

## READING COMPREHENSION A2-B1

### History of Halloween

Halloween falls on October 31st each year in North America and other parts of the world. What do you know about Halloween? Do you celebrate it in your country? Here is a little



history about it. **Vocabulary**

**to evolve (v)**- to change little by little

**spirit (n)**- ghost, some people believe the spirit and body separate when a person dies

**holy (adj)**- sacred, very good, related to religion. *Hallow* comes from the word holy.

**saint (n)**- an honored, holy person

**evil (adj)**- very, very bad

**lantern (n)**- lamp or enclosed light that can be carried around

**turnip (n)**- a purple and white vegetable that grows in the ground

Like many other holidays, Halloween has evolved and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago people called the Celts lived in what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France. November 1 was their New Year's Day. They believed that the night before the New Year (October 31) was a time when the living and the dead came together.

More than a thousand years ago the Christian church named November 1 *All Saints Day* (also called *All Hallows*.) This was a special holy day to honor the saints and other people who died for their religion. The night before *All Hallows* was called *Hallows Eve*. Later the name was changed to Halloween.

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits of the dead would visit the earth on Halloween. They worried that evil spirits would cause problems or hurt them. So on that night people wore costumes that looked like ghosts or other evil creatures. They thought if they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and not harm them.

The tradition of Halloween was carried to America by the immigrating Europeans. Some of the traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe some people would carry lanterns made from turnips. In America, pumpkins were more common. So people began putting candles inside them and using them as lanterns. That is why you see Jack 'o lanterns today.

These days Halloween is not usually considered a religious holiday. It is primarily a fun day for children. Children dress up in costumes like people did a thousand years ago. But instead of worrying about evil spirits, they go from house to house. They knock on doors and say "trick or treat." The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick or treater.

## Check Your Understanding

True or False. Check your answers below.

1. The Celts thought the spirits of dead people returned to the earth on October 31st.

- True
- False

2. The Celts created All Hallows.

- True
- False

3. All Hallows is on October 31st.

- True
- False

4. The word *Halloween* comes from the word *Hallows eve*.

- True
- False

5. A thousand years ago Europeans wore costumes to get candy.

- True
- False

6. Americans still carve turnips to use as lanterns.

- True
- False

7. Today Halloween is especially for children.

- True
- False

8. Children get candy by saying "trick or treat."

- True
- False

## St. Valentine's Day



**ancient-** very old

**bow and arrow-** used for shooting (like the picture on the left)

**shoot-** make something fly through the air (*Shoot a gun. Shoot an arrow.*)

**character-** a person (but usually not real) like a person in a book or in a movie

**fall in love-** begin to love another person

**celebrate-** do something fun (like a party or something special)

**romantic-** something that shows the feeling of love

## Reading

Valentine's Day is a very old holiday. It goes back to the times of Ancient Rome. One of the characters we often see on Valentine's Day is Cupid. He was the son of Venus, the goddess of love. He shoots people with arrows of love. When a man and a woman are hit by his arrows, they will fall in love.

Today people celebrate Valentine's Day on February 14. Men and women who are in love give each other gifts. The most popular gifts include flowers (especially roses) and chocolates. Couples may also go to a restaurant for a very nice dinner or plan something else romantic.

In the United States, Valentine's Day is not just for lovers. Children make special Valentine's cards for their classmates. Families and friends may give candy or other small gifts to each other. It can be a fun day.

## Questions and Answers

1. Who is Cupid's mother?

- a. Sarah, goddess of love
- b. Venus, goddess of music
- c. Venus, goddess of love

2. What does Cupid use to shoot people?

- a. a gun
- b. a bow and arrow
- c. a baseball

3. What day is Valentine's Day celebrated?

- a. February 13.
- b. December 25
- c. February 14

4. What are the most popular flowers for Valentine's Day?

- a. Roses
- b. Tulips
- c. Sunflowers

5. What do school children in the United States do on Valentine's Day?

- a. Kiss their friends
- b. Make cards for their friends
- c. Have a romantic dinner with their friends

**IMPROVING ENGLISH** Read the text and choose the best answer for each question.

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country?

The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In Italy, it is always possible, in the class, to speak Italian if you want to and the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain but it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK. If you have a good teacher in Italy, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for most people, so being here in Italy is the only viable option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximise your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

1. What is the article about?

- How many people learn English.
- The best way to learn English.
- English schools in England and America.

2. What is one of the advantages of going to the UK to learn English?

- There are no Italians in Britain.
- You will have to speak English and not your language.
- The language schools are better.

3. What is one of the advantages of staying in your country to learn English?

- The teachers aren't very good in Britain.
- You have to work too hard in Britain.
- Your life can continue more or less as it was before.

4. People who don't have a lot of time and money should...

- Learn English in Britain.
- Try and speak English in class more often.
- Go to Italy to learn English.

## **EUTHANASIA**

### **Reading**

### **Comprehension**

### **B1**

The word euthanasia comes from the Greek language, and it means “good death.” In English the word refers purposely ending a person’s life in order to stop the unbearable pain caused by an illness. The patients who are euthanized are terminally ill, meaning that they have no chance of recovery. When a person is euthanized someone such as a doctor helps them die by making available to them some kind of lethal drug or deadly gas. It’s called “assisted suicide.” In those cases, the doctor doesn’t actually administer the drug or gas but only provides it for patient’s use. When the patient is ready to die, he or she administers it and dies alone. One doctor in the USA, Dr. Jack Kavorkian, has become well-known for his assisted suicides. Since helping people die is against the law in his state, the doctor was arrested and tried in court several times. But every time he was brought into court the jury acquitted him. The jury always sided with him, seeing him as providing a service of kindness rather than as committing a crime. Most people sympathize with a person who wants to end the pain and suffering, but for several reasons most government are reluctant to make euthanasia legal. As of 2002 doctor-assisted suicide was legal only in the Netherlands, Switzerland, the US state of Oregon, and in Australia’s Northern Territory. If asked, most people will say that people who are suffering from incurable diseases would be better off if they died. But if they are asked if they support doctor-assisted suicide, most of them will say no. The reasons they usually give are: Difficulty in determining who is terminally ill. Some people who are expected to die later get well. It doesn’t happen often, but it does happen. Religious beliefs. “God gives life, so only God should take it away.” Spiritual beliefs. We come to this earth to face certain challenges and the overcome them. Suicide is a form of giving up and defeats the whole purpose of our lives. It could lead to “suicide on demand.” People who are unhappy with their lives might

someday be able to get help in dying whenever they want to. Considering all the depressed people there are in the world, it could turn into an epidemic of suicides. Temporary period of depression. The person who decides to die could just be going through temporary period of depression but change his or her mind later.

### **Discussion questions**

1. What is your opinion on suicide in general? Tell why you think so,

\* People who commit suicide are very brave.

\* People who commit suicide are cowards.

\* People who commit suicide are mentally ill.

2. What is your opinion on doctor-assisted suicide? Which of these statements do you agree with and why?

\* People who are in pain should have the right to decide if they want to.

\* People should not have the right to end their lives whenever they want.

\* It is okay in some cases only.

3. What do you think of doctors who help patients die?

4. Is there any difference between suicide from depression and euthanasia? Is one more acceptable than the other? Why or why not?

5. Is euthanasia legal in your country? If not, do you think the doctor-assisted suicide is ever performed secretly?

## PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO

Preposizione	Quando si usa	Esempio
<b>ON</b>	Si usa la preposizione <i>on</i> davanti a parole che esprimono <i>un singolo giorno</i> , in qualunque modo venga espresso:	<b>On Monday*</b> Lunedì
	Giorno della settimana + momento preciso della giornata	<b>On Monday morning</b> Lunedì mattina
	Parte di un giorno specifico	<b>On that particular afternoon</b> Quel (particolare) pomeriggio
	Data	<b>On 3<sup>rd</sup> April</b> Il 3 aprile
	Festività	<b>On Christmas Day</b> Il giorno di Natale
	Ricorrenza particolare	<b>On my birthday</b> Il giorno del mio compleanno
		<b>On the day I met him</b> Il giorno in cui l'ho conosciuto
	Davanti a <i>holiday</i>	<b>On holiday</b> In vacanza
	<i>On time</i> : in orario, puntuale	<b>The train was on time.</b> Il treno era in orario.
<b>AT</b>	Si usa la preposizione <i>at</i> davanti a parole che indicano un gruppo di pochi giorni.	<b>At the weekend</b> Nel fine settimana <b>At Christmas</b> Per Natale (il periodo di Natale)
	Si usa <i>at</i> davanti alle ore, in qualunque modo siano espresse.	<b>At 5 o'clock</b> Alle 5 <b>At midday</b> A mezzogiorno <b>At lunch time</b> All'ora di pranzo <b>At dawn</b> All'alba
	Si usa <i>at</i> con la parola <i>night</i> . (Tuttavia si usa <i>on</i> se ci si	<b>At night</b> Di notte

	riferisce ad una notte specifica: <i>on that night</i> )	
<b>IN</b>	Si usa <i>in</i> per:	
	Mesi	<b>I was born <i>in</i> November.</b> Sono nato in novembre.
	Stagioni	<b>I always go to the seaside <i>in</i> the summer.</b> Vado sempre al mare d'estate.
	Anni	<b>I moved to France <i>in</i> 1993.</b> Mi sono trasferito in Francia nel 1993.
	Secoli	<b>My great-grandfather was born <i>in</i> the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</b> Il mio bisnonno è nato nel XIX secolo.
	<i>In</i> significa anche <i>fra</i> .	<b>The film will start <i>in</i> ten minutes.</b> Il film comincerà fra dieci minuti.
	Si usa <i>in</i> con <i>morning, afternoon, evening</i> .	<b>I get up early <i>in</i> the morning.</b> Mi alzo presto al mattino.
	<i>In time</i> : in orario per un evento specifico.	<b>I was just <i>in</i> time for the 8.15 train.</b> Ero appena in orario per il treno delle 8.15.
<b>BY</b>	<i>By</i> significa <i>entro</i> quando viene specificato il termine entro il quale si fa qualche cosa.	<b>I must read this book <i>by</i> next Saturday.</b> Devo leggere questo libro entro sabato prossimo.
<b>WITHIN</b>	<i>Within</i> significa <i>entro</i> quando viene espresso l'intervallo di tempo entro il quale si fa qualche cosa.	<b>I must finish this book <i>within</i> a week.</b> Devo finire questo libro entro una settimana.
<b>FROM...TO...</b>	<i>Da...a....</i>	<b>I work <i>from</i> 8 o'clock in the morning <i>to</i> 5 in the afternoon.</b> Lavoro dalle 8 del mattino alle 5 del pomeriggio.
<b>TILL / UNTIL</b>	<i>Finché</i>	<b>I'll be at home <i>until</i> 3 o'clock.</b> Sarò a casa fino alle 3.



<b>AFTER</b>	<i>Dopo</i>	<b>I'll ring you up <i>after</i> lunch.</b> Ti telefonerò dopo pranzo.
<b>BEFORE</b>	<i>Prima</i>	<b>I'll be back <i>before</i> lunch time.</b> Sarò di ritorno prima dell'ora di pranzo.
<b>SINCE</b>	<i>Da, quando è espresso il momento di inizio dell'azione. (Vedi Present Perfect e Past Perfect)</i>	<b>I have been living in Italy <i>since</i> 1998.</b> Vivo in Italia dal 1998.
<b>FOR</b>	<i>Da / per quando è espressa la durata dell'azione. (Vedi Present Perfect e Past Perfect)</i>	<b>I have been living in Italy <i>for</i> 10 years.</b> Vivo in Italia da 10 anni.
<b>DURING</b>	<i>Durante</i>	<b><i>During</i> the summer</b> Durante l'estate <b><i>During</i> his childhood</b> Durante la sua infanzia

**\*Nota**

**On Mondays / Every Monday**

Tutti i lunedì

**On Monday mornings / Every Monday morning**

Tutti i lunedì mattina

## 1. SULL'USO DI **SINCE** E **FOR**

**Complete these sentences with SINCE or FOR**

- 1) Barbara and Joe have been married  ten years.
- 2) I've been studying French  I was a child.
- 3) We have been living here  1976.
- 4) I've been waiting for Sally  25 minutes.
- 5) It has been raining  an hour.
- 6) I studied English  five years at school.
- 7) He has been reading your book  half past six.
- 8) She has been living in Rome  last year.
- 9) Sue has been working in Paris  10 years.

10) How long have you been playing the piano?  ten years.

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## 2. ESERCIZIO SULLE **PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO**

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**Complete the following sentences using IN - AT - ON - BY - AFTER - SINCE - FOR**

- 1) Bye Tom, I'll phone you  6 o'clock.
  - 2) I've been living in Paris  two years.
  - 3) We usually go out for a pizza  Saturdays.
  - 4) We are going to see Tom the day  tomorrow.
  - 5) The train to London leaves  9.
  - 6) I've worked here  1998.
  - 7) The exhibition will open  April.
  - 8) They haven't seen Michael  six months.
  - 9) She'll have finished her work  10 o'clock.
  - 10) Susan arrived  September.
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## 3. SULLE **PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO**

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**Choose the correct expression in the following sentences**

- 1) I usually go to the cinema by Tuesday/on Tuesdays/within Tuesday.
- 2) I'll have finished the book before lunch/on lunch/since lunch.
- 3) We have known Ron for 1989/on 1989/since 1989.
- 4) Somebody burst in during the meeting/in the meeting/on the meeting
- 5) I'll have a party on my birthday/at my birthday/during my birthday.

6) The new shop will open on May/since May/in May.

7) The film starts on 8 o'clock/at 8 o'clock/by 8 o'clock.

8) They have worked here since eight months/at eight months/for eight months.

9) She usually drinks coffee at the morning/in the morning/until the morning.

10) Susan arrived at Christmas Day/by Christmas Day/on Christmas Day.

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## 4. SULLE PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO

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**Match the words in the first column to those in the second one**

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	SCRIVI QUI
IN	MIDDAY	<input type="text"/>
AT	1992	<input type="text"/>
AT	EASTER	<input type="text"/>
ON	NIGHT	<input type="text"/>
SINCE	BEDTIME	<input type="text"/>
IN	8... 10	<input type="text"/>
AT	SUNDAY MORNING	<input type="text"/>
FROM... TO...	THAT DAY	<input type="text"/>
ON	THE MORNING	<input type="text"/>
AT	1992	<input type="text"/>



## WH/H QUESTION Q

Question words	Meaning	Examples
<b>who</b>	person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
<b>where</b>	place	Where do you live? In Boston
<b>why</b>	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
<b>when</b>	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
<b>how</b>	manner	How do you go? By car
<b>what</b>	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
<b>which</b>	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.
<b>whose</b>	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
<b>whom</b>	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
<b>what kind</b>	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
<b>what time</b>	time	What time did you come home?
<b>how many</b>	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
<b>how much</b>	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
<b>how long</b>	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
<b>how often</b>	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
<b>how far</b>	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
<b>how old</b>	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
<b>how come</b>	reason	How come I didn't see at the party?

### Asking questions

1.If you ask about the subject of the sentence, simply add the question word at the beginning:

Example:

**James** writes good poems. — **Who** writes good pems?

2.If you ask about the predicate of the sentence (the part of a sentence which contains the verb and gives information about the subject), there are three options:

### Choose the correct question words

1.  do you live? - I live in London.
2.  's that girl? - She's my sister.
3.  do you go to school? - By bus.
4.  do banks open? - At eight O'clock.
5.  are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!

### Write question about the words in bold.

Example:

He drank **juice**. - What did he drink?

1. They went to **Spain**.
2. He writes **novels**.
3. **Lacy** likes soccer
4. The girls watched **a serial**.
5. He discovered **the truth**.

### Choose the correct question word

1.  are you going tomorrow?
2.  are you traveling?
3.  would you like to have for dessert?
4.  are you crying ?
5.  one do you like?
6.  do you feel today?
7.  time are leaving?
8.  book is this?
9.  has broken this vase?
10.  don't you see a doctor?

# Vocabulary - Health and Health Care

This is a list of vocabulary items related to health and health care

## How to say you are ill

- I'm **ill**.
- I feel **really rough**.
- I'm **shattered** (meaning *tired out or exhausted*)
- I'm **on my last legs** (to be very tired, especially after a lot of physical activity or work. It also means to be going to die soon - *'the old man is on his last leg'*).
- I feel / look **poorly / peaky / rough / bloody awful**.
- I feel / look **like death warmed up** (very ill or appearing very sickly - *Poor thing! She looks like death warmed up*)

## How to say you are feeling OK

- I am **alive and kicking** (to continue to be well, healthy or successful - *Don't worry about your grandfather; he is alive and kicking*)
- I feel **good** (used to talk about emotional state)
- I **feel great / well**
- He is **a picture of (good) health** (to be in a very healthy condition - *The doctor told him that he is a picture of good health*)
- She is **hale and hearty** (to be in a good health - *In spite of her old age, she looks hale and hearty*)

## Health problems

- I have a **headache / toothache / backache / stomachache / earache...**
- I have a pain in my back / tooth / head...
- I have **a broken / sprained / twist** an ankle / wrist.
- I have a flu / cold / runny nose / fever / high temperature / sore throat
- I feel **sick**. I'm feeling **nauseous**.
- I have a bruise / cut / graze / wound.

## Health advice:

- Exercise regularly.
- Eat healthy food.
- Brush your teeth regularly.
- Sleep early (= don't stay up late!)
- Have regular medical check up.
- Relax.
- Go on a diet.

## Medicines

- eye drops
- cream
- syringe

- syrup
- bandage
- dose (of medicine)
- drugs
- shot / injection (give someone an injection)
- medicine (take medicine)
- pain-killer
- pill
- plaster
- tablet
- tranquilizer

## Treatment

- check-up
- diagnosis
- operation / surgery
- prescription

## People

- ophthalmologist
- dentist
- doctor / physician
- general practitioner (GP)
- midwife
- nurse
- patient
- specialist
- surgeon

## Places

- doctor's
- pharmacy / drugstore / chemist's
- hospital
- operating theater
- surgery (medical operation)
- waiting room
- ward (a geriatric/maternity/psychiatric ward)

GRAMMAR REVISION PRIMARY 5TH YEAR

Translate in English:

1) Il sole è caldo in estate.	2) Il cane di John è grasso e marrone
3) Tu non sei un mio amico.	4) Lei non è americana, ma parla inglese.
5) Mio padre ha i capelli grigi.	6) La scuola va da settembre a giugno.
7) L'estate è la mia stagione preferita.	8) Il cane e il gatto sono animali domestici.
9) Io non ho amici inglesi.	10) A scuola studio italiano, inglese, matematica, storia, geografia.
11) Hai una penna blu?	12) Sei un ragazzo o una ragazza?
13) Il quaderno di inglese è alto e duro.	14) La mamma di Mary è australiana.
15) La sua gonna è rossa.	16) Mary ha i pantaloni nuovi e le scarpe vecchie.
17) Io non canto mai.	18) Lei spesso pattina, ma non sa nuotare
19) Sono le 12,15.	20) Il treno parte alle 13
21) John ha gli occhi grandi e le orecchie piccole.	22) Mia nonna ha i capelli bianchi. Mio nonno non ha i capelli.
23) Il quadrato è una figura geometrica.	24) In Inghilterra il tempo è nuvoloso e umido.
25) Nella mia casa ci sono due bagni, tre camere, una cucina, un garage e un giardino.	26) Il loro giardino non è bello. La loro mamma non taglia mai l'erba.
27) In classe c'è una lavagna nera. Ci sono ventitre banchi e trenta sedì. Sui banchi ci sono i quaderni, sotto i banchi ci sono i liberi.	28) Le matite sono nel tuo astuccio. Nell'astuccio di Jimmy ci sono tre gomme, le forbici e quattro penne blu.
29) Gira a destra, poi a sinistra, vai dritto: eccoti. Sei all'ufficio postale.	30) La banca è davanti alla scuola. Dietro la banca c'è lo stadio.
31) Mi piace la cioccolata, la marmellata, ma odio il miele : è troppo dolce!	32) Maria va sempre in treno. Oggi sta andando a Londra in aereo.
33) Lei non sa guidare l'auto, ma guida il motorino.	34) Oggi è il 25 dicembre. E' Natale.
35) Io compro la frutta dal fruttivendolo, mentre (while) tu compri le fragole al supermercato.	36) Quanto costa quella camicetta? Questa costa 25 sterline e 50.
37) Quei ragazzi non studiano inglese.	38) Zitti! Il maestro sta parlando!
39) Lei non fa colazione alle 10.	40) Noi sappiamo suonare il flauto.
41) Io sto partendo per Londra in treno.	42) Sono nato undici anni fa.
43) Stai dormendo? Sbrigati: sono le 11,47.	44) A che ora pranzi? Io non pranzo mai prima delle 13.
45) Elisabetta I era la figlia di Enrico VII. Lei fondò l'Anglicanesimo.	46) Io avevo il suo quaderno di francese.
47) Questa estate andrò al mare con la mia famiglia.	48) John non parla tedesco. Tu parli tedesco, inglese, francese o spagnolo?
49) Noi sappiamo giocare a calcio e a pallavolo.	50) Sai ballare? No. So nuotare.
51) Io non sto studiando oggi. Ieri studiai storia.	52) Mary suonò il piano a scuola. Io suonerò la tromba domani in chiesa.
53) Lei non piange mai, ma oggi sta piangendo.	54) Studiai, studio e studierò inglese: fu il mio passato, è il mio presente, sarà il mio futuro.



**GRADED EXAMINATIONS IN SPOKEN ENGLISH**  
**LEVEL: ELEMENTARY 2**  
**QUADRO EUROPEO DELLE LINGUE: LIVELLO A2 GRADE 3/4**

<b>1. Is it raining now?</b>	<b>Yes, it is. No, it isn't</b>
<b>2. What was the weather like yesterday? It was sunny/cloudy/it was raining</b>	
<b>3. What do you do when you get home from school? I do my homework. I listen to music.</b>	
<b>4. What's the name of your best friend?</b>	<b>His/her name is.....</b>
<b>5. Tell me about him/her. ....(he/she) is ....years old. He's tall(short) has ....hair and.....eyes.</b>	
<b>6. Let's look at this picture. What are these people doing? In my picture a woman/man is running/eating...</b>	
<b>7. What time do you go to bed?</b>	<b>At-...'o clock.</b>
<b>8. Can you play the piano?</b>	<b>Yes, I can. No. I can't.</b>
<b>9. Have you ever visited London?</b>	<b>Yes, I have. No I haven't.</b>
<b>10. Have you ever tried English food?</b>	<b>Yes, I have: I like very much or I don't like. No, I haven't.</b>
<b>11. Have you ever ridden a motorbike? Yes, I have driving licence. No, I haven't because I Haven't driving licence.</b>	
<b>12. Have you ever swum in a river? Yes, I have but I don't like water, No, I haven't.</b>	
<b>13. Have you ever written an email?</b>	<b>Yes, I have. No I haven't, because I haven't got a computer.</b>
<b>14. How many fizzy drinks do you have a week? How much chocolate do you eat a week? How much pasta do you eat a day?</b>	<b>A lot/a few/ none. I eat/drink a little....and a lot of..... every day, but I don't ....any .....</b>
<b>15. What are you going to do on Sunday morning? I'm going to restaurant/cinema/ out with my friends.</b>	
<b>16. What are you going to do this afternoon/evening/on Saturday/on Sunday/this summer I'm going to do homework/to watch Tv/to go to the cimema/to go to the sea.</b>	
<b>17. How often do you go to the cinema /to restaurant. About once/twice a month.</b>	
<b>18. What was the last film you saw? The last film I saw was.....</b>	
<b>19. Did you enjoy it? Yes, I do. It was fantastic. No, I don't. It was terrible.</b>	
<b>20. Have you seen Titanic/Shakespeare iin love. Yes. I have. No, I haven't</b>	
<b>21. Do you like westwens/romantic/comedies? Yes, I like..... No, I don't like...I detest.....</b>	
<b>22. What would you do, if you found 50 euro in the street?</b>	<b>If I found 50 euro in the street, I would take it to the police.</b>
<b>23. What would you do, if you won the lottery?</b>	<b>If I won the lottery, I would buy a big new house.</b>

24. If you were Prime Minister, would you give money for...? If I were Prime Minister, I would give extra money for English in the school.
25. If you spoke a perfect English, would you? If I spoke a perfect English, I would go and live in England/ get a job in America..
26. How long have you lived in Pergine? Since all my life/since one/two years
27. How long have you got your computer? Since.....years
28. How much did it cost? It cost 500 euro
29. How long have you met your best friend? I've known him/her since.....
30. How long have you got your boyfriend/girlfriend? I've known .....years ago.
31. Where did you meet hin/her? I've met him .....years ago.
32. Which team do you support? My team is.....
33. What is the best film/bok you have ever seen/read? The best film/book I've seen/read is.....
34. Who was the telephone/the radio invented by? It was invented by Bell/Marconi.
35. Who ..... was sung by? It was sung by .....
36. Who was America discovered by? It was discovered by Christopher Columbus
37. Who wa the Divine Comedy written by? It was written by dante Alighieri.
38. Who was Monna Lisa painted by? It was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
39. How often do you watch Tv? I usually watch Tv, I always watch Tv- I watch Tv ..hours a day
40. what are the people doing in this picture? They're.....
41. Tell me about the man/woman. He/she has got...hair and.....
42. What's the boy/girl/man/woman doing? He/she.....ing
43. What's the time? What time is it? It's .....past/to.....three/four p.m
44. When do you /what time do you get up for school? I get up at.....
45. When do you /what time do you have breakfast? I have breakfast at.....
46. When do you /what time do you do you go home/to bed? I go home/to bed at.....
47. When do you /what time do you have lunch/dinner? I have lunch/dinner at.....
48. When do you /what time do you do your homework? I do my homework at.....
49. Can you describe the man/woman? He-she's short/tall, fat/thin, dark/fair
50. What do you like studying at school? I like studying Italian, English, French, science, maths
51. Tell e about your best friend? My best friend's name is..... He/she is.....years ols.

He/she has got .....hair and .....eyes.

52. What are your hobbies? My hobbies are reading/playing football/playing guitar /watching tv

53, What do you like doing at the weekend? I like going out/sleeping/going to the cinema....

54. What time do you go to bed at the weekend? I usually go to bed at.....

55. Can you describe yourself? **PRESENTATION**

My name is..... My surname is..... I am 13 years old.

I am Italian. I live in..... My family is made up by my father....., my mother.....my brother/sister..... I have got.....eyes and ..... Hair.

My hobbies are.....

My favourite pop group is.....

My favourite school subject is.....

I like studying....., so I will attend .....as secondary school.

56. Where is English spoken in the world as first language?

English is spoken as first language in.....

57. What is English religion name? English religion name is.....

58. What's the capital of United Kingdom? The capital of UK is.....  
London is also the capital of England.

59. What's the capital of Scotland? The capital of Scotland is.....

60. What's the capital of Wales? The capital of Wales is.....

61. What's the capital of United States of America?  
The capital of U.S.A .is.....D.C. (District of Columbia)

62. What's the capital of Australia? The capital of Australia is.....

63. In what Italian region do you live? I live in.....  
.....chief town is.....

64. What city do you want to visit? I like to visit.....

65. What will be you job? My job will be.....

Do you like English? Yes I do. No I don't

Complete by sayng *I like* or *I don't like*

I ..... English sounds and pronounce.

I .....English grammar.

I.....speaking in English.

I .....English dictation.

I .....English civilization.

## **Periodo ipotetico generale o zero conditional**

Il periodo ipotetico generale si costruisce così:

IF + Present Simple + Present Simple

If I eat too many cherries, I feel sick

If you go to bed very late, you feel tired the next day

E viene usato per riferirsi a fatti che sono generalmente veri:

If you cool water to 0° C, it freezes (questa azione dà sempre lo stesso risultato)

If I eat too many cherries, I feel sick (può non essere vero per tutti, ma lo è per me; infatti, ogni volta che mangio troppe ciliege sto male)

If people stop eating, they die

Quindi, lo 'zero conditional' si utilizza quando il risultato è sempre certo.

Attenzione

If può essere sostituito con when/whenever senza cambio di significato. Nella frase negativa, if not può essere sostituito con unless (a meno che, a meno che non).

Whenever the weather is fine, we go to the beach

Unless it rains, I usually go shopping at the weekend

## **Periodo ipotetico di primo tipo o first conditional**

Il periodo ipotetico di primo tipo si costruisce così:

IF + Present Simple + will/won't

If we don't hurry, we will miss the train

If you go to bed early, you won't feel tired the next day

Il periodo ipotetico di primo tipo si usa per parlare di una possibile condizione futura e del suo probabile risultato.

It's raining! If you don't take the umbrella, you will get wet

If I get home late, my mother will get angry

Spesso si usa il First Conditional per fare promesse, minacce e anche per trattare e/o accordarsi

If I meet Christopher, I'll call you straight away (promessa)

If you behave like that again, you'll be punished (minaccia)

If you pass all your exams, I'll buy you a new bike (accordo)

Attenzione:

1.

- la frase ipotetica (if) esprime un'azione o situazione futura possibile; will/won't ne indica il risultato

- diversamente dall'italiano, in inglese non si usa mai la forma futura nella frase ipotetica (if)

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence - type I**. Only use the **will-future** in the main clauses.

- 1) If I  (to study), I  (to pass) the exams.
- 2) If the sun  (to shine), we  (to walk) to the town.
- 3) If he  (to have) a temperature, he  (to see) the doctor.
- 4) If my friends  (to come), I  (to be) very happy.
- 5) If she  (to earn) a lot of money, she  (to fly) to New York.
- 6) If we  (to travel) to London, we  (to visit) the museums.
- 7) If you  (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you  (to slip) on the rocks.
- 8) If Rita  (to forget) her homework, the teacher  (to give) her a low mark.

9) If they  (**to go**) to the disco, they  (**to listen**) to loud music.

10) If you  (**to wait**) a minute, I  (**to ask**) my parents.

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence - type I**. Only use the **will-future** in the main clauses. Mind the **negations** in the sentences.

1) If it  (**to rain**), the children  (**not/to go**) for a walk.

2) If she  (**not/to read**) the novel, she  (**not/to pass**) the literature test.

3) If I  (**not/to argue**) with my father, he  (**to lend**) me his motorbike.

4) If we  (**to take**) the bus, we  (**not/to arrive**) in time.

5) If Dick  (**not/to buy**) the book, his friends  (**to be**) angry with him.

6) If Tom  (**not/to tidy up**) his room, Victoria  (**not/to help**) him with the muffins.

7) If the boys  (**not/to play**) football, the girls  (**not/to come**) to the football pitch.

8) If you  (**to eat**) too much junk food, you  (**not/to lose**) weight.

9) If I  (**not/to make**) breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend  (**not/to love**) me anymore.

10) If they  (**not/to hurry**), they  (**not/to catch**) the

Choose the correct phrases and form **Conditional sentences - type I**.

- 1) If you  my bike, I  you with the Maths homework.
- 2) It  too hot if he  to Greece in August.
- 3) If Peter  on the sofa, his sister  next to him.
- 4) The policeman  you the way if you  him.
- 5) If it  in the Alps, it  in Munich.
- 6) I  you my laptop if you  to be careful with it.
- 7) If you  some tomatoes, the sauce  much better.
- 8) If Tom  this string, he  the box.
- 9) If I  Simon's mobile, I  it to the office.
- 10) We  lost if we  the town map.

## Adjectives - Synonyms

### What is a synonym?

Synonyms are words or phrases which have the same or nearly the same meaning as other words or phrases in the same language:

The words 'small' and 'little' are synonyms.

Here is a list of synonyms you can use to describe things, feelings or people:

Adjectives	Synonyms
big	large
blank	empty
broad	wide
center	middle
cunning	clever

dangerous	risky
eatable	edible
false	untrue
fertile	fruitful
gay	cheerful
glad	happy
hard	difficult
high	tall
huge	enormous
intelligent	clever
lazy	indolent
little	small
loving	fond
loyal	faithful
mad	crazy
new	modern
nice	kind
noisy	rowdy
old	ancient
oral	verbal
polite	courteous
poor	destitute
quick	rapid/fast
rare	scarce
ready	alert
real	genuine
rich	wealthy
rude	impolite
sad	unhappy
safe	secure
sleepy	drowsy
slim	slender
thin	lean
usual	normal
vacant	empty
weak	feeble



well-known

famous

## Opposites (Antonyms) A-K

Words	Opposites	Words	Opposites	Words	Opposites
<b>A</b>		cold (adj)	hot	to find	to lose
about	exactly	cold (noun)	heat	to finish	to begin
above	below	to come	to go	finish	start
absence	presence	comedy	drama, tragedy	first	final, last
abundance	lack	complicated	simple	to fix	to break
to accept	to refuse	compliment	insult	flat	hilly
accidental	intentional	compulsory	voluntary	floor	ceiling
active	lazy	to connect	to separate	to follow	to lead
to add	to subtract	consonant	vowel	to forbid	to allow, to let, to permit
to admit	to deny	constant	changeable	for	against
adult	child	construction	destruction	foreground	background
advanced	elementary	to continue	to interrupt	foreign	domestic
affirmative	negative	cool	warm	foreigner	native
afraid	brave	correct	false, wrong	to forget	to remember
after	before	courage	fear	to form	to destroy
against	for	courageous	cowardly	fortune	bad luck
alike	different	cowardly	brave, courageous	forward	backward
alive	dead	to create	to destroy	to free	to arrest
all	none	cruel	human, kind humane	to freeze	to melt
always	never	to cry	to whisper	frequently	occasionally
ancient	modern	to cry	to laugh	friend	enemy
to agree	to refuse, to argue	curly	straight	front	rear
to allow	to forbid	<b>D</b>		in front of	back, behind
already	not yet	to damage	to repair	full	empty
always	never	danger	security, safety	funny	serious
amateur	professional	dangerous	safe	future	past, present
to amuse	to bore	dark	light	<b>G</b>	
angel	devil	daughter	son	general	particular, special
animal	human	dawn	dusk	generous	mean
to annoy	to satisfy	day	night	gentle	violent, rough, strict
to answer	to ask	deep	shallow	gentleman	lady
answer	question	defeat	victory	girl	boy
antonym	synonym	delicious	awful	to give	to take
apart	together	to deny	to admit	to go	to come, to stop
approximately	exactly	to depart	to arrive	good	bad
to argue	to agree	departure	arrival	godfather	godmother

to arrest	to free, to set free	desperate	hopeful	grown-up	child
arrival	departure	to destroy	to build, to create, to form	guest	host
to arrive	to depart, to leave	destruction	construction	guilty	innocent
artificial	natural	devil	angel	<b>H</b>	
to ask	to answer	dictatorship	democracy	happiness	sadness
asleep	awake	to die	to live	happy	sad
to attack	to defend	different	alike, equal, the same	handsome	ugly
attack	defense, protection	difficult	easy	hard	easy, soft
attic	cellar	dirty	clean	to harvest	to plant
autumn	spring	disease	health	to hate	to enjoy, to like, to love
awake	asleep	distant	near	health	disease, illness
awful	delicious, nice, pleasant	to divide	to unite	healthy	ill, sick
<b>B</b>		division	unity	heat	cold
back	in front of	to divorce	to marry	heaven	hell
background	foreground	divorce	marriage, wedding	heavy	light
backward	forward	divorced	married	hell	heaven
bad	good	domestic	foreign	here	there
bad luck	fortune, good luck	down	up	high	deep
beauty	ugliness	downstairs	upstairs	high	low
before	after	drama	comedy	hilly	flat
to begin	to end, to finish	dry	humid, wet	to hit	to miss
beginning	end, ending	dull	interesting	hopeful	desperate, hopeless
behind	in front of	dusk	dawn	hopeless	hopeful
below	above	<b>E</b>		horizontal	vertical
best	worst	early	late	host	guest, visitor
better	worse	east	west	hot	cold
beautiful	ugly	easy	difficult, hard	huge	tiny
big	small	elementary	advanced	human	animal
birth	death	to emigrate	to immigrate	humane	cruel
bitter	sweet	emigration	immigration	humid	dry
black	white	empty	full	hungry	thirsty
blunt	sharp	to end	to begin	husband	wife
body	soul	end	beginning	<b>I</b>	
to bore	to amuse, to be interested in	ending	beginning	in front of	back, behind
boring	exciting, interesting	enemy	friend	to ignore	to notice
to borrow	to lend	to enjoy	to hate	ill	healthy, well
bottom	top	to enter	to leave	to immigrate	to emigrate
boy	girl	entrance	exit	immigration	emigration

brave	cowardly, afraid	equal	different	import	export
to break	to mend, to fix	even	odd	in	out
broad	narrow	evening	morning	to include	to exclude
brother	sister	everybody	nobody	to increase	to reduce
to build	to destroy	everything	nothing	innocent	guilty
busy	lazy	exactly	approximately	inside	outside
to buy	to sell	excited	calm	insult	compliment
<b>C</b>		exciting	boring	intelligent	silly, stupid
calm	excited	to exclude	to include	intentional	accidental
careful	careless	exit	entrance	interested	bored
careless	careful	expensive	cheap	interesting	boring, dull
to catch	to miss, to throw	export	import	to interrupt	to continue
ceiling	floor	exposure	shelter	<b>J</b>	
cellar	attic	extreme	moderate	to jeopardize	to secure
center	outskirts, suburb	<b>F</b>		jolly	unhappy
certainly	probably	to fail	to succeed, to pass	junior	senior
changeable	constant	failure	success	<b>K</b>	
cheap	expensive	false	correct, true	keen	uninterested
child	adult, grown-up	far	near	kind	cruel, nasty
children	parents	fast	slow		
clean	dirty	fat	slim, thin		
clever	stupid	fear	courage		
to close	to open	female	male		
closed	open	few	many		
cloudy	clear, sunny, bright	final	first		

## Bad M. Jackson

Your butt is mine  
gonna take you right  
just show your face  
in broad daylight  
I'm telling you  
on how I feel  
gonna hurt your mind  
don't shoot to kill  
sham'on, sham'on  
lay it on me all right...  
I'm giving you  
on count of three  
to show your stuff  
or let it be...  
I'm telling you  
just watch your mouth  
I know your game  
what you're about  
Well they say the sky's  
the limit  
and to me that's really true  
but my friend you have  
seen nothing  
just wait 'til I get  
through...  
Because I'm bad, I'm bad-  
sham'on  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
you know it  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
come on, you know  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
and the whole world has to  
answer right now  
just to tell you once again,  
who's bad...  
The word is out  
you're doin' wrong  
gonna lock you up  
before too long,  
your lyin' eyes

gonna take you right  
so listen up  
don't make a fight,  
your talk is cheap  
you're not a man  
you're throwin' stones  
to hide your hands  
But they say the sky's  
the limit  
and to me that's really true  
and my friends you have  
seen nothin'  
just wait 'til I get  
through...  
Because I'm bad, I'm bad-  
sham'on  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
you know it  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
you know it, you know  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
and the whole world has to  
answer right now  
(and the whole world has to  
answer right now)  
just to tell you once again,  
(just to tell you once again)  
who's bad...  
We can change the world  
tomorrow  
this could be a better place  
if you don't like what I'm  
sayin'  
then won't you slap my  
face...  
Because I'm bad, I'm bad-  
sham'on  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
you know it  
(bad bad-really, really bad)  
you know I'm bad, I'm bad-  
you know it, you know  
(bad bad-really, really bad)