



In **Lesson 11** Gianni and Isabel are returning home, after booking a hotel suite for Gianni's parents and brother, when suddenly it starts raining.

Gianni says that it is only a light rain. It's just drizzling, but Isabel is sure that it is going to pour down with rain soon, so they take shelter in a nearby pub.

Gianni says to Isabel that he likes cool weather. In fact, he likes cloudy days with rain and wind. He finds them intimate and romantic. - He says that he even likes snow!

Isabel hates bad weather, especially snow, and she says that she would love to live on a Caribbean island.

Since the rain doesn't stop, they decide to have lunch at the pub.

The rain comes pouring down. It is a real storm. Gianni and Isabel stay at the pub for about 2 hours.

Finally, when it is raining only lightly, they decide to walk home, and... they get soaked, of course.

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*Afternoon Tea*

It is five o'clock in the afternoon.  
Mr and Mrs Bond, Isabel and Gianni are sitting in the living room having tea.

- Mrs Bond** - Gianni, if you don't like tea I can prepare some coffee for you.
- Gianni** - Oh, no. When I am in England, I prefer tea to coffee. I don't understand why it is so difficult to have decent tea in Italy. What is the secret for making a good cup of tea?
- Mrs Bond** - There are no secrets, but two things are essential; a good brand of tea and good water.
- Gianni** - Which is the best brand of tea?
- Mrs Bond** - With more than 400 varieties of loose-leaf tea, it is difficult to say which the best is.  
People have different tastes, and tea lovers rarely agree on which teas are best.
- Mr Bond** - In my opinion, to enjoy a good cup of tea you must have some good food with it; some smoked salmon with cream cheese sandwiches, and freshly baked scones with jam.  
In addition, of course, one should have a good assortment of pastries and cakes.
- Isabel** - Dad is right! Without some good food to accompany it, tea doesn't quite taste the same.
- Mrs Bond** - All right, all right.  
By the way, what are we going to have for dinner?
- Mr Bond** - Well, this evening I intend to take Gianni out to the West End, to get him acquainted with English culture.

### Afternoon Tea

- Mrs Bond** - Oh, I see. Are you taking him to the theatre then?
- Mr Bond** - Not at all. I want to introduce him to real English culture. I'm going to show him some of the best pubs in London and have him taste the best beer that money can buy.
- Isabel** - I love real English culture! I'm coming, too.
- Mrs Bond** - So am I.
- Mr Bond** - Since when do you like going to pubs?
- Mrs Bond** - Since I heard, that pubs are the centre of real English culture. Ha ha ha!



At seven o'clock the Bond family and Gianni go to a pub.

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*At the Pub*

- Mrs Bond** - I see that there is a terrace.  
Why don't we sit outside?
- Isabel** - I would like to sit on the terrace too, but it is too damp. I'm afraid that it's going to rain.
- Gianni** - I'm sure it isn't going to rain. What do you think Mr Bond?
- Mr Bond** - We could sit indoors at a window table so we can enjoy a beer while looking at the rain. Isabel is right. It's going to rain any moment.

They sit at a round window table.  
As soon as they sit down the rain starts pouring down.

- Isabel** - Here it comes! Ha ha ha!  
Dad, did you know that Gianni loves rain, snow and wind? He finds foul weather romantic!
- Mr Bond** - You have come to the right country, son!  
Now we are going to have something to drink.  
I'm parched with thirst.
- Mrs Bond** - Don't exaggerate, Richard. You had three cups of tea this afternoon.
- Mr Bond** - I know, but every time I enter a pub, my throat gets dry. I'm going to order some beer.
- Isabel** - Dad, I don't want beer. I'd rather have a glass of white wine.
- Mrs Bond** - I'll have a glass of white wine, too.
- Mr Bond** - These ladies never cease astonishing me. The last time we were at a pub, they ordered only a glass of apple juice each.

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*At the Pub*

Mr Bond goes to the bar and orders a pint of bitter ale, one of mild ale and two glasses of white wine. He also orders some fish and chips. After about five minutes he returns to the table carrying a tray with the food and drinks.

- Isabel** - I don't like fish and chips.
- Mr Bond** - I know, but we must introduce Gianni to British culture. Fish and chips are a British institution. Winston Churchill called them "the good companions".
- Isabel** - All right, all right, but besides fish and chips I want to have some decent food for dinner.
- Mr Bond** - This is only our *antipasto*. We are going to order our dinner after the third pint.
- Mrs Bond** - Richard I think you are taking Gianni down the wrong road.
- Gianni** - I like wrong roads! Ha ha ha!
- Mr Bond** - Gianni, I have ordered a pint of mild ale for you. Taste it. If you don't like it you can order bitter, brown, old ale or a stout for your second pint.
- Mrs Bond** - Richard, the boy is going to get drunk during his first lesson on British culture.
- Gianni** - If getting drunk is a part of British culture, it is fine with me.
- Mrs Bond** - Unfortunately, very often it is.
- Mr Bond** - Come, come Rebecca. Don't spoil our lesson.

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**At the Pub**

Mr Bond and Gianni finish their beer and order two more pints. Mr Bond orders bitter ale, while Gianni orders old ale.

- Mr Bond** - Now we can start our lesson.  
In London there are about 7,000 pubs.
- Mrs Bond** - You see Gianni? This shows how cultured Londoners are.
- Mr Bond** - Rebecca, would you mind not interrupting my lesson?
- Mrs Bond** - Sorry, dear.
- Mr Bond** - Now let's go on.  
When you order a beer, don't simply say to the barman, "a beer, please."  
It would be like saying to a waiter in an Italian restaurant, "*Un piatto di pasta, per piacere*".  
You must specify what type of beer you want.
- Isabel** - What a perfect example, Dad.  
You are a born teacher!
- Mr Bond** - Isabel, you and your mother aren't taking my lesson seriously. Gianni, don't listen to them.
- Gianni** - Don't worry, Mr Bond. Go on.
- Mr Bond** - In Great Britain social life takes place in a public house for a large percentage of people.  
Pubs also have sports teams playing traditional pub games such as pool and darts.  
Look there on your right. There is a pool table and behind it there is a group of people playing at the dart board.
- Gianni** - You must teach me how to play darts.
- Mr Bond** - Of course, and I'll teach you how to play pool, too.  
It is a fascinating game.

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*At the Pub*

- Gianni** - Mr Bond, when did the first pubs appear in Great Britain?
- Mr Bond** - Pubs go back almost 2,000 years. The Romans introduced *Tabernae* to England where food, wine and ale were sold. Ale was a native British drink though.  
The word *Tabernae* eventually became "taverns". They were run by Monks to feed and house travellers.
- Gianni** - I have read that in Great Britain a pub is not just a place to drink beer or wine, it is a social centre too.
- Mr Bond** - Quite right, Gianni!  
A pub is very often the focus of community life in villages, towns and cities. It is the ideal place to meet friends, enjoy a good meal, relax or do business.
- Gianni** - Mr Bond, can you tell me the difference between ale and lager?
- Mr Bond** - Of course. Ale is made with malted barley and hops, and it is fermented warm.  
For this reason it has a stronger taste than lagers. Ale shouldn't be served ice cold.
- Mrs Bond** - And lager?
- Mr Bond** - Brava Rebecca! I see that you like the lesson, too. Lager has a cold fermentation process that results in a more mellow taste. Lager beer is the most popular style of beer in the world. Unlike ale, it should always be served cold.
- Isabel** - If the lesson is over why don't we order our dinner? I'm starving!
- Mr Bond** - All right. All right. Gianni, we'll continue the lesson when we go to the next pub.

## Vocabulary

decent	d <u>i</u> :sənt	= <i>decente</i>
secret	s <u>i</u> krit	= <i>segreto</i>
essential	is <u>e</u> nʃəl	= <i>essenziale</i>
brand	br <u>æ</u> nd	= <i>marca</i>
variety	və <u>r</u> <u>a</u> iiti	= <i>varietà</i>
loose	l <u>u</u> :s	= <i>sciolto</i>
loose leaf tea	l <u>u</u> :s li:f ti:	= <i>tè sfuso</i>
smoked	sm <u>o</u> ukt	= <i>affumicato</i>
salmon	s <u>æ</u> mən	= <i>salmone</i>
cream cheese	kr <u>i</u> :m tʃ <u>i</u> :z	= <i>formaggio spalmabile</i> (Philadelphia)
scone	sk <u>o</u> un	= <i>focaccina da tè</i>
assortment	əs <u>o</u> :tmənt	= <i>assortimento</i>
pastries	p <u>e</u> istriz	= <i>pasticcini</i>
to accompany	tu ək <u>a</u> mpəni	= <i>accompagnare</i>
to intend	tu int <u>e</u> nd	= <i>avere intenzione di</i>
to get acquainted	tu get əkw <u>e</u> intid	= <i>per conoscere</i>
culture	k <u>a</u> ltʃə	= <i>cultura</i>
I see	ai s <u>i</u> :	= <i>capisco</i>
theatre	θ <u>i</u> :ətə	= <i>teatro</i>
to introduce	tu intrədʒ <u>u</u> :s	= <i>presentare</i>
real	r <u>i</u> əl	= <i>vero</i>
since when	sins w <u>e</u> n	= <i>da quando</i>
hear heard heard	hiə h <u>ɜ</u> :d h <u>ɜ</u> :d	= <i>udire</i>
centre	s <u>e</u> ntə	= <i>centro</i>
terrace	t <u>e</u> ris	= <i>terrazza</i>

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## Vocabulary

It is going to rain at any moment.

*Pioverà da un momento all'altro.*

Here it comes! = *Ecco che arriva!*

I am parched with thirst. = *Sono riarso dalla sete.*  
(*Sto morendo di sete.*)

It is fine with me. = *Per me va bene.*

You are taking Gianni down the wrong road.

*Stai portando Gianni per la cattiva strada.*

**Stout** beers are high fermentation dark beers produced with the addition of variable percentages of toasted barley malt and toasted barley.

*Le birre **stout** sono birre scure ad alta fermentazione prodotte con l'aggiunta di percentuali variabili di malto d'orzo tostato e orzo tostato.*

foul weather	f <u>au</u> l we <u>e</u> ðə	= <i>brutto tempo</i>
throat	θr <u>ou</u> t	= <i>gola</i>
<b>to</b> astonish	tu əst <u>o</u> niʃ	= <i>stupire, sorprendere</i>
counter	k <u>au</u> ntə	= <i>bancone</i>
mild	m <u>ai</u> ld	= <i>leggero</i>
fish and chips	f <u>i</u> ʃ ən tʃ <u>i</u> ps	= <i>pesce e patatine</i>
<b>to</b> carry	tu k <u>æ</u> ri	= <i>portare</i>
tray	tre <u>i</u>	= <i>vassoio</i>
institution	institj <u>u</u> :ʃən	= <i>istituzione</i>
companion	kəmp <u>æ</u> njən	= <i>compagno</i>

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## Vocabulary

Taste it!	t <u>e</u> ist it	= <i>Provala!</i>
<b>to</b> spoil	tu sp <u>oi</u> l	= <i>rovinare</i>
cultured	k <u>a</u> ltʃəd	= <i>colto</i>
would you mind	wʊd jə m <u>ai</u> nd	= <i>ti importerebbe</i>
<b>to</b> specify	tu sp <u>e</u> sɪfaɪ	= <i>specificare</i>
a born teacher	ə b <u>o</u> :n tɪ:tʃə	= <i>un insegnante nato</i>
percentage	pə <u>s</u> entɪdʒ	= <i>percentuale</i>
dart board	d <u>a</u> :t b <u>o</u> :d	= <i>bersaglio per freccette</i>
pool	p <u>u</u> :l	= <i>bigliardo</i>
fascinating	f <u>æ</u> sɪneɪtɪŋ	= <i>affascinante</i>
native	n <u>e</u> ɪtɪv	= <i>nativo</i>
<b>to</b> feed	tu f <u>i</u> :d	= <i>dar da mangiare</i>
community	kəm <u>j</u> :nɪtɪ	= <i>comunità</i>
village	v <u>i</u> lɪdʒ	= <i>paesino, villaggio</i>
malted barley	m <u>o</u> :ltɪd b <u>a</u> :li	= <i>malto d'orzo</i>
fermented	fə <u>m</u> entɪd	= <i>fermentato</i>
ice cold	<u>a</u> ɪs k <u>ou</u> ld	= <i>molto freddo</i>
process	pr <u>ou</u> ses	= <i>procedimento</i>
<b>to</b> result	tu rɪz <u>a</u> lt	= <i>risultare</i>
mellow taste	m <u>e</u> l <u>ou</u> t <u>e</u> ɪst	= <i>gusto morbido</i>
unlike	anl <u>a</u> ɪk	= <i>a differenza di</i>
decent	d <u>i</u> :sənt	= <i>decente</i>

### Useful Information about British Pubs

Opening hours: 11:00 a.m. (Noon on Sundays)

Closing hours: 11:00 p.m. (10:30 p.m. on Sundays)

Legal drinking age: 18

There is no table service.

You order your drinks and food at the bar counter.

In most pubs customers pay cash upon ordering.

### Peculiarities of the British Pub

When entering a pub always greet the bar staff by saying "good morning" or "good evening".

Remember, the British pub is like a private living room. The **publican** is your host. In fact, the word "pub" is short for "public house".

The content of alcohol in beers is very variable, and their colour and taste give little indication. The **barman**/**barmaid** will readily give you information about the alcohol content of their beers.

In British pubs you usually don't tip the publican or bar staff. It is customary to buy them a drink. To offer a drink to a barman or barmaid you simply ask: "May I get you a drink?" or "...and one for yourself?"

When closing time is near, the publican rings a bell which indicates the "**final call**" for ordering drinks. After a short while he rings the bell a second time to indicate that the bar is closed.

No need to worry, though, the publican always allows about 20 minutes for finishing your last drink.

## Vocabulary

legal	li:gəl	= <i>legale</i>
upon ordering	əp <u>o</u> n <u>o</u> :dəriŋ	= <i>quando si ordina</i>
peculiarities	pikj <u>u</u> :li <u>æ</u> ritiz	= <i>caratteristiche</i>
to greet	tu gri:t	= <i>salutare</i>
publican	p <u>a</u> blikən	= <i>gestore di pub</i>
host	h <u>o</u> st	= <i>padrone di casa</i>
short for	f <u>o</u> :t f <u>o</u> :	= <i>contrazione</i>
content	k <u>o</u> ntent	= <i>contenuto</i>
variable	v <u>e</u> əriəbl	= <i>variabile</i>
indication	indik <u>e</u> i fən	= <i>indicazione</i>
barman	b <u>a</u> :mən	= <i>il barista</i>
barmaid	b <u>a</u> :meid	= <i>la barista</i>
customary	k <u>a</u> stəmri	= <i>consueto, abituale</i>
to indicate	tu i <u>n</u> dikeit	= <i>indicare</i>
a short while	ə f <u>o</u> :t w <u>ai</u> l	= <i>breve tempo</i>
to allow	tu əl <u>au</u>	= <i>permettere</i>



A Pub with Billiards and Darts

### Useful Phrases

What a barman / barmaid usually says to the patrons (*clienti*)

- Are you being served? *La stanno servendo?*
- What would you like to drink?
- What are you having?
- What can I get you? *Cosa posso portarle?*
- Would you like draught or bottled beer?
- Would you like the house wine?
- Would you like ice/lemon with your drink?
- Would you like something to eat?
- Whose round is it? *A chi tocca [offrire]?*
- Last orders!

draught beer    da:ft biə    =    *birra alla spina*

What patrons (*clienti*) usually say to a barman / barmaid

- Could we see the list of beers, please?

I will have a whisky, please.

I will have a pint of ale. I will have a half pint of ale.

Draught beer, please. Bottled beer, please.

I will have a glass of red house wine.

A shot of tequila, please.

*Un bicchiere di tequila, per piacere.*

May I have some ice, please?

I will have the same, please.

Do you serve any food?

Nothing for me, thanks.

Cheers! *tʃiəz Salute!*



**Draught Beer** = *birra alla spina*

## A Brief History of Beer

## Part One

Studies show that the first beverages made from fermented barley were brewed in **Mesopotamia**, around 5000 B.C.

In the ancient civilization of **Sumeria**, now Iran, some residue of beer was found in a jar at the **Godin Tepe** excavation site. Since then, people have been brewing beer continuously.

Documents show that the **Babylonians** had about 20 recipes for brewing beer. In **Egypt**, vats of beer were buried inside the **Pharaohs'** tombs. Even the workers who built the pyramids were essentially paid in beer.

Unfortunately, with the spread of Islam, around 800 A.D., brewing beer was prohibited.

Throughout history, in many parts of the world, water has not always been drinkable. Therefore, alcoholic drinks like beer were often safer than water, because fermentation sanitized the drinks.

Beer has not always been as we know it today. In the beginning, it was thick and full of grain, and did not contain hops. It was flavoured with herbs, dates, spices, honey and olive oil.

The **Greeks** and **Romans** made beer, too. However, they preferred wine, because they considered it a gift from the god **Bacchus**. Nevertheless, in places where grapes could not be cultivated, beer making thrived (*prosperava*).

Eventually, the Catholic Church took a liking to beer, so Abbeys started producing their own fine beers; and even sold them.

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The Catholic Church took a liking to beer.

*Alla Chiesa Cattolica incominciò a piacerle la birra.*

## Vocabulary

brief	bri:f	= <i>breve, corto</i>
history	hɪstəri	= <i>storia</i>
beverage	bɛvərɪdʒ	= <i>bevanda</i>
to ferment	tu fəmənt	= <i>fermentare</i>
fermented	fəməntɪd	= <i>fermentato -a</i>
barley	bɑ:lɪ	= <i>orzo</i>
to brew	tu brʊ:	= <i>far fermentare</i>
brewed	bru:d	= <i>fermentato -a</i>
Mesopotamia	mɛsəpətəɪmɪə	
around	əraʊnd	= <i>circa</i>
ancient	ɛɪnfənt	= <i>antico</i>
civilization	sɪvɪlaɪzɛɪfən	= <i>civiltà</i>
residue	rɛzɪdʒu:	= <i>residuo</i>
jar	dʒɑ:	= <i>vaso, barattolo</i>
excavation	ɛkskəvɛɪfən	= <i>scavo</i>
site	sait	= <i>posto, luogo</i>
continuously	kəntɪnjuəsli	= <i>continuamente</i>
document	dɒkjəmənt	= <i>documento</i>
recipe	rɛsɪpi	= <i>ricetta</i>
vat	væt	= <i>tinazza</i>
to bury	tu bɛri	= <i>seppellire</i>
buried	bɛrɪd	= <i>seppellito</i>
Pharaoh	fɛərəʊ	= <i>Faraone</i>
to build built built	tu bɪld bɪlt bɪlt	= <i>costruire</i>
pyramid	pɪrəmid	= <i>piramide</i>
essentially	ɪsɛnfəli	= <i>essenzialmente</i>

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## Vocabulary

spread	spre <u>d</u>	= <i>diffusione</i>
prohibited	prəh <u>i</u> bitid	= <i>proibito</i>
throughout	θru: <u>au</u> t	= <i>ovunque, dappertutto</i>
safe	s <u>e</u> if	= <i>sicuro</i>
safer	s <u>e</u> ifə	= <i>più sicuro</i>
fermentation	fəmənt <u>ei</u> fən	= <i>fermentazione</i>
to sanitize	tu s <u>æ</u> nitaiz	= <i>sterilizzare</i>
in the beginning	in ðə big <u>i</u> niŋ	= <i>all'inizio</i>
thick	θ <u>i</u> k	= <i>denso, spesso</i>
grain	gre <u>i</u> n	= <i>cereali</i>
hop	h <u>o</u> p	= <i>luppolo</i>
flavoured	fle <u>i</u> vəd	= <i>aromatizzato</i>
date	de <u>i</u> t	= <i>dattero</i>
spice	sp <u>a</u> is	= <i>spezia</i>
honey	h <u>a</u> ni	= <i>miele</i>
gift	g <u>i</u> ft	= <i>regalo</i>
grapes	gre <u>i</u> ps	= <i>uva</i>
to cultivate	tu k <u>a</u> ltiveit	= <i>coltivare</i>
to thrive	tu θr <u>ai</u> v	= <i>prosperare</i>
nevertheless	nevəðə <u>l</u> es	= <i>ciò nonostante</i>
eventually	iv <u>e</u> ntfuəli	= <i>alla fine</i>
Abbey	<u>æ</u> bi	= <i>Abbazia</i>

## A Brief History of Beer

## Part Two

Although the use of hops in beer making started in France around **800 A.D.**, they have been widely used only in the past **200 years**.

Brewers finally realized that the resin in hops acts as a natural preservative.

During the **Middle Ages**, water supplies in many countries were contaminated. Therefore, beer was safer, and people of all ages drank it daily.

In the **18th century**, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, beer was mass-produced.

In recent years, craft beers are flooding the market and even home brewing is becoming popular, just like in ancient times.



**Oktoberfest**      Germany

"Whoever drinks beer is quick to sleep; whoever sleeps long, does not sin; whoever does not sin, enters Heaven! Thus, let us drink beer!"

This quote is attributed to theologian **Martin Luther**, who started the Protestant Reformation in Europe.

## Vocabulary

although	<u>o</u> :lðou	= <i>sebbene</i>
widely	w <u>ai</u> dli	= <i>ampiamente</i>
brewer	br <u>u</u> :ə	= <i>birraio</i>
finally	f <u>ai</u> nəli	= <i>infine; finalmente</i>
to realize	tu ri <u>ə</u> laiz	= <i>rendersi conto, capire</i>
resin	r <u>e</u> zin	= <i>resina</i>
to act	tu <u>æ</u> kt	= <i>comportarsi</i>
natural	n <u>æ</u> tʃərəl	= <i>naturale</i>
preservative	priz <u>ɜ</u> :vətiv	= <i>conservante</i>
Middle Ages	m <u>i</u> dəl <u>ei</u> dʒiz	= <i>Medioevo</i>
water supplies	w <u>o</u> :tə səpl <u>ai</u> z	= <i>forniture d'acqua</i>
contaminated	kənt <u>æ</u> mineitid	= <i>inquinato</i>
advent	<u>æ</u> dvent	= <i>avvento, arrivo</i>
industrial	ind <u>a</u> striəl	= <i>industriale</i>
revolution	r <u>e</u> vəl <u>u</u> :ʃən	= <i>rivoluzione</i>
produced	prədʒ <u>u</u> :st	= <i>prodotto</i>
recent	r <u>i</u> :sənt	= <i>recente</i>
craft beer	kr <u>æ</u> ft bi <u>ə</u>	= <i>birra artigianale</i>
to flood	tu fl <u>a</u> d	= <i>invadere; allagare</i>
whoever	hu: <u>e</u> və	= <i>chiunque</i>
to sin	tu s <u>i</u> n	= <i>peccare</i>
heaven	h <u>e</u> vən	= <i>paradiso</i>
thus	ð <u>a</u> s	= <i>così</i>
theologian	θ <u>i</u> :əl <u>ou</u> dʒən	= <i>teologo</i>

Words in which **gn** is pronounced **n**      sign      (sain)

### The Chief Executive

The board chair has just informed me that when my advertising campaign is over, sales should increase at at least 15% in two quarters, otherwise this will be my last assignment, and I will have to resign as chief executive of the company.

A 15% increase! How ridiculous. How absurd!

The whole thing is an evil design. They are jealous and want to get rid of me.

I am pretty sure that they will rejoice when I am gone, because my 'reign', as they spitefully call it, will be over. And they will celebrate with caviar and champagne.

The first signs of their jealousy came after my promotion and my successful foreign trips to London, Paris and Cologne.

Since then, they have been gnawing at their livers and gnashing their teeth with envy.

What mean little people! Their attitude towards me has never been benign. They have never stopped maligning me. They are just gnomes, they are gnats.

### Six months later

What a glorious day! What a great sign! This is the second consecutive quarter of sales growth. There is a significant rise in profits, too. I am starting to smell victory. And if I am the victor? They will align with me, of course.

I can see the gnomes jumping on my bandwagon, and I'll be their sovereign again. Ha ha ha!

===

board chair = *presidente del consiglio di amministrazione*

## Vocabulary

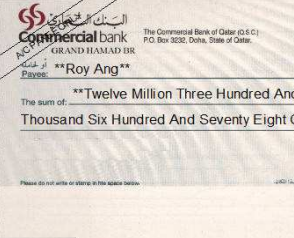








advertising campaign	<u>æ</u> dvətaɪzɪŋ kəmpe <u>ɪ</u> n	= <i>campagna pubblicitaria</i>
sales	s <u>e</u> ɪlz	= <i>vendite</i>
increase	<u>i</u> nkri:s	= <i>aumento</i>
quarter	kwo:tə	= <i>quadrimestre</i>
otherwise	<u>a</u> ðəwaɪz	= <i>altrimenti</i>
assignment	əs <u>aɪ</u> nmənt	= <i>incarico</i>
to resign	tu rɪz <u>aɪ</u> n	= <i>dimettersi</i>
chief executive	tʃ <u>i:</u> f ɪgz <u>e</u> kjətɪv	= <i>amministratore delegato</i>
evil design	<u>i:</u> vəl dɪz <u>aɪ</u> n	= <i>piano maligno</i>
jealous	dʒ <u>e</u> ləs	= <i>geloso</i>
to get rid of	tu get rɪd ov	= <i>eliminare</i>
pretty sure	prɪti f <u>uə</u>	= <i>abbastanza sicuro</i>
to rejoice	tu rɪdʒ <u>oɪ</u> s	= <i>gioire</i>
reign	r <u>eɪ</u> n	= <i>regno</i>
spitefully	sp <u>aɪ</u> tfəli	= <i>malevolmente</i>
caviar	k <u>æ</u> viə:	= <i>caviale</i>
sign	s <u>aɪ</u> n	= <i>segno</i>
jealousy	dʒ <u>e</u> ləsi	= <i>gelosia</i>
since then	sɪns ð <u>e</u> n	= <i>da allora</i>
to gnaw	tu n <u>o:</u>	= <i>rodere</i>
liver	l <u>i</u> və	= <i>fegato</i>
to gnash	tu n <u>æ</u> f	= <i>digrignare</i>
envy	<u>e</u> nvi	= <i>invidia</i>

&gt;&gt;&gt;

## Vocabulary

mean	mi:n	= cattivo
attitude	ætɪtju:d	= atteggiamento
towards	təwɔ:ds	= verso
benign	bɪnəɪn	= benigno
gnat	næt	= moscerino
six months later	sɪks mənθs leɪ:tə	= sei mesi dopo
sales growth	seɪ:lz gru:θ	= aumento delle vendite
rise	raɪz	= aumento
to smell	tu smel	= odorare
victor	vɪktə	= vincitore
to align	tu ələɪn	= schierarsi
sovereign	sɒvrɪn	= sovrano
to jump	tu dʒʌmp	= saltare
bandwagon	bændwægən	= carro

to jump on the bandwagon = saltare sul carro (del vincitore)

	<p>Assegno</p> 	<p>Cheque</p> 	<p>Check</p> 
	<p>Colori</p>	<p>Colours</p>	<p>Colors</p>
	<p>Grigio</p>	<p>Grey</p>	<p>Gray</p>
	<p>Condominio Palazzina</p>	<p>Block of flats</p>	<p>Apartment building</p>
	<p>Appartamento</p>	<p>Flat</p>	<p>Apartment</p>
	<p>Metropolitana</p>	<p>Underground</p>	<p>Subway</p>

Sara **gli disse** che lo amava moltissimo.

Sara ~~said him~~ that she loved him very much.

Sara **said to him / told him** that she loved him very much.

**Un giorno**, mi piacerebbe comprare una Ferrari.

~~A day~~, I would like to buy a Ferrari.

**One day**, I would like to buy a Ferrari.

Maria sa suonare **molto bene** la chitarra.

Maria can play ~~very well~~ the guitar.

Maria can play the guitar **very well**.

Abbiamo **molto** tempo.

We have ~~much~~ time.

We have **a lot of / plenty of** time.

Carlo è **una** persona onesta.

Carlo is ~~a~~ honest person.

Carlo is **an** honest person.

Marco arrivò **un'ora** più tardi.

Marco arrived ~~a hour~~ later.

Marco arrived **an hour** later.

**Secondo me**, Giulia è una donna affascinante.

~~According to me~~, Giulia is a charming woman.

**In my opinion**, Giulia is a charming woman.



## Homophones

44      **feat**      f*i*:t      = *impresa, prodezza*

**feet**      f*i*:t      = *piedi*

➤ Anthony Marshon Davis Jr, an American professional basketball player is a three time NBA All-Star. He also earned a gold medal playing with Team USA at the 2012 Summer Olympics.

No small **feat** for one who is only 6 **feet** tall.

45      **fined**      f*a*ind      to fine    fined    fined = *multare*

**to find**      f*a*ind      = *trovare*

➤ The police pulled over a young man and asked him for his driving licence. He looked in his wallet, but couldn't **find** it, so he was **fined** \$100.

===

fine for speeding      = *multa per eccesso di velocità*

wallet      = *portafoglio*

46      **flea**      fl*i*:      = *pulce*

**to flee**      fl*i*:      = *scappare, fuggire*

➤ If your dog has **fleas**, give it a bath and rub orange peels (*bucce*) into its fur. You will see all the **fleas** **fleeing** away.

47      **flower**      fla*u*ə      = *fiore*

**flour**      fla*u*ə      = *farina*

➤ **Flour** from freshly milled wheat is very fragrant. It smells of hazelnuts and **flowers**.

*La farina di grano appena macinata è molto fragrante.  
Odora di nocciole e fiori.*

