

# FILE 5



## IMPERATIVO - LET'S

### • Imperativo

#### Forma

<b>Affermativa</b>	<b>forma base</b> del verbo	Turn right. (Gira a destra.)
<b>Negativa</b>	<b>don't + forma base</b> del verbo	Don't turn left. (Non girare a sinistra.)

#### Uso

L'imperativo si usa alla **2ª persona singolare e plurale** per:

- impartire ordini o divieti      ⇨ Sit down. / Don't do that.
- dare istruzioni                    ⇨ Insert the battery. / Don't switch button B.
- dare indicazioni stradali        ⇨ Turn right. / Don't turn left.
- fare raccomandazioni          ⇨ Remember to call me. / Don't forget to call me.
- augurare qualcosa                ⇨ Have a nice holiday. / Have a good time.

#### Le risposte

- Nel caso di ordini, divieti, istruzioni generalmente **non si risponde** con parole, ma si **esegue il comando** impartito.
- Nel caso di indicazioni stradali, **si ringrazia**  
⇨ Thank you very much.
- Nel caso di raccomandazioni si usa generalmente l'ausiliare **will/won't**.  
⇨ Remember to send me a postcard. - Yes, I will.  
⇨ Don't forget to turn off all the lights. - No, I won't.

### • Let's

#### Forma

<b>Affermativa</b>	<b>let's + forma base</b> del verbo	Let's go to the pub. (Andiamo al pub.)
<b>Negativa</b>	<b>let's not + forma base</b> del verbo	Let's not watch TV! (Non guardiamo la televisione!)

#### Uso

**Let's** si usa alla **1ª persona plurale** per fare, accettare e rifiutare proposte / suggerimenti.

- ⇨ Let's listen to music.
- ⇨ Shall we listen to some music? - Yes, let's. / No, let's not.

**1** Completa le frasi con uno dei verbi forniti nella **forma affermativa o negativa dell'imperativo**.

open	be	forget	bring	put	turn on	take	boil	go	write
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⇨ **Be** quiet please. There is an exam in progress.

1. .... your presents, we want to see what they are.
2. .... to the end of the road and then ..... your first right.
3. It's going to be a big party. .... anyone you like.
4. .... the television. Let's listen to some music instead.
5. ' ..... your name in the top right hand corner of the page,' the teacher said.
6. First ..... some water in the kettle, ..... some tea in the pot and pour the water onto it.
7. .... to close all the windows before you go out.

**2** | Scrivi le risposte appropriate.

- ⇒ 'Remember to take your passport.' 'Yes, **I will**' .
1. 'Don't forget to pay the gas bill before you go away.' 'No, .....
  2. 'Cross the road when you get to the traffic lights and it's on the corner.'  
'.....'
  3. 'Make sure you let the cat out in the morning.' '..... . Don't worry.'
  4. 'Remember to call your father. It's his birthday.' '..... . Thanks for reminding me.'

**3** | Hai appena acquistato un telefono cellulare. Completa le istruzioni fornite dal manuale d'istruzioni con l'imperativo dei verbi adeguati.

call	contact	return	<del>read</del>	make sure	find	visit	retain
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**Hello!**

Thank you for purchasing one of our premium phone products! To ensure the best operation and service for this premium product we suggest you do the following:



1. **Read** the operating manual thoroughly.
2. .... you read and understand the terms and conditions of your warranty.
3. .... your original receipt.
4. If you require service or assistance, please ..... the product to the retailer or ..... our Call Centre for further information.
5. .... the listing for your local Call Centre on the back of this manual.
6. If your country is not on the list, please ..... your local dealer.
7. For more information please ..... our website: <http://...>

**4** | Completa i mini dialoghi con **let's** o **let's not**.

- ⇒ A. **Let's** book a room at The Gates hotel.  
B. No, **let's not**. **Let's book** at Green Hotel. It's closer to the beach.
1. A: ..... go out for a drink this evening.  
B: No, ..... It's cold. .... stay in instead.
  2. A: I'm hungry. .... order a pizza.  
B: No, ..... have take away again. .... cook something.
  3. A: Shall we watch a film?  
B: Yes, .....
  4. A: Shall we go ice-skating?  
B: Yes, ..... ask Samantha too, she loves ice-skating.
  5. A: What shall I get my sister for her birthday? She's so hard to buy for.  
B: What about giving her one of those silver beads she collects for her charm bracelet?  
A: Good idea. .... go to the jeweller's tomorrow morning.

FILE 5

# B

## VERBI MODALI: caratteristiche generali

I verbi modali **can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, ought to, will, would** osservano regole diverse rispetto a quelle dei verbi ordinari.

### Forma

- Non presentano tutti i tempi e tutte le forme verbali. Nei tempi e nelle forme verbali mancanti vengono sostituiti da altri verbi o espressioni verbali.
- Sono seguiti dall'infinito senza to (con l'eccezione di **ought to**).  
⇒ I **can swim** very well.
- Non hanno la **-s** alla 3ª persona singolare.  
⇒ **She/He must** leave immediately.
- La **forma negativa** si costruisce aggiungendo **not** dopo il modale.
- La **forma interrogativa** si costruisce antepoendo il verbo modale al soggetto.

Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
can	cannot (can't)	} + sogg. ...?
could	could not (couldn't)	
may	may not	
might	might not (mightn't)	
must	must not (mustn't)	
shall ('ll)	shall not (shan't)	
should	should not (shouldn't)	
will ('ll)	will not (won't)	
would ('d)	would not (wouldn't)	

⇒ They **may not** go to India.

⇒ You **shouldn't** eat so much.

⇒ **Can** you play the piano?

⇒ **May** I leave a message for Mr Spears?

### ► RICORDA

#### Ought to - ought not to - ought + sogg. + to

Si usa raramente nella forma negativa e interrogativa. Il suo significato è molto simile a *should*. Entrambi traducono il condizionale di 'dovere' (dovrei, dovresti...).

⇒ I **ought to** write some letters.

⇒ You **oughtn't to** worry about me.

### Uso

I verbi modali assumono varie **funzioni comunicative**, come esprimere capacità/possibilità / obbligo / dovere, dare consigli / suggerimenti, chiedere / dare il permesso ecc.

### 1 | Correggi gli errori.

⇒ What time ~~do we must~~ arrive?

What time **must we arrive?**

1. Margaret cans play tennis well.

2. You not must use Dad's computer.

3. Does he can play the piano?

4. I must to go on a diet.

5. She shouldn't to worry about the cost, I'm going to pay.

6. We ought try that new restaurant, I've heard it's great.

### 2 | Trasforma le frasi nella forma indicata tra parentesi.

1. They can stay with us. (neg.) .....

2. Jessica would like to play tennis. (interr.) .....

3. It may rain tomorrow. (neg.) .....

4. They should strip the beds and leave the sheets on the floor to be washed.  
(interr.) .....

5. You must play outside this afternoon. (neg.) .....



## CAN - COULD - BE ABLE TO - MAY - MIGHT - BE ALLOWED TO

<b>can</b> - Ha solo il presente e si usa per:	
- esprimere capacità/abilità	She can dance very well.
- fare richieste (informale)	Can you lend me your bike? - Yes, sure.
- chiedere, dare, rifiutare il permesso (informale)	Mum, can I go to the concert on Saturday? - No, you can't.

<b>could</b> - È il passato e il condizionale di <i>can</i> e si usa per:	
- parlare di capacità/abilità nel passato	At the age of four he could already ski very well.
- fare richieste (formale)	Could you pass me the salt, please?
- chiedere il permesso (formale = <i>may</i> )	Could (= may) I speak to Mr Turner, please?

<b>be able</b> + infinito (con <b>to</b> ) si usa per:	
- esprimere capacità al presente, al passato e nei tempi e nelle forme di cui <i>can</i> manca	<i>Present simple:</i> Sorry, I'm not able to do it. <i>Past simple:</i> We weren't able to open the door. <i>Future:</i> Next month I will be able to drive a car. <i>Present perfect:</i> She has never been able to learn German.

<b>may</b> - Ha solo il presente e si usa per:	
- esprimere possibilità/probabilità del presente o del futuro	He may be late.
- chiedere, dare, rifiutare il permesso (formale)	He may go to Japan next summer. May I sit here? - I'm sorry, this seat is already taken.

<b>might</b> - È il condizionale di <i>may</i> e si usa per:	
- esprimere possibilità/probabilità	We might go to Japan next summer.
- chiedere il permesso (molto formale)	Might I give you some advice?

<b>be allowed</b> + infinito (con <b>to</b> ) si usa per:	
- esprimere il permesso al presente e nei tempi e nelle forme di cui <i>may</i> manca.	<i>Present simple:</i> Smoking is not allowed in here. <i>Past simple:</i> We weren't allowed to play football. <i>Future:</i> Next year I'll be allowed to go on holiday with my friends. <i>Present perfect:</i> I've never been allowed to stay out late.

### • can / may: differenze

Entrambi vengono usati per chiedere, dare, rifiutare il permesso.

- **can** in modo informale parlando con amici, persone della famiglia o che si conoscono bene.

⇒ Can I go out, Mum? - Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

- **may** in modo formale parlando con persone di livello gerarchico superiore o che non si conoscono.

⇒ May I borrow your newspaper, Mr Johnson? - Of course, you may. / Sorry, but ...

### • could - was/were able to: differenze

Entrambi possono essere usati per esprimere capacità/abilità al passato.

- **could** si usa per parlare di capacità / abilità permanenti.

- **was/were able to** si usa per parlare di capacità / abilità con riferimento a un preciso momento/situazione.

⇒ I could speak Spanish so I was able to understand what the speaker was saying.

• **may/might: differenze**

Entrambi possono essere usati per esprimere possibilità/probabilità, ma con *might* è meno probabile che l'azione/situazione si avveri.

- **may** - vi è una buona probabilità che l'azione si avveri.

⇒ He may come.                                 Può venire / È probabile che venga.

- **might** - la probabilità che l'azione si avveri è piuttosto limitata.

⇒ He might come but he said he didn't feel well.

Potrebbe venire ma ha detto che non si sentiva bene.

Poiché è difficile stabilire esattamente l'indice di probabilità, *may* e *might* si possono usare abbastanza indifferentemente.

**1** Indica le frasi che esprimono **capacità / abilità (A)**, **permesso (B)**, **possibilità (C)**.

- ⇒ They might leave tomorrow, but they haven't decided yet. **C**
- 1. We couldn't play tennis. It rained all afternoon. ....
- 2. Scientists may discover a new vaccine to combat the Ebola virus. ....
- 3. Can I go out tonight? ....
- 4. The fireman was able to rescue the cat from the tree. ....
- 5. If we finish quickly we might be able to leave early. ....
- 6. Am I allowed to smoke here? ....
- 7. May I read your newspaper? ....
- 8. You can stay up late this evening if you want. ....
- 9. I think I'll be able to reach a high C in time for the Christmas concert. ....
- 10. My dad can play the piano by ear. He just hears a tune and plays it. ....

**2** Completa le frasi con **can, could** e **be able** nella forma corretta.

- ⇒ Jimmy **wasn't able to** open the door because he had the wrong key.
- 1. Mum, ..... I use your computer? - Sorry, you .....
- 2. When I was a child I ..... sleep for ten hours, now I (not) .....
- 3. I forgot to bring my address book so I (not) ..... find the building.
- 4. Dad, ..... we go to the park to play football? - Yes, you .....
- 5. Lizzie studied at the conservatory and now she ..... play the piano amazingly well.
- 6. I don't speak German so I (not) ..... understand what he is saying.
- 7. I don't want to see her. I ..... never ..... forgive her for what she did.
- 8. She (not) ..... play golf very well, so they didn't invite her to the tournament.
- 9. At the age of five he ..... already read the contents of a newspaper.
- 10. .... you sign these documents, please?

**3** Inserisci **can** o **may** per chiedere il **permesso**. Attenzione al diverso contesto di formalità.

- ⇒ (to your sister) **Can** I borrow your joystick? - Yes, you can.
- 1. (at work) ..... I have some time off to go to the doctor, Mr Gorman?
- 2. .... I have another sausage, Mum?
- 3. Bob, ..... I borrow your car tomorrow?
- 4. (at school) ..... I go to the bathroom, Miss Richards?
- 5. (to a stranger) ..... I open the window, please? - Yes, of course.

**4** Riscrivi le frasi usando **may** (o **might**) oppure **may not** (o **might not**).

- ⇒ Perhaps I'll see Helen tomorrow. **I may (might) see Helen tomorrow.**
- 1. Perhaps I'll bring a bottle of champagne. ....
- 2. It's possible the show is sold out. ....
- 3. It's possible that Jenny is going to leave George. ....
- 4. Perhaps he won't forget your birthday this year. ....



# WILL - WOULD

<b>will</b> - si usa per:	
- fare richieste (informale = can)	Will (Can) you buy some fruit, please?
- offrirsi di fare qualcosa	Who's going to help me? - I will.
- alla forma negativa ( <b>won't</b> ) per rifiutarsi di fare qualcosa.	Will you do the washing up? - No, I won't.
- offrire qualcosa (will + sogg. + have + oggetto?)	Will you have some more coffee? - No, thanks.
<b>would</b> - si usa per:	
- fare richieste (formale = could)	Would (could) you buy some fruit, please?
- esprimere desideri (sogg. + would + like + oggetto o infinito del verbo con to)	I would ('d) like tomato soup. I would ('d) like to buy a bigger house.
- offrire qualcosa (would + sogg. + like + oggetto?)	Would you like some orange juice? - Yes, please.
- fare inviti (would + sogg. + like + infinito del verbo con to?)	Would you like to come to my birthday party? - Yes, I'd love to.

**1** Formula **richieste** adeguate alle situazioni in modo formale o informale usando **will (can)** o **would (could)**. Effettua tutti i cambiamenti necessari.

- ⇒ (your sister) Give you your pullover. **Will (Can) you give me my pullover, please?**  
(a stranger) Close the window. **Would (Could) you close the window, please?**
- 1. (your mum) Wash your football uniform.  
.....
- 2. (your teacher) Tell you the results of your test.  
.....
- 3. (your doctor) Take a look at your cut finger.  
.....
- 4. (your friend) Lend you his bike. ....
- 5. (your brother) Show you how to use a video camera.  
.....

**2** Inserisci adeguatamente **will, won't, would**.

- ⇒ **Would** you like to watch me dance in the concert? - I'd love to.
- 1. .... you have another biscuit? - Yes, please.
- 2. .... you like to come shopping with me? - No, thank you.
- 3. .... you like to come on holidays with us?
- 4. Could somebody wash the car please? - I ..... . I like doing it.
- 5. .... you tidy your room, please? - No, I ..... . I don't have time today. Tomorrow, I promise.

**3** Formula offerte usando **will** o **would** e le parole tra parentesi, come nell'esempio. Aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari per costruire frasi di senso compiuto.

- ⇒ I'm hungry. (have / sandwich) **Would you like to have a sandwich?**
- 1. I'm exhausted. (like / have / a lie down) .....
- 2. My car has broken down. (like / lift / station) .....
- 3. I don't eat red meat. (eat / chicken) .....
- 4. I've got a sore throat. (like / some lemon tea with honey) .....

FILE 5

# E

## MUST - HAVE TO - SHALL - SHOULD

<b>must</b> ha solo il presente e si usa per:	
- esprimere obbligo / dovere relativamente a 1. regole o leggi scritte 2. doveri espressi da una persona investita di autorità (ad esempio il capo in un'azienda, un poliziotto, genitore o insegnante ecc.) Negli altri casi si usa <i>have to</i> .	You must drive on the right in Italy. 'You must be here on time,' mum said.
- esprimere obbligo morale del parlante	I must do my homework.
- dare consigli in modo forte	You must read it. It's very interesting.
- esprimere deduzione (in frase affermativa)	The lights are off. They must be out.

<b>mustn't</b> si usa per:	
- esprimere proibizione	You mustn't do that.

<b>have + infinito (con to)</b> si usa per:	
- esprimere dovere (regole o leggi non scritte) al presente e nei tempi e nelle forme in cui l'uso di <i>must</i> non è grammaticalmente possibile	PRESENT SIMPLE: I have ('ve got) to do my homework. PAST SIMPLE: Yesterday I had to tidy my room up. FUTURE: They will have to improve their English. PRESENT PERFECT: I have had to buy a new car.

<b>don't have + infinito (con to)</b> si usa per:	
- esprimere mancanza di obbligo o necessità.	You don't have to be here at 8 o'clock.

### must / have to: differenze

- Al tempo **presente affermativo must** e **have to** esprimono un significato molto simile e quindi possono essere usati abbastanza indifferentemente, ma si usa *must* per le regole o leggi scritte, *have to* per regole o leggi non scritte.  
*Must* riferito a regole non scritte esprime solo un suggerimento o un consiglio a meno che non venga espresso da una persona che ha un ruolo di autorità.  
⇒ Teacher: 'You must work harder!' / My teacher said I have to work harder. / I've got to work harder.
- Nella **forma negativa**, invece, la differenza di significato è sostanziale.
  - **mustn't** esprime una proibizione: ⇒ You **mustn't** talk to them (è vietato).
  - **don't have to** esprime la mancanza di obbligo o di necessità:  
⇒ You **don't have to** talk to him. I have already done it. (non è necessario)

<b>shall</b> - si usa solo con <b>I</b> e <b>we</b> per: - fare e chiedere proposte - offrire aiuto	Shall we go to the disco? What shall we do? / Shall I clean the kitchen?
<b>should / shouldn't</b> - è il condizionale di 'dovere' e si usa per: - dare consigli/suggerimenti	You should stay in bed for a few days. You shouldn't go out.

### 1 | Indica quali frasi esprimono **obbligo (O)** e quali **deduzione (D)**.

- ⇒ You must apply for the job within two days. O
1. Their lights aren't on. They must be out. .....
  2. You must stay at home tonight and babysit. .....
  3. James must still be angry with me. He hasn't spoken to me since I apologised to him. .....
  4. You have to carry your identification card with you at all times. .....
  5. I don't know why I forgot to call you. I must be working too hard. .....

**2** Completa le frasi con **must**, **mustn't**, **don't have to**.

⇒ They **don't have to** cook dinner, mum has already done it.

1. You ..... go to the pub. You're not old enough to drink.
2. I ..... pay this bill. It's already been paid.
3. (*sign on wall*): You ..... have a shower before going into the swimming pool.
4. I ..... wash my hair today, it's filthy.
5. You ..... forget to take the dog for a walk when you get home.

**3** Abbina le frasi correttamente.

1. Don't think you have to finish that food.
2. You must drive very carefully.
3. Their car isn't in the drive.
4. You mustn't eat so much junk food.
5. I've got to practice my driving today.

- A. It's bad for your health.
- B. They must still be on holiday.
- C. I'm having the test tomorrow.
- D. It's been snowing all night.
- E. You look like you have eaten enough.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

**4** Scrivi una frase che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando i verbi forniti nella forma corretta.

⇒ Don't open the door when you are at home alone. (must)  
**You mustn't open the door when you are at home alone.**

1. Don't leave the fridge door open. (must) .....
2. We are not obliged to answer any questions. (have to) .....
3. It is a bad idea to eat too many carbohydrates. (should) .....
4. I advise you to get a private tutor for this subject. (should) .....
5. Sit down and fasten your seatbelts during landing. (must) .....

**5** Cerchia l'alternativa corretta. **Obbligo o consiglio?**

1. When you drive you **should** / **must** have your driving licence with you.
2. If you earn money you **have to** / **should** pay taxes.
3. If you want to work in business you **have to** / **should** get a university degree.
4. If you want to be a singer you **should** / **have to** have lessons.
5. Helmets **should** / **must** be worn when riding a motorcycle.

**6** Costruisci frasi di senso compiuto usando **shall** e le parole fornite.

⇒ I / carry / your suitcase ?

**Shall I carry your suitcase?**

1. we / go / dancing? .....
2. where / we / go / for our summer holiday? .....
3. what / we / do / when the children move out of home? .....
4. I / help / you? .....
5. we / plant / some vegetables / in the garden / today? .....

**7** Inserisci correttamente **should** o **shouldn't**.

⇒ You **should** buy a new car because yours is very old.

1. You ..... do more sport if you want to lose weight.
2. You ..... gossip so much about other people.
3. You ..... go and see it. It's an amazing musical.
4. You ..... speak to your sister like that!
5. You ..... stay up late if you are tired.



# F

## QUESTION TAGS

- Le **question tags** sono domande che seguono una dichiarazione e si usano per chiedere conferma di quanto detto oppure per verificare se vi è accordo o disaccordo (**è vero?/non è vero?**). Osserva come si costruiscono.

Frase affermativa	→ Question tag	Frase negativa	→ Question tag
He is always late,	isn't he?	He isn't always late,	is he?
She is coming,	isn't she?	She isn't coming,	is she?
They were at home,	weren't they?	They weren't at home,	were they?
They live here,	don't they?	They don't live here,	do they?
You have a car,	don't you?	You don't have a car,	do you?
She has seen this film,	hasn't she?	She hasn't seen this film,	has she?
They could drive,	couldn't they?	They couldn't drive,	could they?
She likes coffee,	doesn't she?	She doesn't like coffee,	does she?
They went to Rome,	didn't they?	They didn't go to Rome,	did they?

### RICORDA

- Con **have got** si usa **have / haven't** nella question tag come ausiliare, non *do / don't*:  
⇒ You have got a car, haven't you? / You haven't got a car, have you?
- Dopo un **imperativo**, si usa **will/would you?, can/can't/could you?** per rendere la richiesta più gentile.  
⇒ Help me make the bed, could you?  
⇒ Meet Susan at the airport, will you?
- Dopo un **imperativo negativo** si usa **will you?**  
⇒ Don't make a noise, will you?
- Dopo **let's**, si usa **shall we?**  
⇒ Let's listen to music, shall we?
- Le **risposte** possono confermare o non confermare, esprimere accordo o disaccordo. Osserva gli esempi.

Frase affermativa	Question tag	Confermare Essere d'accordo	Non confermare Non essere d'accordo
She is English, They live in York, They have been here before, Lock the door, Let's listen to music,	isn't she? don't they? haven't they? will you? shall we?	Yes, she is. Yes, they do. Yes, they have. Yes, I will. Yes, let's.	No, she isn't. No, they don't. No, they haven't. No, I won't. No, let's not.
Frase negativa			
She isn't English, They haven't been here before, Don't lock the door,	is she? have they? will you?	No, she isn't. No, they haven't. No, I won't.	Yes, she is. Yes, they have. Yes, I will.

1 | Abbina a ciascuna frase la **question tag** corretta.

- Minnie can play the piano, ...?
- They don't like me, .....?
- They could see me coming up the road, .....?
- They are Italian, .....?
- He drives an expensive car, .....?

- doesn't he? 1...
- do they? 2...
- can't she? 3...
- couldn't they? 4...
- aren't they? 5...

**2** | Aggiungi le **question tags** alle seguenti frasi.

⇒ You haven't got any money, **have you?**

1. She doesn't know you, .....
2. They didn't pay the bill, .....
3. Niall cleaned the house, .....
4. They were the last people to leave the party, .....
5. He wasn't very helpful, .....
6. You have a labrador, .....
7. You didn't say goodbye to them, .....
8. They aren't staying with us, .....
9. He has just spoken to her, .....
10. They had already seen that film, .....
11. You'll be polite to her, .....
12. You won't ask any difficult questions, .....

**3** | Indica quali frasi esprimono una **richiesta (R)** e quali una **proposta (P)**, poi completa le risposte correttamente.

- |  |       |                        |
|--|-------|------------------------|
| ⇒ 'Bring me that chair, will you?'                 | (R)   | 'Yes, <b>I will.</b> ' |
| 1. 'Help me put these curtains back up, will you?' | ..... | 'Yes, .....            |
| 2. 'Buy a red pen for me, will you?'               | ..... | 'No, .....             |
| 3. 'Let's have a cup of tea, shall we?'            | ..... | 'Yes, .....            |
| 4. 'Check on the children, will you?'              | ..... | 'Yes, .....            |
| 5. 'Let's buy some prawns, shall we?'              | ..... | 'No, .....             |

**4** | Scrivi le **question tags** appropriate e completa le risposte.

⇒ A: 'You went to Greece last summer, **didn't you?**'

B: '**No, I didn't.** I went to Spain.'

1. A: 'They are catching the bus, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . They're going by train.'
2. A: 'Let's watch the news on TV, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . I want to watch a film.'
3. A: 'He threw a fantastic party, .....
- B: 'Yes, ..... .'
4. A: 'You are angry with me about something, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . I'm just tired.'
5. A: 'You can't play the piano, .....
- B: 'Yes, ..... . I studied it for eight years.'
6. A: 'You weren't able to sleep well, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . The neighbours were partying all night.'
7. A: 'You aren't going right now, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . I'm staying until tomorrow.'
8. A: 'Don't be late home, .....
- B: 'No, ..... . I have to get up early tomorrow.'

## COMMUNICATION / READING / WRITING

### 1. Communication

Richard Wincroft telefona alla ditta RGB per fissare un appuntamento. Completa il dialogo con **could, would like, would, can, may** nella forma corretta. A volte è possibile più di una soluzione corretta. (Richard = R; Secretary = S).

**S:** RGB, good morning.

**R:** Good morning. This is Richard Wincroft, of Wincroft Communications. (1) .....  
I speak to Mr Martin, please?

**S:** I am afraid he is unavailable this morning. (2) ..... you ..... to leave a message?

**R:** Yes, please. I am going to be in London on Monday and I hope I can arrange a meeting with him in the morning. (3) ..... you tell him I called and ask him if we (4) ..... meet?

**S:** Can I ask you what this (5) ..... be regarding?

**R:** My company, Wincroft Communication is the advertising and publicity agency for RGB in Scotland and I need to discuss a few points about the new advertising campaign.

**S:** Fine. (6) ..... you spell your surname, please?

**R:** W - I - N - C - R - O - F - T.

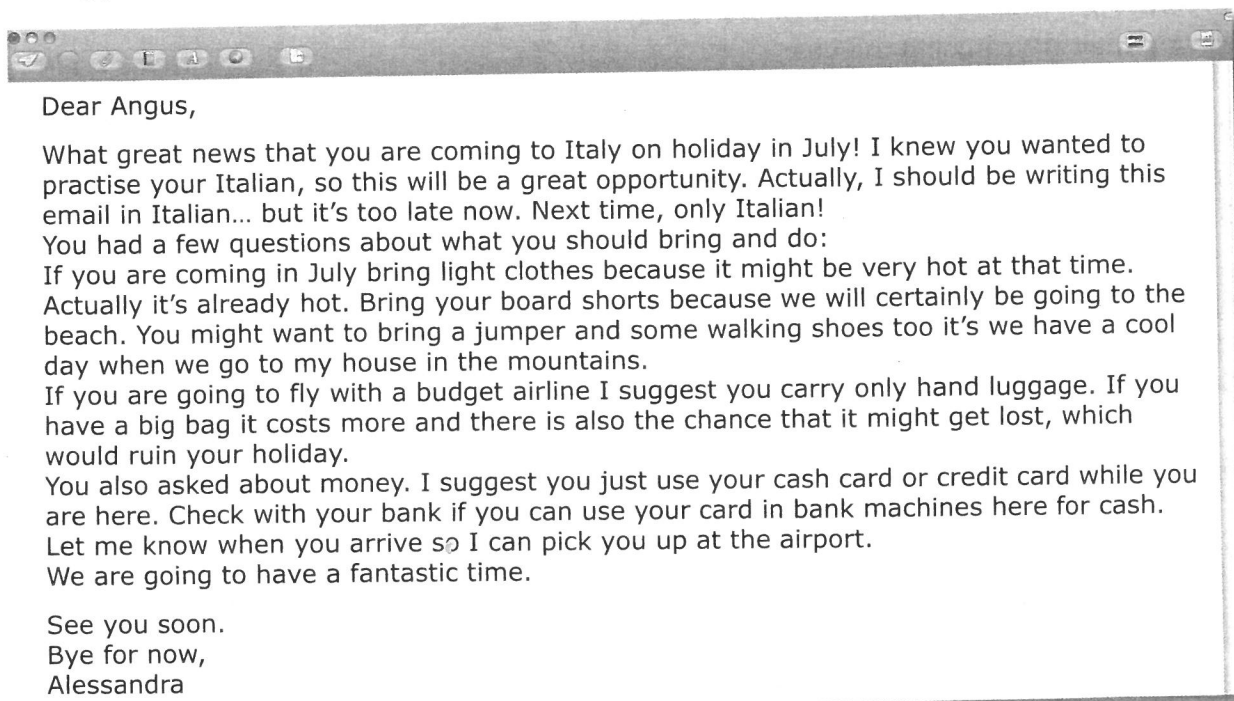
**S:** Thank you Mr Wincroft. So, you will be in London on Monday and you (7) ..... to have an appointment on Monday morning. I'll give Mr Martin your message. He's due back in the office this afternoon. Does he have your telephone number?

**R:** He does, but I'll give it to you anyway. It's 0131 468 7495. (8) ..... you tell him that I need to speak to him before the end of the day? It's quite urgent. And thank you for your help. Goodbye.

**S:** Goodbye, Mr Wincroft.

### 2. Reading

Leggi la seguente e-mail e indica se le affermazioni sono vere (T) o false (F).  
Correggi le affermazioni false.



Dear Angus,

What great news that you are coming to Italy on holiday in July! I knew you wanted to practise your Italian, so this will be a great opportunity. Actually, I should be writing this email in Italian... but it's too late now. Next time, only Italian!

You had a few questions about what you should bring and do:

If you are coming in July bring light clothes because it might be very hot at that time. Actually it's already hot. Bring your board shorts because we will certainly be going to the beach. You might want to bring a jumper and some walking shoes too it's we have a cool day when we go to my house in the mountains.

If you are going to fly with a budget airline I suggest you carry only hand luggage. If you have a big bag it costs more and there is also the chance that it might get lost, which would ruin your holiday.

You also asked about money. I suggest you just use your cash card or credit card while you are here. Check with your bank if you can use your card in bank machines here for cash. Let me know when you arrive so I can pick you up at the airport.

We are going to have a fantastic time.

See you soon.  
Bye for now,  
Alessandra



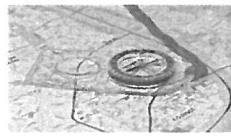
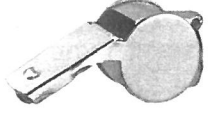


1. Alessandra wants to practise her English with Angus.
2. Angus should carry a lot of cash.
3. Alessandra suggests Angus bring clothes for the gym.
4. Alessandra will not be able to meet Angus at the airport.
5. Angus should only carry a small travel bag.

T	F	correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

### 3. Writing

Scrivi una lettera ad un amico che sta per partire per un trekking in montagna. Dagli alcuni consigli e fagli alcune raccomandazioni (*imperativo, remember, don't forget, should*) e motiva le tue raccomandazioni (*may, might*). Usa le note fornite e segui il piano suggerito.

• **Verbi utili:** carry, take, wear, use, ...

consigli (advice / suggestions)	motivo (reason)
<p>• <b>clothing (abbigliamento)</b></p> <p>- warm and waterproof clothing →</p> 	<p>weather: cold and rainy</p>
<p>- comfortable boots →</p> 	<p>have to walk a long way</p>
<p>• <b>equipment (attrezzatura)</b></p> <p>- map and compass →</p>  <p>- whistle →</p>  <p>- first aid kit →</p>  <p>- enough food →</p> 	<p>necessary to check your location</p> <p>useful if you get lost</p> <p>hurt yourself</p> <p>no villages for many miles</p>
<p>• <b>behaviour (comportamento)</b></p> <p>- tell someone where you are going</p> <p>- turn back if you are tired</p>	

FILE 5

**PIANO**

tuo indirizzo

data

Caro .....,

**Introduzione**

**Paragrafo 1**

Scrivi che sei contento che stia per andare a fare un trekking in montagna. Sei certo che si diventerà.

**Corpo centrale**

**Paragrafo 2**

Dagli alcuni consigli su abbigliamento e attrezzatura e motiva i tuoi consigli.

**Paragrafo 3**

Dagli alcuni consigli/fagli raccomandazioni sul comportamento da tenere.

**Conclusione**

**Paragrafo 4**

Auguragli di divertirsi.  
Saluti finali  
firma

Dear .....,

I am glad to hear that .....

I am sure you .....

Remember to .....

Before leaving .....

and .....

Have ..... but be careful.

Love,