

Reading a Magazine

(Margaret knocks at Tom's door.)

(Margaret bussas alla porta di Tom.)

- Marg.** - **TOM! TOM! It is time for lunch!**
- Tom** - **COME IN, dear!**
- Marg.** What are you doing, dear? Are you writing that letter to your brother James?
- Tom** - No, dear. I am reading "The New American", my favourite magazine.
- Marg.** - Why are you always reading that boring magazine?
- Tom** - Because there are a lot of beautiful pictures in it. And there are always many interesting articles too. Listen to this, for example. It says, "There are many pretty women in the world. But there are very few beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."
- Marg.** - Who is a beautiful woman, according to you?
- Tom** - Hm ... well ... La Gioconda, for example ... and ... and ... Demi Moore ... and Julia Roberts ... er ...
- Marg.** - Yes, Tom dear, and ...?
- Tom** - Well, dear, you are not beautiful, but you are very, very pretty.
- Marg.** - Oh! - Tom!?
- Tom** - Yes, dear?
- Marg.** - According to you, is your cousin Mary pretty?
- Tom** - Well... er... no.

(turn over)

(continuation) Reading a Magazine

- Marg.** - No, she is not pretty. She is ugly!
- Tom** - You always exaggerate, Margaret. Poor Mary is not ugly, she is only plain. Why are you so unkind?
- Marg.** - I am sorry, Tom.
- Tom** - Very well. - Now listen! This article also says that a lot of women are vain and silly. But, on the contrary, there are only very few vain men.
- Marg.** - What nonsense!
- Tom** - Ha ha ha

PRONUNCIATION		= <i>pronuncia</i>
say	= sei	
says	= sez	

Le parole sottolineate vanno pronunciate con più enfasi.

GERUND = gerundio

Il gerundio si forma aggiungendo “-ing” all’infinito senza “to”.

INFINITIVE**GERUND**

to read	<i>leggere</i>	reading	<i>leggendo</i>
to write	<i>scrivere</i>	writing	<i>scrivendo</i>
to do	<i>fare</i>	doing	<i>facendo</i>
to exaggerate	<i>esagerare</i>	exaggerating	<i>esagerando</i>
to think	<i>pensare</i>	thinking	<i>pensando</i>
to learn	<i>imparare</i>	learning	<i>imparando</i>
to work	<i>lavorare</i>	working	<i>lavorando</i>
to swim	<i>nuotare</i>	swimming	<i>nuotando</i>
to stop	<i>fermare</i>	stopping	<i>fermando</i>
to run	<i>correre</i>	running	<i>correndo</i>

NOTE

1. *Se il verbo termina con “e” muta, prima di aggiungere “-ing” si toglie la “e”.*

to write **writing** etc.

2. *Se il verbo è monosillabico e termina con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale, prima di aggiungere “-ing” raddoppia la consonante finale.*

to swim **swimming**
to stop **stopping**
to run **running** etc.

NOTA

In un’altra “Unit” studieremo le altre variazioni ortografiche che alcuni verbi subiscono prima di aggiungere “-ing”.

UNIT 4**4****to read** = leggere**PRESENT SIMPLE** = presente semplice

I	read	= io leggo
you	read	= tu leggi
he	reads	= egli legge
we	read	= noi leggiamo
you	read	= voi leggete
they	read	= essi leggono

PRESENT CONTINUOUS = presente continuo

FORMA POSITIVA

I	am	reading	= io sto leggendo
you	are	reading	= tu stai leggendo
he	is	reading	= egli sta leggendo
we	are	reading	= noi stiamo leggendo
you	are	reading	= voi state leggendo
they	are	reading	= essi stanno leggendo

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

am	I	reading ?
are	you	reading ?
is	he	reading ?
are	we	reading ?
are	you	reading ?
are	they	reading ?

FORMA NEGATIVA

I	am	not reading
you	are	not reading
he	is	not reading
we	are	not reading
you	are	not reading
they	are	not reading

FORMA INTERROGATIVA NEGATIVA

am	I	not reading ?
are	you	not reading ?
is	he	not reading ?
are	we	not reading?
are	you	not reading?
are	they	not reading?

PRESENT SIMPLE = *presente semplice*

Il presente semplice si usa per esprimere azioni che si compiono abitualmente.

- I **read** Time Magazine.
(Io leggo la rivista TIME.) (*di solito, abitualmente*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS = *presente continuo*

Il presente continuo si usa per esprimere azioni che stanno avvenendo nel momento in cui si parla.

- I **am reading** Time Magazine.
(Io sto leggendo la rivista TIME.) (*in questo momento*)
What **are you doing**?
(Cosa stai facendo?)
Are you writing that letter to your brother James?
(Stai scrivendo quella lettera a tuo fratello James?)
I **am reading** "The New American".
(Io sto leggendo "The New American".)
Why **are you reading** that boring magazine?
(Perché stai leggendo quella noiosa rivista?)

WARNING

to be = *essere; stare*

Quando il verbo "to be" è seguito dal gerundio, prende il significato di: stare.

- I **am reading**. = *Io sto leggendo.*
- He **is writing**. = *Egli sta scrivendo.*
- They **are swimming**. = *Essi stanno nuotando.*

1. What...? = *Quale...?*

- - **What** is your name? *Qual è il tuo nome?*
- **What** is your address? *Qual è il tuo indirizzo?*
- **What** is your telephone number? *Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?*

2. What...? = *Che cosa...? Cosa...? Che...?*

- - **What** are you doing? *Che cosa stai facendo?*
- **What** are you reading? *Cosa stai leggendo?*

3. What...! = *Che...!*

- **What** nonsense! *Che sciocchezza!*
- What** good coffee! *Che buon caffè!*

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There is = *c'è - vi è* *Forma Positiva Singolare*

> **There is** an interesting article in the magazine.

There are = *ci sono - vi sono* *Forma Positiva Plurale*

> **There are** many beautiful pictures in it.

Is there...? *Forma Interrogativa Singolare*

> **Is there** an interesting article in the magazine?

Are there...? *Forma Interrogativa Plurale*

> **Are there** many beautiful pictures in it?

There is not *Forma Negativa Singolare*

There are not *Forma Negativa Plurale*

There isn't
There aren't *Forme Contratte*

Traduzione di “*molto*” “*molti*”

In frasi interrogative e negative

much = *molto -a*

> I haven't **much** time.

many = *molti -e*

> Are there **many** pictures in the magazine?

There are **not many** beautiful women in the world.

In frasi positive (al singolare)

a lot of = *molto -a*

> I have **a lot of** time.

~~I have **much** time.~~ **Errore!**

plenty of = *molto -a*

> They have **plenty of** money.

In frasi positive (al plurale)

a lot of = *molti -e*

> Tom reads **a lot of** magazines about sports.

plenty of = *molti -e*

> Margaret has **plenty of** books about art.

lots of = *molti -e*

> Tom has **lots of** friends.

many = *molti -e*

> There are **many** pretty women in the world.

PREPOSITIONS = *preposizioni**Osserva come le **preposizioni** modificano il significato dei verbi.*

to come	= <i>venire</i>
to come in	= <i>entrare (lett. venire dentro)</i>
Come in !	= <i>Entra!</i>

to put	= <i>mettere</i>
to put on	= <i>mettersi (abiti)</i>
Put on your hat!!	= <i>Mettiti il cappello!</i>

to take	= <i>prendere</i>
to take off	= <i>togliersi (abiti)</i>
Take off your hat!	= <i>Togliti il cappello!</i>

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many = *molti -e*There are **many** pretty women in the world.**few** = *pochi -e*There are **few** beautiful women in the world.> Tom likes to read **many** magazines.He likes to read "The New American" because there are **many** interesting articles in it.Margaret, on the contrary, reads **few** magazines. She prefers books.

USO DEGLI AGGETTIVI

Parlando di una donna:

a beautiful	woman	= <i>una donna bella</i>
a pretty	woman	= <i>una donna carina</i>
a plain	woman	= <i>una donna comune</i>
an ugly	woman	= <i>una donna brutta</i>

Parlando di un uomo:

a handsome	man	= <i>un uomo bello</i>
a good-looking	man	= <i>un uomo di bell'aspetto</i>
a plain	man	= <i>un uomo comune</i>
an ugly	man	= <i>un uomo brutto</i>

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Why...? = *Perché...?* (*Quando si domanda.*)**Because...** = *Perché...* (*Quando si risponde.*)

- > - Tom has a red car.
 - **Why** a red car?
 - **Because** he likes red things.
- > - **Why** is Tom reading "The New American"?
 - **Because** there are many interesting articles in it.
- > - Margaret has a big hat on her head.
 - **Why?**
 - **Because** the sun is very hot.

to = *a*

to go to	= <i>andare a</i>
to write to	= <i>scrivere a</i>
to speak to	= <i>parlare a</i>
to say to	= <i>dire a</i>

- > Tom and Margaret are going **to** the beach.
Tom is not writing a letter **to** his brother James.
He is speaking **to** Margaret about Julia Roberts.
He is saying **to** Margaret, "Julia Roberts is beautiful."

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always = *sempre*

- > When they go to the beach... (*Quando vanno al mare...*)
Tom is **always** swimming in the blue sea.
Margaret is **always** reading a book.
When the sun is very hot, she **always** puts on a big hat.
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when = *quando*

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to ask = *chiedere*

to answer = *rispondere*

- > Margaret **asks** Tom, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"
And he **answers**, "In my opinion Julia Roberts is beautiful."

WARNING	Margaret asks to Tom... <i>Errore!</i>
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boring = *noioso*

The magazine is **boring**. = *La rivista è noiosa.*

bored = *annoiato*

Margaret is **bored**. = *Margaret è annoiata.*

This morning Margaret is very **bored**.

Tom is swimming in the blue sea, and she is sitting on the beach reading a magazine.

The magazine is very **boring**. There are only articles about sports and politics in it.

She thinks that sports and politics are **boring**.

===

sitting	= <i>seduto</i>
about	= <i>circa; di</i>
she thinks that...	= <i>ella pensa che...</i>
politics	= <i>politica</i>

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so = *così*

The sun is **so** hot today! = *Il sole è così caldo oggi!*

- - English pronunciation is **so** difficult!
- Yes, but English grammar is **so** easy!

Tom and Margaret

- Margaret, this issue of "The New American" is **so** interesting!
- On the contrary, I think that it is **so** boring.
- There are a lot of pictures of Julia Roberts. She is **so** beautiful. And **so** charming!
- Tom, you are **so** silly!

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issue	= <i>numero (di un giornale)</i>	difficult	= <i>difficile</i>
on the contrary	= <i>al contrario</i>	easy	= <i>facile</i>
I think that...	= <i>Io penso che...</i>		
charming	= <i>affascinante</i>		

about = *circa; di*

- There are **about** six billion people in the world.
Tom likes to read magazines **about** sports and politics.
Margaret prefers to read books **about** art and music.

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billion = *miliardo*

people = *persone*

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according to = *secondo*

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | in my opinion | = <i>secondo me</i> |
| 2. | according to you | = <i>secondo te</i> |
| 3. | according to him | = <i>secondo lui</i> |
| " | according to her | = <i>secondo lei</i> |
| 1. | in our opinion | = <i>secondo noi</i> |
| 2. | according to you | = <i>secondo voi</i> |
| 3. | according to them | = <i>secondo loro</i> |

WARNING! = *avvertimento*

~~according to me~~ **Errore!**

~~according to us~~ **Errore!**

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1. **that** = *quello -a*

- This car is red. **That** car is black.

2. **that** = *che (congiunzione)*

- Tom thinks **that** "The New American" is a fantastic magazine.
Margaret says **that** it is very boring.

also = *anche; pure*

too = *anche; pure*

- In The New American there are many pictures and many interesting articles **too**.

Tom likes sports, and he **also** likes politics.

Margaret likes apples, and she **also** likes oranges.

Margaret is a pretty girl, and she is clever **too**.

OSSERVA	
also	<i>Si usa in mezzo alla frase, e talvolta all'inizio.</i>
too	<i>Si usa generalmente alla fine della frase.</i>

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SUPERLATIVO ASSOLUTO

REGOLA GENERALE

*Il superlativo assoluto si forma premettendo agli aggettivi e avverbi "**very**".*

very good = *buonissimo; molto buono*

very well = *benissimo; molto bene*

- very big** - *grandissimo,*
- very hot** - *caldissimo*
- very beautiful** - *bellissimo*
- very ugly** - *bruttissimo*
- very interesting** - *interessantissimo*
- very kind** - *gentilissimo*
- very much** - *moltissimo*
- etc.

Quando si pronuncia la “R”:

1. La “r” si pronuncia solamente quando è seguita da una **vocale**.

> Rome France **r**omantic **r**ed **r**strong

2. Quando la “r” è seguita da una **consonante** non si pronuncia.

> art sport Ger**r**many mor**r**ning wo**r**k you**r** gi**r**l etc.

3. Quando la “r” è seguita da “e” **muta** non si pronuncia.

> are rare there picture

OSSERVA

Se una parola finisce in “r” o “-re”, e la parola che segue comincia per **vocale**, la “r” si pronuncia debolmente.

- Her **r**eyes are blue.
Your **r**ideas **r**are original.
We **r**are Italian.
You **r**are English.
They **r**are American. etc.

PRONUNCIATION

tʃ	f	ou	ɜ:
child children French much rich teacher which	convers ation Eng lish pat ient polit ician Russ ian she Span ish	both no old only photo Rome to sm oke	work world word (<i>parola</i>)

tʃ = *ci*
f = *sci*

opposites = *contrari*

beautiful	= <i>bello</i>	ugly	= <i>brutto</i>
clever	= <i>bravo; intelligente</i>	stupid	= <i>stupido</i>
good	= <i>buono</i>	bad	= <i>cattivo</i>
handsome	= <i>bello</i>	ugly	= <i>brutto</i>
kind	= <i>gentile</i>	unkind	= <i>“non gentile”</i>
many	= <i>molti</i>	few	= <i>pochi</i>
much	= <i>molto</i>	little	= <i>poco</i>
old	= <i>vecchio</i>	new	= <i>nuovo</i>
old	= <i>vecchio</i>	young	= <i>giovane</i>
old	= <i>antico</i>	modern	= <i>moderno</i>
patient	= <i>paziente</i>	impatient	= <i>impaziente</i>
pretty	= <i>carino</i>	plain	= <i>comune, brutto</i>
rare	= <i>raro</i>	common	= <i>comune</i>
rich	= <i>ricco</i>	poor	= <i>povero</i>

An Interesting Magazine

- What is Tom doing? - Is he writing a letter to his brother James?
- No, he isn't. He is reading an American magazine.
- Is the magazine interesting or boring?
- According to Margaret it is boring, and very stupid too. But Tom thinks that it is very interesting. He also says that it is his favourite magazine.
- Why is it his favourite magazine?
- Because there are lots of articles about sports and politics in it. And there are also many pictures of beautiful women.

On the cover of the magazine there is a photo of Julia Roberts. Tom thinks that she is a beautiful and interesting woman.

Tom is now reading an article to Margaret. The article says, "There are a lot of pretty women in the world, but there are not many beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."

Margaret asks, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"

And Tom answers, "Well, in my opinion, Julia Roberts is a very beautiful woman."

- "Am I pretty or beautiful?" asks Margaret.
- And Tom answers, "Well, er - you are not beautiful, but you are pretty, very pretty."

Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary.

Margaret says that she is ugly. But she always exaggerates. Poor Mary! She is not ugly, she is only plain.

Tom asks Margaret, "Why are you so unkind?"

And Margaret answers, "I'm sorry, Tom."

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cover = *copertina (di una rivista)*

asks = *chiede*

answers = *risponde*

TRANSLATION = *traduzione*

1.	<i>Fai la traduzione orale.</i>
3.	<i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i>

1. This woman is beautiful. That woman is ugly.
2. The opposite of beautiful is ugly.
3. The opposite of pretty is plain.
4. The plural of much is many.
5. The opposite of clever is stupid.
6. The opposite of rich is poor.
7. The opposite of rare is common.
8. This girl is unkind. That girl is kind.
9. There are a lot of blonde girls in England.
10. There are few blonde girls in Spain.
11. There is a man in the sea. There is also a child.
12. There is a woman on the beach.
13. - Why is Tom reading the article?
14. - Because it is interesting.
15. Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary. Poor girl! She is not pretty, she is plain.
16. But Margaret exaggerates, and says that Mary is ugly.
17. - Have you a cousin?
18. - I have two cousins, and they are both pretty.
19. - Why are you always so bored?
20. - Because my work is very boring.

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. Questa donna è bella. Quella donna è brutta.
2. Il contrario di bello è brutto.
3. Il contrario di carino è comune.
4. Il plurale di molto è molti.
5. Il contrario di intelligente è stupido.
6. Il contrario di ricco è povero.
7. Il contrario di raro è comune.
8. Questa ragazza è "non gentile". Quella ragazza è gentile.
9. Ci sono molte ragazze bionde in Inghilterra.
10. Ci sono poche ragazze bionde in Italia.
11. C'è un uomo nel mare. C'è pure un bambino.
12. C'è una donna sulla spiaggia.
13. - Perché sta Tom leggendo l'articolo?
14. - Perché è interessante.
15. Tom ha una cugina. Il suo nome è Mary. Povera ragazza! Ella non è carina, ella è comune.
16. Ma Margaret esagera, e dice che Mary è brutta.
17. - Hai tu una cugina?
18. - Io ho due cugine, e esse sono entrambe carine.
19. - Perché sei sempre così annoiato?
20. - Perché il mio lavoro è molto noioso.

Le parole fra parentesi non si traducono.

NOTA

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

EXERCISES = *esercizi*

*Non scrivere sul libro! Scrivi la domanda e la risposta sul quaderno.
Rispondi sempre con una frase.*

1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?

2. *Scrivi i contrari delle seguenti parole*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. clever | 6. poor |
| 2. kind | 7. bad |
| 3. ugly | 8. old |
| 4. patient | 9. rich |
| 5. young | 10. pretty |

3. *Volgi le seguenti frasi al plurale.*

Esempio That old man is very poor.
Those old men are very poor.

1. There is a photo in the magazine.
2. It is a beautiful photo.
3. This article is interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.

4. *Volgi le seguenti frasi in forma interrogativa.*

Esempio It is time for lunch.
Is it time for lunch?

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
2. He is reading an American magazine.
3. The magazine is interesting.
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
5. There are articles about politics.
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
7. Beautiful women are rare.
8. Margaret has a brother and a sister.
9. She has a pretty green dress.
10. She has big blue eyes.

5. *Riscrivi le frasi dell'esercizio n. 4 in forma negativa.*

Esempio It is time for lunch.
It **isn't** time for lunch?

6. *Scrivi la 3° persona singolare del "Present Simple" e del "Present Continuous" dei seguenti verbi.*

Esempio to read He **reads**.
He **is reading**.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. to write | 6. to repeat |
| 2. to speak | 7. to smoke |
| 3. to say | 8. to work |
| 4. to listen | 9. to ask |
| 5. to exaggerate | 10. to answer |

VOCABULARY

about	əbaʊt	<i>circa, di</i>
according to	əkɔːdɪŋ tu	<i>secondo</i>
address	ədres	<i>indirizzo</i>
a lot of	ə lɒt əv	<i>molto</i>
also	ɔːlsəʊ	<i>anche</i>
always	ɔːlweɪz	<i>sempre</i>
article	ɑːtɪkl	<i>articolo</i>
to ask	tu ɑːsk	<i>chiedere</i>
to answer	tu ɑːnsə	<i>rispondere</i>
because	bɪkɔːz	<i>perché</i>
billion	bɪljən	<i>miliardo</i>
book	bʊk	<i>libro</i>
bored	bɔːd	<i>annoiato</i>
boring	bɔːrɪŋ	<i>noioso</i>
charming	tʃɑːmɪŋ	<i>affascinante</i>
to come	tu kʌm	<i>venire</i>
to come in	tu kʌm ɪn	<i>entrare</i>
common	kɒmən	<i>comune</i>
on the contrary	ɔn ðə kɒntrəri	<i>al contrario</i>
cousin	kʌzɪn	<i>cugino, -a</i>
cover	kʌvə	<i>copertina</i>
dialogue	daiələg	<i>dialogo</i>
difficult	dɪfɪkəlt	<i>difficile</i>
to do	tu duː	<i>fare</i>
door	dɔː	<i>porta</i>
easy	iːsi	<i>facile</i>
to exaggerate	tu ɪgzædʒereɪt	<i>esagerare</i>
example	ɪgzɑːmpl	<i>esempio</i>
few	fjuː	<i>pochi</i>
four	fɔː	<i>quattro</i>

(turn over)

VOCABULARY

good-looking	ɡʊd- <u>l</u> ʊkiŋ	<i>di bell'aspetto</i>
grammar	ɡr <u>æ</u> mə	<i>grammatica</i>
idea	aɪ <u>d</u> iə	<i>idea</i>
impatient	ɪm <u>peɪ</u> fənt	<i>impaziente</i>
important	ɪm <u>pɔː</u> tənt	<i>importante</i>
Indian	ɪnd <u>j</u> ən	<i>indiano</i>
interesting	ɪn <u>tr</u> ɪstɪŋ	<i>interessante</i>
to knock	tu n <u>ɔ</u> k	<i>bussare</i>
to know	tu n <u>oʊ</u>	<i>sapere; conoscere</i>
letter	l <u>et</u> ə	<i>lettera</i>
to listen	tu l <u>ɪ</u> sən	<i>ascoltare</i>
lots of	l <u>ɒ</u> ts əv	<i>molti</i>
lunch	l <u>ʌ</u> ntʃ	<i>pranzo</i>
magazine	mæɡ <u>ə</u> zɪn	<i>rivista</i>
many	meni	<i>molti</i>
mother	m <u>ʌ</u> ðə	<i>madre</i>
nonsense	n <u>ɒ</u> nsəns	<i>sciocchezza, -e</i>
now	n <u>əʊ</u>	<i>ora, adesso</i>
number	n <u>ʌ</u> m <u>b</u> ə	<i>numero</i>
on the contrary	ɔn ðə k <u>ɒ</u> nt <u>r</u> ə <u>r</u> i	<i>al contrario</i>
opinion	ə <u>p</u> ɪnɪən	<i>opinione</i>
opposite	ə <u>p</u> əzɪt	<i>contrario</i>
original	ə <u>r</u> ɪdʒ <u>ɪ</u> nəl	<i>originale</i>
page	peɪ <u>d</u> ʒ	<i>pagina</i>
people	piː <u>p</u> l	<i>persone</i>
photo	f <u>oʊ</u> t <u>oʊ</u>	<i>fotografia</i>
picture	p <u>ɪ</u> kt <u>f</u> ə	<i>fotografia; illustrazione</i>
plain	pleɪn	<i>comune; brutto</i>
plural	plu <u>ə</u> rəl	<i>plurale</i>

(turn over)

VOCABULARY

politics	pəlɪtɪks	politica
poor	pʊə	povero
rare	reə	raro
to read	tu ri:d	leggere
rich	ritʃ	ricco
to say	tu sei	dire
silly	sɪli	sciocco
six	sɪks	sei
sitting	sɪtɪŋ	seduto
to smoke	tu smʊk	fumare
so	səʊ	così
strange	streɪndʒ	strano
stupid	stjʊpɪd	stupido
telephone	telɪfəʊn	telefono
that	ðæt	quello -a / che
there are	ðeə <u>a:</u>	ci sono
there is	ðeə <u>ɪz</u>	c'è
to think	tu θɪŋk	pensare
to	tu	a
today	tudeɪ	oggi
too	tu:	anche; pure
ugly	ʌgli	brutto
vain	veɪn	vanitoso
why	wai	perché
world	wɜ:lɪd	mondo
to write	tu raɪt	scrivere