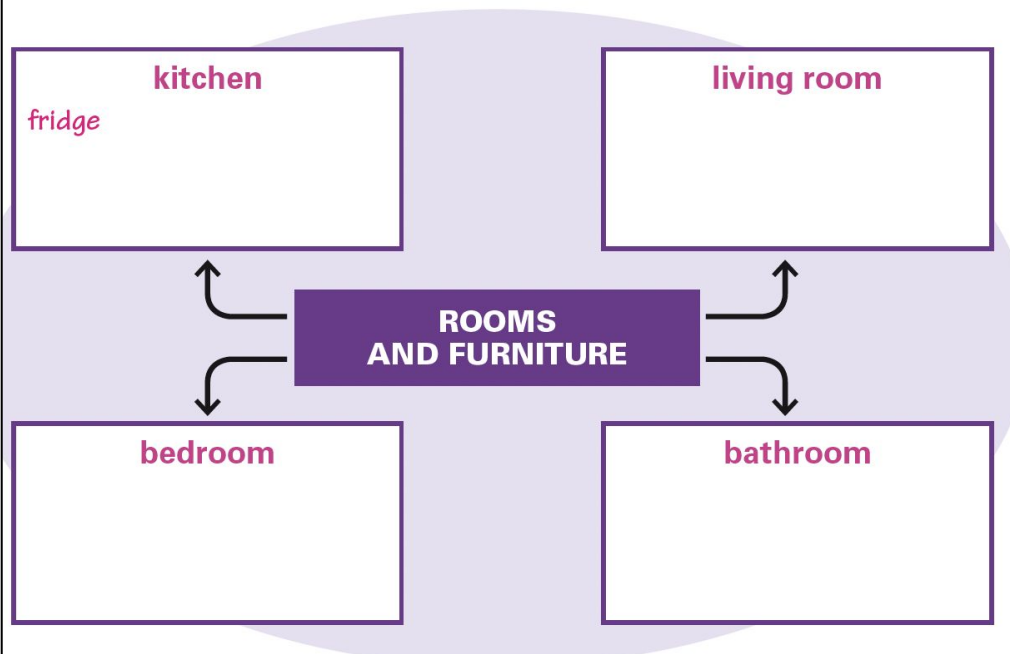


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WORD BUILDER pp. 240-241



WORKBOOK pp. 172-173



House (casa)

è l'edificio.

Home (casa) è il
luogo dove abiti e
che senti tuo.



School skills



Un buon metodo per ricordare il lessico della casa è scrivere i nomi in inglese sui post-it e attaccarli alle porte delle stanze e sui mobili di casa.



4 There's a lot of stuff!

Dialogue

1  3-26 Leggi e riascolta il dialogo a p. 66. Poi indica gli oggetti nella camera di Maisie.

- ☐ a chair ☐ some games
☐ some stars ☐ a computer
☐ a desk

2  3-27 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo. Poi scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Megan** Ben's got a new flat.
Luke What's it like?
Megan It's amazing. There's only one room but it's really cool.
Luke Only one room?
Megan Yes. One big room. There isn't a lot of furniture, but it's nice. He's got a sofa bed, a table and some chairs. And there's a bookcase next to the window.
Luke Are there any posters on the walls?
Megan No, there aren't.
Luke And is there a kitchen?
Megan There's a cooker, a sink and a fridge behind the door.
Luke Has he got a bathroom?
Megan Yes, of course!

Ben's flat is *amazing* / *awful*.

- Ben's got one *room* / *bedroom*.
- There's a bookcase next to the *window* / *bed*.
- There's a *sofa* / *sofa bed*.
- There aren't any *posters* / *chairs*.
- The fridge is *behind* / *next to* the door.
- There *is* / *isn't* a cupboard behind the door.
- The cooker is *next to* / *behind* the door.
- There *is* / *isn't* a bathroom.



172 one hundred and seventy-two

Vocabulary

Word List

3 Traduci le parole date.

Student's Book House

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| attic (1) | garden (6) |
| basement (2) | hall (7) |
| bathroom (3) | kitchen (8) |
| bedroom (4) | living room (9) |
| garage (5) | |

Student's Book Furniture

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| armchair (1) | floor (10) |
| bath (2) | fridge (11) |
| bed (3) | lamp (12) |
| bookcase (4) | mirror (13) |
| ceiling (5) | rug (14) |
| chest of drawers (6) | shower (15) |
| cooker (7) | sink (16) |
| cupboard (8) | sofa (17) |
| downstairs (9) | toilet (18) |
| | upstairs (19) |
| | wardrobe (20) |

Word Builder

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| balcony balcone | light luce / lampadario |
| bedside table comodino | microwave oven forno a microonde |
| carpet moquette | picture quadro |
| chair sedia | pillow guanciale |
| cushion cuscino | roof tetto |
| curtains tende | table tavolo |
| dishwasher lavastoviglie | washing machine lavatrice |
| duvet piumino | |



STUDENT'S BOOK pp. 68-69

WORD BUILDER pp. 240-241

4

4 **STUDENT'S BOOK** Completa le parti della casa con le lettere mancanti.

LIVING ROOM

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 K _ TC _ _ N | 5 G _ R _ _ N |
| 2 B _ _ E _ _ NT | 6 B _ D _ _ OM |
| 3 H _ _ L | 7 A _ _ I _ _ |
| 4 B _ T _ RO _ _ | 8 G _ _ A _ _ |

5 **STUDENT'S BOOK** Trova l'intruso.

living room: sofa – armchair – carpet – *garage*

- bathroom: shower – fridge – bath – toilet
- kitchen: cooker – sink – bed – cupboard
- bedroom: toilet – wardrobe – chest of drawers – bookcase
- hall: mirror – ceiling – floor – shower
- living room: rug – bookcase – armchair – sink

6 **WORD BUILDER** Completa le parole.

They're on the bed: d. *uvet*..., p. *illow*...

- They're on the wall: m....., p.....
- They're machines: m....., d.....
- They're parts of a room: c....., f.....
- They're parts of the house: r....., b.....
- They're in the kitchen: t....., c.....

7 **Scrivi i nomi degli elementi d'arredo.**



chest of drawers



1



3



4



5

8 Completa con le parole della Word List.



9 Tom è un architetto molto distratto! Aiutalo a spostare i gruppi di elementi nella stanza corretta (a-d).

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| a kitchen | • wardrobe, bed, duvet |
| b living room | • bath, toilet, shower |
| c bedroom | • cooker, fridge, cupboard |
| d bathroom | • bookcase, sofa, armchair |



10 Disegna sul quaderno la piantina della tua camera. Poi scrivi i nomi dei mobili.

one hundred and seventy-three 173



Vocabulary

Word List

3 Traduci le parole date.

Student's Book House

attic (1)	garden (6)
basement (2)	hall (7)
bathroom (3)	kitchen (8)
bedroom (4)	living room (9)
garage (5)	

Student's Book Furniture

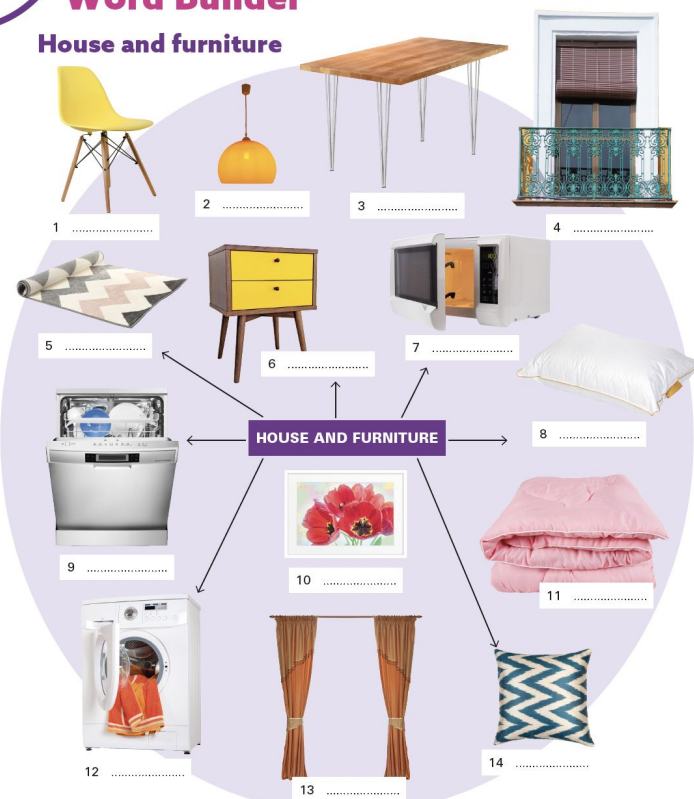
armchair (1)	floor (10)
bath (2)	fridge (11)
bed (3)	lamp (12)
bookcase (4)	mirror (13)
ceiling (5)	rug (14)
chest of drawers (6)	shower (15)
cooker (7)	sink (16)
cupboard (8)	sofa (17)
downstairs (9)	toilet (18)
	upstairs (19)
	wardrobe (20)

Word Builder

balcony balcone	light luce / lampadario
bedside table comodino	microwave oven forno a microonde
carpet moquette	picture quadro
chair sedia	pillow guanciale
cushion cuscino	roof tetto
curtains tende	table tavolo
dishwasher lavastoviglie	washing machine lavatrice
duvet piumino	

Word Builder

House and furniture



1 **4-28** Complete the map (1-14) with these words. Then listen, check and repeat.

balcony • bedside table • carpet • chair • curtains • cushion • dishwasher • duvet • light • microwave oven • picture • pillow • table • washing machine

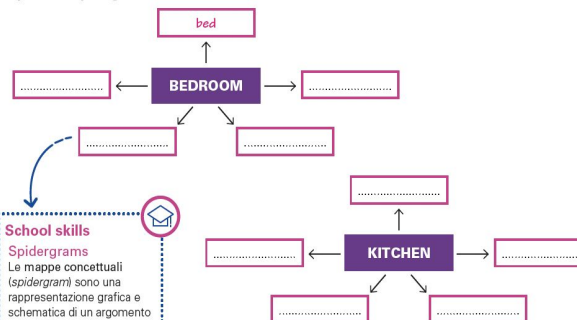
240 two hundred and forty

Think

2 Underline the odd one out.

- 1 picture – carpet – cushion – balcony
- 2 chair – curtains – bedside table – table
- 3 curtains – washing machine – duvet – carpet
- 4 dishwasher – washing machine – chair – microwave oven
- 5 bedside table – dishwasher – pillow – duvet

3 **SPIDERGRAMS** Complete the spidergrams with the names of furniture and objects from exercise 1 and from Unit 4. You can add more boxes and more rooms. Compare with a partner's spidergrams.



School skills

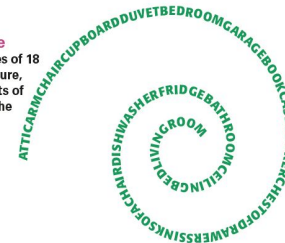
Spidergrams

Le mappe concettuali (spidergrams) sono una rappresentazione grafica e schematica di un argomento o di un'idea. Ti aiutano a memorizzare velocemente il lessico perché le parole sono organizzate secondo un raggruppamento logico.

Game

4 Word snake

Find the names of 18 types of furniture, objects or parts of the house in the word snake.



Idioms

a bed of roses = tutto rose e fiori (una situazione felice e comoda; una vita facile)

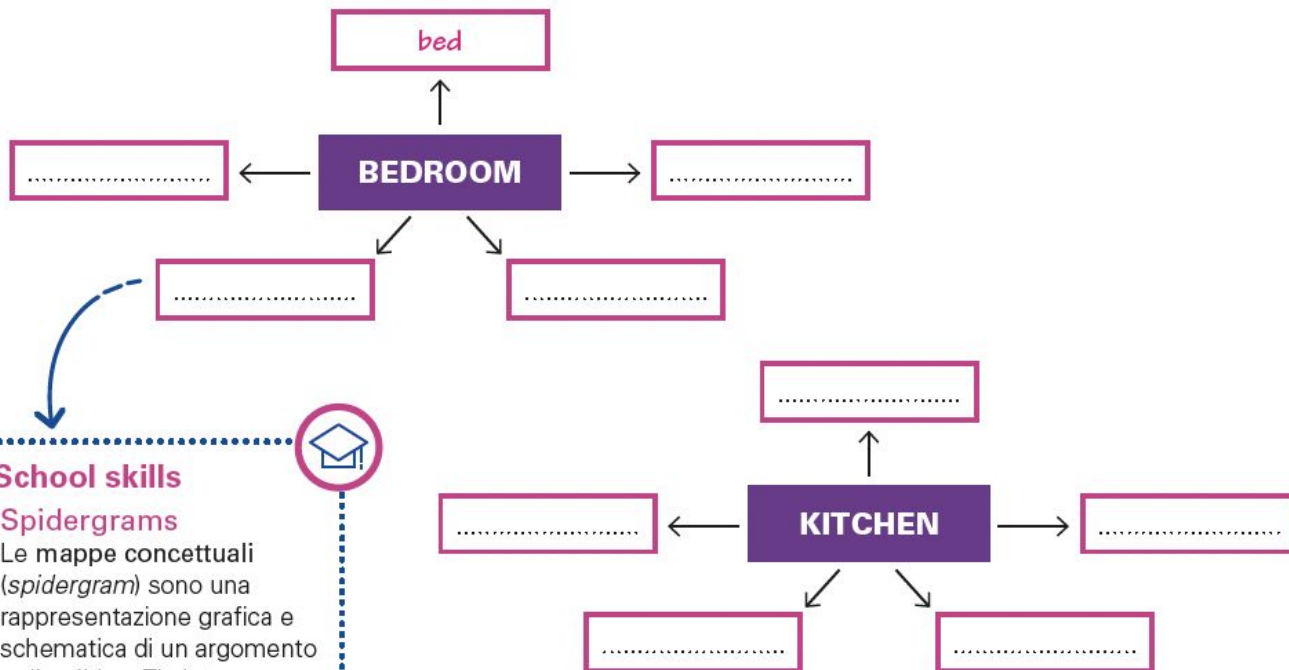


A student's life isn't always a bed of roses!

two hundred and forty-one 241



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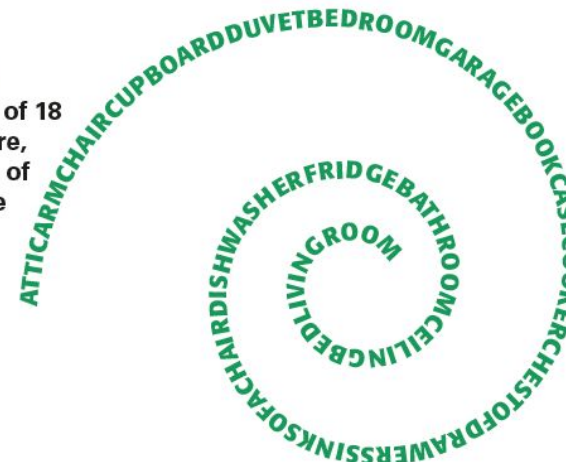
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Vocabulary

Free time and school subjects



FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Usually at home

Outside home



1 message m



5

1 2-40 Com
Then listen,
do sport
read
play a mu

Think

2 In pairs. Put the words from exercise 1 into two groups.

shop = fare acquisti

Activities which are
possible with a phone:

Activities you don't
usually do with a phone:



3 2-41 Match the words to the pictures (1-12).
Then listen, check and repeat.

Geography • English • History • Science • Maths • Art • Music •
D&T (Design and Technology) • PE (Physical Education) • Computing •
Modern languages (French, Spanish...) • RE (Religious Education)



5



7



12

ords from exercise 3.

three... run!'
'smartphone cover.'
...
'teen plus seven?'
...

iet and Nathan and

Subjects	(3)	(4)
Free time	(5)	(6)

Speaking

6 T In pairs. Choose four free-time activities and four school subjects.
Tell your partner when you do them.

A I play video games once a week. What about you?
B I never play video games.



Grammar

A there is / there are: affirmative and negative

There + is / are + sostantivo

There is a chair.

There are stars on the ceiling.

	Affirmative	
	full form	short form
singular	There is...	There's...
plural	There are...	

There + is / are + not + sostantivo

There isn't a computer.

There aren't any posters.

	Negative	
	full form	short form
singular	There is not...	There isn't...
plural	There are not...	There aren't...

There is equivale all'italiano 'c'è' e there are a 'ci sono'.

Quando si elencano più oggetti, si usa
There's se la prima parola è singolare.

There's a bed and two posters in my room.

WORKBOOK p. 174

1 Choose the correct alternative.

There is / There are a TV in the kitchen.

- There is / There are a mirror in the bathroom.
- There is / There are five posters in my bedroom.
- There is / There are twenty-five students in my class.
- There is / There are a car and three bikes in the garage.
- There is / There are a ruler in my pencil case.
- There is / There are three books and a diary in Sam's bag.

2 Rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 in the negative form

There isn't... a TV in the kitchen.

3 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (X) sentences.

- There is... a mirror in the living room. (✓)
- two pillows on the bed. (X)
- a rug in the hall. (X)
- shoes under the bed. (X)
- a lot of boxes in the attic. (✓)
- a clock on the wall. (✓)
- a desk in my room. (X)

B there is / there are: interrogative and short answers

Is / Are + there + sostantivo + ...?

Is there a chair?

Yes, + there + is / are.

Yes, there is.

No, + there + isn't / aren't.

No, there isn't.

	Interrogative	Short answers
singular	Is there + a / an ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
plural	Are there four / any ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

WORKBOOK p. 175

CHECK IT

Complete the rule.

Per ottenere la forma interrogativa, si invertano
..... e is/are.

4 Complete the questions. Then write short answers that are true for you.

Is there... a dishwasher in your kitchen?

No, there isn't.

- a washing machine in your bathroom?
- a chest of drawers in your bedroom?
- two sofas in your living room?
- two beds in your bedroom?
- a bath in your bathroom?
- three bedrooms in your house?



5 Look at the picture and write if these things are or aren't in the room.

(a chair) There's a chair.



- (two beds)
- (a bookcase)
- (two lamps)
- (a computer)
- (two wardrobes)
- (a TV)
- (a school bag)
- (video games)

6 Look at the picture again and write questions and short answers about these things. Then listen and check.

(chair) Is there a chair? - Yes, there is.

- (two posters)
- (a clock)
- (curtains)
- (an armchair)
- (a games console)
- (two mirrors)
- (a rug)
- (two lamps)

Attenzione: there, their, they're si pronunciano in modo identico ma hanno un significato diverso.

There are some books in their school bags.
They're English books.

7 Match the sentences (1-3) to their translations (a-c).

- There are two friends.
 - They are two friends.
 - We are their two friends.
- a Loro sono due amici.
b Noi siamo i loro due amici.
c Ci sono due amici.



4

C some, any

Some e any indicano una quantità non definita. Corrispondono alle espressioni italiane 'alcuni/e', e 'dei / degli / delle'.

	some	any
Affirmative	There are some games.	
Negative		There aren't any games.
Interrogative		Are there any games?

WORKBOOK p. 176

CHECK IT

Complete the rules.

Some si usa nelle frasi

Any si usa nelle frasi e

8 Complete the sentences or questions with some or any. Then listen and check.

There are ..some.. chairs in the room.

- There aren't books in his school bag.
- Have you got good video games?
- I've got pens in my pencil case.
- There are books in the bookcase.
- He hasn't got cousins.
- Are there scooters in front of the school?

9 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (X) sentences or questions (?) with the words given. Use the correct form of there are and some or any.

new teachers at our school (✓)

There are some new teachers at our school.

- posters on the wall (X)
- computers in the classroom (?)
- rude students in your class (?)
- children in the park (✓)
- good films on TV (X)
- interesting books in the bookcase (?)
- people in the school today (X)
- noisy boys and girls outside my house (✓)

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Grammar



A *there is / there are:* affirmative and negative

There + *is / are* + sostantivo

There is a chair.

There are stars on the ceiling.

Affirmative		
	full form	short form
singular	There is...	There's...
plural	There are...	

There + *is / are* + *not* + sostantivo

There isn't a computer.

There aren't any posters.

Negative		
	full form	short form
singular	There is not...	There isn't...
plural	There are not...	There aren't...

There is equivale all'italiano 'c'è' e *there are* a 'ci sono'.

Quando si elencano più oggetti, si usa
There's se la prima parola è singolare.

There's a bed and two posters in my room.



WORKBOOK p. 174

CHECK IT

Complete the rule.

Per ottenere la forma interrogativa, si invertono
..... e *is/are*.



there is, there are



FORMA NEGATIVA

there isn't/there aren't → si usano per dire che qualcosa non c'è

There isn't a library in our town.

Non c'è una biblioteca nella nostra città.

There aren't two fountains in the garden.

Non ci sono due fontane nel giardino.



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4

Grammar

A *there is / there are:*
affirmative and negative

Affirmative

There + is / 's / are + sostantivo

There's a chair.

There are three pictures.

	Forma affermativa
singolare	There's a bed.
plurale	There are two chairs.

• Si usa *there is / there are* per dire se qualcosa c'è o esiste.

• *There is / There's = c'è*
Si usa davanti a un nome singolare preceduto dall'articolo *a / an*:

There is / There's a desk in my room.

There is / There's an armchair.

• *There are = ci sono*
Si usa davanti a nomi plurali e non si può contrarre:

There are stars on the ceiling.

Può essere seguito da:

– un numero: *There are three posters.*

– *some*: *There are some posters.*

• In una frase che contiene degli elenchi si usa *There is / There's* se il primo nome è singolare, si usa invece *there are* se è plurale:

There's a bed and four posters.

There are two posters and a bed.

Negative

There + is / are + not (n't) + sostantivo

There isn't a chair.

There aren't three pictures.

	Forma negativa
singolare	There is not / There isn't a bed.
plurale	There are not / There aren't two chairs.

• Alla forma negativa si aggiunge *not* dopo il verbo *is* o *are*.

• La forma contratta diventa:

is not = isn't *are not = aren't*

1 Completa con *There is / There are*.

There are two beds in my bedroom.

1 a bookcase in the living room.

2 a sofa and two armchairs.

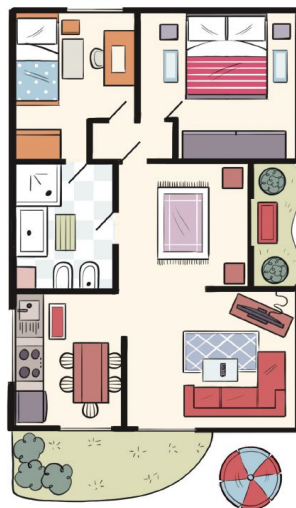
3 curtains in my bedroom.

4 a bath in the bathroom.

5 pictures in the classroom.

6 25 people in my class.

2 Osserva la piantina. Poi completa le frasi con *there is / there are* o *there isn't / there aren't*.



...*There is*... a table in the kitchen.

1 In my flat two bedrooms and one bathroom.

2 a living room.

3 a balcony.

4 a small kitchen.

5 windows in the bathroom.

6 a big sofa.

4

4 Abbina le domande (1-6) con le risposte (a-f).

- 1 ☒ Is there a bedroom in Ben's flat?
- 2 ☐ Are there any books in your school bag?
- 3 ☐ Is there a duvet on your bed?
- 4 ☐ Are there any headphones in your room?
- 5 ☐ Are there posters on the wall?
- 6 ☐ Is there a mirror in the bathroom?

a Yes, there is. It's blue.

b No, there isn't. There's only one room.

c Yes, there are. They're on the table.

d No, there aren't.

e Yes, there is. It's big.

f No, there aren't.

5 Completa le domande e scrivi le risposte brevi alla forma affermativa (✓) o negativa (x). Segui i suggerimenti dati.

...*Is there*... a carpet? (✓)

...*Yes, there is*...

...*Are there*... books on the table? (x)

...*No, there aren't*...

1 pink headphones? (x)

2 any posters? (✓)

3 a dishwasher? (x)

4 a dog? (✓)

5 four pillows on the bed? (x)

6 a mirror? (x)



one hundred and seventy-five 175



6 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

Jo and Zac live here. flat's on the first floor.

a There **b Their** c They're

1 in my class this year.

a There **b Their** c They're

2 dog's in the garden.

a There **b Their** c They're

3 They aren't at home now, on holiday.

a there **b their** c they're

4 Are any messages from Zac and Jo?

a there **b their** c they're

10 Osserva ancora l'immagine dell'esercizio 9. Completa il dialogo e la domanda finale. Poi ascolta e controlla.

Sam Oh, no! I'm late. Where's my pencil case?

Mum It's (0) ...In... your school bag.

Sam Right. But where's my school bag?

Mum It's (1) the chair.

Sam And my keys?

Mum They're (2) the sink.

Sam Ah, yes. Now where's my phone?

Mum It's (3) the table!

Sam OK. I'm ready now. Oh, no, where are my headphones?

Mum I don't know! You're late!

Where are Sam's headphones?

They're (4)

Workbook, Unit 4, Grammar, exercise 6

Share

Get shareable link

Share in a virtual classroom

WORKBOOK, UNIT 4, GRAMMAR, EXERCISE 6

Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

1. Jo and Zac live here. flat's on the first floor.

A ☐ There B ☒ Their C ☐ They're

2. in my class this year.

A ☐ There B ☐ Their C ☐ They're

3. dog's in the garden.

A ☐ There B ☐ Their C ☐ They're

4. They aren't at home now, on holiday.

A ☐ there B ☐ their C ☐ they're

5. Are any messages from Zac and Jo?

A ☐ there B ☐ their C ☐ they're

✓ Conferma

✉ Vedi le soluzioni

➡ Soluzioni a step

Share with your students

Where would you like to share?



BSMART CLASSROOM



GOOGLE CLASSROOM



SUMMING UP

- 11 2-11 Read Jay's message and choose the correct alternative. Then listen and check.

Hi! I'm (0) *in / at* home today. My house is (1) *in / on* the city centre. (2) *There are / There's* a garden and five rooms. (3) *There are / There's* two bedrooms. My brother and I are in a room together. We've got (4) *some / any* posters (5) *at / on* the walls of *Star Wars* and our favourite bands, but there aren't (6) *some / any* photographs - (7) *they're / there are* all on our phones! (8) *There's / There isn't* a games console because it's (9) *next to / in* the living room (10) *under / on* the TV. Is your house nice? How many rooms (11) *are there / there are*? (12) *There is / Is there* a garden?

- 12 Translate the mini-dialogues into English.

- 1 A Avete una casa grande?
B Sì. Ci sono due bagni al piano di sopra.
- 2 A C'è una libreria nel salotto?
B Sì, ma non ci sono libri!
- 3 A Ho una nuova casa.
B È grande?
A No. È piccola, ma c'è un grande giardino.
- 4 A Dov'è la lavastoviglie?
B È sotto il lavello.
- 5 A Che cosa c'è nella tua camera?
B Ci sono un armadio, una sedia e un letto.
- 6 A Ci sono dei poster alle pareti in camera tua?
B Sì. Ci sono dei poster di Ariana Grande.

4

SUMMING UP

- 11 Completa le domande per le risposte.

- A *Are there any posters*... in your bedroom?
B Posters? Yes, there are.
- 1 A in your bedroom?
B No, there isn't a TV. But there's a computer.
 - 2 A on your sister's phone?
B Good games? No, there aren't. They're all really boring.
 - 3 A at your school?
B Young teachers? Yes, there are.
 - 4 A please?
The bathroom is next to the stairs.
 - 5 A?
B Your phone? It's on your desk.
 - 6 A in your classroom?
B A computer? Yes, there's one.

- 12 Completa con l'alternativa corretta. Poi ascolta e controlla.

We're (0) *in* the new flat. It's awesome. My room isn't very big but I really like it. My bed is (1) the window, it's really comfortable. (2) aren't any curtains - I don't like curtains. My desk is (3) the bed. (4) a chest of drawers - my clothes are all (5) the wardrobe. There aren't (6) posters on the walls but there are (7) photos of all of my friends (there's a really good one of you!) and (8) a big mirror.

Here's a photo. Send me a picture of your room.

Love,
Mia

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 0 a on | b in | c from |
| 1 a under | b behind | c in |
| 2 a They | b There | c Their |
| 3 a on | b between | c next to |
| 4 a It is | b There isn't | c They are |
| 5 a in | b on | c at |
| 6 a some | b any | c a |
| 7 a any | b some | c the |
| 8 a it's | b there's | c there are |

EXTRA GRAMMAR PRACTICE pp. 252-253



Extra Grammar Practice

have got

- 1 **U3** Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa estesa di **have got**.
Paul has got a sister.
- They a little dog.
 - Jenny an uncle in the USA.
 - We new headphones.
 - I eight cousins.
 - You rude friends!
 - Our school a gym.
 - Mark and Harry a rabbit.
 - Katy and I a new Maths teacher.
- 2 **U3** Riscrivi le frasi dell'esercizio 1 alla forma negativa contratta.
Paul hasn't got a sister.
- 3 **U3** Volgi le frasi alla forma interrogativa di **have got**.
Gina's got a dog. Has Gina got a dog?
- Molly's got a Chinese friend.
 - Steve's grandma has got a dog.
 - We've got a new goldfish.
 - Our teacher's got a baby.
 - France has got a president.
- 4 **U3** Riordina le parole per formare domande con **have got**. Poi scrivi risposte brevi.
- car / your / that / got / parents / noisy / have (✓)
A Have your parents got that noisy car?
B Yes, they have.
- a / Maisie / got / dog / has (X)
 - got / have / a / relatives / cottage / your (✓)
 - you / umbrella / got / an / have (X)
 - your / a / has / got / gym / school / new (✓)
 - we / teacher / have / a / Music / got (X)
 - name / your / got / has / rabbit / a (✓)



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Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

- 5 **U3** Completa i dialoghi scegliendo l'alternativa corretta. Leggi i suggerimenti fra parentesi.
- 1
Josh (0) Those / These are my pets (vicino): Ham, my Hamster, and (1) this / that is my goldfish, Splashy! (lontano)
- Alex** Is (2) this / that big dog yours too? (vicino)
Josh No, it's the neighbour's! Scruffy is big, but he's friendly.
- 2
Amey (3) This / That is our bedroom. (vicino)
Dan Cool! Is (4) that / this your bed? (lontano)
Amey Yes, it's new.
Dan Are (5) those / these all your clothes? (lontano)
Amey Yes, they are. I know. It's a mess!

Plural nouns (2)

- 6 **U3** Scegli l'alternativa corretta.
- Those two man / men are my dad and uncle Tom.
- Mary's child / children are at school.
 - This woman / women is our Maths teacher.
 - I've got three grey mouses / mice and a brown hamster / hamsters.
 - My brother's got very long foots / feet and hand / hands.
 - These goldfish / goldfishes are cool.
 - That person / people is my grandad.

Possessive 's

- 7 **U3** Riscrivi le frasi usando 's e le parole tra parentesi.
- This is Jack's email. (Jack)
- school is big. (David and Katie)
 - That is dog. (my aunt)
 - Write the names, please. (children)
 - These are photos. (my friends)
 - car's very fast. (Mum and Dad)

there is / there are

- 8 **U4** Completa con **there is** o **there are**.
In my house there are three bedrooms.
- a kitchen.
 - two bathrooms.
 - a small garden.
 - three floors.
- 9 **U4** Volgi alla forma negativa le frasi dell'esercizio 8.
There aren't any bedrooms.
- 10 **U4** Completa le domande e le risposte brevi con la forma corretta di **there is** / **there are**.
- A** Is there a dishwasher in your flat?
B No, there isn't.
- A** a mirror in your bedroom?
B No,
A pens in your pencil case?
B Yes,
A cool apps on your smartphone?
B No,
A Videos on your dad's tablet?
B No,

some, any

- 11 **U4** Completa le frasi con **some** o **any**.
Have you got any videogames here?
- There aren't pictures in this book.
 - I haven't got brothers or sisters.
 - We've got relatives in the UK.
 - There are snacks in the fridge.
 - Molly's got interesting DVDs.
 - Are there people in the classroom now?
 - We've got good friends.
 - In my bedroom there are posters.

Prepositions of place

- 12 **U4** Scegli l'alternativa corretta.
- Our friends aren't here. They're at / in school.
- The child is on / between his dad and his mum.
 - Your schoolbag is under / in the desk.
 - The dog's behind / on the door.
 - Sit under / next to me, please.
 - My parents are in / at Wales.
 - The teacher's behind / in front of the whiteboard.

3-4

SUMMING UP

- 13 Conosci l'attrice Elle Fanning?
Completa con le parole corrette.



Elle (0) 's first name is really Mary: Elle is her middle name.

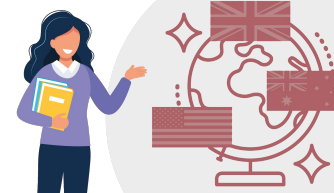
- ▶ (1) Elle (2) any brothers? No, she (3) , but she (4) got one sister, Dakota Fanning.
- ▶ When is Elle (5) birthday? It's on the 9th April.
- ▶ What about Dakota Fanning? Who is her favourite actor? (6) name is Morgan Freeman.
- ▶ (7) Elle and Dakota (8) any pets? Yes, they (9) They (10) got a horse and a goldfish.

- 14 Mark si trova a casa di suo cugino, Luke. Sta parlando su Skype con un amico, Charlie. Completa la conversazione con le parole date.

in • there are • there's (x2) • this • 've got • there aren't • behind • that

- Mark** Hi Charlie! (0) This is my cousin, Luke.
- Charlie** Hi! Is (1) your guitar (2) the door, Mark?
- Mark** No, it isn't. It's Luke's. (3) also a piano downstairs.
- Luke** It's my mum's.
- Charlie** Right. Wow, you (4) a TV in your room!
- Mark** No, it's a computer! (5) any TVs in this house.
- Luke** But (6) four computers!
- Mark** And (7) a great games console (8) Luke's room!
- Charlie** Cool!

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Grammar in Songs 4

there is / there are

THEN THERE'S YOU

Charlie Puth

Charlie Puth è un cantautore e produttore discografico americano. I suoi più grandi successi includono *One Call Away*, *Marvin Gaye* e *We Don't Talk Anymore*. Puth è nato nel 1991 in New Jersey. Ha iniziato a studiare jazz all'età di dieci anni. Dopo la scuola, si è laureato in produzione e ingegneria del suono. *Then there's you* è una canzone dal suo primo album *Nine Track Mind*. Anche le cantanti americane Selena Gomez e Meghan Trainor compaiono in questo album.

Look at the language!

La ripetizione di frasi avviene spesso in molte canzoni, qui ad esempio viene ripetuta la frase *There's beautiful and then there's you* diverse volte. La ripetizione rende la canzone più facile da afferrare, capire e ricordare.

13 Choose the correct alternative.

There's beautiful and then there's you
There's beautiful and then there's you
Did you know¹ (1) *you're* / *it's* beautiful, baby?
There's beautiful and then there's you
I know (2) *there are* / *there is* beautiful and then there's you
There's beautiful and then (3) *there are* / *there's* you

Glossary

¹ Did you know...?:
lo sapevi...?

14 Now find the song online. Listen to the whole song and check your answers to exercise 13.

15 Read the information about Charlie Puth and listen to the song again. Complete the sentences with the words given. There are two extra words.

boy • singers • pop • singer • girl • rock

- Charlie Puth isn't only a
- There are other on Charlie's first album.
- Then there's you* is a song.
- The song is about a beautiful

seventy-three 73

Look at the language!

La ripetizione di frasi avviene spesso in molte canzoni, qui ad esempio viene ripetuta la frase *There's beautiful and then there's you* diverse volte. La ripetizione rende la canzone più facile da afferrare, capire e ricordare.

Glossary

¹ Did you know...?:
lo sapevi...?



Oral Competences • Functions

Describing your home



Ricordi come si concludeva il dialogo di p. 66?
Che cosa ha detto Eddie di Ryan?

Real English
flat: appartamento
but that's OK: ma va bene così
bunk beds: letti a castello

1 2-12 Watch and listen to the video. What's Ryan's bedroom like?

- Aila** Have you got a house or a flat, Ryan?
Ryan We've got a house.
Aila How many rooms are there?
Ryan There are seven: a hall, a kitchen, a living room, two bedrooms and two bathrooms. It's a bit small.
Aila That isn't small! Is there a garden?
Ryan Yes, there is.
Aila Have you got your own room?
Ryan No, I haven't. I'm in a room with my brother Alex, but that's OK.
Aila What's your room like?
Ryan It's green and there are bunk beds. There's also a wardrobe and a desk next to the window, but there isn't a TV.
Aila Is it tidy?
Ryan Of course it is!

2 2-13 Listen again and repeat.

3 Read the dialogue again. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- Is Ryan's home a flat?
- Are there three bedrooms?
- Has his home got a garden?
- Have Ryan and Alex got their own rooms?
- Is there a desk in Ryan's bedroom?

KEY LANGUAGE

ASK	ANSWER
What's your (house / flat / room) like?	It's (big / small / old / new / tidy / messy).
How many ... are there?	There are ...
Is there a ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Has your house got a ...?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
Is your room (big / nice)?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
Have you got (your own room / a big house)?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

4 2-14 Complete the dialogue with questions from the dialogue in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

- (1) ?
We've got a flat.
(2) ?
There are six.
(3) ?
Yes, there is.
(4) ?
Yes, I have.
(5) ?
It's yellow and there's a TV.
(6) ?
No, it isn't.

5 **Speaking** In pairs. Ask and answer about the homes below. Then ask and answer about your own houses. Use the KEY LANGUAGE box to help you.

Student A

flat • four rooms • balcony •
in room with brother / sister
• white • bunk beds • a mess

Student B

house • five rooms • garden •
own room • blue • desk • tidy

- A *Have you got a house or a flat?*
B *We've got a house.*

6 **FAST FINISHERS** Write a short description of your partner's house. Use his/her answers from exercise 5.

WORKBOOK p. 178 PRONUNCIATION p. 218

KEY LANGUAGE

ASK	ANSWER
What's your (house / flat / room) like?	It's (big / small / old / new / tidy / messy).
How many ... are there?	There are ...
Is there a ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Has your house got a ...?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
Is your room (big / nice)?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
Have you got (your own room / a big house)?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

Oral Competences Functions

1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

Have you got a garden?

- a ☐ No, there isn't.
b ☒ Yes, I have.
c ☐ They're cool.

1 Have you got a house or a flat?

- a ☐ There are two.
b ☐ There's a garden.
c ☐ We've got a house.

2 How many rooms are there?

- a ☐ There are five.
b ☐ They're nice.
c ☐ They're upstairs.

3 What colour's your room?

- a ☐ It's noisy.
b ☐ It's blue.
c ☐ It's cold.

4 Have you got your own room?

- a ☐ Yes, it is.
b ☐ No, I'm with my sister.
c ☐ It's a bit small.

5 What's it like?

- a ☐ Yes, it is.
b ☐ It's nice.
c ☐ It's upstairs.

2 3-31 **ES K** Completa con le domande date. Poi ascolta e controlla.

- Have you got a games console
- ~~Have you got a flat or a house~~
- Have you got your own room
- How many rooms are there
- What colour is your room

A *Have you got a flat or a house...* ?

B A flat.

1 A ?

B Five. A kitchen, a living room, two bedrooms and a bathroom.

2 A ?

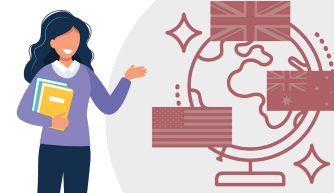
B Yes, I have. I haven't got any brothers or sisters.

3 A ?

B It's white. But my duvet is green and the curtains are yellow.

4 A ?

B Yes, I have. And I've got some great new games.



Towards INVALSI 1

Reading: Multiple matching

7 Abbinare i documenti (A-E) ai nomi (1-5).

- 1 ☐ a passport
- 2 ☐ a bus pass
- 3 ☐ a school identity card
- 4 ☐ a library card
- 5 ☐ a gym card

A Horsham High School



Name: Carla
Surname: Lane
School: Horsham High School, Bristol
Year of registration: 2021-2022
Class: 7A

B UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



Surname: Henderson
Given names: James Richard
Nationality: British citizen
Date of birth: 10 July 2010
Sex: M
Place of birth: Liverpool
Date of issue: 26 Oct 2021
Date of expiry: 26 Oct 2031

C WEST YORKSHIRE BUSES



Student bus pass
Name: Alicia Pastor
Nationality: Spanish
Profession: Student
Age: 14

D Active Health Sports Club



Membership card, Junior member
Member Number: 9876
Name: Nick Johnston
Address: 15 Baird Road, Chester
Age: 14

E Thornion Local Library



Membership Card
Library membership number: RM42218C
Surname: Morrison
Name: Rebecca
Date of birth: 11.06.2006
Address: 27 Riverside Park, Newport

8 **INVALSI** Adesso abbinare ogni documento (A-E) ad una frase.

- 0 This is for a student from Spain. ☒
- 1 This is for a boy. His surname is Henderson. ☐
- 2 This is for a school in Bristol. ☐
- 3 This is for a girl with a birthday in June. ☐
- 4 This is for a boy from Chester. ☐

Towards INVALSI 2

Listening: Short answer questions

7 Osserva la foto e leggi le frasi (1-3). Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 The girls are *probably* / *probably aren't* friends.
- 2 They are at *the bus stop* / *school*.
- 3 The girls are at *two different schools* / *the same school*.



8 **1-64 INVALSI** Ascolta due ragazze che parlano della scuola. Rispondi alle domande. Usa un massimo di 4 parole.

- 0 What school is Greta at this year?
Northland High School
- 1 What class is she in?
.....
- 2 What is Linda's surname?
.....
- 3 What is Linda like?
.....
- 4 What are the kids in Greta's class like?
.....
- 5 Who is Greta's favourite teacher?
.....
- 6 Why is she Greta's favourite?
.....

9 **1-64** Riascolta e controlla.

forty-five 45

Towards INVALSI 3

Reading: True / False / Not given

7 Complete the words for pets.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 ☐ d_g | 5 ☐ h_a_s_e_r |
| 2 ☐ c_a_ | 6 ☐ l_r_l_e_s_ |
| 3 ☐ r_a_i_t_ | 7 ☐ g_l_l_e_h |
| 4 ☐ g_u_f_f_p_g | 8 ☐ m_u_s_e |

8 Read the text about Sam's cousins quickly. Tick (✓) the pets he mentions from exercise 7.

9 **INVALSI** Read Sam's text again. Are sentences (1-7) true, false or not given?

I've got three cousins in Adelaide, Australia. Their names are Jack, Rosie and Harry. Their mum is my aunt Helen, my dad's sister. This photo is of Harry. Harry is 12, like me, and he's my favourite cousin. My aunt's house has got a big garden with space for animals. Harry and his brother and sister have got loads of pets. They've got a dog, Charlie, three cats, a tortoise and two guinea pigs! I haven't got loads of pets, but I've got a goldfish in my room. His name's Nemo.



	True	False	Not given
0 Sam's cousins are Australian.	☒	☐	☐
1 Rosie is Harry's sister.	☐	☐	☐
2 Sam's mum's name is Helen.	☐	☐	☐
3 Sam is 12.	☐	☐	☐
4 Harry's dog is old.	☐	☐	☐
5 Charlie is Harry's tortoise.	☐	☐	☐
6 Sam hasn't got a pet.	☐	☐	☐
7 Nemo is a goldfish.	☐	☐	☐

sixty-three 63

Towards INVALSI 4

Listening: Multiple choice

7 In pairs. Look at the pictures in exercise 8. Take turns to say the name of each object. Use a dictionary if you need help.

8 **2-15 INVALSI** Listen to Liam and Emma talking about Liam's room. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d) for questions (1-3).

0 Which furniture in the room is yellow?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a ☐ | b ☒ |
| c ☐ | d ☐ |

1 Where is the lamp?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a ☐ | b ☐ |
| c ☐ | d ☐ |

2 What is on the desk?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a ☐ | b ☐ |
| c ☐ | d ☐ |

3 Where is the television?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a ☐ | b ☐ |
| c ☐ | d ☐ |

9 **2-15** Listen again and check your answers.

seventy-five 75





11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
GLOBAL GOALS

Competences & Citizenship

Tiny Houses small solutions for a big problem

What is a Tiny House?
The Tiny House idea is a solution to help people build¹ a home when they haven't got a lot of money. It's a very small house made of sustainable materials. Some houses are on wheels² and they are mobile.

Why is tiny good?
Lots of tiny things are cute (baby cats, dogs, rabbits), but a Tiny House isn't only cute and lovely to look at. Its shape³ and dimensions are the result of a lot of research. The challenge⁴ for architects of Tiny Houses is to design a small eco-home which is light⁵, airy⁶, practical and has got character.
The materials in the houses are from sustainable resources. They are very cheap to construct because they're compact. In Edinburgh, Scotland, Tiny Houses are one solution for the city's homeless people⁷.

Reading
1 Look at the photos and title of the text. What is unusual about these houses?
2 **[2-16] [INVALE]** Read and listen to the text. Then read the sentences and write T (true), F (false) or NG (not given).
1 Tiny Houses are expensive. ☐ 4 There isn't a lot of light in Tiny Houses. ☐
2 They are nice to look at. ☐ 5 There's one room upstairs in Jenny's house. ☐
3 Some types of Tiny House are mobile. ☐ 6 Jenny has got a lot of possessions. ☐
3 Read the text again. Find a cognate for each word.
1 sostenibili 3 risultato 5 compatto
2 le dimensioni 4 le risorse 6 gli essenziali

Listening
4 **[2-17]** Listen to Becky and Kieran talking about their eco-homes. Match each person to a photo (A or B).
☐ Becky ☐ Kieran

A a container
B a canal boat

76 seventy-six

4
educazione civica

What's life like in a Tiny House?

Jenny Main has got a Tiny House in the Highlands of Scotland. She says, 'My house is just 18 m² but it's really practical. It's got everything: a kitchen, a bathroom, a living room and a bedroom. In a tiny home there isn't space for a lot of personal possessions, just the essentials, but my life is easy with just a few things in it.'

Glossary
1 build: costruire
2 wheels: ruote
3 shape: forma
4 challenge: sfida
5 light: luminosa
6 airy: arioso
7 homeless people: i senzatetto

5 **[2-17] [K]** Listen again and choose the correct answer: a, b or c.
1 Kieran's house is
a near his school. b on a canal. c in a garden.
2 In his house there are
a two rooms. b four rooms. c five rooms.
3 On the roof, there is a
a bath. b garden. c shower.
4 Docklands is
a an area in London. b a flat. c a container.
5 In Container City the flats are
a very expensive. b cheap buses. c old shipping containers.
6 Becky's flat
a has got lots rooms. b is near the river. c isn't in London.

Speaking
6 **[K] [T]** In pairs. Answer the questions. Use the **Useful language** to help you.
1 Which is your favourite home on page 76? Why?
2 Which home is more eco-friendly?
3 Describe your perfect home.

Useful language
My perfect home is ...
It's in ..., It's ...,
It's got ...,
There is / are ...

Writing
7 Read Tom's message and choose the correct alternative.
Hi! My house is in a (1) *city / village* so it's very quiet. There are six people in my family so our house is quite (2) *big / small*. There's a garden and a (3) *garage / floor*. Downstairs there's a kitchen, (4) *an attic / a living room*, a study and a toilet. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and two (5) *bathrooms / halls*, so there's a lot of space. I haven't got a TV in my bedroom, but I've got a (6) *desk / cooker* and a computer.
What's your house like?

8 **[ES] [K]** Reply to Tom. Write 25-35 words. Use *and*, *but* and *so*. Tell Tom:
• where your house is. • what there is in your bedroom.
• how many rooms there are. • what you like about it.

Focus on writing
Trova e sottolinea le parole *and*, *but* e *so* nel messaggio di Tom. Quale si usa per:
• esprimere la conseguenza?
• aggiungere informazioni?
• contrastare?

77 seventy-seven



Competences & Culture

Life in a can

My name's Emmy and I'm from Brighton. I've got a brother, Tim, but at the moment there's just me and my mum and dad at home. My brother is a student. He's in Amsterdam. There are a lot of students in Amsterdam and flats in the city centre are expensive. It's really difficult to find a room in Amsterdam. But it isn't a problem for Tim – his home is a red container! There's only one long room in the container. Tim's got his own bathroom with a toilet and a shower. The kitchen area is in front of the bathroom. The living area is behind the bathroom. There's even a balcony. There isn't a lot of space but Tim hasn't got a lot of stuff. He's got a sofa bed and a table and his computer. Tim's container is great for one person. It's warm in winter and it's quiet. It's cheap too. It's in a place called Wenckehof. There are 1,000 container flats in Wenckehof and a lot of students live there. Tim's got a lot of new friends. His best friend is Moroccan. His name's Youssef. Tim's room at home is empty now. Home is a bit quiet without him.

Glossary

- ¹ just: soltanto ⁴ cheap: a buon mercato
² even: addirittura ⁵ empty: vuota
³ warm: caldo ⁶ without: senza

Listening

2 **3-33** Emmy e Tim sono al telefono. Ascolta la conversazione e leggi le frasi. Scrivi T (vero) o F (falso).

- Tim's at home. ☐ F
1 Youssef's flat is next to Tim's flat. ☐ ☐
2 There's a TV in Youssef's flat. ☐ ☐
3 Youssef's got some games. ☐ ☐
4 Emmy's in her living room. ☐ ☐
5 There's a party at Emmy's house. ☐ ☐

Writing

3 Immagina la casa in cui vorresti vivere. Rispondi alle domande seguenti e usa le tue risposte per scrivere una breve descrizione (25-30 parole).

- Where is it? • What furniture is there?
- How many rooms are there? • What's it like?

My imaginary house is ...

one hundred and seventy-nine 179



4 Classic Culture

Houses in the UK

There are lots of different types of houses in the UK. About 29% are terraced houses. These are rows¹ of houses joined² together. 42% are detached or semi-detached houses. A semi-detached house is joined to one other house, but a detached house is an individual house. 29% are bungalows or flats. Bungalows have got only one floor³ and there aren't any stairs. A typical British house has got two floors and stairs. Downstairs, there is the kitchen and the living room. The washing machine is usually in the kitchen because it is next to the garden. There is also a kettle⁴ for boiling⁵ water to make tea and coffee. Upstairs, there are two or three bedrooms and the bathroom. There is often a bath and a shower in the bathroom, but there isn't a bidet! It isn't hot in the UK so houses haven't got shutters⁶ on the windows. Some flats have got balconies. There is usually a garden behind the houses, even in the cities – and sometimes one in front too. British people love their gardens!

Culture flash

La casa più piccola del Regno Unito si trova nel villaggio di Conwy in Galles. Questa casa risale al XVI secolo, ha due stanze e una superficie di 1,8 metri di larghezza per 3 metri di profondità e solo 3 metri di altezza!

A

Glossary

- ¹ rows: file
² joined: uniti, congiunti
³ floor: piano
⁴ kettle: bollitore
⁵ boiling: bollire
⁶ shutters: serrande, persiane

1 **4-16** Watch, or read and listen to the text. Match the types of houses (1-2) to the photos (A-B). Which house do you like?

- 1 ☐ semi-detached house
2 ☐ terraced house

2 Read the sentences and write T (true) or F (false). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 42% of British houses are detached houses. ☐ 4 There is a bidet in the bathroom. ☐
2 Bungalows have got stairs. ☐ 5 There are shutters on the windows. ☐
3 The washing machine is usually in the kitchen. ☐ 6 British houses have usually got a garden. ☐

ACROSS CULTURES 21ST-CENTURY COMPETENCES ES

3 In pairs. Prepare a poster or an oral presentation about the similarities and differences between British and Italian houses. Think about:

- the different types of houses in the UK and Italy
- what there is / there isn't in the kitchen, in the bathroom, etc.

222 two hundred and twenty-two





UNIT 2 Cities

Capital cities

See maps, pages 68-71

The Anglosphere capital cities are London (UK), Washington (USA), Ottawa (Canada), Canberra (Australia) and Wellington (New Zealand).

5 London is the capital city of England and the UK. It is a very important global city. Over 8 million people, of diverse cultures and over 300 languages live in London! With its rich history, this makes London a fascinating, multicultural city.

10 Washington D.C. is the capital of the USA. It is **named after** George Washington, the first President of the United States. The capital has a population of over 700,000 people. There are lots of national monuments, museums, foreign **embassies** and international organisations in Washington and the US president lives here too, in the White House.

15 Ottawa is the capital of Canada. The name Ottawa **means** 'to trade' in the Algonquian language.

The Algonquian are native American people.

20 Ottawa has a population of 1.3 million. It's a great place to live because the quality of life is good and there is lots of work.

Australia's capital, Canberra, is on beautiful Lake Burley in the south east of the country. It's got a great climate: temperatures in December are about 26 degrees and in July about zero degrees.

25 The Australian Government is here, so there are lots of important **buildings**. In summer, you can ski in the Australian Alps just two hours away.

30 Finally, Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. It is small, with a population of about half a million. It's the centre of culture, finance and also the country's film and special effects industry. They say Wellington has **more** bars and restaurants per person **than** New York! It's a great place to live.

STATS FACTS

The Anglosphere's most livable cities:

- 1 Melbourne, Australia
- 2 Calgary, Canada
- 3 Sydney, Australia

1 Warm up. Quali città dei paesi anglofoni conosci? Perché sono famose?

2 Watch, listen and read. Rispondi alle domande.

- 1 What makes London a fascinating city?
- 2 Why is George Washington famous?
- 3 What is the White House?
- 4 What does Ottawa mean?
- 5 Why is Ottawa a good place to live and work?
- 6 Where is Canberra?
- 7 What sport can you do near Canberra in summer?
- 8 What are there a lot of in Wellington?

3 Think In quale delle città di cui hai letto in questo testo vorresti vivere? Perché?

USEFUL LANGUAGE

...is/are there is/are
...is an example of
You can see...
...is in...
...is an interesting fact...

GLOSSARY

*is named after: prende il nome da
*embassies: ambasciate
*means: significa
*trade: commerciare
*buildings: edifici
*more [...] than: più [...] che

FIND OUT

4 In piccoli gruppi, fate una ricerca su uno dei seguenti argomenti:

- Global cities
- The Algonquian
- The White House
- Lake Burley, Canberra

5 Preparate una breve presentazione orale per la classe. Usate le espressioni del riquadro **Useful language**.

Tip Pensate ad almeno due domande a cui rispondere nella vostra presentazione.
What is a global city? What is an example of a global city?

VIDEO

Tower Bridge, London

Street market, London

Washington

Ottawa

Canberra

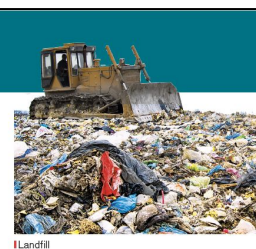
Wellington





Educazione ambientale

Waste¹ separation



Landfill

Why is this important?

Separating waste into different materials is important because it helps the planet. It reduces **pollution**² and makes recycling simple because it reduces the waste that goes into **landfill**³: waste can take hundreds and sometimes thousands of years to decompose.

When we recycle waste, we also use **fewer**⁴ natural resources like water. For example, to produce 1 **tonne**⁵ of paper we need 15 trees, 440,000 litres of water and 76 Mw⁶ of electricity. But to produce 1 tonne of recycled paper we need 0 trees, 1800 litres of water and 2.7 Mw of electricity!

How do we separate our waste?

We separate waste into different groups, according to the material:

Organic includes food, grass and tea bags. **Paper** includes newspapers, magazines, and cereal packets.

Plastic includes plastic bottles and containers, plastic plates and cups.

Glass includes bottles, **jars**⁷ and containers made of glass.

General waste are things we can't recycle, for example **broken toys**⁸, chewing gum, and face masks.

Remember it's important to wash bottles, jars and containers before you put them in the waste bins.

Waste bins



8

What happens next?

Glass, metal and paper are recycled and organic waste becomes compost. Machines automatically separate the plastic waste into different types of plastic. At the end of this process, the plastic is recycled into new products like bottles and containers.

1 Warm up. Dove si buttano i seguenti oggetti (a-h)? Abbinali ai bidoni corrispondenti (1-5). Un oggetto non va nei bidoni dati e si deve portare in un punto di raccolta speciale. Quale?



Recycling clothes

What can't you recycle?

Dangerous waste like **paint**⁹, batteries, and **glue**¹⁰ isn't recyclable. Don't put these in the general waste, take them to a special collection point where people can dispose of them safely.

Glossary

¹waste: rifiuti
²pollution: inquinamento
³landfill: discarica
⁴fewer: meno

⁵tonne: tonnellata
⁶Mw: megawatt (unità di misura della potenza)
⁷jars: barattoli

⁸broken toys: giocattoli rotti
⁹paint: vernice
¹⁰glue: colla

Tip!

It's a good idea to donate your old clothes, bags, shoes, toys, books and other things that are reusable.

2 Read and listen to the text.

Indica se le affermazioni sono vere (T = true) o false (F = false). Correggi le affermazioni false.

- ☐ Some waste takes many years to decompose.
- ☐ You need a lot of trees to make recycled paper.
- ☐ It's important to clean some items before you put them in the rubbish.
- ☐ Paper waste becomes compost.
- ☐ We can recycle everything.
- ☐ You need to take some waste to a special collection point.

3 Think Pensa a cinque modi diversi per riciclare i tuoi vecchi vestiti.

A1

Fun facts

An apple decomposes in 15 days to 3 months, a plastic bottle decomposes in 450 years, but a glass bottle decomposes in 4000 years!

Let's talk about...

civic responsibility

Civic responsibility means respecting rules and regulations and participating in activities that help everyone, for example voting in an election, volunteering, and separating your waste correctly. If everyone does this, we can make a difference and save our planet!

4 Think Quali altri esempi di responsabilità civica ti vengono in mente?

GLOBAL GOALS

Waste and recycling

We produce 2.01 billion tonnes of waste every year and about 37% of this goes to landfill. The three countries that produce more of waste per person are Canada, Bulgaria, and the USA. We need to drastically reduce the amount of waste we produce to protect our planet. To do this, we need to:

- recycle and reuse
- reduce packaging
- buy second-hand
- only buy what we need

5 Rispondi alle domande.

- 1 What percentage of our waste goes to landfill?
- 2 Which countries produce more waste per person?

6 Think Cosa puoi fare per ridurre la quantità di rifiuti che produci?



Recycled jars



MAP IT TOGETHER!



HAVE GOT

AFFIRMATIVE

Full form
soggetto + **have / has + got + ...**

Short form
soggetto + **'ve / 's + got + ...**

I / You (1)
He / She / It (2)
We / You / They (3)

} a dog.

NEGATIVE

Full form
soggetto + **have / has + not + got + ...**

Short form
soggetto + **haven't / hasn't + got + ...**

I / You (4)
He / She / It hasn't got
We / You / They haven't got

} a cat.

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has + soggetto + got + ... + ?

Have I / you
(5) he / she / it
(6) we / you / they

} (7) a pet?

- 1 Read the mini-dialogues (A-D). In pairs, complete the **HAVE GOT** and **THERE IS / THERE ARE** grammar maps.

3-4

How many cousins
have you got?



THERE IS / THERE ARE

SINGULAR

Affirmative
There + is + sostantivo

Negative
There + isn't + sostantivo

Interrogative
Is + there + sostantivo + ?

There is a dog in the garden.

There isn't a dog.

(10) a dog?

PLURAL

Affirmative
There + are + sostantivo

Negative
There + aren't + sostantivo

Interrogative
Are + there + sostantivo + ?

There are three books.

(11) three books.

Are there three books.

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, + there + is. / are.

Yes, there is.

Yes, there are.

No, + there + isn't. / aren't.

No, there (12)

No, there aren't.

REMEMBER!

Si usano **there is** e **there are** per dire che c'è o non c'è qualcuno o qualcosa.
(There's a girl, but there aren't any boys.)

Use it!

- 2 Reorder the words to make questions.

1 you / have / pet / got / a / ?

Have you got a pet?

2 you / brothers or sisters / got / any / have / ?

3 got / a / have / you / house / big / ?

4 there / bedroom / is / what / your / in / ?

- 3 In pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2. Try to ask follow-up questions!

Have you got a pet?

Yes, I have.

What is it?

It's a cat. His name's Zorro.

School skills

Follow-up questions

Quando lavori in coppia per fare domande, cerca sempre di chiedere più informazioni in base alla risposta data.



READING

The Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde

Every day after school, the Giant's garden is full of happy children. The Giant isn't there. He is away² for a long time. The Giant's garden is beautiful. There is green grass and flowers like³ stars. There are twelve peach trees: pink and white in the spring and heavy with⁴ fruit in the autumn, and the air is full of the music of birds⁵.

One day the Giant is back⁶ and he is angry⁷ about the invasion of his garden. "My garden is my garden! Out!"

The next day,⁸ there is a wall around the garden and a sign –
10 TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED*. Oh, selfish⁹ Giant.

Now, the children haven't got a playground and it is always winter in the Giant's garden. There isn't any music in the air, only the cold North Wind. The selfish Giant is alone¹⁰ and sad.

One day, the North Wind is silent and the music of children is in the garden again. The grass is green and the flowers are happy. There is a child in every tree. It's spring again, but in a small part of the garden it is still winter.

A little boy is under a tree white with frost. He has got tears¹¹ in his eyes. He is very small and the tree is very big. The
15 Giant's heart is sad. "I am a selfish giant. Here, little boy, this tree is for you and this garden is for all the children". The Giant and the boy are friends.

Every day now, there are children in the garden and the Giant is happy, but the little boy is never¹² there. But one day, after many years, the little boy is there again. He is back for his friend and the Giant is happy. Now the Giant is dead, but at
20 peace under a beautiful tree.

* I trasgressori saranno perseguiti a norma di legge.

Bookmark

Oscar Wilde (Dublino 1854 – Parigi 1900)
è famoso per i suoi racconti e le sue
commedie spiritose sulla società
vittoriana inglese.

Glossary

- ¹ full of: pieno di
- ² away: via
- ³ like: come
- ⁴ heavy with: carichi di
- ⁵ birds: uccelli
- ⁶ is back: è di ritorno
- ⁷ angry: arrabbiato
- ⁸ the next day: il giorno dopo
- ⁹ selfish: egoista
- ¹⁰ alone: solo
- ¹¹ tears: lacrime
- ¹² never: mai

Useful language

The Giant is ... when ...
The boy is ... when ...
I am ... when ...
because ...

MAGAZINE 3-4

Before you read

1 Look at the title and the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What is a giant?
- 2 Where are the giant and the boy?

Vocabulary Outside

2 2-18 Read and listen to the text. Then find the words (1-6) and match them to their translations (a-f).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ☐ grass | a alberi di pesco |
| 2 ☐ flowers | b brina |
| 3 ☐ peach trees | c vento |
| 4 ☐ playground | d fiori |
| 5 ☐ wind | e area giochi |
| 6 ☐ frost | f erba |

Comprehension

3 Put the events (a-g) in the correct order (1-7).

- a ☐ One day, the children are back and it is spring again, but it's winter in a part of the garden.
- b ☒ Every day the children are in the Giant's garden.
- c ☐ The Giant is at peace.
- d ☐ The Giant is not happy with the children and says 'Out!'
- e ☐ The Giant is sorry for the little boy under the tree.
- f ☐ The Giant is sad because he is alone and the garden is cold.
- g ☐ One day, the little boy is in the garden again for the giant.

LIFE SKILLS Know yourself

4 Complete the map for the Giant, the boy and you with the words given. In pairs. Compare your answers. Use the Useful language.

angry • selfish • sad • happy • alone • generous •
a good friend



LISTENING

Haunted house

STEP 1 Prepare to listen

1 Match the words (1-2) to their translations (a-b).

- 1 ☐ haunted house a fantasma
2 ☐ ghost b casa infestata

STEP 2 Guided listening

2  2-19 Listen and complete the poster for 'Spooks' with the words given. Then listen again and check.

where • house • haunted • scary • ghost • Friday

With Spooks, every day's a day!



STEP 3 Active listening

3  2-20 Toby phones 'Spooks'. Listen and number the ghosts (a-c) in the order you hear them (1-3).

- a ☐ The Young Girl b ☐ The Singing Woman c ☐ The Tall Man

4  2-20  Listen again and complete the table. Then listen and check.

Name of event	Ghost hunt with Midnight (1).....
Event location	Woodchester Mansion, near (2).....
Attractions	Three ghosts!
Cost per person	(3)..... pounds
Included	souvenir (4).....
Website	www (5).....

STEP 4 Speaking

5 Invent a ghost hunt in your city or region. Think about the name of the event, the location, the attractions, the price and what's included. Then in pairs, use the **Useful language** to ask and answer about your events.

- A What's the event called? B It's called ...

Culture flash

Nel Regno Unito e negli Stati Uniti, è venerdì 13 a portare sfortuna, non venerdì 17!



Useful language

What's the event called?
Where is it?
What are the attractions?
How much is it?
What's included?

PAT'S VLOG

My house

MAGAZINE 3-4

1  2-21  Watch the video, listen and read. Complete the text with the words given.

computer • food • flats • attic • technology •
snake • gardens • floors • kitchen • house

Hi Italy! Today my vlog is about houses and pets. In our group of five friends, two of us have got (1) and three have got houses. We've all got (2) My friends are in my (3) a lot and we are always in the (4) That's where the (5) is! In our area, all the houses are Victorian so they're from the 19th century, and they've got two or three (6) or levels. Nathan's house is my favourite. His bedroom is in the (7) ! He's lucky. I'm in a bedroom with my little brother Matty, unfortunately! Now, let's talk about (8) My friends have got games consoles or tablets, but in my house, there's only one ancient (9) for all the family. (Mum, please take note!) And finally, pets. I haven't got a pet, but Imi's got a cat called Princess Leia and Toby's got a (10) ! Scary! Tell me about you!

2 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What kind of houses have Pat and his friends got?
2 Has Pat got a games console?
3 What's different or the same about your house?

Writing

3 Now reply to Pat in your own vlog about houses and pets. Follow these steps:

STEP 1 Think about you and your friends and make notes: Have you got flats or houses? Where are they? Describe them. Have you got any pets?

STEP 2 Decide the order of the information. Use your notes to write your vlog. Write complete sentences.

STEP 3 Check the use of *have got* and *there is / are*, vocabulary for houses, possessions and pets, and spelling.

Digital competences



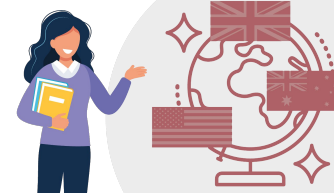
4 Now film your vlog with your smartphone and present it in class.



Tech tip

Per essere efficaci, gli episodi del tuo vlog devono essere semplici e brevi.

21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES



Halloween

Halloween or 'All Hallows' Eve' is an autumn festival on 31st October, the night before All Saints' Day. It's a time for magic, mystery and fun! Lots of people think Halloween is an American festival because it's very popular in the USA, but it isn't. It's a very old Celtic festival and it marks the end of summer and the start of winter. The Romans celebrated the festival Feralia, and Pomona the goddess of fruit and trees at the end of October too. The symbol of Pomona is the apple. 'Apple bobbing' is a Halloween tradition. It's a difficult game! There are apples in the water and children catch them with their teeth!¹ The Jack-o'-lantern is another Halloween tradition originally from Ireland. It's a pumpkin with a face and a candle inside. There are decorations in houses and gardens for Halloween, including lots of Jack-o'-lanterns! There are also lots of parties at Halloween. Popular Halloween costumes are witches², ghosts³ and vampires. Children visit houses and ask for sweets. This is called 'Trick or Treat'.

Glossary

- ¹ marks: segna
² celebrated: celebravano
³ catch: afferrono
⁴ teeth: denti
⁵ witches: streghe
⁶ ghosts: fantasmi
⁷ ask for: chiedere
⁸ trick or treat: dolcetto o scherzetto

1 4-21 Read and listen to the text. Tick (✓) the things associated with Halloween.

- 1 ghosts ☐
2 presents ☐
3 apple bobbing ☐
4 parties ☐
5 witches ☐
6 songs ☐

ACROSS CULTURES 21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES ES

3 In pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Is Halloween popular in Italy?
2 What's your favourite Halloween costume?

Festivals A



B Festivals

Christmas



Christmas in the UK is a fun family time. The 24th December is Christmas Eve, and children hang up! stockings¹ for Father Christmas. On Christmas morning, there are lots of presents to open from Father Christmas. There are also presents under the Christmas tree from all the family! Christmas lunch is usually roast turkey² with roast potatoes and vegetables, like peas, carrots and Brussels sprouts. After, dessert is Christmas pudding or mince pies. Mince pies have got dried fruit³ and

spices⁴ inside. During lunch, everyone pulls⁵ Christmas crackers. A cracker has got a paper hat, a small toy and a joke⁶ inside. After lunch, the family usually watches films on TV or goes for a walk. The 26th December is Boxing Day. It is also an official holiday, but lots of shops are open because the sales⁷ start on this day! Other popular activities on Boxing Day are league football matches and the 'Boxing Day Dip' – a charity event where people swim in the sea. The water is very cold!

Glossary

- ¹ hang up: appendono
² stockings: calzoncini
³ roast turkey: tacchino arrosto
⁴ dried fruit: frutta secca
⁵ spices: spezie
⁶ pulls: strappano
⁷ joke: battuta
⁸ sales: saldi

1 4-22 Read and listen to the text. Match the words (1-6) to the things in the photo (A-F).

- 1 ☐ Christmas cracker
2 ☐ Christmas tree
3 ☐ turkey
4 ☐ mince pies
5 ☐ paper hat
6 ☐ Christmas pudding

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Christmas Eve is on
2 People eat for Christmas lunch.
3 A cracker has got inside.
4 The 26th December is
5 start on Boxing Day.
6 The is a charity event.

ACROSS CULTURES 21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES ES

3 In pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you celebrate Christmas? If not, what winter festivals are important for you?
2 What do you do?
3 What do you eat?

4 Write a brief description of Christmas in Italy or another winter festival. Use your answers to exercise 3.

Festivals C

Easter

Easter is a spring festival. It's on a different day each year between 22nd March and 25th April. In the UK, there are two official holiday days: Good Friday and Easter Monday. Schools close for two weeks.

Easter is a mix of ancient traditions and the Christian celebration of the resurrection of Jesus. Where does the name 'Easter' come from? Some people think it comes from the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, Eostre.

At Easter, people in the UK eat chocolate eggs and bunnies¹. Why? Eggs are a symbol of spring and new life. The tradition is that the Easter Bunny hides² the eggs on Easter Sunday morning and children hunt³ for them. Children in the UK receive an average⁴ of 8.8 Easter eggs each – that's a lot of chocolate! People also eat hot cross buns. These are buns⁵ that have a cross on the top and dried fruit inside. You eat them hot with butter and they're delicious!

On Easter Monday people often go out for the day with family and friends. Egg-rolling is an Easter Monday tradition. People roll⁶ hard-boiled eggs⁷ down a hill. The egg that rolls the farthest⁸ wins. The President of the USA has an Easter Egg Roll in the White House garden every year and lots of children participate.

Glossary

- ¹ bunnies: coniglietti
² hides: nasconde
³ hunt: cercano
⁴ an average: una media
⁵ buns: panini dolci
⁶ roll: fanno rotolare
⁷ hard-boiled eggs: uova sode
⁸ farthest: più lontano

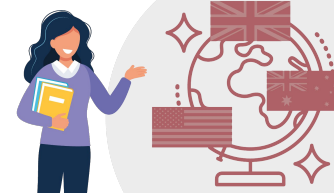
Match 2 ES Answer the questions.

- 1 When is Easter?
2 How long is the Easter holiday in the UK for students?
3 What do Christians celebrate at Easter?
4 Why are eggs associated with Easter?
5 What do children do on Easter Sunday morning?
6 What's a hot cross bun?

21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES ES

4 Write a short paragraph on Easter or another spring festival where you live or around the world. Include information on:

- why people celebrate it
- what they do
- any special traditions or food



Compiti di realtà A class survey on sport

STEP 1 Before you start

1 Abbina le foto (A-F) agli sport (1-6).



- 1 ☐ basketball 2 ☐ swimming 3 ☐ skiing
4 ☐ football 5 ☐ cycling 6 ☐ volleyball

2 A coppie. Scrivete un elenco di tutti gli altri sport che ricordate. Quanti ne avete scritti? Andate a p. 200 del Workbook e controllate.

3 Leggi il blog di Lewis e rispondi alle domande.

HOME ALL ARTICLES CONTACT ME SOCIAL

Hi, I'm Lewis and this is my blog. Today it's all about sport. I'm sport mad and football is my favourite sport. I play it three times a week! We have football practice on Mondays and Wednesdays, and on Saturdays we usually play a match. I also go swimming on Sundays with my dad. We're lucky because there's a really good leisure centre in our town with a great swimming pool. It's also got tennis courts and an athletics track¹, but I can't play tennis at all and I'm hopeless at running! My sister Ella's also quite sporty. She plays netball and hockey at school and she also loves rollerblading. She goes rollerblading with her friends in the park near our house after school – after she's done her homework, of course. She can ski too, but unfortunately you can't go skiing near where we live. What about you? Can you play football or ski? What sports do you like? Let me know in the comments below. Bye!

Glossary
¹ athletics track: pista di atletica

- 1 What's Lewis's favourite sport?
2 How often does he play football?
3 How often does he go swimming?
4 Where does he go swimming?
5 What sports does Ella do at school?
6 Where does Ella go rollerblading?

232 two hundred and thirty-two



Apprendimento permanente:
competenze chiave
Comunicazione nella lingua straniera
Competenze matematiche
Competenze digitali
Imparare a imparare

Competenze chiave di cittadinanza
Progettare
Comunicare
Collaborare e partecipare
Individuare collegamenti e relazioni
Acquisire ed interpretare l'informazione

STEP 2 Preparation

4 In gruppi. Scegliete cinque sport e raccogliete i dati in classe.

- Chiedete ai vostri compagni e alle vostre compagne se praticano questi cinque sport.
- Scoprite quale sport fra questi è il più praticato.
- Calcolate quanti dei vostri compagni e delle vostre compagne lo praticano.
- Usate una tabella come la seguente per riepilogare i risultati.

Useful language

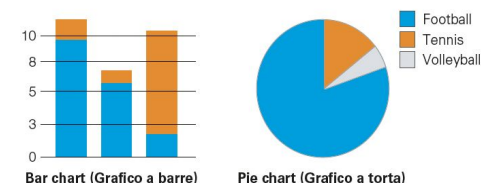
Do you play football / basketball / tennis / ...?
Do you do judo / karate / ...?
Do you go skiing / swimming / rollerblading / ...?

Sport	judo				
Girls					
Boys					
Total:					

5 Create tre grafici con i risultati che avete ottenuto:

- 1 quante sono le ragazze che li praticano
2 quanti sono i ragazzi che li praticano
3 quanti studenti in totale praticano ognuno degli sport scelti

Potete usare grafici come questi:



Tip

Potete usare un programma come Excel per creare i grafici o farli a mano.

STEP 3 Presentation DDI

6 Presentate i risultati del vostro sondaggio alla classe.

- Preparate un'esposizione orale e un poster oppure una presentazione digitale.
- Illustrate le vostre conclusioni su quali sono gli sport più praticati nella vostra classe, usando le espressioni dello **Useful language**.
- Indicate se ci sono differenze tra gli sport praticati dai ragazzi e dalle ragazze.

Useful language

This graph shows ... /
You can see that ...
A lot of students play / do / go ...
Everybody / Nobody plays / does / goes ...
Four / Three / Two students play / do / go ...
The favourite sport for girls / boys is ...
The favourite sport for all students is ...

STEP 4 Follow-up

7 Nel suo blog, Lewis dice che va a nuotare al centro sportivo e sua sorella fa roller-blading nel parco. Scrivi un paragrafo sugli sport che si possono praticare nella tua zona e i posti dov'è possibile farli. Ci sono sport che non si possono fare? Perché?

In my area, there's a good leisure centre where you can go swimming.
You can play football in the park. You can also play/go/do ... at school/in the gym.
Unfortunately, you can't play tennis/basketball/... because there aren't any tennis/basketball/... courts.

two hundred and thirty-three 233



D. Morini
T. Brelstaff
A. Zanella
R. Ragsdale

TWENTY-ONE GLOBAL

21ST-CENTURY COMPETENCES

2030 GLOBAL GOALS towards 2050
EDUCAZIONE CIVICA
359 VIDEO
DEARLIX PERCORSI DIGITALI DI GRAMMATICA
MAPPE INTEGRATE DI REVISIONE
READING FOR PLEASURE, LIFE SKILLS E VLOG

DeA SCUOLA

Where has she gone?

1

Before you start

- Look at the photo of Sophie and Dillon. What are they doing?



Watch and listen

- Watch, or read and listen.

Dillon and Sophie are outside Fatboy's American Diner in London.

Dillon Hello there. I'm making five videos for my school assessment this year. I haven't done this before, so Sophie's helping me.

Sophie Hello!

Dillon The themes are holidays, technology, jobs, the future and global warming. In this first video, we're talking about a holiday survey we did at school last week. What's the survey called, Sophie?

Sophie 'The top five things British teens would like to do in the USA'. Do you want to hear my list?

Dillon Go on then.

Sophie I've put sightseeing in New York as my number five.

Dillon I put sightseeing in New York, too!



Sophie For number four, I've decided on hot air ballooning over the Grand Canyon. Nice.

Dillon **Sophie** Number three is to go on the scariest roller coaster in the US. I've never been on a roller coaster. Have you ever been on a roller coaster?

Dillon Yes, I have. I went on 'The Swarm' at Thorpe Park last summer. It was terrifying.

Sophie For number two, I've chosen camping in Yellowstone National Park.

Dillon I want to go camping too, but I chose Yosemite National Park.

Sophie Last, but not least. Number one is to stay in a five-star hotel in San Francisco, with a view of the Golden Gate Bridge. Wow!

Dillon **Sophie** So, what do you think? It's a pretty good list, eh?

Dillon Where's she gone? She's gone to book a holiday!

- Listen again and repeat.

Real English

-
= Vai pure
-
= Ultimo ma non meno importante

Check it

- Answer the questions.

- How many videos is Dillon making, and why?
- What is the theme of today's video?
- Whose list does Sophie read?
- What did Dillon do at Thorpe Park last year?
- Which of Sophie and Dillon's choices are the same?
- What does Sophie want to do the most?

MAP IT!

- Create your own map and find examples in the dialogue to complete it.

- vocabulary related to **holiday experiences**
- Present perfect**: affirmative and negative
- Present perfect**: interrogative and **ever**
- Present perfect**: short answers
- Present perfect** with **never**

Dialogue Focus

GRAMMAR

VOCABULARY

Say it

- [K T]** In pairs. Would you like to go to the USA and visit the same places as Dillon and Sophie? Why? / Why not? Ask and answer.

visit New York • see the Grand Canyon • go to the national parks • visit San Francisco

A Would you like to visit New York?

B Yes, I would / No, I wouldn't because ...

- Collaboration** In pairs. Discuss these questions.

It's important that you can work with other people. Collaboration, or teamwork, is a skill.

- How are Sophie and Dillon working as a team?
- Why is working together a good thing?
- Can you think of an example of when you worked in a team? What were the benefits?

Culture flash

The Golden Gate Bridge is 2,737 m long and connects the city of San Francisco to Marin County, California. Built during the Great Depression, it opened in 1937. Today, more than 100,000 vehicles use the bridge every day and it's one of America's most iconic sites.

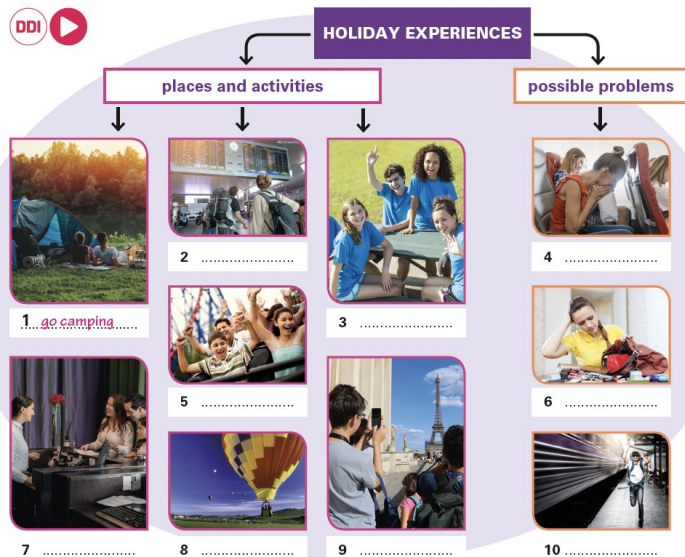


WORKBOOK p. 104

seventeen 17

Vocabulary

Holiday experiences



- 1 Complete the map (1-10) with these expressions. Then listen, check and repeat.

be sick • go abroad • go camping • go hot air ballooning •
go to a summer camp • go sightseeing • lose something important •
miss a train / a plane • go on a roller coaster • stay in a hotel

Listening

- 2 **INVAISI** Listen and write the holiday experience from exercise 1 that each person is talking about.

1 Zainab 4 Joe
2 Jason 5 Kim
3 Evie 6 Malik

Speaking

- 3 **[K] [T]** In pairs. Ask and answer about your last holiday. Did you have any of the experiences above?

A Did you stay in a hotel on your last holiday?
B No, I didn't. I stayed in a bed and breakfast. What about you?

Grammar

A Past participles

Regular verbs		
Base form	Past simple	Past participle
work	worked	worked
decide	decided	decided

Irregular verbs		
Base form	Past simple	Past participle
do	did	done
go	went	gone

Il participio passato dei verbi irregolari va imparato a memoria. Vedi p. 187

WORKBOOK p. 106

- 1 Write the past participle of these verbs.

be → **been**
1 study 7 see
2 sleep 8 meet
3 begin 9 stay
4 walk 10 take
5 eat 11 be
6 have 12 make



B Present perfect: affirmative and negative

sogg. + **have / has** + part. passato

I've **chosen** camping.
I've **decided** on hot air ballooning.

sogg. + **haven't / hasn't** + part. passato

I **haven't done** this before.

Affirmative	
I / You / We / They	have ('ve)
He / She / It	has ('s)
Negative	
I / You / We / They	have not (haven't)
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)

Si usa il Present perfect per:

- parlare di esperienze avvenute in un momento non precisato del passato;
- parlare di azioni e eventi avvenuti in un periodo di tempo non ancora concluso o i cui risultati si riflettono ancora sul presente.

WORKBOOK p. 106

1

- 2 Complete the sentences with the Present perfect affirmative of the verbs in brackets.

You've **eaten** all the sweets! (eat)

- 1 I this book before. (read)
2 Rosie new jeans. (buy)
3 I'm sure we before. (meet)
4 They all the exercises. (do)
5 The rain (stop)
6 Jim his phone on the bus. (leave)

- 3 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 in the negative.

You **haven't eaten** all the sweets!

- 4 Complete the sentences about what the people have or haven't done. Use the verbs given.

tidy • **win** • forget • eat • break • be (x2)

Come on! ... Yes! She's **won** the race!

- 1 We to Madrid, but we'd like to go some day.
2 Tony his arm, so he can't write.
3 I'm very sorry. I your name.
4 Sam in the sun too long. His back is completely red.
5 Ali her bedroom. It's a mess.
6 I'm starving. I all day.

been vs gone

Emily **has been** to London.
(È andata a Londra ma ora è tornata.)
Emily **has gone** to London.
(È andata a Londra, ed è ancora lì.)

WORKBOOK p. 107

- 5 Choose the correct alternative. Then listen and check.

My sister isn't here. She's **gone** / **been** out.

- 1 We've **gone** / **been** to the shops. Look, we've bought some strawberries.
2 I've **gone** / **been** to that pizzeria a few times.
3 Ali's got a toothache, so he's **gone** / **been** to the dentist.
4 Mrs Cox isn't here. She's **gone** / **been** to make some photocopies.
5 You look well. – Thanks. I've **gone** / **been** on holiday.



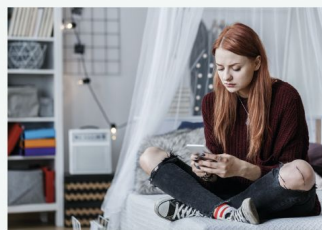
Towards INVALSI

Reading: Multiple matching

- 1 In pairs. Ask and answer about your mobile phone or tablet.
- How long have you had it?
 - What do you use it for?
 - What do you like / not like about it?
 - Have you had any problems with it?

Prepare → INVALSI Skills A (p. 39)

- 2 In exercise 3 there are six reviews of smartphones written by teenagers. Read the example review (0) and underline words that link it to sentence F.



Exam practice

- 3 [INVALSI] Now read the reviews (1-5). Match them to the sentences (A-G). There is one sentence you do not need.

0 'I've never had a problem with this phone. I've had it for a year and I really like it. It's easy to use – really intuitive – and you can download a lot of apps on it. The camera's the best one I've ever had.' <i>Lola, England</i>	F
1 'I've already had problems with the touchscreen on this phone. Sometimes when I tap on the app icons they don't open – I have to tap again and again before they work. It takes ages and it's really annoying!' <i>Jason, Ireland</i>	
2 'I've just bought this phone so I haven't used it much yet, but I have noticed one problem. You have to remember to close any apps you've opened when you stop using it. When you leave a lot of apps open, the battery only lasts about an hour!' <i>Anita, England</i>	
3 'One thing I don't like about this phone is that it doesn't remember your log-in details for websites. I have to log in again every time, even for websites I use a lot. Have other people had the same experience?' <i>Josh, England</i>	
4 'I've had problems copying and pasting messages. The phone can only copy short messages – about four lines – but it doesn't copy longer texts. Is this a problem with my phone or the app?' <i>Oliver, Scotland</i>	
5 'I've had my phone for about six weeks, but I've already noticed that the sound quality isn't very good. It's okay with headphones, but not with my Bluetooth speaker – it's always too quiet, even at maximum volume!' <i>Emma, Wales</i>	

A This person's phone hasn't got good audio.
B This person says one of the phone's commands is very slow to respond.
C This person's phone can't copy texts of 5 lines or more.
D This person's phone battery often needs charging.
E This person's phone deletes all their apps.
F This person thinks the phone takes good photos.
G This person has to enter their password every time they use a website.

Listening: Multiple choice

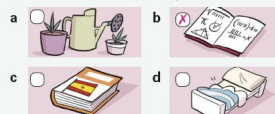
Prepare → INVALSI Skills B

- 4 You will hear two boys talking about a football match. Read questions 0-5 in exercise 6. Underline the question words and other key words. Think of words to describe each picture.
- 5 [1-34] Listen to the first part of Jack and Kemal's telephone conversation and look at the example (0) in exercise 6. What problem have the boys got?

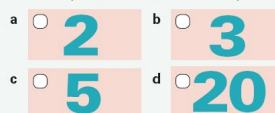
Exam practice

- 6 [1-35] [INVALSI] Now listen to the whole conversation. While listening, choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d) for questions 1-5. Only one answer is correct.

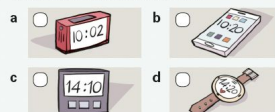
0 What hasn't Jack finished yet?



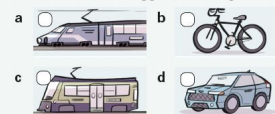
1 How many exercises has Jack already done?



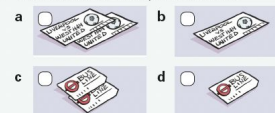
2 What time does the bus leave?



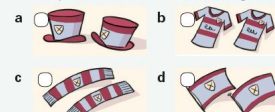
3 How does Kemal suggest travelling?



4 What has Jack already downloaded?



5 Which present has Kemal's dad bought?



- 7 [1-35] Listen again and check.

INVALSI Skills A

Reading: Multiple matching (reviews and opinions)

- Leggi le opinioni. Sottolinea le parole chiave che si riferiscono agli argomenti o ai riassunti nelle frasi A-G.
- Annota con parole tue il 'messaggio' principale contenuto in ogni opinione.
- Scegli quale delle frasi A-G ha lo stesso significato del messaggio che hai annotato.
- Prima di abbinare le frasi e le opinioni, verifica che il significato sia lo stesso.

INVALSI Skills B

Listening: Multiple choice (pictures)

- Leggi tutte le domande e sottolinea le parole interrogative (What, Which, When...).
- Sottolinea le altre parole chiave (nomi, verbi, aggettivi e avverbi).
- Osserva le immagini e annota le parole in inglese che le descrivono.
- Durante il primo ascolto, individua le parole che hai annotato.
- Durante il secondo ascolto, controlla quale immagine corrisponde esattamente ad ogni domanda.

Oral Presentations 2

The main part

Presentation skills

La parte principale (**main part**) del tuo discorso va costruita seguendo questi punti:

- ricerca fatti e idee online (ma non copiare!);
- introduci un argomento alla volta;
- rendi le tue informazioni chiare e concise;
- fornisci esempi dove possibile.

Se ti prepari bene, il tuo discorso sarà chiaro e comprensibile.



- 7 [1-31] Megan is telling the class about robots. Watch her presenting her main points. Put the things she mentions (A-C) in order (1-3).

- A Robots that use artificial intelligence
B Simple robots we already have at home
C Humanoid robots

- 8 [1-31] Watch or listen again. Note ONE example she gives for:

- a machine that does chores:
- more complicated robots can:
- humanoid robots can:

- 9 Prepare Choose a topic that interests you. List what you know about it. Use your list to help you think of three facts or ideas for the main part of an oral presentation.

- 10 Write your three points in the order you want to present them. Choose one and write a short paragraph about it. Use expressions from the Useful language box.

Useful language

For instance, / For example, ...
A good example is ...
... and / but ...

- 11 Speak In pairs. Read your paragraph from exercise 10. Can your partner suggest ways to improve it?



EXAMS AND LISTENING

Feel the fear!

MAGAZINE 1-2

ENCES

STEP 1 Prepare

1 Look at the title and the questions.

- Have you ever been on a roller coaster?
- Do you like roller coasters?

2 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (a-f). Check your answers.

- rides
- indoor
- dark
- rocket
- harness
- elastic band

STEP 2 Guided

3 Listen and then listen again.

Six Flags Great Escape is one of the world's tallest roller coasters. It's 139 m tall and goes 3.5 (3) seconds / m. indoor roller coaster water! It goes at 53 km/h when you can't see. (5) dive / fly, you can Slingshot, you put a band catapults you human rocket! But if you don't like activities like the sa animals like lions, be

4 (INVALSI) Now read

T (true), F (false) or

- Six Flags is near the coast.
- Kingda Ka has a speed of 206 km/h.
- The Skull Mountain roller coaster is indoor.
- You can see when you are on Skull Mountain.
- The Slingshot launch is a human rocket.
- You can feed the animals.

44 forty-four

EXAMS AND CLIL

Technology

The mobile network

Mobile or cell (cellular) phones, including smartphones, only work through a provider. The provider activates a service: it connects the phone to the mobile network², also called the cellular network.

A network of connected cells

Mobile networks consist of 'cells'. These cells are areas of land. At the centre of each cell, there is a base station. The station uses radio waves³ to connect to the mobile phones in the area.

All the base stations are connected to control centres. These centres are connected to each other and also to the fixed network (landlines⁴).

Each phone provider uses thousands⁵ of cells to offer maximum network coverage⁶. Mobile phones use an electronic chip, or SIM card, to connect to the network of a specific provider.

Digital signals

When you make a call, your phone sends a signal that connects to the base station in the network cell nearest to you. The base station sends the signal to the control centre, and the centre sends it to the phone number that you're calling.

Modern phones use digital signals. This means that the voice signal is transformed into a binary format, where a sequence of 1 and 0 digits represents the audio (your voice). Then, when another phone receives the signal, it becomes a voice signal again. Digital signals are faster. When you connect to the Internet on your smartphone, the connection to the network is the same as for voice calls. But to send or receive data, your phone sends a data signal.

GPS

Your smartphone can give you directions using map apps because it has a GPS receiver. The GPS (Global Positioning System) is a network of 24 satellites which orbit⁷ the Earth twice a day at a distance of approximately 20,000 km. Your phone 'locates' four satellites, then calculates the distance to them and uses this information to work out⁸ your position and how to get to where you want to go.

Glossary

- ¹ through: tramite
- ² network: rete
- ³ radio waves: onde radio
- ⁴ landlines: linee telefoniche fisse
- ⁵ thousands: migliaia
- ⁶ coverage: copertura
- ⁷ orbit: ruotano intorno (a)
- ⁸ work out: capire, calcolare

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MAGAZINE 1-2

21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES

Before you start

1 Answer the questions.

- Do you know how mobile (or cell) phones work?
- Do you know where the name 'cell phone' comes from?

Vocabulary

2 Read and listen to the text. Then match the words (1-6) to their meanings (a-f).

- provider
- cell
- land
- digit
- data
- locate
- information
- territory
- find
- unit
- phone company
- number

Check it

3 Answer the questions.

- What does a phone provider do?
- What is a mobile network cell?
- What happens when you make a call?
- What is a digital signal?
- How can your phone give you directions?

Speaking

4 In pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Summarise: what is the mobile network and how does it work?
- Do you prefer to send messages to friends or call them? Why? What do you use your phone for most?

COLLABORATION 21st-CENTURY COMPETENCES (DDI)

5 In groups. Prepare a short presentation about GPS.

- Present it to the class. Use the Useful language.
- Do some more research online: Who operates GPS? Why was it invented? What are its different uses today?
- Plan your presentation: remember to include an introduction, a series of points and a conclusion.
- You can do a poster, an oral presentation or a digital presentation.
- Invite feedback and discussion from the class.

History

Radio communication during WW I

Science

Sound and light waves

Citizenship

Advantages and disadvantages of always being connected

MOBILE COMMUNICATION

Technology

Using different methods of communication effectively and responsibly

47 forty-seven



Levels 1 and 2 • Grammar Reference

Plural nouns

• Regular plurals

Sostantivo + s

Singolare	Plurale
camp	camps
friend	friends

• Spelling variations

s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z → si aggiunge -es
class → classes match → matches
bus → buses box → boxes
y preceduta da consonante → la y diventa i e si aggiunge -es
country → countries party → parties
y preceduta da vocale → si aggiunge -s
boy → boys guy → guys
-f o -fe → diventano -ves life → lives

• Irregular plurals

Singolare	Plurale
child	children
fish	fish
foot	feet
man / woman	men / women
mouse	mice
person	people
tooth	teeth

Possessive adjectives

my	il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie
your	il tuo, la tua, i tuoi, le tue
his	il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue (di persona maschile)
her	il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue (di persona femminile)
its	il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue (di oggetto o animale non domestico)
our	il nostro, la nostra, i nostri, le nostre
your	il vostro, la vostra, i vostri, le vostre
their	il loro, la loro, i loro, le loro

• Non variano in genere e numero.

my dog, il mio cane / my dogs, i miei cani

• Non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo.
It's his bike. Il suo è il suo.

• Concordano con il genere del possessore, non con la cosa posseduta.
her bike, la sua bici / her dog, il suo cane

Possessive 's

possessore singolare	's	Clara's dog
possessore plurale che termina in -s	's	my friends' house
possessore plurale irregolare	's	the men's jeans
due o più possessori	's	Matteo and Lillo's cat

have got: affirmative

Intera	Forma affermativa
I have got	I've got
you have got	you've got
he has got	he's got
she has got	she's got
it has got	it's got
we have got	we've got
you have got	you've got
they have got	they've got

have got: negative

Intera	Forma negativa
I have not got	I haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
he has not got	he hasn't got
she has not got	she hasn't got
it has not got	it hasn't got
we have not got	we haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
they have not got	they haven't got

have got:

Interrogative and short answers

Forma interrogativa	affermativa	Risposta breve
Have I got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got...?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got...?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got...?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

there is / there are: affirmative

Forma affermativa
singolare There's a bed.
plurale There are two chairs.

There is / There's = c'è There are = ci sono

there is / there are: negative

Forma negativa
singolare There is not / There isn't a bed.
plurale There are not / There aren't two chairs.

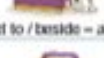
there is / there are:

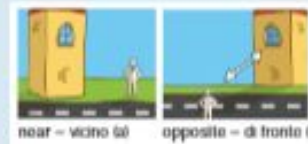
Interrogative and short answers

Forma interrogativa
singolare Is there a bed?
plurale Are there two chairs?

Risposta breve		
	affermativa	negativa
singolare	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
plurale	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Prepositions of place

	in = in, nel / nella / nel / nella, dentro, a, in (città, nazioni e continenti)
	on = sopra (con contatto)
	under = sotto
	next to / beside = accanto a
	between = tra
	in front of = davanti a
	behind = dietro



at	home / school / work la casa, la scuola, al lavoro
on	the wall (alla / sulla parete)

Present simple: affirmative

Forma affermativa		
I	arrive	early.
You		
He / She / It	arrives	
We	arrive	
You		
They		

La forma affermativa del Present simple è uguale per tutte le persone tranne che per la terza persona singolare, a cui si aggiunge una -s alla forma base del verbo.

Dillon hangs out with Sophie.
Dillon esce con Sophie.

Spelling (third person singular)

• I verbi che terminano con:

- s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z → aggiungono -es
Malek watches TV in the evening.
- y preceduta da consonante, trasformano -y in -i e aggiungono -es
Clara studies French.
- y preceduta da vocale, aggiungono solo -s
I'm playing video games in the evening.

• La terza persona singolare del verbo have è has.
Chris has breakfast at 7.30.



Exam Revision

A Talking about the present

Grammar Present simple
Present continuous
Modals: can, must, have to, should
Vocabulary Family & pets, Daily routine, Free-time activities, Appearance & personality

All about me!

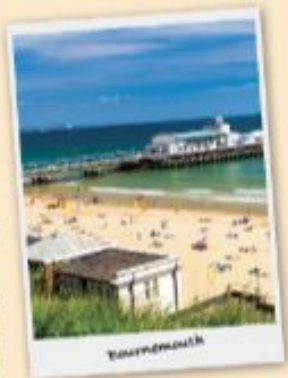
Hi, I'm Oscar and I'm from Bournemouth in the south of England. I'm 14 years old. I live with my parents, my younger sister, Lucy, our dog (Charlie) and our two guinea pigs, Meg and Mog. We live about 10 minutes from the centre of the city in a small terraced house. It's only about 15 minutes from the beach too! Bournemouth's got more than 11 kilometres of beautiful sandy beaches!

On school days, I get up quite early, around 7.30 am, and I get dressed. We have to wear school uniform, but I don't mind: I'm lucky because I don't have to worry about what clothes to wear! But we can't wear trainers to school and we mustn't wear much jewellery. Lucy and I are both at Avenbourne school. I'm in Year 10 and Lucy's in Year 7. We have breakfast together and we leave home at 8.30 am. We don't walk to school, we usually catch the bus. Lessons start at 9 am and finish at 3.30 pm.

After school, I do my homework, then I watch videos or meet friends. At the weekends, what do we usually do? We hang out at the beach a lot, especially in summer. We often go to the Pier. What can you do there? Well, it's got a great amusement arcade where you can play video games and there's also an indoor adventure attraction with 25 climbing walls! I can't climb very well - I'm rubbish at it.

My best friends are Mia and Kian. People often think Kian's my brother because we've both got short brown hair, brown eyes and glasses. But we don't have the same personality. Kian's quite shy, except when he plays video games - then he always shouts a lot! So what's he doing now? While I'm writing this blog, he's playing video games of course! But he isn't shouting ... yet!

Dad says I have to practise the guitar now, so this is the end of today's post. I should practise every day, but I'm a bit lazy so I usually only practise just before my lesson!



Vocabulary

- 1 Listen and read Oscar's blog. Complete the table with words from the text. Then think of two more words for each category.

Family	Pets	Daily routine	Appearance	Personality
(1) parents	(3)	(5)	(10)	(13)
(11)	(4)	(6)	(11)	(14)
(12)		(7)	(12)	
.....		(8)		
.....		(9)		

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- 2 Read again and answer the questions.

- Who does Oscar live with?
- What's his house like?
- How do Oscar and Lucy go to school?
- What does Oscar usually do after school?
- What can you do at Bournemouth Pier?
- What does Kian look like?
- What is Kian doing now?
- What does Oscar have to do now?

Vocabulary • Free-time activities

- 3 Write a free-time activity for each photo (1-6). Which does Oscar mention in his blog?



Personalise it!
My free-time activities:

Grammar • Present simple (all forms)

We leave home at 8.30 am. We don't walk to school.

- 4 Choose the correct alternative: a, b or c.

My Sunday

Sasha So (1) on Sundays, Tom?
Tom Well, my sister and I (2) at 9 am and have breakfast. Then we do our homework. After that, Mum and I take the dog for a walk while Dad (3) lunch. We sometimes visit my grandparents. They live quite near us, but we (4) them every weekend. What about you?
Sasha I get up really late and have breakfast. Then I relax. I don't study and I definitely don't do my homework! Sometimes Mum and I (5)
Tom (6) to the new shopping centre near the park?
Sasha Yes, (7) It's really big and there are some great shops! What do you do in the afternoon?
Tom Dad and I watch the football match on TV. Mum (8) it - she hates football! Do you like football?
Sasha Yes, I do. I play it three times a week. I'm on the school team!

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 a ☐ what you do | b ☐ what do you do | c ☐ what do you |
| 2 a ☐ usually gets up | b ☐ usually got up | c ☐ gets up usually |
| 3 a ☐ cooks | b ☐ cook | c ☐ cooks |
| 4 a ☐ doesn't see | b ☐ don't see | c ☐ see |
| 5 a ☐ go shopping | b ☐ goes shopping | c ☐ go shop |
| 6 a ☐ You go | b ☐ Go you | c ☐ Do you go |
| 7 a ☐ we do | b ☐ we does | c ☐ we are |
| 8 a ☐ watches | b ☐ doesn't watch | c ☐ don't watch |

GRAMMAR REFERENCE pp. 179-180

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Levels 1, 2, 3 • Real English Tables

Level 1

Unit 1

guys = ragazzi
right? = vero?
Sorry I'm late. = Scusate / Scusa il ritardo.
Cool name! = Bel nome!
Where are you from? = Di dove sei?
That's right = esatto
like Sophie = come Sophie
Well = beh

Unit 2

What's he like? = Com'è?
a bit = un po'
I'm joking! = Sto scherzando!
They're scary = Fanno paura
Are you serious? = Dici sul serio?
Don't worry = Non ti preoccupare
not bad = niente male
very = molto
by the way = a proposito
really = davvero
who cares? = a chi importa?

Unit 3

actually = a dire il vero
lovely = delizioso, bello
unfortunately = purtroppo

se c'è = così come
Let's walk home. = Torniamo a casa la padè.
half-brother = fratellastro
wife = moglie
just = solo
loads = tanti
How many...? = Quanti...?

Unit 4

Come in. = Vieni.
not even = neanche
It takes time. = Ci vuole tempo.
a lot of stuff = un sacco di roba
tidy = ordinata
a real mess = un vero caos
flat = appartamento
but that's OK = ma va bene così
bunk beds = letti a castello

Unit 5

Long day? = Giornata lunga?
Are you sure? = Sei sicura?
Sounds busy! = Sembra impegnativo!
Time for a coffee = C'è tempo per un caffè!

I'm starving. = Sto morendo di fame.
Let's go now! = Andiamo subito!

Unit 6

It depends = Dipende
Way to go! = E' va!
I don't believe it! = Non ci credo!
Me too! = Anch'io!
Oh please! = Ma per favore!

Unit 7

of course! = certo!
hurry up = sbrigati
not really = non proprio
have more confidence = abbi più fiducia in te stessa
I'm hopeless = sono negato

Unit 8

I'm looking for = sto cercando
giving me a hand = mi sta dando una mano
Anyway, ... = Comunque, ...
You can say that again! = Puoi dirlo forte!
Calm down! = Calmatevi!
Let's get out of here. = Andiamocene.



Level 2

Unit 1

I'm starving = Sto morendo di fame
Let's have a look. = Diamo un'occhiata.
pretty old = piuttosto vecchio
My treat = Offro io
I fancy = Ho voglia di...
salt and vinegar = sale e aceto
still water = acqua locahnaturale
sparkling water = acqua frizzante

Unit 2

He's mad about = è appassionato di
You know? = Sai, no?
centuries ago = secoli fa
It wasn't a good look! = Non era un bel look!
What a laugh! = Che ridere!
I bet = scommetto
sold out = tutto esaurito

Unit 3

What happened? = Che cosa è successo?
ages = un sacco di tempo
in the end = alla fine

here we are = eccoci qua
What's on? = Cosa danno?

Unit 4

It's miles away. = È lontanissimo.
It's handy = è comodo
about = più o meno
pick up = andare a prendere
Good thinking! = Buona idea!

Unit 5

What's up? = Che succede?
Just kidding. = Sto scherzando.
definitely = decisamente
It's a pity. = È un peccato.
I'll be right back. = Torno subito.
You look... = Sembri...
pretty = carina (solo di ragazze)
bossy = prepotente
both = entrambi
definitely not. = Assolutamente no.

Unit 6

have a word = dire due parole
really mad = davvero furioso
It's not fair. = Non è giusto.
I'm grounded. = Sono in castigo.
I'm in trouble. = Sono nei guai.
Sure. = Certo.

ground = mettere in castigo
instead = invece
I suppose so. = Suppongo di sì.

Unit 7

I'm so excited = sono così emozionata
I think so. = Penso di sì.
no party for you = niente festa per te
Poor you. = Poverotta te.
face-to-face = faccia a faccia
ask to dinner = invitare a cena

Unit 8

I was a bit upset. = Ci sono rimasto male.
We got into a fight. = Siamo finiti in una rissa.
Don't exaggerate. = Non esagerare.
nasty = cattivo
he wasn't taking no for an answer = non accettava un no come risposta
That's all = punto e basta
deal with = occuparsi di
It's hard = è difficile

Level 3

Unit 1

Go on then. = Vai pure.
Last, but not least = Ultimo ma non meno importante
Single or return? = Solo andata o andata e ritorno?

Unit 2

you name it = qualsiasi cosa
downsides = lati negativi
It's gone viral. = È diventato virale.
Take a look = Dai un'occhiata.
unlock = sbloccare
Now what? = E adesso?
hit = tocca
There you go. = Ecco fatto.

Unit 3

whether ... or = se ... o
don't panic = non agitati
range = varietà
sounds like = sembra
I'm thinking of = sto pensando di
the media = i mezzi media

Unit 4

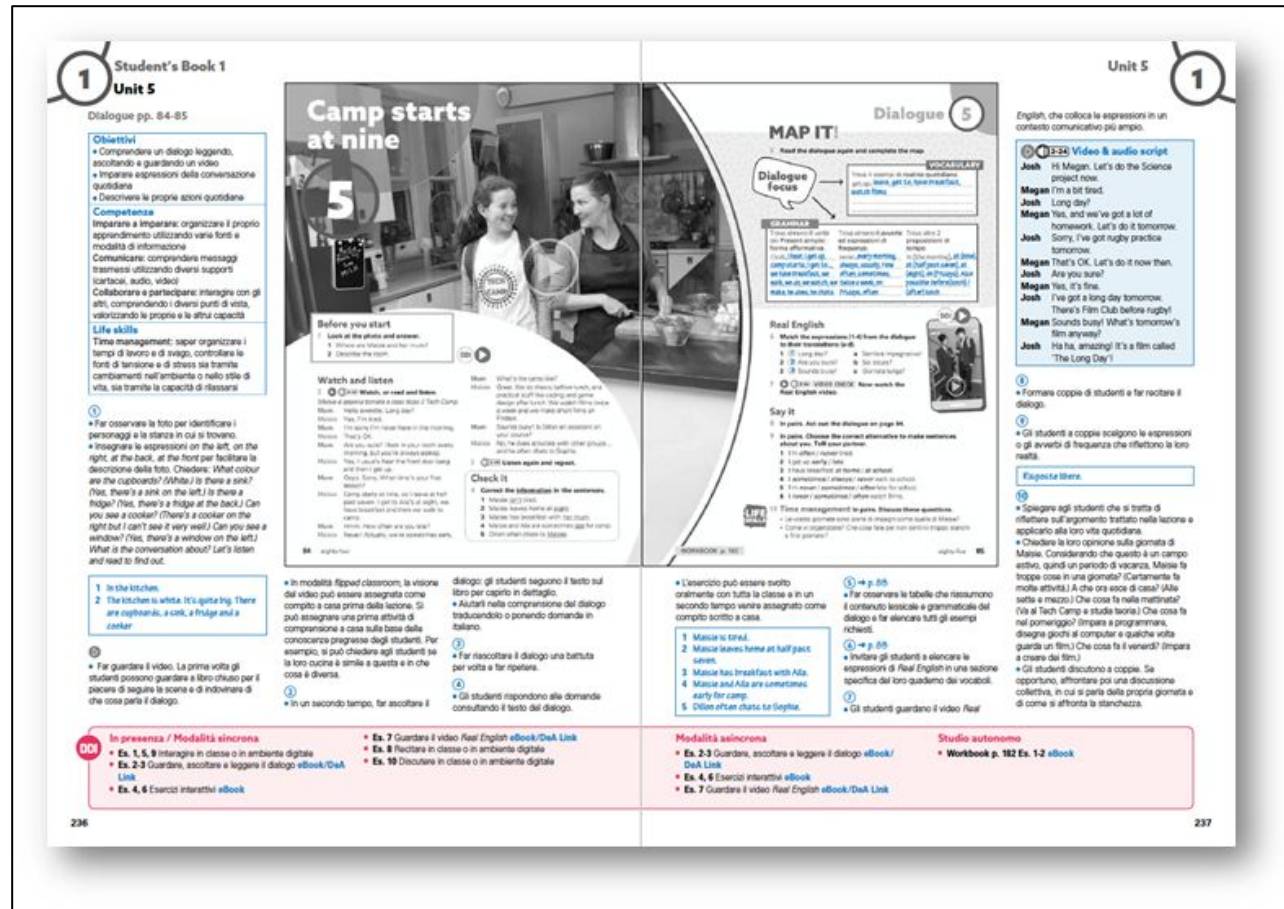
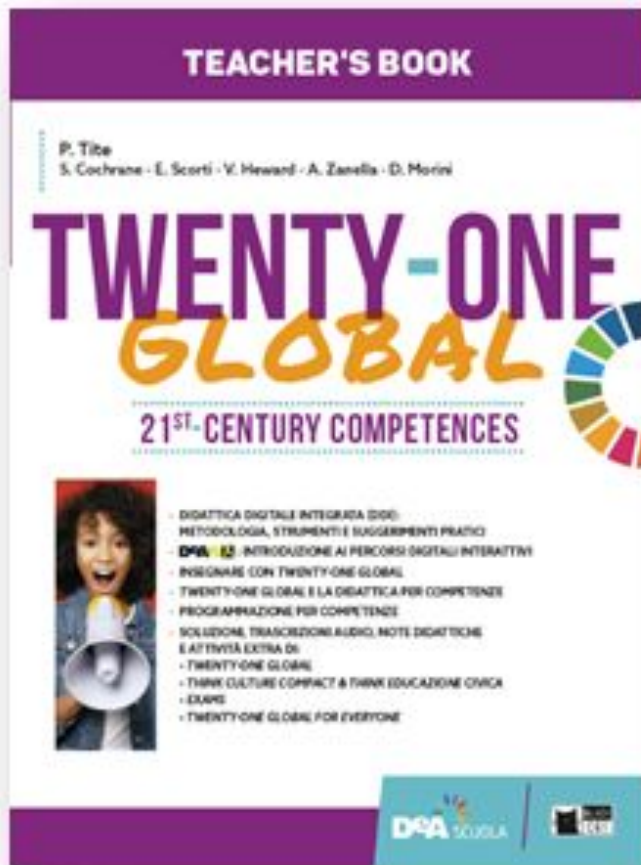
have a go = provare
come on = dai
It'll be a laugh. = Sarà divertente.
I won't be long. = Non ci metterò molto.
live happily ever after = viverai felice e contenti
something like that = qualcosa del genere

If you like = se vuoi
Let's say 6.00 pm. = Facciamo le 18.00.
honestly = davvero
It's no trouble. = Non è un disturbo.
In that case... = In questo caso...

Unit 5

You mean... = Vuoi dire...
Good to know. = Buono a sapersi
up to = fino a
I overslept. = Mi sono svegliato tardi.
tunes up = salta fuori
I hope so. = Spero di sì.
Guess what! = Indovina un po'!

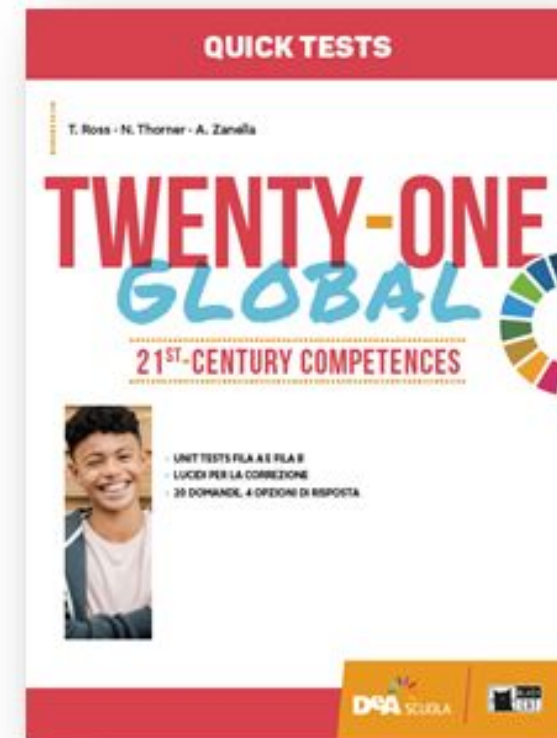


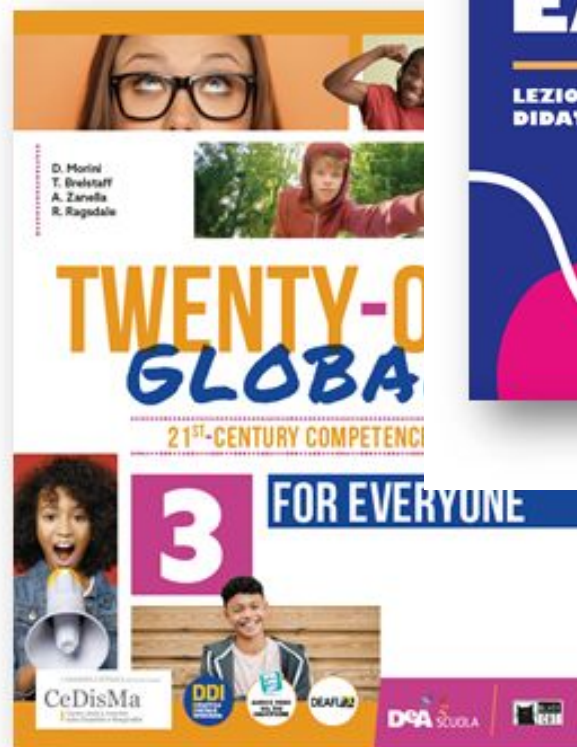




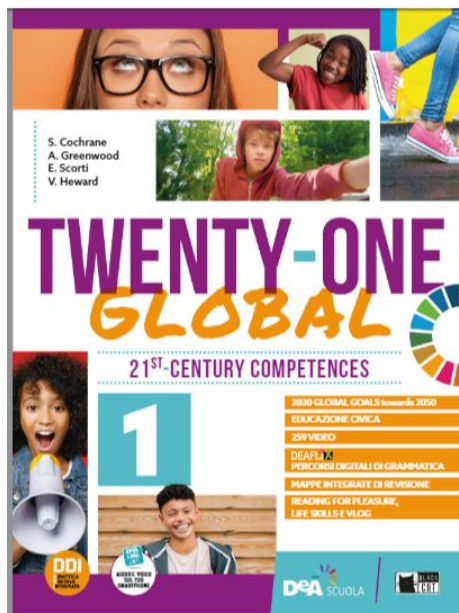
TEST:

- Entry Tests
- Unit Tests Standard
- Unit Tests Plus
- Vocabulary Tests
- Recupero Tests
- Obiettivi minimi Tests
- Progress Tests
- Educazione civica Tests
- Reading and Writing tests
- Listening Tests
- Speaking Tests
- Culture Tests
- Prove di competenze di metà e fine anno
- DSA Tests
- A2 Key Practice Test
- Trinity GESE Grade 4





To sum up



1. Hook, Engage and Motivate
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (maps and pathways)
3. Developing Oral competences
4. Life Skills, Citizenship and Agenda 2030 (2050)
5. Exam preparation (INVALSI, KEY, Esame di Stato, Trinity)
6. Inclusion
7. Beyond the textbook - a wealth of digital support



Supporting your
coursebook both
offline and on:

Five things you
need to know.

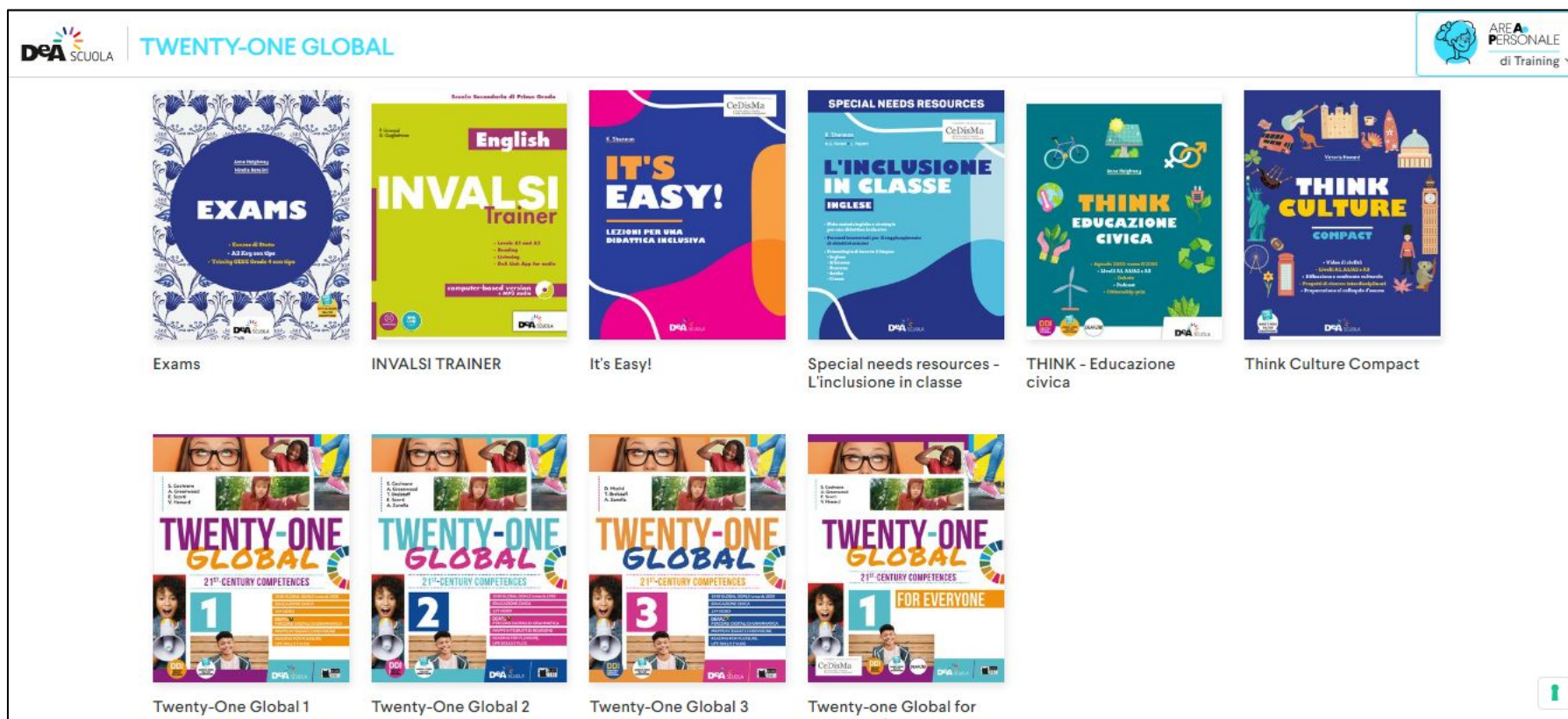


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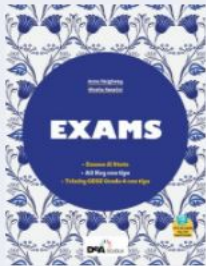


And you?



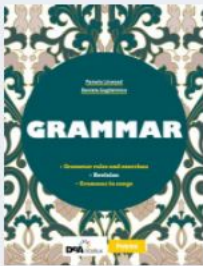
AREA PERSONALE
di Training

VOLUMI



And You? - Exams

Sfoglia l'eBook



And you? - Grammar

Sfoglia l'eBook



And You? - Invalsi Trainer

Sfoglia l'eBook



And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 1

Sfoglia l'eBook

Vai alle risorse



And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 2

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Vai alle risorse



And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 3

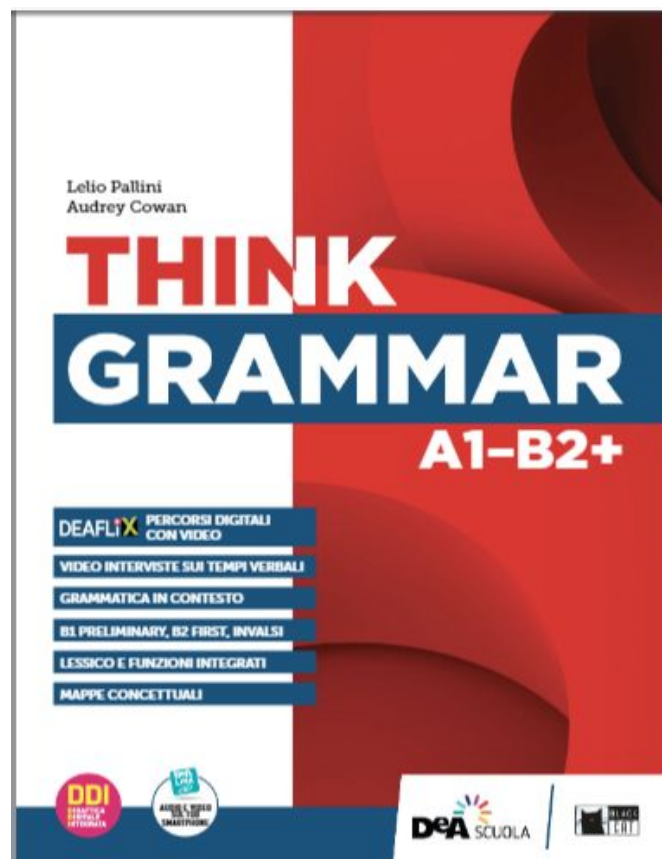
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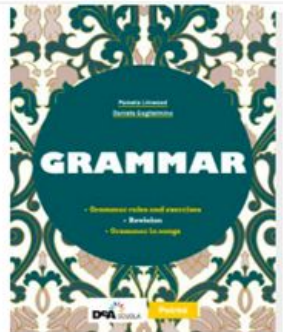
And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 1



And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 2



And you? - Student's Book & Workbook 3



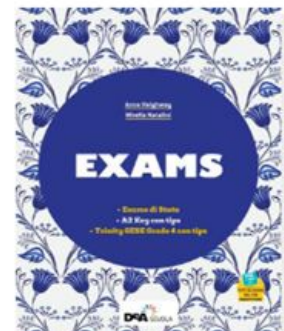
And you? - Grammar



And you? - It's easy



And You? - Think Culture Compact



And You? - Exams



And You? - Invalsi Trainer







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30 argomenti fondamentali di LETTERATURA INGLESE

1 GRANDI AUTORI - 1 GRANDI TEMI

GOETHE	THE ELIZABETHAN THEATRE	WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	JOHN MILTON	THE RISE OF THE NOVEL	DANIEL DEFOE
JONATHAN SWIFT	ROMANTIC POETRY	WILLIAM BLAKE	WILLIAM WORDSWORTH	SAMUEL T. COLERIDGE	GEORGE G. BYRON
PERCY B. SHELLEY	JOHN KEATS	MARY SHELLEY	EDGAR ALLAN POE	JANE AUSTEN	THE VICTORIAN NOVEL
CHARLES DICKENS	THE BRONTË SISTERS	R. L. STEVENSON	OSCAR WILDE	POETRY IN THE MODERN AGE	WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS
T.S. ELIOT	THE MODERNIST NOVEL	VIRGINIA WOOLF	JAMES JOYCE	GEORGE ORWELL	THE AMERICAN NOVEL

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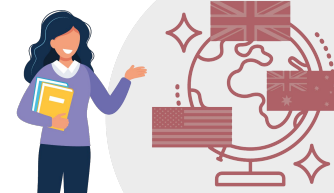
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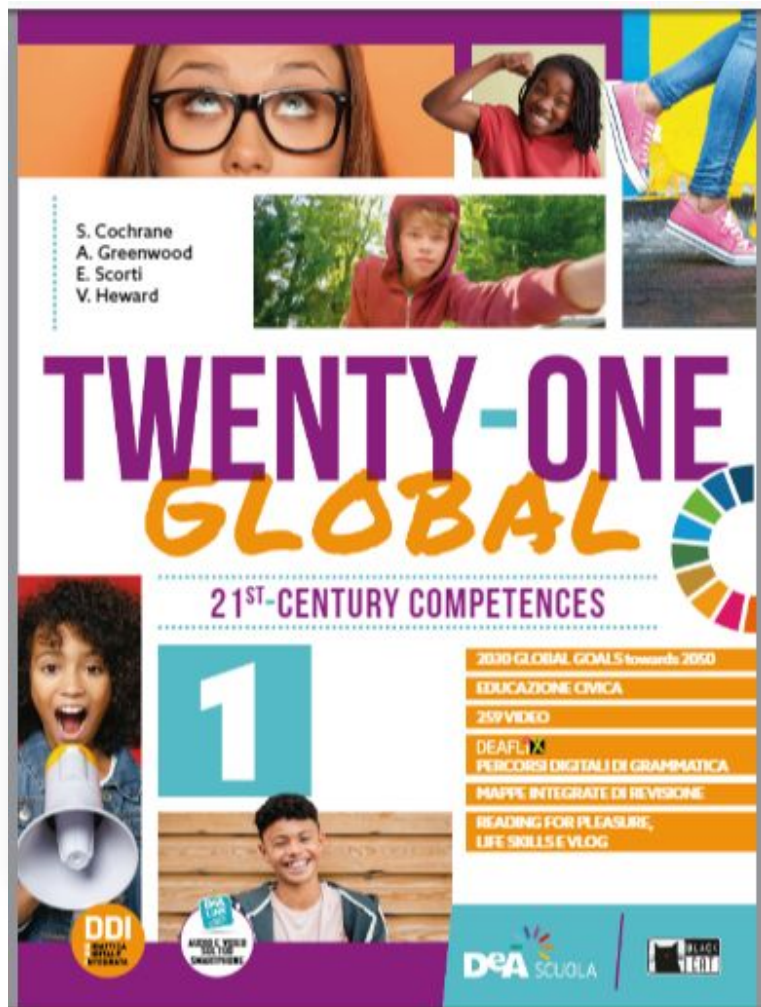
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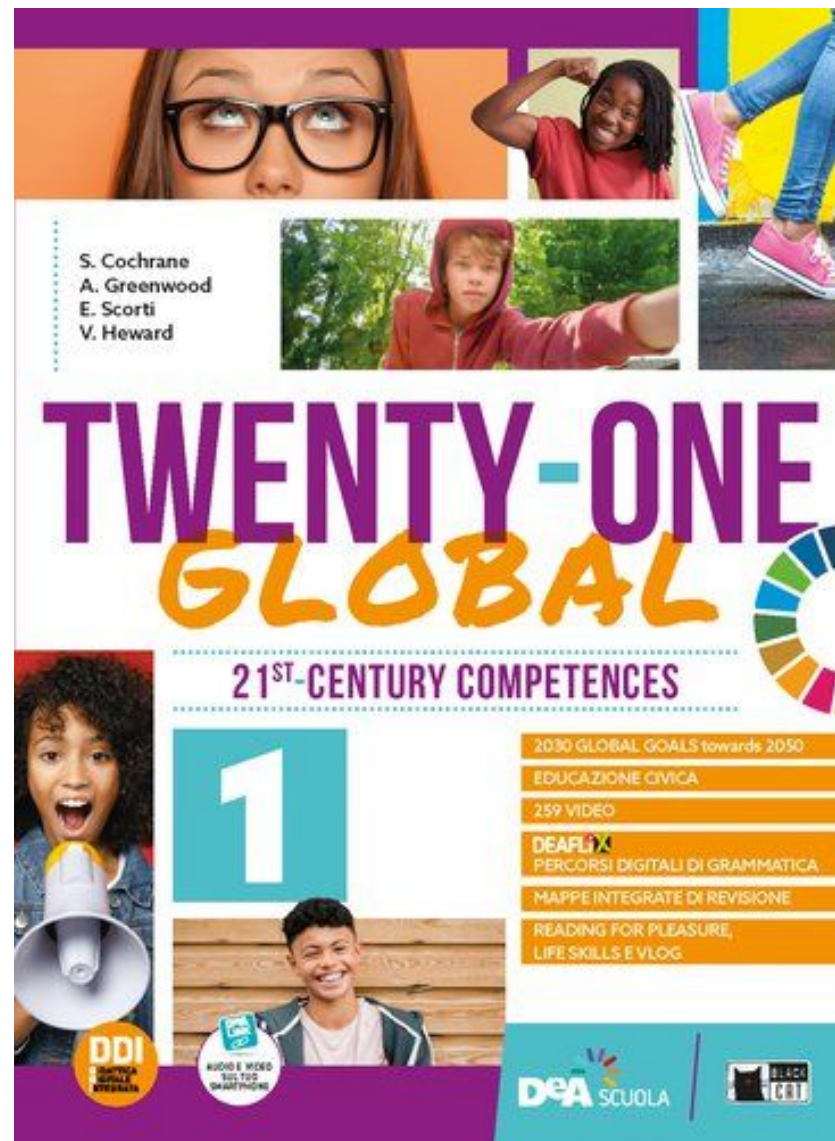


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Many thanks
for your time

