

## UNIT 10

*La lezione inizia nella pagina che segue.*

### Donazione Volontaria

Con una piccola **donazione** mi aiuti e mi incoraggi a continuare il mio lavoro Grazie!

Puoi effettuare la **donazione** sul mio **Conto Corrente Postale**

**Carmelo Mangano C.C.P. 85418572**

**Se hai bisogno di aiuto nello studio dell'inglese farò del mio meglio per aiutarti.**

carmelo@englishforitalians.com

Carmelo Mangano – <http://www.englishforitalians.com> – for private or academic use only.

A Hot Summer Evening

The hotel lounge is a very nice place. There are **plenty of** big comfortable **arm-chairs** there, and many tables with magazines and newspapers on them. And **usually**, there is also air-conditioning.

*molte  
poltrone  
di solito*

In the afternoon or in the evening, when people are tired, and want **to rest**, many of them sit in the lounge and watch television, or they have a little **nap**.

*riposare  
pisolino*

If they are thirsty and want to drink **something**, they can **call** the waiter to bring them beer, orange juice or Coca-Cola. If they are hungry, the waiter can bring them something to eat: a sandwich, some cakes, some biscuits, some fruit ... and they can drink coffee or tea.

*qualcosa  
chiamare*

If they are **bored**, they can play cards or write letters to their friends, to their relatives or to their families.

*annoiati*

\*\*\*

This afternoon Tom would like **to stay** in the lounge to watch an interesting football match: Real Madrid – Milan. He knows that Margaret **detests** football, so he says that he is tired and wants **to rest**. He says to her that in summer, **after** lunch, Spanish people usually have a **siesta** in the afternoon, so he would like to have a siesta, too.

*rimanere  
detesta  
riposare  
dopo  
sonnellino*

But Margaret knows Tom very well, and she understands easily that he wants to watch TV. So she sits down and looks at the television programme. Tom **smiles** and says to her, "All right, dear, **I admit it**, I would like to watch the football match. But after the match we can go for a nice walk or we can go to the public garden."

*sorride  
lo ammetto*

\*\*\*

**(turn over)**

(continuation) ***A Hot Summer Evening***

Now they are walking **along** the street. Tom asks a policeman the **way** to the public garden. The policeman knows a little English and he understands Tom easily. He **tells him** to take the first street on the right, walk for about ten minutes and then turn left at the second **traffic lights**. The park is at the end of the street.

*lungo  
cammino  
  
gli dice  
semaforo*

\*\*\*

The public garden is really beautiful, and the night is wonderful. It is not too hot and it is **not** cold **either**, it is nicely **cool**.

*nemmeno  
fresco*

They walk for about an hour, looking at the trees, the flowers and the grass. Then Margaret says that she is tired and wants to rest. Tom sees a comfortable bench and says that they can sit down and rest.

The moon is **shining** over them. So big! So beautiful! And there are so many stars in the sky! Thousands ... millions ... billions ... Who can **count them** all?

*brillando  
  
contarle*

Margaret looks at the moon. She looks at the stars. She looks at the trees and the flowers.

“Beautiful!” she says. “So beautiful!”

“Sweet!” says Tom. “So sweet and pretty!” But he is looking at Margaret. His eyes **see** only Margaret.

*vedono*

He embraces her and kisses her pretty blonde hair.

“Oh, stop!” says Margaret. “Please stop! I want to look at the moon and the beautiful stars.”

“Yes!” says Tom. “You want to look at the moon, the stars, the flowers, the trees, the benches! - But you are my fiancée! You are engaged to me! Not to the moon!”

**(turn over)**

(continuation) ***A Hot Summer Evening***

Margaret **gets angry** and says that he is unromantic, impossible and silly. She says many angry and unkind things. She is a sweet person, but there are moments when she is not very sweet, and this is one of those moments.

*si arrabbia*

He also says many angry things. But his voice is not angry. It is only **sad**.

*triste*

After a few minutes Margaret **understands** that she is wrong.

*capisce*

“My poor dear!” she says. “My poor Tom! I understand you. You love me so much! You want to embrace me and kiss me, and I only look at the stars! You are right. I am very unkind. Please **forgive me!**”

*perdonami*

She kisses him. He kisses her.

She embraces him. He embraces her.

It is a sweet and romantic moment.

Some Good Music

It is a hot afternoon. Tom and Margaret are walking in the streets of Barcelona. They are tired, hungry and thirsty. The city is so big and there are so many interesting places and things **to visit**. They visit them all. They like to walk, so they go to **every** place on foot.

Now they see a café, and Tom says that it is time for a nice **rest** and a good cup of coffee.

Margaret wants to sit outside the café. She likes **to watch** all the people walking in the street.

Tom calls the waiter and tells him **to bring them** some coffee and some cakes, but Margaret says that she prefers tea. Tea with milk and sugar. Hot tea and cold milk. (That is the English style.)

The waiter brings coffee for Tom, tea for Margaret and some delicious cakes.

**Then** Tom sees a jukebox inside the café and goes inside. He reads the titles of the records. These are some of the titles:

Your Eyes are the Colour of the Sea.

Come to the Beach with Me.

Sad Brown Eyes.

I am Always **in Love**.

The Romantic Mosquito.

Then he comes to Margaret and says, "Many of the songs are very nice."

"Your taste in music is horrible," says Margaret.

*da visitare  
ogni*

*riposo*

*guardare*

*di portargli*

*poi*

*innamorato*

**(turn over)**

(continuation) ***Some Good Music***

There are many cars in the street. So many cars! They make a lot of **noise** and it is impossible to have a pleasant conversation. So they go inside the café and sit at a little table in a **corner**.

*rumore**angolo*

Margaret **asks** the waiter if they have some records of good music: Chopin - Mozart - Beethoven ... But the waiter says that there aren't any records of classical music in jukeboxes. (The waiter can speak English.)

*chiede*

The cakes are delicious. Margaret would like to eat six, but Tom says, "Remember, dear! Too many cakes are bad for your pretty **figure!**"

*linea*

"Oh, yes!" says Margaret. "I am a silly girl!" She has a beautiful figure and she wants **to keep it**.

*mantenerla*

"It's very sad," she says. "All the things that I like to eat **make me fat**: cakes, for example, sugar, chocolates, caramels, **jam**, fried potatoes ..."

*mi ingrassano**marmellata*

\*\*\*

When Margaret finishes eating the cakes, Tom tells the waiter to bring him the bill.

They go out of the café.

In the street they see that the stars are shining. It is already evening. It is time for dinner, but they are not hungry. So they go to the cinema. They see a beautiful, romantic film. The title of the film is "El Angel del Amor" (The Angel of Love). The film is in Spanish, so they can understand very little. But they **find it** interesting, because they can learn some new Spanish **words**.

*lo trovano**parole*

“Tomorrow We Go to a Museum.”

Tom thinks that shopping is very boring, a **waste** of time, and of course, a waste of money. But Margaret has different ideas. She **finds** shopping exciting, and she says that she would like to go shopping every morning.

*spreco**trova*

This is one of her **typical** shopping days.

*tipico*

Today she wants to buy a lipstick, some soap, some tooth-paste, some paper and envelopes, some stamps, dozens of postcards with **views** of Spain, a mantilla, a pair of white shoes and many **other** things.

*vedute**altre*

**It is nine o'clock** in the morning, the weather is fine, they are walking **along** an elegant street in Barcelona, looking at the **shop-windows**. She sees some flamenco dolls in a shop-window and says to Tom, “Look at those beautiful dolls! They are nice souvenirs of Spain. And they are **cheap**, too. I would like to buy some. I can buy many of them. I can give flamenco dolls to all my friends in England and I can say to them, ‘This is a souvenir of my visit to Spain.’ ”

*sono le 9**lungo**vetrine**economiche*

Then she sees **a pair** of beautiful white shoes and says, “I want to buy those shoes, too.”

*un paio*

“But you have two dozen pairs of shoes already!” says Tom.

“Yes, **I know**,” she answers “but I’m already tired of them!”

*lo so*

She is now looking at a shop that **sells** postcards with coloured views of Spain: views of churches, cathedrals, statues, monuments, beautiful parks, interesting old streets ...

*vende*

She buys a **large amount** of cards. Some of the cards are for her family and her friends, but many of them are for her collection. She has a **large** collection of postcards, with views of interesting places.

*grande quantità**grande***(turn over)**

(continuation) "Tomorrow We Go to a Museum."

She buys paper, envelopes and a ballpoint pen.

Then they go to the post office and buy stamps.

In the post office there is a big table. Five or six tourists are sitting at this table. They are all writing postcards to their friends.

Margaret sits at the table too.

"Why are you sitting there, Margaret?" **asks** Tom. "It's **already** time for lunch and I am very hungry."

"Because I want to send these cards," **answers** Margaret, and she puts about twenty cards on the table. Then she **begins** to write on the cards with her nice new pen.

She writes names, addresses and sweet words on all the cards.

She writes cards to her father, her mother, her sister Linda, her brother William. She writes cards to two or three cousins and to many of her friends.

Margaret always writes **slowly** and she writes slowly now. Then she puts stamps on **all** the cards.

Tom stands looking at her. He is tired, very tired. And hungry, so hungry!

"Come on, dear!" he says. "It is time for lunch."

"I'm very sorry, dear," she says, "but **first** I want to write two or three letters."

"Oh no!" says poor Tom. "Not letters too!"

Margaret **doesn't answer**. She just continues writing.

"Tomorrow we go to a museum," says Tom.

"There are moments when I can't understand you, dear," says Margaret. "You are always saying that museums are boring."

"And I say it again, for me museums are very boring ... but I prefer museums to post offices."

*chiede*

*già*

*risponde*

*incomincia a*

*lentamente*

*tutte*

*prima*

*non risponde*

**much** = *molto**Nelle frasi positive "much" non si usa.*

~~I like it much.~~                    **Errore!**  
~~He has much money.~~           **Errore!**

*Si può dire:*

I like it <b>a lot</b> .	(Mi piace <b>molto</b> .)
I like it <b>very much</b> .	(Mi piace <b>moltissimo</b> .)
I like it <b>so much</b> .	(Mi piace <b>tanto</b> .)
He has <b>a lot of</b> money.	(Egli ha <b>molto</b> denaro.)
He has <b>very much</b> money.	(Egli ha <b>moltissimo</b> denaro.)
He has <b>so much</b> money.	(Egli ha <b>tanto</b> denaro.)

*Frasi negative:*

I haven't **much** money.  
 I haven't **much** time. Etc

&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;§&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

**many** = *molti**Si può usare tanto in frasi positive quanto in frasi negative.*

I have **many** friends.  
 I haven't **many** friends.

&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;§&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

**a lot of** = *molto; molti**"A lot of" può essere seguito da un nome al singolare o da un nome al plurale.*

I have **a lot of** time.                    (Ho **molto** tempo.)  
 I have **a lot of** friends.                (Ho **molti** amici.)

**a lot of** = *molti*

*"Lots of" è seguito da un nome al plurale.  
 Si usa solo in conversazione.*

**very much** = *moltissimo*

Quando “very much” è usato con un verbo transitivo, si mette di solito dopo l’oggetto.

*In italiano possiamo dire:* (Mi piace il gelato **moltissimo**.)  
*Oppure*  
 (Mi piace **moltissimo** il gelato.)

*In inglese si dice:* I like ice cream **very much**.

&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;§&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

**very well** = *benissimo*

*In italiano possiamo dire:* (Maria parla inglese **benissimo**.)  
*oppure*  
 (Maria parla **benissimo** inglese.)

*In inglese si dice:* Maria speaks English **very well**.

~~Maria speaks **very well** English.~~ **Errore!**

&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;§&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

**articolo indeterminativo**

L’articolo indeterminativo inglese è **a** o **an**.

**a** Si usa davanti a consonante. **a** boy

**an** Si usa davanti a vocale. **an** apple

**Eccezioni**

**a** Si usa anche con le parole che iniziano con i suoni: **ju:** e **wa** .

- **a** university student = uno studente universitario
- a** European country = un paese europeo
- a** one-way street = una strada a senso unico

**an** Si usa anche davanti alle parole che iniziano con “**h**” muta.  
 hour – honour – honest – heir ed i loro derivati

**pronunciation exercises**

**h** *Si pronuncia sempre aspirata.*

happy	<b>hæpi</b>	her	<b>hə: (hə)</b>	hot	<b>hɒt</b>
hat	<b>hæt</b>	here	<b>hiə</b>	house	<b>haus</b>
have	<b>hæv</b>	his	<b>hiz</b>	how	<b>hau</b>
head	<b>hed</b>	holiday	<b>hɒlɪdeɪ</b>	hundred	<b>hʌndrəd</b>

*Nelle parole “hour, honest, honour, heir” ed i loro derivati l’**h** è muta.*

hour	<b>auə</b>	<i>ora</i>
honest	<b>ɔnist</b>	<i>onesto</i>
honour	<b>ɔnə</b>	<i>onore</i>
heir	<b>eə</b>	<i>erede</i>
hourly	<b>auəli</b>	<i>ogni ora</i>
honesty	<b>ɔnisti</b>	<i>onestà</i>
honourable	<b>ɔnərəbl</b>	<i>onorevole, onorabile</i>
heiress	<b>eəris</b>	<i>erede (donna), ereditiera etc.</i>

<<<<<**§**>>>>>

**th** *Si pronuncia in due modi:*

**1 ð**

the	<b>ðə / ði</b>	this	<b>ðis</b>	their	<b>ðeə</b>
them	<b>ðem / ðəm</b>	these	<b>ði:z</b>	they	<b>ðei</b>
then	<b>ðen</b>	that	<b>ðæt</b>		
there	<b>ðeə</b>	those	<b>ðəuz</b>		

**2 θ**

thank	<b>θænk</b>	throw	<b>θrəu</b>	three	<b>θri:</b>
thing	<b>θɪŋ</b>	theatre	<b>θiətə</b>		
think	<b>θɪŋk</b>	thirsty	<b>θɜ:sti</b>		

**pronunciation exercises**

**s** La “s” alla fine di una parola si pronuncia in due modi:

**1** Si pronuncia *s* quando la parola finisce in **k p f t** o un loro suono.

book <b>s</b>	buk <b>s</b>		look <b>s</b>	luk <b>s</b>
stop <b>s</b>	stɒp <b>s</b>		cup <b>s</b>	kʌp <b>s</b>
roof <b>s</b>	ru:f <b>s</b>	(tetti)	laugh <b>s</b>	la:f <b>s</b> (ride)
cat <b>s</b>	kæ <b>t</b> s		hat <b>s</b>	hæt <b>s</b>
			etc.	

**2** Negli altri casi si pronuncia *z*.

boy <b>s</b>	bɔi <b>z</b>		say <b>s</b>	se <b>z</b>
girl <b>s</b>	gɜ:l <b>z</b>		doe <b>s</b>	dʌ <b>z</b>
name <b>s</b>	neim <b>z</b>		live <b>s</b>	liv <b>z</b>
apple <b>s</b>	æpl <b>z</b>		love <b>s</b>	lʌv <b>z</b>
car <b>s</b>	ka:z		goe <b>s</b>	gəʊ <b>z</b>
etc.				

<<<<<§>>>>>

**Parole che si confondono spesso.**

tree	tri:	(albero)
three	θri:	(tre)
free	fri:	(libero)
walk	wɔ:k	(passeggiata)
work	wɜ:k	(lavoro)
steak	steik	(bistecca)
stick	stik	(bastone)

*Le seguenti parole hanno la stessa pronuncia.*

<b>I</b>	= <i>io</i>	<b>eye</b>	= <i>occhio</i>	<b>ai</b>
<b>there</b>	= <i>lì</i>	<b>their</b>	= <i>loro</i>	<b>ðeə</b>
<b>here</b>	= <i>qui</i>	<b>(to) hear</b>	= <i>udire</i>	<b>hiə</b>
<b>too</b>	= <i>pure</i>	<b>two</b>	= <i>due</i>	<b>tu:</b>
<b>hour</b>	= <i>ora</i>	<b>our</b>	= <i>nostro</i>	<b>auə</b>
<b>no</b>	= <i>no</i>	<b>(to) know</b>	= <i>conoscere</i>	<b>nou</b>
<b>(to) write</b>	= <i>scrivere</i>	<b>right</b>	= <i>destra</i>	<b>rait</b>
<b>dear</b>	= <i>caro</i>	<b>deer</b>	= <i>cervo</i>	<b>diə</b>
<b>flower</b>	= <i>fiore</i>	<b>flour</b>	= <i>farina</i>	<b>flauə</b>
<b>hair</b>	= <i>capelli</i>	<b>hare</b>	= <i>lepre</i>	<b>heə</b>
<b>sea</b>	= <i>mare</i>	<b>(to) see</b>	= <i>vedere</i>	<b>si:</b>
<b>sun</b>	= <i>sole</i>	<b>son</b>	= <i>figlio</i>	<b>sʌn</b>

**Translation**

**1.** *Fai la traduzione orale.*

**3.** *Copia tutta la pagina.*

1. Can you speak Italian?
2. Yes, I can. Italian is my language.
3. Can you speak Russian?
4. No, I can't. Russian is a very difficult language.
5. Tom can play tennis, but he can't play the piano.
6. What can I do for you?
7. Where is the train station, please?
  
8. In the morning I go to school.
9. In the afternoon I watch TV.
10. In the evening I study, but not much.
11. When I finish my homework I am always very tired.
12. When I am tired I like to rest.
  
13. Robert drinks so much wine!
14. He says so many rude things to Millie.
  
15. The wife is a nice person. The husband is a nice person, too. They are two nice people.
  
16. Mama, can I go out and play with my friends?
17. Not now dear. First do your homework, and then you can go out and play with your friends.
18. Mr Golden has a big house at the seaside, three expensive cars and a large boat. He has plenty of money.
  
19. Tom says that Demi Moore is beautiful.
20. I think that he is right.
21. Margaret thinks that Mary is ugly.
22. I think that she is wrong. Margaret likes to exaggerate.
23. - I feel tired. What can I do?
24. - If you are tired, you can sit down and rest.
25. If you are very tired, you can lie on the bed and sleep.

**Translation**

1. *Fai la traduzione scritta dall'italiano in inglese.*
  2. *Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.*
  3. *Fai la traduzione orale.*
1. Sai parlare italiano?
  2. Sì, io so. Italiano è la mia lingua.
  3. Sai parlare russo?
  4. No, non so. (Il) russo è una lingua molto difficile.
  5. Tom sa giocare (al) tennis, ma egli non sa suonare il pianoforte.
  6. Che posso fare per lei?
  7. Dov'è la stazione dei treni, per favore?
  
  8. Nella mattina (di mattina) io vado a scuola.
  9. Nel pomeriggio guardo la TV.
  10. La sera studio, ma non molto.
  11. Quando finisco i miei compiti sono sempre molto stanco.
  12. Quando sono stanco mi piace riposare.
  
  13. Robert beve tanto vino!
  14. Egli dice tante cose scortesie a Millie.
  
  15. La moglie è una simpatica persona. Il marito è una simpatica persona pure. Essi sono due simpatiche persone.
  
  16. Mamma, posso uscire e giocare con i miei amici?
  17. Non ora caro. Prima fa i tuoi compiti, e poi puoi uscire e giocare con i tuoi amici.
  18. Il signor Golden ha una grande casa al mare, tre costosi automobili e una grande barca. Egli ha molto denaro.
  
  19. Tom dice che Demi Moore è bella.
  20. Io penso che ha ragione.
  21. Margaret pensa che Mary è brutta.
  22. Io penso che lei ha torto. A Margaret piace esagerare.
  23. - Mi sento stanco. Che posso fare?
  24. - Se sei stanco, puoi sederti e riposare.
  25. Se sei **molto** stanco, puoi sdraiarti sul letto e dormire.

**Translation**

- 26.** Jane goes to school by bus, because her school is far away.  
**27.** Jack goes to school on foot, because his school is near.
- 28.** Mr Golden has got three radios, two videos and two pianos.  
**29.** Mr Golden owns an island. On this island there are two volcanos, hundreds of buffalos, and millions of mosquitoes.
- 30.** Some people sleep by day and work by night.  
**31.** To go by aeroplane is very expensive, to go by taxi is expensive, to go by bus is cheap, to go on foot is free.
- 32.** What would you like to drink?  
**33.** I would like some cold water, please.  
**34.** And what would you like to eat?  
**35.** I would like a steak with fried potatoes and a salad.  
**36.** Would you like some cakes, too?  
**37.** No, thank you. I eat very few sweets.
- 38.** - Waiter, bring us some coffee, some tea, and two packets of America cigarettes.  
**39.** - I'm sorry, sir. We haven't got any cigarettes here.
- 40.** Margaret says that a dozen pairs of shoes aren't enough for her.  
**41.** Tom and Margaret are sitting on the grass. The moon is shining over them.
- 42.** - How are you?  
**43.** - I'm very well. But my brother is ill.  
**44.** - And what about your father?  
**45.** - He is all right.
- 46.** - Give me some money, please.  
**47.** - What? Money? Again?  
**48.** Today - yesterday - the day before yesterday.  
**49.** See you tomorrow.  
**50.** Tom is tired of museums and shopping.

- 26.** Jane va a scuola in autobus, perché la sua scuola è lontana.
- 27.** Jack va a scuola a piedi, perché la sua scuola è vicina.
- 28.** (Il) signor Golden ha tre radio, due video e due pianoforti.
- 29.** (Il) signor Golden possiede un'isola. Su quest'isola ci sono due vulcani, centinaia di bufali, e milioni di zanzare.
- 30.** Alcune persone dormono di giorno e lavorano di notte.
- 31.** Andare in aereo è molto costoso, andare in taxi è costoso, andare in autobus è economico, andare a piedi è gratis.
- 32.** Che vorresti bere?
- 33.** Vorrei dell'acqua fredda, per piacere.
- 34.** E che vorresti mangiare?
- 35.** Vorrei una bistecca con patate fritte e un'insalata.
- 36.** Vorresti dei pasticcini, pure?
- 37.** No, grazie. Io mangio pochissimi dolci.
- 38.** - Cameriere ci porti del caffè, del tè, e due pacchetti di sigarette americane.
- 39.** - Mi dispiace, signore. Non abbiamo sigarette qui.
- 40.** Margaret dice che una dozzina di paia di scarpe non sono abbastanza per lei.
- 41.** Tom e Margaret sono seduti sull'erba. La luna sta brillando sopra di loro.
- 42.** - Come stai?
- 43.** - Io sto molto bene. Ma mio fratello è ammalato.
- 44.** - E che mi dici di tuo padre?
- 45.** - Egli sta bene.
- 46.** - Dammi del denaro, per piacere.
- 47.** - Che? Denaro? Di nuovo?
- 48.** Oggi - ieri - avantieri.
- 49.** A domani.
- 50.** Tom è stanco di musei e di "shopping".

**Translation**

51. Every morning I like to go for a long walk.
52. I like to walk quickly, but my girlfriend likes to walk slowly.
53. - How much are these shoes, please?
54. - They are not expensive, they are very cheap.
55. Some people have got lots of cousins, but Tom has got only one, his cousin Mary
56. How many cousins have you got?
57. Tom can swim well. He is a good swimmer.
58. I write, but I am not a writer.
59. He sings, but he is not a singer.
60. - I'm hungry. Is it already lunchtime?
61. There are thousands of interesting things in museums.
62. I am hungry, not angry.
63. There is difference between "soup" and "soap".
64. There is also difference between "waiter" and "water".
65. There is a big difference between "waiter" and "weather".
66. People like to eat a "steak", not a "stick".
67. The plural of "city" is "cities".
68. The plural of "family" is "families".
69. The third person of "to try" is "tries".
70. The third person of "to cry" is "cries".
71. The third person of "to fry" is "fries".
72. The third person of "to go" is "goes".
73. You can have many relatives, but only two parents.
74. A hundred. Two thousand. Three million. Four billion.
75. Hundreds. Thousands. Millions. Billions.

## Translation

51. Ogni mattina mi piace andare per una lunga passeggiata.
52. A me piace camminare velocemente, ma alla mia ragazza piace camminare lentamente.
53. - Quanto costano queste scarpe, per piacere?
54. - Non sono care, sono molto economiche.
55. Alcune persone hanno molti cugini, ma Tom (ne) ha solamente una, sua cugina Mary.
56. Quanti cugini hai tu?
57. Tom sa nuotare bene. Egli è un buon nuotatore.
58. Io scrivo, ma non sono uno scrittore.
59. Egli canta, ma non è un cantante.
60. - Ho fame. E' già l'ora di pranzo?
61. Ci sono migliaia di cose interessanti nei musei.
62. Sono affamato, non arrabbiato.
63. C'è differenza fra "zuppa" e "sapone".
64. C'è pure differenza fra "cameriere" e "acqua".
65. C'è una grande differenza fra "cameriere" e "tempo".
66. Alle persone piace mangiare una "bistecca" non "un bastone".
67. Il plurale di "città" è "città".
68. Il plurale di "famiglia" è "famiglie".
69. La terza persona di "cercare" è "cerca".
70. La terza persona di "piangere" è "piange".
71. La terza persona di "friggere" è "frigge".
72. La terza persona di "andare" è "va".
73. Tu puoi avere molti parenti, ma solo **due** genitori.
74. Cento. Duemila. Tre milioni. Quattro miliardi.
75. Centinaia. Migliaia. Milioni. Miliardi.