

UNIT 5

In a Restaurant



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

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| 1. | |
| a | Copia il vocabolario (pag. 18 - 19 - 20); solamente l'inglese. |
| b | Memorizza il significato di ogni parola. |
| c | Copri le parole in italiano. Guardando le parole in inglese, cerca di indovinarne il significato. |
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- | | |
|----|--|
| 2. | |
| a | Studia le regole grammaticali (pag. da 4 a 10). |
| b | Svolgi gli esercizi (pag. da 11 a 17). |
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| 3. | |
| | Traduci oralmente le pagine 1 - 2 - 3. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario. |
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| 4. | |
| | Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte) |
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| 5. | |
| | Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente. |



In a Restaurant

Tom - Waiter!

Waiter - Yes, sir?

Tom - Bring us the menu, please!

Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir.

Waiter - Here is the menu, sir.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - For me soup, fish, cakes and bananas.

Tom - For me soup and a big steak with fried potatoes.

Waiter - Very well, sir. And... wine or beer?

Marg. - For me, mineral water.

Tom - For me, a bottle of red wine.

Waiter - Very well, sir.

Marg. - You drink too much wine, Tom.

Tom - Well, I am thirsty. And you eat too many cakes.

Marg. - Only because I am hungry.

The waiter brings the food. (*Il cameriere porta il cibo.*)

Waiter - Here you are, madam! Here you are sir!

Marg. - Thank you.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - Tom! I like this place! It is very elegant and romantic. The flowers on the table are beautiful... and the music is wonderful!

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(continuation) *In a Restaurant*

- Tom - I like it, too. The steak is very good. And the bread is also good. The wine is delicious ! And the music...
- Marg. - Yes, Tom? The music...?
- Tom - Well, the music is good for the digestion.
- Marg. - Oh, Tom! You are vulgar.

A pianist is playing some romantic music.
(*Un pianista sta suonando della musica romantica*)

- Marg. - Oh, the music! It is wonderful! Wonderful!
- Tom - Uh... huh. This meat is very good!
A glass of wine, Margaret?
- Marg. - No, thank you. I prefer these delicious cakes.
- Tom - Waiter, bring us two coffees, please!
- Waiter - Yes, sir.

The waiter brings the coffee.

- Marg. - Tom! It is time to go.
- Tom - No, dear. We have plenty of time.
- Marg. - Oh, come on, Tom!
- Tom - Very well, dear. Waiter, the bill please!
- Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir!
- Marg. - Give him a good tip, Tom!

- Waiter - Here is the bill, sir!
- Tom - Keep the change!
- Waiter - Thank you, sir! Thank you very much!

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(continuation) *In a Restaurant*

- Tom - Are you tired, Margaret?
Marg. - Oh no! A very nice evening! An elegant restaurant, a nice waiter and wonderful music!
Tom - Yes, dear... and a very good dinner! Delicious wine and... er... wonderful music.

Carmelo Mangano - <http://www.englishforitalians.com>



hungry = *affamato*

> I am **hungry**. = (*lett. Io sono affamato.*) *Ho fame.*

thirsty = *assetato*

> I am **thirsty**. = (*lett. Io sono assetato.*) *Ho sete.*

cold = *infreddolito; freddo*

> I am **cold**. = (*lett. Io sono infreddolito.*) *Ho freddo.*

hot = *accaldato; caldo*

> I am **hot**. = (*lett. Io sono accaldato.*) *Ho caldo.*

Tom and Margaret

Marg. - A glass of beer, Tom?

Tom - Yes, please. I'm **thirsty**.

Marg. - A sandwich, a banana, dear?

Tom - Yes, please. I'm **hungry**, too.

Marg. - Are you **hot**, dear?

Tom - No, I'm not **hot**. But I'm **thirsty**. Very **thirsty**! Give me the beer, please!

Marg. - Here you are, dear!

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Here you are! = *Ecco! Eccoti!*

Questa espressione si usa quando si porge qualcosa.

Tom - Margaret, pass me the salt, please!

Marg. - **Here you are**, dear!

Tom - And now, pass me the wine, please!

Marg. - **Here you are**, dear!

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salt = *sale*

to pass = *passare; porgere*

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here = *qui - qua*

there = *lì - là*

Robert and Millie

Millie - Robert! Robert! It is time to get up!

Robert - Bring me my coffee!

Millie - Your coffee is **there**, on the table.

Robert - Bring it **here**!

Millie - Just a moment!... Here you are!

Robert - Hm! The coffee is good this morning. Now bring me the newspaper!

Millie - It is **there**! - on that chair.

Robert - Bring it **here**!

Millie - What is in the news?

Robert - Nothing interesting.

Robert - MILLIE! MILLIE! My slippers!

Millie - They are **there**, under the table.

Robert - Why are they **there**? Bring them **here**!

Millie - I am not your servant, Robert!

Robert - No, but you are my wife!

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to get up = *alzarsi*

newspaper = *giornale*

chair = *sedia*

news = *notizie*

nothing = *niente*

slippers = *ciabatte*

under = *sotto*

wife = *moglie*

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only = *solo; solamente*

just = *solo; solamente*

> Only a moment, sir. *oppure* Just a moment, sir.

I have **only** one friend. *oppure* I have **just** one friend.

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UNIT 5

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Pronomi Personali	
Soggetto	
I	io
you	tu
he	egli
she	ella
it	esso -a
we	noi
you	voi
they	loro

Aggettivi Possessivi	
my	mio
your	tuo
his	suo (di lui)
her	suo (di lei)
its	suo (di esso)
our	nostro
your	vostro
their	loro

Pronomi Personali	
Complemento	
me	me, mi
you	te, ti
him	gli, lo, lui
her	la, le, lei
it	lo, la, gli
us	ci, ce, noi
you	ve, vi, voi
them	li, le, loro

Imparare a memoria gli esempi seguenti:

- > When I am hungry, my mother gives me a sandwich.
 - When you are hungry, your mother gives you a pear.
 - When he is hungry, his mother gives him an apple.
 - When she is hungry, her mother gives her an orange.
 - Kosmo is a pretty Persian cat.
 - When it is hungry its master gives it milk and fish.
 - When we are thirsty, our mother gives us Coca-Cola.
 - When you are thirsty, your mother gives you lemonade.
 - When they are thirsty, their mother gives them water.
- ===
 when = quando master = padrone



- Waiter bring me my coffee. = Cameriere portami il mio caffè.
- Waiter bring him his coffee. = Cameriere portagli il suo caffè.
- Waiter bring her her coffee. = Cameriere portale il suo caffè.
- Waiter bring us our coffee. = Cameriere portaci il nostro caffè.
- Waiter bring them their coffee. = Cameriere portagli il loro caffè.



Pronomi Personali
Complemento

I pronomi complemento seguono sempre il verbo e le preposizioni.

- > - Mummy, give **me** a glass of milk, please. *give* (verbo)
 - Milk is good for **you**. *for* (preposizione)

Mrs Brown, Jack and Jane

“Breakfast Time”

Mrs Brown is preparing breakfast for her children.

Jack says **to her**, “Mummy, **for me** a glass of milk, please.”

And his mother **gives him** a glass of hot milk.

Jane says, “**For me** orange juice, please.”

And her mother **gives her** a glass of orange juice.

Mrs Brown **brings them** bananas and apples too. And she says **to them**, “Eat the bananas and the apples; they are very good **for you**.”

Jane says, “Mummy! Jack and I are thirsty. Bring **us** two glasses of water, please!”

Mrs Brown **brings them** the water and says, “Now it is time to go to school.”

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hungry	hʌŋgri	= affamato
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angry	æŋgri	= arrabbiato
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Robert and Millie

Robert - Millie! Come here! I want my dinner! MILLIE!
MILLIE!

Millie - But dear! Why are you **angry**?

Robert - I’m not **angry**! I’m **hungry**! There is a big difference.

Millie - Yes, dear. There is a very big difference.

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Come on! = *Suvvia! Andiamo!*

Mother and Child

- **Come on**, Mark! It is time for lunch! Wash your hands and eat!
- But I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!**
- ***
- Now sit down and eat!
- NO, I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!** Eat your soup!
- NO! I WANT TO PLAY!

The mother gives him a smack...

(La madre gli dà uno scappellotto...)

- Now eat your soup! **Come on!**

... and the child begins to eat.

(... ed il bambino comincia a mangiare.)

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1. **time** = *ora*

- > It is **time** to go. *(È ora di andare.)*
- It is **time** for lunch. *(È ora di pranzo.)*
- It is **time** to go to bed. *(È ora di andare a letto.)*

2. **time** = *tempo*

- > I haven't much **time**. *(Non ho molto tempo.)*
- We have plenty of **time**. *(Abbiamo molto tempo.)*
- Time** is money. *(Il tempo è denaro.)*

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Traduzione di 'troppo - troppi'

1. **too** = troppo

Quando si riferisce ad un aggettivo o un avverbio.

The sun is **too** hot. (Il sole è troppo caldo.) (aggettivo)It is **too** late. (E' troppo tardi.) (avverbio)2. **too much** = troppo

Quando si riferisce ad un sostantivo singolare o un verbo.

Tom drinks **too much** wine. (sostantivo singolare)He smokes **too much**. (verbo)3. **too many** = troppi

Quando si riferisce ad un sostantivo plurale.

Margaret eats **too many** cakes. (sostantivo plurale)

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on = su; sopra**under** = sotto> Your coffee is there, **on** the table.The paper is **on** that chair.The slippers are **under** the table.

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<i>In italiano si dice:</i>	<i>Fa caldo.</i>
	<i>Fa molto caldo.</i>
	<i>Fa freddo.</i>
	<i>Fa molto freddo.</i>

<i>In inglese si dice:</i>	It is hot. (lett. Esso è caldo.)
	It is very hot. (lett. Esso è molto caldo.)
	It is cold. (lett. Esso è freddo.)
	It is very cold. (lett. Esso è molto freddo.)

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Irregular Plural = plurale irregolare

Ai sostantivi che terminano in **ch sh s x**, si aggiunge "es".

Singular	Plural
match = fiammifero	matches mætʃɪz = fiammiferi
church = chiesa	churches tʃɜ:tʃɪz = chiese
brush = spazzola	brushes brʌʃɪz = spazzole
glass = bicchiere	glasses glɑ:sɪz = bicchieri
box = scatola	boxes bɒksɪz = scatole

he washes **(wɒʃɪz)** = lui si lava

he kisses **(kɪsɪz)** = lui bacia

Si aggiunge '-es' per formare la 3^a persona del singolare dei verbi che terminano in 'ch sh s x'.

to wash = lavare

to kiss = baciare

PRESENT SIMPLE		
1 ^a	I	wash
2 ^a	you	wash
3 ^a	he	washes
	we	wash
	you	wash
	they	wash

PRESENT SIMPLE		
1 ^a	I	kiss
2 ^a	you	kiss
3 ^a	he	kisses
	we	kiss
	you	kiss
	they	kiss



Lunch Time

Reading

It is lunch time.

Tom and Margaret are in a very elegant restaurant.

A nice **smiling** waiter brings them the menu.
Tom and Margaret read it.

Margaret wants soup, fish, cakes and bananas.
She also wants a big bottle of mineral water
because she is very thirsty.

Tom is very hungry. He wants soup, fish, a big
steak with fried potatoes, and coffee. He also
wants oranges and a bottle of red wine.

It is a very hot **day**, but in the restaurant it is
not hot, because there is **air conditioning**.

Margaret likes the restaurant very much
because the waiter is nice, the music is romantic,
and there are beautiful flowers on the tables.

Tom also likes the restaurant, because there is
air conditioning, because the steak is **tender**, and
the wine is good **quality**.

He thinks that the music is good for the
digestion.

The waiter brings them the **bill**.

Tom **pays** the bill and says to him, "Keep the
change". And the waiter says, "Thank you very
much, sir!"

sorridente

bistecca

giorno

aria condizionata

tenera

qualità

egli pensa che

conto

paga



Translation

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

1. Tom and Margaret are in a restaurant.
2. They are hungry. They are thirsty, too.
3. They want their dinner.
4. The waiter brings them the menu.
5. Tom wants a big steak with fried potatoes.
6. Margaret prefers fish.

7. Tom says to the waiter, "Bring us our coffee."
8. And the waiter brings them their coffee.
9. Margaret says, "Tom, give me a cake please."
10. And he gives her a cake.
11. A nice evening. Delicious wine.
12. Bananas and oranges are good for the digestion.

13. A match. Two matches.
14. A box of matches. Two boxes of matches.
15. Many bottles of wine. Too many bottles.
16. Many glasses of water. Too much water.
17. There are cakes and oranges on the table.
18. There is a menu under the newspaper.

19. The bill, please! - Keep the change!
20. We want to wash our hands.
21. We are tired. It is time to go.



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. Tom e Margaret sono in un ristorante.
2. Essi sono affamati. Essi sono assetati pure.
3. Essi vogliono (la) loro cena.
4. Il cameriere porta loro il menù.
5. Tom vuole una grande bistecca con patate fritte.
6. Margaret preferisce pesce.
7. Tom dice al cameriere, "Portaci (il) nostro caffè."
8. Ed il cameriere porta loro (il) loro caffè.
9. Margaret dice, "Tom, dammi un pasticcino per piacere."
10. E egli le dà un pasticcino.
11. Una piacevole serata. Delizioso vino.
12. (Le) banane e (le) arance sono buone per la digestione.
13. Un fiammifero. Due fiammiferi.
14. Una scatola di fiammiferi. Due scatole di fiammiferi.
15. Molte bottiglie di vino. Troppe bottiglie.
16. Molti bicchieri di acqua. Troppa acqua.
17. Ci sono pasticcini ed arance sul tavolo.
18. C'è un menù sotto il giornale.
19. Il conto, per piacere! - Tenga il resto!
20. Noi vogliamo lavarci (le) nostre mani.
21. Noi siamo stanchi. E' ora (di) andare.

Nota

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

Le parole fra parentesi non si traducono.



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

1. Sostituisci le parole in *rosso* con uno dei seguenti pronomi:
him - her - them.

Esempio Tom loves *Margaret*. = Tom loves *her*.

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with *Tom*.
2. The waiter brings *Tom and Margaret* their dinner.
3. He brings *Tom* a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings *Margaret* fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for *Tom*.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to *Tom*, too many sweet things are bad for *Margaret*.

2. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *me him her us them.*

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to, "Give my magazine, please!"

- and she gives his magazine.

Margaret says to, "Tom! give my sunglasses, please!"

- and he gives her sunglasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives two glasses of water.

The children say to, "Thank you mummy," and give a kiss.

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sunglasses = *occhiali da sole*



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

3. Sostituisci le parole in **rosso** con un **pronome** (soggetto o complemento)

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = He loves her.

1. Margaret loves Tom.
2. Margaret is reading a book. She likes the book.
3. Tom is always reading magazines. He likes magazines.
4. Jack is eating a banana.
5. Jane is eating chocolates.
6. Jack and Jane are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves Jack and Jane very much.

4. Scrivi il **plurale** dei seguenti nomi:

church	boy	child
glass	slipper	foot
brush	dress	tooth
box	man	servant
match	woman	beach
bus	apple	mouse
orange	cake	goose

5. Traduci in inglese.

1. Dammi una banana, per favore.
2. Dagli un pasticcino, per favore.
3. Dalle una mela, per favore.
4. Dacci due arance, per favore.
5. Da loro due birre, per favore.
6. Questo libro è per te.
7. Vieni con me.
8. Va con lui.

Nota to come = venire to go = andare



La soluzione di questi esercizi si trova nelle pagine 20 - 21 - 22

Exercises

6. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *pronomi personali* (soggetto o complemento) o *aggettivi possessivi*.

Esempio When **he** is hungry **his** mother gives **him** a sandwich.

1. **I** am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **my** lunch.
2. is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring lunch.
5. The waiter brings their lunch.

7. Completa queste frasi con: *too* - *too much* - *too many*

1. - The sun is hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are strong.
5. He smokes cigarettes, and he drinks beer and coffee.
6. He eats , and he drinks
7. It is very bad for his health. **health** (*salute*)

8. *Traduci in inglese.*

Esempio Margaret *ha freddo*. = Margaret **is cold**.

1. Tom *ha caldo*.
2. Margaret *ha molto caldo anche*. (**molto** = **very**)
3. Egli *ha fame*.
4. Ella *ha molta fame pure*.
5. Egli *ha sete*,
6. Ella *ha molta sete pure*.
7. *Fa freddo. Fa molto freddo*.
8. *Fa caldo. Fa molto caldo*.



VOCABULARY

air conditioning	eə kəndiʃəniŋ	aria condizionata
all	ɔ:l	tutto
angry	æŋɡri	arrabbiato
beer	biə	birra
bill	bil	conto
bottle	bɒtl	bottiglia
box	bɒks	scatola
bread	bred	pane
breakfast	brekfəst	colazione
to bring	tu briŋ	portare
brush	brʌʃ	spazzola
cake	keik	pasticcino
chair	tʃeə	sedia
change	tʃeindʒ	resto; cambio
church	tʃə:tʃ	chiesa
delicious	dilifəs	delizioso
difference	difrəns	differenza
digestion	didʒestʃən	digestione
dinner	dinə	cena
to drink	tu driŋk	bere
to eat	tu i:t	mangiare
elegant	eligənt	elegante
evening	i:vniŋ	sera; serata
fried	fraid	fritto
fish	fiʃ	pesce
flower	flauə	fiore
garden	ɡa:dn	giardino
to get up	tu get ʌp	alzarsi
to give	tu giv	dare
glass	ɡla:s	bicchiere
to go	tu gou	andare

VOCABULARY

hand	<i>hænd</i>	<i>mano</i>
health	<i>helə</i>	<i>salute</i>
her	<i>hə:</i>	<i>la, le / lei</i>
him	<i>him</i>	<i>gli, lo / lui</i>
hungry	<i>hʌŋgri</i>	<i>affamato</i>
to keep	<i>tu ki:p</i>	<i>tenere</i>
kiss	<i>kis</i>	<i>bacio</i>
to kiss	<i>tu kis</i>	<i>baciare</i>
late	<i>leit</i>	<i>tardi</i>
lemonade	<i>ləmənəid</i>	<i>limonata</i>
madam	<i>mædəm</i>	<i>signora</i>
master	<i>ma:stə</i>	<i>padrone</i>
match	<i>mætʃ</i>	<i>fiammifero</i>
me	<i>mi: / mi</i>	<i>me, mi</i>
meat	<i>mi:t</i>	<i>carne</i>
milk	<i>milk</i>	<i>latte</i>
money	<i>mʌni</i>	<i>denaro</i>
Mrs	<i>mɪsɪz</i>	<i>signora</i>
newspaper	<i>nju:speipə</i>	<i>giornale</i>
or	<i>ɔ:</i>	<i>o – oppure</i>
paper	<i>peipə</i>	<i>carta; giornale</i>
to pass	<i>tu pa:s</i>	<i>passare; porgere</i>
to pay	<i>tu pei</i>	<i>pagare</i>
pear	<i>peə</i>	<i>pera</i>
place	<i>pleis</i>	<i>posto; luogo</i>
to play	<i>tu plei</i>	<i>giocare</i>
plenty of	<i>plenti əv</i>	<i>molto</i>
potato	<i>pəteitəu</i>	<i>patata</i>
to prepare	<i>tu pripeə</i>	<i>preparare</i>
quality	<i>kwɔliti</i>	<i>qualità</i>
restaurant	<i>restərənt</i>	<i>ristorante</i>

VOCABULARY

salt
 school
 servant
 sir
 to sit down
 slippers
 smiling
 soup
 steak
 sweet
 table
 tender
 them
 there
 thirsty
 tip
 tired
 too
 too much
 too many
 under
 us
 vulgar
 waiter
 to want
 water
 when
 where
 wife
 wonderful
 with

sə:lt
 sku:l
 sə:vənt
 sə:
 tu sit daun
 slɪpəz
 smailɪŋ
 su:p
 steɪk
 swi:t
 teɪbl
 tendə
 ðem / ðəm
 ðeə
 ʊə:sti
 tɪp
 təjəd
 tu:
 tu: mʌtʃ
 tu: meni
 ʌndə
 ʌs
 vʌlgə
 weɪtə
 tu wɒnt
 wɔ:tə
 wen
 weə
 waɪf
 wʌndəfʊl
 wɪð

sale
 scuola
 servo
 signore
 sedersi
 ciabatte
 sorridente
 zuppa
 bistecca
 dolce
 tavolo
 tenero
 li, le / loro
 li
 assetato
 mancia
 stanco
 pure; troppo
 troppo
 troppi
 sotto
 ci, ce / noi
 volgare
 cameriere
 volere
 acqua
 quando
 dove
 moglie
 meraviglioso
 con



Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

1. *Sostituisci le parole in rosso con uno dei seguenti pronomi: **him - her - them.***

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = Tom loves her.

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with him.
2. The waiter brings them their dinner.
3. He brings him a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings her fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for him.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to him, too many sweet things are bad for her.

2. *Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: me him her us them.*

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to her, "Give me my magazine, please!"

- and she gives him his magazine.

Margaret says to him, "Tom! give me my sunglasses, please!"

- and he gives her her sunglasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give us a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives them two glasses of water.

The children say to her, "Thank you mummy," and give her a kiss.

===

sunglasses = occhiali da sole



3. *Sostituisci le parole in rosso con un pronome (soggetto o complemento).*

Esempio Tom loves Margaret. = He loves her.

1. She loves him.
2. She is reading a book. She likes it.
3. He is always reading magazines. He likes them.
4. He is eating a banana.
5. She is eating chocolates.
6. They are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves them very much.

4. *Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti nomi:*

church	churches	boy	boys	child	children
glass	glasses	slipper	slippers	foot	feet
brush	brushes	dress	dresses	tooth	teeth
box	boxes	man	men	servant	servants
match	matches	woman	women	beach	beaches
bus	buses	apple	apples	mouse	mice
orange	oranges	cake	cakes	goose	geese

5. *Traduci in inglese.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dammi una banana, per favore.
Give me a banana, please. | 5. Da loro due birre, per favore.
Give them two beers, please. |
| 2. Dagli un pasticcino, per favore.
Give him a cake, please. | 6. Questo libro è per te.
This book is for you. |
| 3. Dalle una mela, per favore.
Give her an apple, please. | 7. Vieni con me.
Come with me. |
| 4. Dacci due arance, per favore.
Give us two oranges, please. | 8. Va con lui.
Go with him. |



Soluzione Esercizi

Exercises

6. Riempi gli spazi vuoti con: *pronomi personali* (soggetto o complemento) o *aggettivi possessivi*.

Esempio When **he** is hungry **his** mother gives **him** a sandwich.

1. **I** am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **me my** lunch.
2. **He** is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him his** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring **us our** lunch.
5. The waiter brings **them** their lunch.

7. Completa queste frasi con: *too* - *too much* - *too many*.

1. - The sun is **too** hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is **too** cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are **too** strong.
5. He smokes **too many** cigarettes, and he drinks **too much** beer and **too much** coffee.
6. He eats **too much**, and he drinks **too much**.
7. It is very bad for his **health**. (*salute*)

8. Traduci in inglese.

Esempio Margaret *ha freddo*. = Margaret **is cold**.

Tom ha caldo.

Tom **is hot**.

Margaret ha molto caldo anche.

Margaret **is very hot too**.

Egli ha fame.

He **is hungry**.

Ella ha molta fame pure.

She **is very hungry too**.

Egli ha sete.

He **is thirsty**.

Ella ha molta sete pure.

She **is very thirsty too**.

Fa freddo. Fa molto freddo.

It **is cold. It is very cold**.

Fa caldo. Fa molto caldo.

It **is hot. It is very hot**.

