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

Vocabulary
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.)

class- 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?
   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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposizione</th>
<th>Quando si usa</th>
<th>Esempio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ON**       | Si usa la preposizione *on* davanti a parole che esprimono *un singolo giorno*, in qualunque modo venga espresso: | *On Monday*<sup>*</sup>  
Lunedì  
*On Monday morning*  
Lunedì mattina  
*On that particular afternoon*  
Quel (particolare) pomeriggio  
*On 3<sup>rd</sup> April*  
Il 3 aprile  
*On Christmas Day*  
Il giorno di Natale  
*On my birthday*  
Il giorno del mio compleanno  
*On the day I met him*  
Il giorno in cui l’ho conosciuto  |
|              | Davanti a *holiday*                                                           | *On holiday*  
In vacanza  |
|              | *On time*: in orario, puntuale                                                | *The train was on time.*  
Il treno era in orario. |
| **AT**       | Si usa la preposizione *at* davanti a parole che indicano un gruppo di pochi giorni. | *At the weekend*  
Nel fine settimana  
*At Christmas*  
Per Natale (il periodo di Natale)  
*At 5 o’clock*  
Alle 5  
*At midday*  
A mezzogiorno  
*At lunch time*  
All’ora di pranzo  
*At dawn*  
All’alba  |
|              | Si usa *at* davanti alle ore, in qualunque modo siano espresse.              | *At night*  
Di notte  |
<p>|              | Si usa <em>at</em> con la parola <em>night</em>. (Tuttavia si usa <em>on</em> se ci si              |                                                          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IN</strong></th>
<th>Si usa <em>in</em> per:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mesi</td>
<td>I <em>was born</em> <em>in</em> November. Sono nato in novembre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stagioni</td>
<td>I <em>always go to the seaside</em> <em>in</em> the summer. Vado sempre al mare d’estate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anni</td>
<td>I <em>moved to France</em> <em>in</em> 1993. Mi sono trasferito in Francia nel 1993.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secoli</td>
<td>My great-grandfather was <em>born</em> <em>in</em> the 19th century. Il mio bisnonno è nato nel XIX secolo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In* significa anche *fra*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Si usa <em>in</em> con morning, afternoon, evening.</strong></th>
<th>I <em>get up early</em> <em>in</em> the morning. Mi alzo presto al mattino.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>In time</em>: in orario per un evento specifico.</td>
<td>I <em>was just in time for the 8.15 train</em>. Ero appena in orario per il treno delle 8.15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BY</strong></th>
<th><em>By</em> significa <em>entro</em> quando viene specificato il termine entro il quale si fa qualche cosa.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I <em>must read this book</em> <em>by</em> next Saturday. Devo leggere questo libro entro sabato prossimo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WITHIN</strong></th>
<th><em>Within</em> significa <em>entro</em> quando viene espresso l’intervallo di tempo entro il quale si fa qualche cosa.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I <em>must finish this book</em> <em>within</em> a week. Devo finire questo libro entro una settimana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FROM...TO...</strong></th>
<th><em>Da</em>...<em>a</em>...</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I <em>work from 8 o’clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon</em>. Lavoro dalle 8 del mattino alle 5 del pomeriggio.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TILL / UNTIL</strong></th>
<th><em>Finchê</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’ll be at home <em>until</em> 3 o’clock. Sarò a casa fino alle 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Not a**

**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?  

10 years.

2. ESERCIZIO SULLE PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO

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.
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.

3. SULLE PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO

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.

4. SULLE **PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN 1</th>
<th>COLUMN 2</th>
<th>SCRIVI QUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>MIDDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>EASTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>NIGHT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINCE</td>
<td>BEDTIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>8... 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MORNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM... TO...</td>
<td>THAT DAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>THE MORNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question words</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>Who’s that? That’s Nancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>Where do you live? In Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>reason</td>
<td>Why do you sleep early? Because I’ve got to get up early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>When do you go to work? At 7:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>manner</td>
<td>How do you go? By car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>object, idea or action</td>
<td>What do you do? I am an engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>choice</td>
<td>Which one do you prefer? The red one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>possession</td>
<td>Whose is this book? It’s Alan’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom</td>
<td>object of the verb</td>
<td>Whom did you meet? I met the manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what kind</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what time</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>What time did you come home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many</td>
<td>quantity (countable)</td>
<td>How many students are there? There are twenty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>amount, price (uncountable)</td>
<td>How much time have we got? Ten minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how long</td>
<td>duration, length</td>
<td>How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how often</td>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how far</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>How far is your school? It’s one mile far.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how old</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>How old are you? I'm 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how come</td>
<td>reason</td>
<td>How come I didn’t see at the party?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 poems?
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

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


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/Marcon.

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 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 saying 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blank</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broad</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunning</td>
<td>clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td>Risky</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eatable</td>
<td>Edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Untrue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertile</td>
<td>Fruitful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>Cheerful</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glad</td>
<td>Happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Tall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huge</td>
<td>Enormous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intelligent</td>
<td>Clever</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>Indolent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loving</td>
<td>Fond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loyal</td>
<td>Faithful</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mad</td>
<td>Crazy</td>
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<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Modern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>Kind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noisy</td>
<td>Rowdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old</td>
<td>Ancient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polite</td>
<td>Courteous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Destitute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quick</td>
<td>Rapid/Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Scarce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>Alert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real</td>
<td>Genuine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rich</td>
<td>Wealthy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rude</td>
<td>Impolite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sad</td>
<td>Unhappy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Secure</td>
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<td>Sleepy</td>
<td>Drowsy</td>
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<td>Slim</td>
<td>Slender</td>
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<td>Lean</td>
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<td>Usual</td>
<td>Normal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>Weak</td>
<td>Feeble</td>
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</table>
### Opposites (Antonyms) A-K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Opposites</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Opposites</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Opposites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>cold (adj)</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>to find</td>
<td>to lose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>cold (noun)</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>to finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>to come</td>
<td>to go</td>
<td>to begin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>absence</td>
<td>presence</td>
<td>comedy</td>
<td>drama, tragedy</td>
<td>first</td>
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<tr>
<td>abundance</td>
<td>lack</td>
<td>complicated</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td>final, last</td>
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<tr>
<td>to accept</td>
<td>to refuse</td>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>insult</td>
<td>flat</td>
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<tr>
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<td>intentional</td>
<td>compulsory</td>
<td>voluntary</td>
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<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>to connect</td>
<td>to separate</td>
<td>floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>to add</td>
<td>to subtract</td>
<td>consonant</td>
<td>vowel</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
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<td>to admit</td>
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<td>for</td>
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<td>negative</td>
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<td>warm</td>
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<td>false, wrong</td>
<td>to forget</td>
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<td>before</td>
<td>courage</td>
<td>fear</td>
<td>to form</td>
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<td>against</td>
<td>for</td>
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<td>cowardly</td>
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<td>different</td>
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<td>brave, courageous</td>
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<td>to refuse, to</td>
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<td>forbid</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>to answer</td>
<td>to ask</td>
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<td>to come, to stop</td>
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</table>
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-
(bad bad-really, really 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)
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