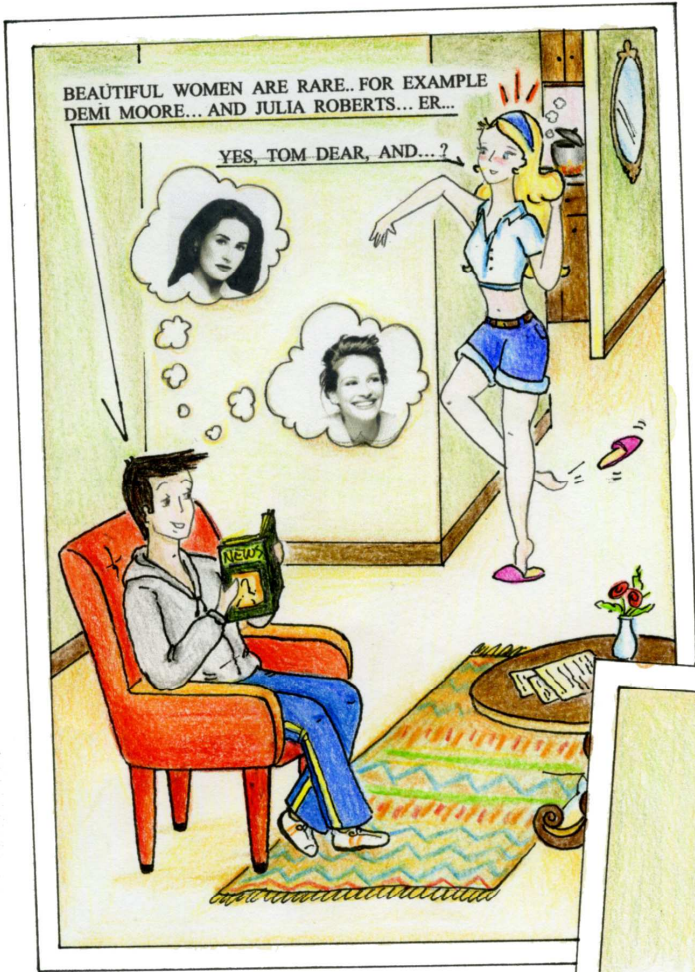


UNIT 4

Reading a Magazine



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

Suggerimenti per lo Studio

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | |
| a | Copia il vocabolario (pag. 21 - 22 - 23); 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 3 a 15). |
| b | Svolgi gli esercizi (pag. da 16 a 20). |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | |
| | Traduci oralmente le pagine 1 e 2. Se non ti ricordi il significato di qualche parola, consulta il vocabolario. |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | |
| | Ascolta la registrazione della 'unit' guardando il testo. (un paio di volte) |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5. | |
| | Riascolta la registrazione senza guardare il testo. Si deve ascoltare tante volte fino a quando non si capisca perfettamente. |

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.

>>>

(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	
say	= sei
says	= sez

= *pronuncia*

say	= sei
says	= sez

*Le parole sottolineate vanno pronunciate con più **enfasi**.*

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



Gerund = gerundio

Il gerundio si forma aggiungendo '-ing' all'infinito senza 'to'.

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

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'.



to read = leggere

Present Simple = presente semplice

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

Present Continuous = presente continuo

Forma Positiva

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

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!*



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

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

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



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.



Usò 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>



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."



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.
 ===
 when = *quando*



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... **Errore!**



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 = *seduto*
 about = *circa; di*
 she thinks that... = *ella pensa che...*
 politics = *politica*

<<<☺>>>

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!

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

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

<<<👉>>>

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.
 ===
 billion = *miliardo*
 people = *persone*



according to = *secondo*

1 ^a	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 ^a	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!**



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 *Si usa in mezzo alla frase, e talvolta all'inizio.*

too *Si usa generalmente alla fine della frase.*



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'

Regola Generale

1. La 'r' si pronuncia solamente quando è seguita da una vocale.

> Rome France romantic red strong

2. Quando la 'r' è seguita da una consonante non si pronuncia.

> art sport Germany morning work your girl 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 eyes are blue.
 Your ideas are original.
 We are Italian.
 You are English.
 They are American. etc.

Pronunciation

tʃ	f	ou	3:
child children French much rich teacher which	conversation English patient politician Russian she Spanish	both no old only photo Rome to smoke	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."

===

asks = chiede answers = risponde
cover = copertina (di una rivista)



Translation = traduzione

1. *Fai la traduzione orale.*

2. *Copia tutta la pagina.*

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.

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



Translation = traduzione

1. Fai la traduzione *scritta* dall'italiano in inglese.
2. *Correggi* gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.
3. Fai la traduzione *orale*.

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 Spagna.
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

*Scrivi la domanda e la risposta su un 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 3ª 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	ə ba ut	<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	ɔːlsou	<i>anche</i>
always	ɔːlweiz	<i>sempre</i>
article	aːtɪkl	<i>articolo</i>
to ask	tu aːsk	<i>chiedere</i>
to answer	tu aːnsə	<i>rispondere</i>
because	bɪkɔːz	<i>perché</i>
billion	bɪlɪən	<i>miliardo</i>
book	buk	<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	ɒn 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>

>>>

Vocabulary

good-looking	gud-lʊkɪŋ	<i>di bell'aspetto</i>
grammar	græmə	<i>grammatica</i>
idea	aɪdɪə	<i>idea</i>
impatient	ɪmpeɪʃənt	<i>impaziente</i>
important	ɪmpɔ:tənt	<i>importante</i>
Indian	ɪndjən	<i>indiano</i>
interesting	ɪntrɪstɪŋ	<i>interessante</i>
to knock	tu nɒk	<i>bussare</i>
to know	tu nou	<i>sapere; conoscere</i>
letter	letə	<i>lettera</i>
to listen	tu lɪsn	<i>ascoltare</i>
lots of	lɒts əv	<i>molti</i>
lunch	lʌntʃ	<i>pranzo</i>
magazine	mæɡəzɪn	<i>rivista</i>
many	meni	<i>molti</i>
mother	mʌðə	<i>madre</i>
nonsense	nɒnsəns	<i>sciocchezza, -e</i>
now	nau	<i>ora, adesso</i>
number	nʌmbə	<i>numero</i>
on the contrary	ɔn ðə kɒntrəri	<i>al contrario</i>
opinion	əpɪniən	<i>opinione</i>
opposite	əpəzɪt	<i>contrario</i>
original	ərɪdʒɪnəl	<i>originale</i>
page	peɪdʒ	<i>pagina</i>
people	pi:pl	<i>persone</i>
photo	fəʊtəʊ	<i>fotografia</i>
picture	pɪktʃə	<i>fotografia; illustrazione</i>
plain	pleɪn	<i>comune; brutto</i>
plural	pluərəl	<i>plurale</i>

>>>

Vocabulary

politics	pəlɪtiks	politica
poor	pʊə	povero
rare	reə	raro
to read	tu ri:d	leggere
rich	ritʃ	ricco
to say	tu sei	dire
silly	sili	sciocco
six	siks	sei
sitting	sitiŋ	seduto
to smoke	tu smouk	fumare
so	sou	così
strange	streɪndʒ	strano
stupid	stju:pɪd	stupido
telephone	telɪfoun	telefono
that	ðæt	quello -a / che
there are	ðeə a:	ci sono
there is	ðeə ɪz	c'è
to think	tu ɪŋk	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 rait	scrivere



1. *Rispondi alle seguenti domande.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
In the dialogue of "Unit 4" Tom is reading a magazine.
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
According to Tom it is interesting, but according to Margaret it is boring.
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
There are a lot of (many) pictures in it.
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
There are few beautiful women in the world.
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
According to Tom Julia Roberts is a beautiful woman.
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
In my opinion is a beautiful woman.
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
Her name is Mary.
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
She is plain. But Margaret says that she is ugly.
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
I have a cousin / I haven't got a cousin.
She is pretty / plain / beautiful / ugly.
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?
Tom is handsome.

2. *Scrivi i contrari delle seguenti parole*

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1. clever | stupid | poor | rich |
| 2. kind | unkind | bad | good |
| 3. ugly | handsome | old | young |
| | beautiful | | |
| 4. patient | impatient | rich | poor |
| 5. young | old | pretty | plain |



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.
There are photos in the magazine.
2. It is a beautiful photo.
They are beautiful photos.
3. This article is interesting.
These articles are interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
These are my favourite magazines.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
Those men in the car are my friends.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
These girls are their fiancées.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
Those pretty women are American. They live in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.
These children are Indian. They live 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.
Is Tom writing a letter to his brother James?
2. He is reading an American magazine.
Is he reading an American magazine?
3. The magazine is interesting.
Is the magazine interesting?
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
Are there many beautiful pictures in it?
5. There are articles about politics.
Are there articles about politics?
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
Are there many pretty women in the world?
7. Beautiful women are rare.
Are beautiful women rare?
8. Margaret has (got) a brother and a sister.
Has Margaret (got) a brother and a sister?
9. She has (got) a pretty green dress.
Has she (got) a pretty green dress?
10. She has big blue eyes.
Has she 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.

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
Tom **isn't** writing a letter to his brother James.
2. He is reading an American magazine.
He **isn't** reading an American magazine.
3. The magazine is interesting.
The magazine **isn't** interesting.
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
There **aren't** many beautiful pictures in it.
5. There are articles about politics.
There **aren't** articles about politics.
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
There **aren't** many pretty women in the world.
7. Beautiful women are rare.
Beautiful women **aren't** rare.
8. Margaret has (got) a brother and a sister.
Margaret **hasn't** (got) a brother and a sister.
9. She has (got) a pretty green dress.
She **hasn't** (got) a pretty green dress.
10. She has big blue eyes.
She **hasn't** big blue eyes.



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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to write
he / she writes
he / she is writing | 6. to repeat
he / she repeats
he / she is repeating |
| 2. to speak
he / she speaks
he / she is speaking | 7. to smoke
he / she smokes
he / she is smoking |
| 3. to say
he / she says
he / she is saying | 8. to work
he / she works
he / she is working |
| 4. to listen
he / she listens
he / she is listening | 9. to ask
he / she asks
he / she is asking |
| 5. to exaggerate
he / she exaggerates
he / she is exaggerating | 10. to answer
he / she answers
he / she is answering |

