
On the Beach

- Margaret** - Oh, beautiful blue sky! Beautiful blue sea! Beautiful sun! Beautiful Spain!
- Tom** - Well, Margaret! It is time for a swim!
- Margaret** - No, dear. This morning I prefer the beach and the beautiful hot sun.
- Tom** - Well, goodbye! Tra la la la la la...
- (Un ragazzo si avvicina a Margaret e le dice:)*
- Pablo** - Bon jour! Er... Good morning! Are you English?
- Margaret** - Yes, I am. And which are you? - French? Or Spanish?
- Pablo** - I am Spanish.
- Margaret** - But you speak English.
- Pablo** - Yes, I speak English, but not well. I learn English, but I am only at Unit Ten. I speak only a little English, not much. Er... What is your name?
- Margaret** - My name is Margaret, and what is your name?
- Pablo** - My name is Pablo. Er... Margaret, you are very nice.
- Margaret** - Oh... Thank you, you are very kind.
- Pablo** - A chewing gum?
- Margaret** - Yes. Thank you.
- Pablo** - Are you married, Margaret?
- Margaret** - No, I am not.
- Pablo** - I like your blonde hair. Take off your hat, please!
- Margaret** - But the sun is very hot!
- Pablo** - Oh, please!

(Margaret si toglie il cappello)

(turn over) *(volta pagina)*

(continuation) On the Beach

Pablo - Thank you!

Margaret - I like Spain. I like Spanish art and music. Spanish men are handsome. Spanish women are beautiful.

Pablo - Oh, thank you! Thank you very much!

(Vedendo Margaret senza cappello, Tom da lontano grida:)

Tom - **MARGARET! PUT ON YOUR HAT! The hot sun is very bad for you!**

Margaret - **VERY WELL, dear.**

Pablo - Who is that man?

Margaret - He is Tom - my fiancé.

Pablo - But!... Well... er... goodbye... Er... good morning.

Margaret - Good morning...

ATTENZIONE!

Le parole sottolineate vanno pronunciate con più enfasi.

PRONOMI INTERROGATIVI**Who?** = *Chi?*

- **Who** is Tom?
- He is an American tourist in Spain.
- And **who** is Margaret?
- She is his fiancée.

What? = *Quale?*

- **What** is your name?
- My name is Jane.
- **What** is your work?
- I am a student.

Which? = *Che? - Quale? - Quali?**Quando si vuole distinguere o scegliere fra varie persone o cose.*

- (*Che...?*)
- **Which** are you, English or American?
 - I am English.

- (*Quale...?*)
- **Which** is your favourite colour - red or green?
 - My favourite colour is red.

- (*Quali...?*)
- **Which** are your favourite sports?
 - My favourite sports are football and tennis.

<<<<<<§>>>>>

good = *buono***bad** = *cattivo*

- This apple is not **good**; it is **bad**.

The hot sun is not **good** for you; it is **bad** for you.

AGGETTIVI DIMOSTRATIVI

this (ðis) = *questo, questa*

that (ðæt) = *quello, quella*

- **This** boy is English. = *Questo ragazzo è inglese.*
- That** boy is Spanish. = *Quel ragazzo è spagnolo.*

- This** girl is French. = *Questa ragazza è francese.*
- That** girl is Italian. = *Quella ragazza è italiana.*

these (ði:z) = *questi, queste*

those (ðəuz) = *quelli, quelle - quei*

- **These** men are American. = *Questi uomini sono americani.*
- Those** men are Russian. = *Quegli uomini sono russi.*

- These** women are pretty. = *Queste donne sono carine.*
- Those** women are beautiful. = *Quelle donne sono belle.*

<<<<<§>>>>>

but = *ma; però*

- I am Italian, **but** I live in England.
- I am Italian, **but** my fiancée is English.
- I speak English, **but** not well.
- I love Italy, **but** I prefer to live in England.

<<<<<§>>>>>

swim = *nuotata*

to swim = *nuotare*

It is time for a **swim**. = (*lett. Esso è ora per una nuotata.*)
È ora di una nuotata.

Traduzione di **molto**

1. very Quando è seguito da un **aggettivo** o da un **avverbio**.

- Margaret is a **very** pretty young woman. (*aggettivo*)
 Tom is a **very** strong young man. “
 Rome is a **very** old and beautiful city. “
 Margaret speaks French **very** well. (*avverbio*)

2. much Quando si riferisce a un **sostantivo singolare**.

- A little wine, not **much** wine.
 A little music, not **much** music.
 Pablo speaks only a little English, not **much**.

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

little = *piccolo*

- Mark is a **little** boy. = *Mark è un piccolo ragazzo.*
 Lisa is a **little** girl. = *Lisa è una piccola ragazza.*
 A **little** house. = *Una piccola casa.*

a little = *un poco di, un po' di*

- A **little** water. = *Un po' d'acqua.*
 A **little** milk. = *Un po' di latte.*
 A **little** English. = *Un po' d'inglese.*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

day = *giorno*

morning = *mattina, mattinata*

Good morning! = *(lett. Buona mattinata!) Buon giorno!*

only = *solo; solamente*

- I speak **only** one language: English.
I have **only** one friend: my dog.

Pablo speaks **only** a little English. He is **only** at Unit Ten.
===

friend = *amico*
dog = *cane*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

in = *a; in*

- a** I live **in** Milan. = *(Io abito a Milano.)*
- Tom lives **in** New York. = *(Tom abita a New York.)*
- Margaret lives **in** London. = *(Margaret abita a Londra.)*

in Tom and Margaret are **in** Spain for their summer holiday.
===

summer = *estate*
holiday = *vacanza*
summer holiday = *vacanza estiva*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

on = *su*

on the = *sul, sullo, sulla - sui, sugli, sulle*

- Tom and Margaret are **on the** beach.
The sun is very hot.

Margaret has a big hat **on** her head.
===

head = *testa*

at = *a*

- Pablo speaks only a little English. He is only **at** Unit Ten.

IMPERATIVE = *imperativo*

La seconda persona dell'imperativo si ottiene con l'**infinito** senza "to".

INFINITO **to come** = *venire*

IMPERATIVO **Come!** = *Vieni!*

to speak = *parlare*

> **Speak** English, please! = *(Parla inglese, per favore!)*

to put on = *mettersi*

> **Put on** your hat! = *(Mettiti il cappello!)*

To take off = *togliersi*

> **Take off** your hat! = *(Togliti il cappello!)*

To wash = *lavare; lavarsi*

> **Wash** your hands! = *(Lavati le mani!)*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

NOTA *In inglese, prima di parti del corpo, o di articoli di vestiario, si usano gli **aggettivi possessivi** invece degli articoli.*

- Put on **your** hat! = *(lett. Mettiti il **tu**o cappello!)*
- Wash **your** hands! = *(lett. Lavati le **tue** mani!)*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

no = *no*

- Is Pablo American?
- **No**, he is not.
- Is Tokyo in China?
- **No**, it isn't.

not = *non*

- The hot sun is **not** good for you.
- Pablo speaks English, but **not** well.

to be = *essere ; stare*

to have = *avere*

FORMA POSITIVA

Il soggetto precede il verbo.

- Jack **is** English.
He **is** a good student.
Margaret **has** a green dress.
She **has** a Persian cat.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Il verbo precede il soggetto.

- **Is** Jack English?
Is he a good student?
Has Margaret a green dress?
Has she a Persian cat?

FORMA NEGATIVA

*Si mette “**not**” dopo il verbo.*

- Jack **is not** English.
He **is not** a good student.
Margaret **has not** a green dress.
She **has not** a Persian cat.

to be

= *essere ; stare*

PRESENT SIMPLE

= *presente semplice*

FORMA POSITIVA		
I	am	<i>io sono</i>
you	are	<i>tu sei</i>
he	is	<i>ecc.</i>
she	is	
it	is	
we	are	
you	are	
they	are	

FORMA INTERROGATIVA	
am	I ?
are	you ?
is	he ?
is	she ?
is	it ?
are	we ?
are	you ?
are	they ?

FORMA NEGATIVA		
I	am not	
you	are not	
he	is not	
she	is not	
it	is not	
we	are not	
you	are not	
they	are not	

FORME CONTRATTE

F. POSITIVA
I'm
you're
he's
she's
it's
we're
you're
they're

F. NEGATIVA (1)
I'm not
you're not
he's not
she's not
it's not
we're not
you're not
they're not

F. NEGATIVA (2)	
I	-----
you	aren't
he	isn't
she	isn't
it	isn't
we	aren't
you	aren't
they	aren't

F. INT. NEGATIVA	
aren't	I ?
aren't	you ?
isn't	he ?
isn't	she ?
isn't	it ?
aren't	we ?
aren't	you ?
aren't	they ?

to have

= *avere*

PRESENT SIMPLE

= *presente semplice*

FORMA POSITIVA		
I	have	<i>io ho</i>
you	have	<i>tu hai</i>
he	has	<i>ecc.</i>
she	has	
it	has	
we	have	
you	have	
they	have	

FORMA INTERROGATIVA	
have	I ?
have	you ?
has	he ?
has	she ?
has	it ?
have	we ?
have	you ?
have	they ?

FORMA NEGATIVA		
I	have	not
you	have	not
he	has	not
she	has	not
it	has	not
we	have	not
you	have	not
they	have	not

FORME CONTRATTE

F. POSITIVA
I've
you've
he's
she's
it's
we've
you've
they've

F. NEGATIVA (1)
I've not
you've not
he's not
she's not
it's not
we've not
you've not
they've not

F. NEGATIVA (2)
I haven't
you haven't
he hasn't
she hasn't
it hasn't
we haven't
you haven't
they haven't

F. INT. NEGATIVA	
haven't	I ?
haven't	you ?
hasn't	he ?
hasn't	she ?
hasn't	it ?
haven't	we ?
haven't	you ?
haven't	they ?

short answers = *risposte brevi*

In inglese, invece di rispondere semplicemente con “YES” o “NO”, si suole rispondere con “short answers” (risposte brevi).

- - Are you Italian? - **Yes, I am.**
- Is Tom American? - **Yes, he is.**
- Is Margaret English? - **Yes, she is.**
- Are we European? - **Yes, we are.**
- Are Tom and Margaret engaged? - **Yes, they are.**
- Are you German? - **No, I'm not.**
- Is Pablo French? - **No, he isn't.**
- Is Margaret Italian? - **No, she isn't.**
- Are Tom and Margaret married? - **No, they aren't.**
- Has Margaret blue eyes? - **Yes, she has.**
- Has Tom a red car? - **Yes, he has.**
- Has he artistic tastes? - **No, he hasn't.**
- Have they the same tastes? - **No, they haven't.**
- Is Kosmo a Persian cat? - **Yes, it is.**

===

tastes = *gusti*

same = *stesso, -i*

WARNING! = *avvertimento*

1. *Nelle risposte **negative** generalmente si usano le forme **contratte**.*

2. *Nelle risposte **positive** non si usano le forme **contratte**.*

- - Are you Italian? - **Yes, I'm.** *Errore!*
- Is Tom American? - **Yes, he's.** *Errore!*

Pronunciation

to be Present Simple (*forme contratte*)

I'm aɪm
you're juə
he's hi:z
she's ʃi:z
it's ɪts

we're wiə
you're juə
they're ðeə

aren't a:nt
isn't ɪznt

to have Present Simple (*forme contratte*)

I've aɪv
you've juv
he's hi:z
she's ʃi:z
it's ɪts

we've wi:v / wɪv
you've juv
they've ðeɪv

haven't hævənt
hasn't hæzənt

READING = lettura

Tom and Margaret are two tourists in Spain.
 Their surnames are Hudson and Taylor.
 He is American and he lives in New York. She is English and she lives in London.
 They are in Barcelona for their summer holidays.
 Tom and Margaret are not married, they are only engaged.
 This morning they are on the beach.
 It is a beautiful morning. The sky is blue, the sea is blue and the sun is very hot.
 Margaret likes the beach and the hot sun; Tom prefers to swim.

Pablo is a nice young man on the beach. He is Spanish, but he speaks a little English, not much.
 He learns English, but he is only at Unit Ten.

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

This car is red. **That** car is blue.
This girl is my fiancée. **That** girl is only a friend.
These men speak French very well.
Those men speak French, but not very well.
These girls like the beach and the hot sun.
Those girls prefer the sea. They like to swim.

REMEMBER! = Ricorda!

this = *questo -a***that** = *quello -a***these** = *questi -e***those** = *quelli -e - quei - quegli*

An Inquisitive Man (un uomo curioso)

- Pablo** - Good morning. Who are you?
Tom - Good morning. Er... I am an American tourist.
Pablo - Yes, but what is your name?
Tom - My first name is Tom.
Pablo - And what is your surname?
Tom - My surname is Hudson.
Pablo - Are you in Spain for your work?
Tom - No, I'm not. I repeat: I am a tourist.
Pablo - Is this your first visit to Spain?
Tom - No, it isn't. It's my second visit.
Pablo - Which is your favourite Spanish city?
Tom - My favourite Spanish city is Granada.
Pablo - Which is your favourite sport?
Tom - My favourite sport is football.
Pablo - Who is that blonde girl?
Tom - She is Margaret, my fiancée.
Pablo - And that girl in the red dress?
Tom - She is Dolores, our Spanish friend.
Pablo - Those two girls are both very pretty, but of the two, I prefer the blonde one.
Tom - But she is my fiancée!
Pablo - I am sorry.
Tom - But who are you?
Pablo - Who am I?
Tom - Yes, you!
Pablo - I am only an inquisitive man.

===

- both** = *entrambi, -e*
the blonde one = *(lett. la bionda una) quella bionda*
I am sorry! = *(lett. Io sono spiacente!) Mi dispiace! Scusi!*

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Traduci oralmente.</i> |
| 2. | <i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i> |

1. - Who is this man? And who is that woman on the beach?
2. - This man is my Spanish friend. That woman on the beach is an English tourist.
3. - Who are you?
4. - I am Tom Hudson. Tom is my first name. Hudson is my surname.
5. - Who is this girl?
6. - She is my fiancée.
7. - What is her name?
8. - Her name is Margaret Taylor. Margaret is her first name, Taylor is her surname.
9. - What is your favourite colour?
10. - My favourite colour is red.
11. - And what is your favourite sport?
12. - My favourite sport is football.

13. Margaret is on the beach.
14. She has a big green hat on her head.
15. - Take off your hat!
16. - A cigarette? - No, thank you.
17. - A cup of coffee? - Yes, please.
18. - This coffee is very good.

19. - This boy is French. That boy is German.
20. - These cats are white. Those dogs are black.

TRANSLATION = traduzione

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | <i>Fai la traduzione scritta dall'italiano in inglese.</i> |
| 2. | <i>Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.</i> |
| 3. | <i>Fai la traduzione orale.</i> |

1. - Chi è quest'uomo? E chi è quella donna sulla spiaggia?
2. - Quest'uomo è (il) mio amico spagnolo. Quella donna sulla spiaggia è una turista inglese.
3. - Chi sei tu?
4. - Io sono Tom Hudson. Tom è il mio primo nome. Hudson è il mio cognome.
5. - Chi è questa ragazza?
6. - Ella è (la) mia fidanzata.
7. - Qual è (il) suo nome?
8. - (Il) suo nome è Margaret Taylor. Margaret è (il) suo primo nome, Taylor è (il) suo cognome.
9. - Qual è (il) tuo colore preferito?
10. - (Il) mio colore preferito è rosso.
11. - E qual è (il) tuo sport preferito?
12. - (Il) mio sport preferito è (il) calcio.
13. Margaret è sulla spiaggia.
14. Ella ha un grande cappello verde sulla sua testa.
15. - Togliti (il) tuo cappello!
16. - Una sigaretta? - No, grazie.
17. - Una tazza di caffè? - Sì, per piacere.
18. - Questo caffè è molto buono.
19. - Questo ragazzo è francese. Quel ragazzo è tedesco.
20. - Questi gatti sono bianchi. Quei cani sono neri.

NOTA

L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.

Non scrivere sul libro! Scrivi la domanda e la risposta su un quaderno.

Rispondi sempre con una frase.

1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

Esempio - What is your first name?
- **My first name is Luca.**

1. - What is your first name?
2. - What is your surname?
3. - What is the colour of your hair?
4. - What is the colour of your eyes?
5. - Which is your favourite sport?
6. - Which is your favourite colour?
7. - Which is your favourite Italian city?
8. - Who is Tom Hudson?
9. - Who is Margaret Taylor?
10. - Who is Pablo?

2. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio This cat is black.
These cats are black.

1. This apple is good.
2. That apple is not good.
3. This child is pretty. That child is not pretty.
4. This car is red. That car is black.
5. This cigarette is very strong.

3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al singolare.*

Esempio These girls are German.
This girl is German.

1. These boys are clever.
2. Those boys are stupid.
3. These men are young and handsome.
4. Those women are pretty and elegant.
5. These children have blonde hair and blue eyes.

4. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande con "short answers".*

Le forme contratte si usano solamente nelle "short answers" negative.

Esempio - Are you German? - No, I'm not.
 - Are you Italian? - Yes, I am.

1. - Are you French?
2. - Are you a university student?
3. - Is Margaret an English girl?
4. - Is Tom a French tourist?
5. - Has Tom a black car?
6. - Has Margaret blonde hair?
7. - Is English your favourite language?
8. - Is Kosmo a Persian cat?
9. - Is Berlin in Spain?
10. - Are France and Italy in Europe?

5. *Scrivi la forma contratta dei verbi in rosso.*

1. I am a student. I am Italian. I am not English.
2. You are a teacher. You are English. You are not Italian.
3. Tom is American. He is not English.
4. Margaret is English. She is not American.
5. Tom and Margaret are only engaged, they are not married.
6. Tom has a red car. He has not a black car.
7. Margaret has a green dress. She has not a black dress.
8. I have a pretty sister.
9. He has a clever brother.
10. We have two American friends.

6. *Rendi queste frasi interrogative e negative.*

1. Tom is an American tourist.
2. He has a red car.
3. Margaret has a Persian cat.
4. Its fur is white.
5. Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday.

VOCABULARY

at	æt – ət	a, in
bad	bæd	cattivo
beach	bi:tʃ	spiaggia
both	bəʊθ	entrambi, -e
but	bʌt	ma, però
cat	kæt	gatto
Christian	kri:stjən	Cristiano
cigarette	sigəret	sigaretta
coffee	kɒfi	caffè
day	dei	giorno
dear	diə	caro
dog	dɒg	cane
favourite	feivərit	favorito, preferito
for you	fə yu:	per te
friend	frend	amico, -a
goodbye	gʊdbaɪ	addio, ciao
hand	hænd	mano
hat	hæt	cappello
head	hed	testa
house	haus	casa
inquisitive	inkwizɪtɪv	curioso
kind	kaind	gentile
to learn	tu lɜ:n	imparare
little	litl	piccolo
a little	ə litl	un poco
married	mærid	sposato
morning	mɔ:nɪŋ	mattina; mattinata
much	mʌtʃ	molto
nice	nais	simpatico
no	nou	no
not	nɒt	non
on	ɔn	su
only	ounli	solo, solamente
or	ɔ: / ə	o, oppure
please	pli:z	per favore

to prefer	tu prɪfə	<i>preferire</i>
to put	tu put	<i>mettere</i>
to put on	tu put ɒn	<i>mettersi</i>
to repeat	tu rɪpi:t	<i>ripetere</i>
sea	si:	<i>mare</i>
sky	skai	<i>cielo</i>
slow	slou	<i>lento</i>
slowly	slouli	<i>lentamente</i>
suit	su:t	<i>abito (da uomo)</i>
sun	sʌn	<i>sole</i>
swim	swim	<i>nuotata</i>
to swim	tu swim	<i>nuotare</i>
to take	tu teɪk	<i>prendere</i>
to take off	tu teɪk ɔf	<i>togliersi</i>
to thank	to θæŋk	<i>ringraziare</i>
Thank you.	θæŋk-ju	<i>Grazie.</i>
that	ðæt / ðet	<i>quello, -a</i>
these	ði:z	<i>questi, -e</i>
this	ðɪs	<i>questo, -a</i>
those	ðouz	<i>quelli, -e / quei</i>
three	θri:	<i>tre</i>
time	taim	<i>ora, tempo</i>
to	tu:/ tu / tə	<i>a</i>
tourist	tuərist	<i>turista</i>
very	veri	<i>molto (avv.)</i>
visit	vɪzɪt	<i>visita</i>
to wash	tu wɔʃ	<i>lavare, lavarsi</i>
well	wel	<i>bene</i>
what	wɔt	<i>quale, -i / che</i>
which	wɪtʃ	<i>quale, -i / che</i>
white	wait	<i>bianco</i>
who	hu: / hu	<i>chi</i>
work	wə:k	<i>lavoro</i>
to work	tu wə:k	<i>lavorare</i>
yes	jes	<i>si</i>