

## Presentazione Book

Il Book di inglese, classe terza, si compone di una parte riepilogativa su ciò che è stato studiato negli anni precedenti, di cinque capitoli con le principali strutture e funzioni linguistico-grammaticali, e sezioni finali con “grammar reference”, mappe concettuali, elementi di storia e civiltà inglese, materiale di approfondimento e di preparazione all'Esame di Stato.

Ogni Unit è contraddistinta da un colore diverso e presenta dialoghi o letture iniziali da cui poi si sviluppano le spiegazioni grammaticali e si forniscono chiarimenti riguardanti le funzioni linguistiche. Ciascuna attività è segnalata da icone appositamente realizzate.

Gli esercizi di ascolto sono affidati a soggetti madrelingua. La metodologia delle attività proposte è basata principalmente sull'esperienza in classe delle docenti che hanno collaborato alla realizzazione del testo.

La parte finale di ciascuna unit consiste in esercizi che gli alunni stessi devono creare in base alle loro capacità e competenze allo scopo di comprendere meglio l'argomento studiato. In tal modo la lezione assume un carattere di marcata interattiva in cui i ragazzi diventano protagonisti del processo di apprendimento e assumono il ruolo di collaboratori dell'insegnante. A tal proposito è doveroso segnalare che alcune attività sono state ideate e realizzate da loro stessi sotto la supervisione del docente.

Il Book prevede un'edizione cartacea e una digitale, di conseguenza le tipologie di esercizi proposti variano a seconda del formato: nella prima compaiono esercizi “classici,” nella seconda gli esercizi sono interattivi, comunque entrambi equivalenti in difficoltà e complessità.

Relativamente all'aspetto più propriamente formale, la grafica e i caratteri di testo seguono le linee guida del protocollo DSA con uso di mappe concettuali, parole chiave evidenziate e tabelle riassuntive.

Dal momento che gran parte delle scuole italiane è stata accorpata in Istituti Comprensivi il book tiene conto anche del curriculum verticale e delle Indicazioni Nazionali.

Per maggiori informazioni visita il sito [www.bookinprogress.org](http://www.bookinprogress.org)

Il book è dedicato a tutti i nostri alunni.

## INDICE

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GRAMMAR REFERENCE / CULTURE AND  
LITERATURE/ ANYTHING ELSE?

Di seguito alcuni dei materiali prodotti.

## Let's revise

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) Our ..... prices in August every year. (increase)
- 2) Mr Jones ..... abroad very often. (travel)
- 3) That company .....furniture. (produce)
- 4) Some small businesses .....to expand too quickly. (try)
- 5) She always .....to work by train. (go)
- 6) How often.....you.....reports? (write)
- 7) What time.....the train.....? (leave)



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### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) I hope you.....your time on this project. (not /waste)
- 2) My brother .....his report at the moment. (type)
- 3) <Why .....you.....that book?> < Because it is very interesting.> (read)
- 4) In Italy price of petrol ..... now .(rise)
- 5) Excuse me, I.....to find the Post Office. Is it near here? (try)
- 6) What.....you.....on Monday morning? (do)
- 7) Tom and his wife .....for a new house. (look)
- 8) Mary .....in Paris at the moment, but she usually works in London. (work)

## SOME AND ANY

### 1) Put some or any into these sentences.

- 1) There isn't..... paper left in the photocopier.
- 2) They are doing ..... market researches now.
- 3) Could you give me ..... bread, please?
- 4) Have you got ..... biscuits?
- 5) Would you like ..... coffee?
- 6) In the cupboard there are ..... glasses but there aren't .....plates.

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## FREQUENCY ADVERBS



### 1) Answer these questions about yourself, using the frequency adverbs.

- 1) How often do you read a newspaper? .....
- 2) Do you ever take part in sports? .....
- 3) How often do you go to the swimming pool? .....
- 4) Do you ever travel abroad? .....
- 5) Do you ever work at home at the weekend? .....

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## PAST SIMPLE

1) Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs into brackets and then change them into negative and interrogative form.

- 1) Last summer the Bradford's ..... to the North Cape on holiday. (go)
- 2) You ..... George yesterday afternoon. (meet)
- 3) Last month they ..... to Miami. (fly)
- 4) Yesterday Brian ..... two big burgers. (eat)
- 5) Two days ago Tom ..... some flowers for Julie. (buy)
- 6) The committee ..... a letter of protest to the Mayor. (write)
- 7) Yesterday, on TV, I..... an interesting documentary about Pompei. (watch)
- 8) Last night there ..... a wonderful concert. (be)
- 9) My parents .....the British Museum two weeks ago. (visit)
- 10) Yesterday Tom's father ..... for five hours. He was very tired. (drive).

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## PAST CONTINUOUS

1) Read the dialogue below and put the correct past continuous form of the verbs into brackets.



**Mr Jones:** Hello darling, I'm back!

**Mrs Jones:** Hi Tom, here you are.

**Mr Jones:** What's the matter? You look angry.

**Mrs Jones:** Yes, I am. I know you weren't in your office this morning. Your secretary told me you were in town.

**Ms Jones:** Well, You're right. I was. I.....(go) to meet a colleague coming from Italy.

**Mrs Jones:** You .....(stand) at a taxi rank. What .....(be) you.....(do) there and where.....you .....(go)?

**Ms Jones:** I told you I.....(wait) my Italian colleague.

**Mrs Jones:** No, you.....(not wait) for your colleague. Helen Smith saw you in Oxford street. You .....(walk) as if you .....(try) not to be seen.

**Ms Jones:** Ok, I admit it. I was there. I.....(look) for a florist's. These roses are for you. Happy anniversary, my love.

**Mrs Jones:** Oh my dear love!

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## COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

### 1) Complete the sentences by using superlatives.

- 1) 21st December is .....(short) day ..... the year.
- 2) Mawsynram in India is the .....(wet) place .....Earth.
- 3) Michelangelo's David is one of .....(famous) statues .....western European art.
- 4) Smoking is one of .....(easy) habits to start and one of ..... (difficult) to stop.
- 5) Paris and London have .....(extensive) metro systems ..... Europe.
- 6) It was a tiring excursion. It was ..... (tiring) .....the trip.

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## MUST / MUSTN'T

### 1) Complete the sentences using the correct form of "must" and "have to."

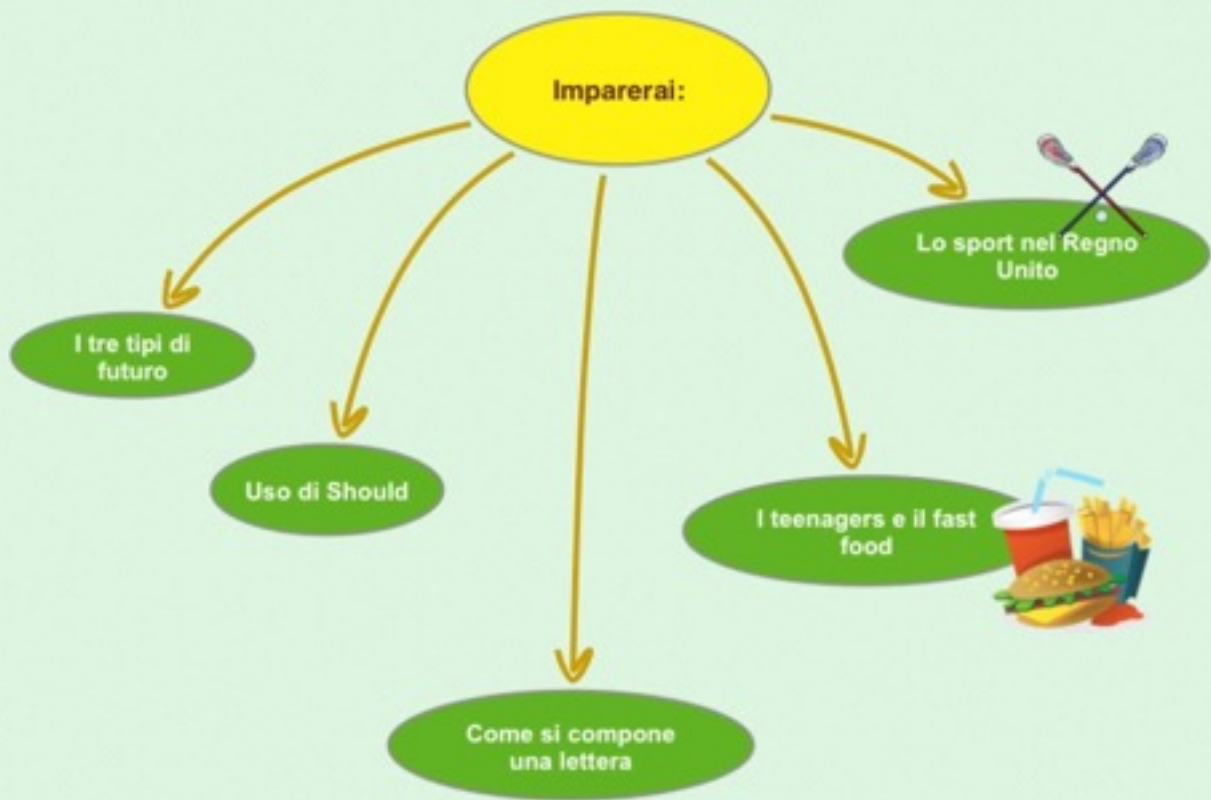
- 1) The doctor says that I..... take these pills twice a day.
- 2) She .....work harder to get the promotion.
- 3) You ..... have a driving license to drive a car.
- 4) I'm late for school. I really..... hurry.
- 5) At the end of the school year all students.....sit an exam.
- 6) At school students .....be in classroom by 8:30.



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UNIT 1

YOU SHOULD READ IT



## YOU SHOULD READ THIS



**Brian:** Hello Kevin, how are you?

**Kevin:** Hi Brian. I'm fine and you?

**Brian:** Not very well. I'm tired I'm working and you know when you work you're never very well. Ah Ah ah.

**Brian:** I don't believe that, you're talking with me on the phone.

**Kevin:** Oh no, I'm just having a break. I'm waiting for my packed lunch. I've ordered it by phone.

**Brian:** Oh good. What are you going to eat today?

**Kevin:** Well, I'd have liked to eat some cooked food but I can't. So I'm just having a sandwich, an orange juice, fried chicken and chips.

**Brian:** Oh yes but generally fast food has precooked ingredients and it's unhealthy. You shouldn't eat that junk food.

**Kevin:** Oh yes, I know it's junk food. I'll prepare something better this evening at home.

**Brian:** Oh yes of course. Have a good dinner at least.

**Kevin:** OK, thanks. See you, bye bye.

**Brian:** Bye.

- In this dialogue Brian asks Kevin: "What are you going to eat today?".
- Is this question referred to the present, to the past or to the future?

### Choose among these three solutions:

1. Does Brian refer to the food that Kevin means to eat today?
2. Does Brian refer to what Kevin ate yesterday?
3. Does Brian refer to what Kevin means to eat tomorrow?





# FUTURE TENSE

## FUTURE WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Considera la risposta di Kevin: "I'm just having a sandwich...", qui Kevin usa il **Present Continuous**.

La risposta di Kevin si riferisce ad un'azione che è stata già decisa e pianificata.

**Il Present continuous è anche usato per indicare un'azione futura già decisa e programmata.**

Il futuro è spesso accompagnato da espressioni quali "**tomorrow, in two hours, next month, etc...**"

Anche in questo caso le forme sia interrogative sia negative seguiranno le regole del verbo ausiliare "**to be**."

La formula è la seguente:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM
S + Be + V(princ)ING + C	S + Be + not + V(princ)ING + C	Be + S +V(princ)ING + C ?

### 1) Insert the present continuous tense in the following sentences

- 1) Queen Elizabeth .....(open) the new hospital next Saturday.
- 2) Class 3B..... (go) to Rome on a school trip tomorrow.
- 3) Helen .....(get married) next Sunday.
- 4) Sorry, but I'm busy next Monday. My cousin .....(come) to visit me.
- 5) When .....you.....(leave) for Venice?
- 6) I .....(go) to the hairdresser's tomorrow.

### 2) Use prompts to do sentences.

- 1) go / Helen / to / tomorrow / the dentist's / ?
- 2) have / Julie / a birthday party / next / Sunday / ?
- 3) to see / we / to the theatre / Macbeth / go / next / weekend / ?
- 4) to / they / Wales / go / next August / by plane / not
- 5) your parents / stay / at home / next weekend / ?



## FUTURE WITH "WILL"



La tabella è la seguente:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM
S + Will / 'll + V(base form)	S + Will not /won't + V(base form)	Will + S + V(base form)

.....

### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the future tense with "will."

- 1) I (know) the result in a week.
- 2) You (be) in Rome tonight.
- 3) You (have) time to help me tomorrow?
- 4) Do you think that he (recognize) me?
- 5) What your father (say) when he hears about this accident?
- 6) He (not say) much but he (not lend) me the car again.
- 7) She (have) 400\$ when she is twenty-one.
- 8) I wonder if he (succeed).
- 9) Papers (not be) delivered on the bank Holiday.
- 10) It (matter) if I don't come home till morning?



## FUTURE WITH "TO BE GOING TO"



La tabella è la seguente:

<b>AFFIRMATIVE FORM</b>	<b>S + to be + going to + base form verb + C</b>
<b>NEGATIVE FORM</b>	<b>S + to be + not going to + base form verb+C</b>
<b>INTERROGATIVE FORM</b>	<b>To be + S + going to + base form verb + C+?</b>

### 1) Put the verbs in brackets into the "to be going to" form.

- 1) You (miss) your plane.
- 2) That door (slam).
- 3) Look at those clouds: it (rain).
- 4) This airplane (crash).
- 5) The cat (have) kittens.
- 6) What you (do) in this room? I (paint) the walls in white.
- 7) I stop (here) for a moment to get some petrol.
- 8) I don't like this kind of pasta. I (not finish) it.
- 9) I (not stay) here another minute.
- 10) The dog (bury) the bone.





## SHOULD

Considera la frase nel dialogo iniziale (pagina 16) che Brian suggerisce a Kevin di non mangiare junk food.

Brian dice: *"You shouldn't eat junk food"*.

Brian avvisa l'amico che non è salutare mangiare junk food perché di solito si tratta di cibo precotto.

Il verbo "**should**" ha spesso un significato di consiglio o rimprovero.

**SHOULD**: è un **verbo modale** è uguale per tutte le persone ed è sempre seguito dal verbo all'infinito senza il "to".

Le forme interrogative, negative e le risposte brevi seguono la costruzione del verbo "to be."

### 1) Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't.

- 1) He changed his name so that nobody..... know what he had been before.
- 2) You ..... not argue with your father; you ..... obey him.
- 3) It is very important that I ..... see him.
- 4) ..... the pain return take one of these pills.
- 5) They didn't dare leave the train in case they ..... be left behind.
- 6) What are you doing here? You ..... stay in bed.
- 7) If the telephone ..... ring please say that I'll be back at six.



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Anne comes from Naples, Italy. She has just moved to New York with her family and so she has just started a new life and a new school. At school the teacher introduces her to the classmates.

**Teacher:** Good morning students, this is your new school-friend. Her name is Anne and she has just moved to New York with her family.

**Students:** Hello, Anne!. Nice to meet you and welcome to our school.

**Anne:** Hello, guys! I'm so pleased to meet you!

Later, during the break, Anne meets Alice, another student of the school and they make friends talking about their lives, their families and their hobbies.

**Alice:** Hi Anne, I'm Alice, welcome to New York and to this school. How's your new life? Where are you living?

**Anne:** Well, I live in a semi-detached house in the suburbs of New York. It's all so different living here... first of all I miss my sunshine and my wonderful seaside in Italy and also my friends and my grandparents. And you? Where do you live? In a skyscraper?

**Alice:** I live in a nice apartment not very far from here. I know...you still miss your country but why did you leave it?

**Anne:** We've just moved here because of my dad's job. He is an engineer, he loves his job very much and last month he was offered a good job opportunity here, so we decided to leave Italy.

**Anne:** What's your father's job, Alice?

**Alice:** Er...my father is a doctor, he's always so busy! But let me....have you been all around New York, yet? Have you seen any of its famous monuments? Have you visited its interesting museums?

**Anne:** Well...I said welcome to the Statue of Liberty in New York's harbour. I've already walked along Fifth Avenue and seen all the best stores but I haven't bought anything.

**Alice:** But, have you made any new friends, yet ? What would you like to do in your free time, in New York?

**Anne:** Of course, I've already made some new friends, they live next door and thanks to them I've been to a fantastic disco...you know, listening to music and dancing are my favourite hobbies...

The bell rings..

**Alice:** Really, well if you like music we can go to see a musical on Broadway some time.

**Anne:** Ok, thanks. I'd like that. See you soon.

**Alice:** See you, bye.

.....



## PRESENT PERFECT

Il **Present Perfect** è un tempo composto che in italiano corrisponde, al **Passato Prossimo**.

La formula è la seguente:

**S + have / has + participio passato + C**

Esso denota:

- azioni avvenute in un tempo recente o svolte da poco (quindi accompagnato da avverbi di tempo come **just**), che hanno una conseguenza nel presente; in tal caso "just" si mette fra l'ausiliare have e il participio passato del verbo principale. Ex.: I have just visited New York.
- Azioni avvenute in un passato non esattamente precisato. Ex.: He has studied for the test.

**Past Participle (regular verbs).**

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
visit	visited	<b>visited</b>
study	studied	<b>studied</b>
play	played	<b>played</b>
live	lived	<b>lived</b>

.....

**Past Participle (irregular verbs).**

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
see	saw	<b>seen</b>
think	thought	<b>thought</b>
speak	spoke	<b>spoken</b>
eat	ate	<b>eaten</b>

.....



## Present Perfect: Affirmative form (full form + short form)

I	Have / 've	played.
You	Have / 've	played.
He / She / It	Has / 's	played.
We	Have / 've	played.
You	Have / 've	played.
They	Have / 've	played.

.....

### 1) Complete the following sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Your parents.....(visit) New York with their friends.
- 2) Sam.....(go) to the rock concert of One Direction in London.
- 3) Robert.....(buy) a new t-shirt at the shopping mall.
- 4) That cat .....(eat) a mouse in the garden.
- 5) Lisa.....(see) that film at the cinema.
- 6) My mother.....(cook) a chocolate cake for my birthday.
- 7) My grandfather .....(have) an accident in the park.
- 8) I.....(watch) my favourite program on TV.
- 9) He.....(take) the last train for Bristol.
- 10) Paul.....(finish) his English's exam at the university.

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## Speaking : Pair work

Work with a partner. Imagine you are two boys, on summer holidays in Italy, who meet by chance in Rome . After having exchanged some news about your own families, you ask each other about your holidays, the monuments you have seen, the museums you have visited.



### Functions: come lo diresti in Inglese.

- 1) Chiedi a Susan se è stata a Los Angeles.
- 2) Afferma che sei appena arrivato a scuola.
- 3) Chiedi a Lucy se ha finito il suo progetto di Scienze.
- 4) Afferma che hai incontrato la nuova insegnante di Storia.
- 5) Afferma che hai visto l'ultimo film di Bruce Lee.
- 6) Chiedi a Mary se ha indossato il nuovo vestito rosso.
- 7) Chiedi a Tom se ha aiutato sua madre a riordinare la cucina.
- 8) Afferma che i tuoi amici hanno telefonato stamattina.
- 9) Afferma che oggi hai dormito fino alle 11:00.
- 10) Afferma che Mike è andato a Parigi.

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Il Present Perfect è spesso accompagnato dai seguenti avverbi di tempo: **already** (già), **just** (appena), **not...yet** (non ancora), **ever / never** (mai)

Example: I have **already** done my homework.

I haven't done my English homework **yet**.

Have you done the math's exercises **yet**?

Yes, I've **just** finished.

Have you **ever** been to England?

No, I have **never** been there.

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**1) Choose the right alternative, then rewrite sentences.**



1) I haven't finished my homework. (already / yet)

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2) Have you tidied your room (already / yet)?

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3) My father has downloaded all the Harry Potter films. (already/ yet)

.....

4) Have you been to the USA (ever / never)?

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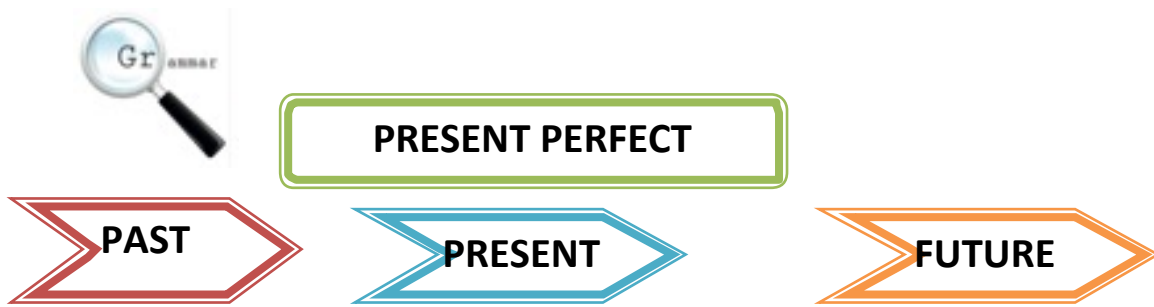
5) I have tasted Chinese food. (ever / never)

.....

6) Have you tried Bungee Jumping? (ever / never)

.....

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**I have lived here for 3 years** = Abito qui da 3 anni

Il **Present Perfect** si usa anche per tradurre il **presente italiano** quando si tratta di un'azione iniziata nel passato che ancora continua nel presente.

Il **Present Perfect**, in questo caso, è seguito dalle preposizioni:

- **For** che si usa per indicare la durata dell'azione (for two days, for three months ecc.)
- **Since** che si usa per indicare il momento preciso in cui l'azione è iniziata (since 2013, since last October, ecc.)

Example: **I have studied English for 3 months/ since last October.**

**1) Write "for" or "since."**

- 1) ..... I was 5 years old.
- 2) ..... October 2015.
- 3) ..... a month.
- 4) ..... one hour.
- 5) ..... 2.00 p.m.
- 6) ..... two years.
- 7) ..... Sunday.



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## ZERO CONDITIONAL

La frase ipotetica grado zero o Zero Conditional esprime ipotesi e condizioni permanenti e indica azioni che si verificano abitualmente o che si conoscono per certe. E' formata dalla proposizione principale e dalla secondaria, in genere introdotto da **if** (se) che esprime la condizione. anche la frase secondaria temporale introdotta da **when** (quando)seguala stessa regola .

<b>proposizione principale</b>	<b>proposizione secondaria</b>
<b>present simple</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>

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### 1) Complete the sentences with Zero Conditional and the verbs in brackets.

- 1) If you.....(go) to London, .....(buy) me a souvenir.
- 2) My cat .....(become) angry if he..... (not eat).
- 3) If you ..... (not understand) your test, .....(ask) for help.
- 4) If Jane .....(marry) a rich man, she..... ..(buy) a new house.
- 5) Snakes.....(not bite) you if you.....(not move).
- 6) If you .....(meet) Lucy,.....(tell) her I'm looking for her.
- 7) Running .....(be) dangerous if you.....(not wear) trainers.
- 8) If you.....(leave) tomorrow, .....(lock) the door.
- 9) If my mother.....(give) me some money, I.....(book) a new CD.
- 10) If Mary .....(have) some free time, she.....(come) to see me.



## FIRST CONDITIONAL

### Affirmative form

La frase ipotetica di primo grado, o **first conditional**, indica un'azione che è possibile o probabile che si realizzi nel futuro, cioè che dipende dal verificarsi o meno di una condizione. E' formata da due proposizioni: la proposizione principale che esprime la conseguenza e la proposizione secondaria ( o 'if clause ' ) che esprime la condizione necessaria perché accada qualcosa.

<b>proposizione principale</b>	<b>proposizione secondaria</b>
<b>S + will</b>	<b>if + present simple</b>

Nella proposizione principale si usa il verbo al tempo futuro con will, nella proposizione secondaria, introdotta da **if**, si usa il verbo al tempo presente semplice. La proposizione secondaria può essere posta sia prima che dopo la proposizione principale; se si pone prima, si usa una virgola fra le due proposizioni.



#### 1) Circle the correct alternative.

- 1) If you **go / will go** to London, I will come with you.
- 2) If my mother **buys / will buy** a new pair of shoes, I will use them!
- 3) If Uncle Bob **leaves / will leave** by train, I will use his car.
- 4) Your grandfather **is / will be** happy if you visit him.
- 5) Students **are / will be** grateful if the teacher helps him.
- 6) If my sister **asks / will ask** me to play with her, I will agree.
- 7) Snowboarding **is / will be** fun if you follow the rules.
- 8) If I **help / will help** you today, will you help me tomorrow?

- 9) If you **go / will go** to the supermarket, will you buy me four apples?
- 10) If you **are / will be** tired, you won't go out.
- 11) If you **have / will have** time, will you cook a cake for me?

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## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Ci sono due modi per esprimere ciò che una persona vuol dire: il **discorso diretto** e il **discorso indiretto**.

Direct speech personal pronouns	Indirect speech personal pronouns
I / You	She / He
We / You	They
Me / You	Him / Her
Us / You	Them

Direct speech possessive adjectives	Indirect speech possessive adjectives
My	His / Her
Our	Their
Your	My / Our

Nel **discorso diretto** si ripetono le esatte parole usate dalla persona che parla usando le virgolette.  
Ex: *He said, "I have lost my umbrella".*

Nel **discorso indiretto** viene riportato l'esatto significato di ciò che è stato detto senza usare le parole di chi le ha enunciate  
Ex: He said that he had lost his umbrella.

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**DIRECT SPEECH**



**INDIRECT SPEECH**

**SIMPLE PRESENT → SIMPLE PAST**

"I never eat meat" he explained= He explained that he never ate meat.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS → PAST CONTINUOUS**

"I'm waiting for Ann", he said -----→ He said he was waiting for Ann

**PRESENT PERFECT → PAST PERFECT**

"I've founded a flat", he said -----→ He said he had found a flat

**SIMPLE PAST → PAST PERFECT**

"I took him home with me", he said -----→ He said he had taken it home with him

**FUTURE → CONDITIONAL**

He said, "Ann will be in Paris on Monday" -----→ He said that Ann will be in Paris on Monday

**1) Complete the sentences with "say" or "tell."**

- 1) My brother .....he wanted to take us to the new Chinese restaurant.
- 2) I .....my teacher I didn't understand algebra.
- 3) He .....he wanted to see that video.
- 4) I .....her I didn't like classical music.
- 5) Our teacher .....us he never listened to music.
- 6) She .....she liked a boy in the volleyball team.



book in progress

Anything else?





## BRITISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH

### BRITISH

Bonnet (cofano)  
Boot (bauliera)  
Windscreen (parabrezza)  
Indicator (fanale)  
Tyre (ruota)  
Block of flats (palazzo)  
Flat (appartamento)  
Ground floor (piano terra)  
First floor (primo piano)  
Odour (odore)

### AMERICAN

Hood  
Trunk  
Windshield  
Blinker / Turn signal  
Tire  
Apartment building  
Apartment  
First floor / Ground floor  
Second floor (primo piano)  
Odor

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### **DIALOGHI GUIDATI SU TRACCIA**

1) Durante le vacanze di Natale chiami al telefono Giovanni, il tuo amico di banco e gli chiedi cosa sta facendo e come trascorre le feste. Lo inviti a venire a casa tua per una partita a tombola. Gli dici che ci saranno anche altri amici che frequentano la stessa scuola ma in una sezione diversa. Giovanni risponde che verrebbe volentieri ma che non ricorda bene dove abiti. Allora tu gli dici che gli invierai un WhatsApp con la tua posizione. Giovanni vuole sapere quanti ragazzi ci saranno alla tombolata perché vorrebbe portare un dolce. Tu rispondi che sarete una decina e che lo aspetti per le 17:00. Vi salutate.

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### MODELLI PER SCRIVERE

- 1) You are having a dinner party. Write a letter to invite a friend, giving details.
- 2) Write a letter to your friend in Scotland because you want to spend a week there. Ask her how can you reach her house and a good hotel in which you can stay with your family.
- 3) See some pictures and describe them.
- 4) Write a brief biographical account of any famous historical figure.
- 5) Write an imaginary life story.
- 6) In a letter to a friend, you want to tell him/her about a film you went to. Using no more than 150 words write out the story of the film as clearly as possible.

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### Ed ancora:

- **reading comprehension**
- **Elementi di civiltà in preparazione al colloquio d'esame:**

Recycling and the environmental problems.

Industrial revolution, important invention and child labor. Charles Dickens.

The United States of America and Red Indians. The American Revolution.

The political system in the U.S.A. and in the United Kingdom.

Other English spoken Countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

The World War I.

The United Kingdom and the United States of America during the World War II: Winston Churchill and F.D. Roosevelt.

The Atomic Bomb.

The Cold War and the falling of the Berlin wall.

book in progress