

get

INSIDE GRAMMAR

M. Vince | M. Muzzarelli

ENGLISH ALIVE

A1-C1 LEVELS



TEA /tɪː / noun

1. a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto the dried leaves of the tea bush. The leaves are called **tea leaves** and can be bought in small paper bags called **tea bags** that are put into a cup or **teapot**.
 - a. a cup of tea
 - b. the dried cut leaves of the tea bush, used for making tea

NUOVO LIVELLO C1

LEXICAL GRAMMAR

**HUB CAMPUS:
IL PORTALE PER LA
DIDATTICA DIGITALE**

**ACCESSO DIRETTO
A VIDEO E AUDIO
CON LO SMARTPHONE**

 **macmillan
education**

Perché scegliere questo libro

- > Presentazione delle strutture grammaticali su livelli: oltre ai livelli A2/B1 e B1/B2 sono state aggiunte **strutture grammaticali di livello C1**, ben indicate in pagina con colori diversi.
- > Numerose **attività** presentate per livello di difficoltà ed **esercizi** di vario tipo.
- > Attività di **mediazione linguistica** per imparare a tradurre, trasmettere informazioni, spiegare, riassumere, riadattare un testo in funzione di scopi precisi, fornire interpretazioni personali, prendere appunti, parafrasare, riformulare.
- > Nuova sezione **Lexical Grammar** dedicata alle espressioni fisse che si usano nella comunicazione quotidiana, per imparare strutture grammaticali e specifici vocaboli spesso associati.
- > Alcuni esercizi e attività e alcune schede di lessico e comunicazione propongono **temi legati ai valori dell'Agenda 2030**.

Il progetto editoriale

- > Argomenti raggruppati in unit **divise per livello**.
- > Apparato didattico rinnovato e potenziato: nuovi esercizi per allenarsi alle **competenze linguistiche** e alle **skills del XXI secolo** (pensiero critico, collaborazione, comunicazione), nuovi esercizi di listening e mediazione, esercizi in contesto con testi legati ai temi di cittadinanza.
- > Nuova sezione **B2-C1** per esercitarsi con un livello linguistico più alto.
- > Nuova sezione di **valutazione formativa** per affinare le basi delle competenze linguistiche attraverso un adeguato stimolo alla riflessione sulla lingua, in cui lo studente valuta il proprio apprendimento.
- > Sezioni specifiche di preparazione alle **certificazioni** Cambridge FIRST, nuovo KEY e nuovo Preliminary e anche alle prove IELTS.
- > Prove di allenamento all'**INVALSI**.
- > Alla fine di ogni capitolo una sezione di **mappe riassuntive e visuali** per la didattica inclusiva.
- > In chiusura di volume la sezione di **lessico** propone anche le funzioni comunicative ed è collegata con gli argomenti grammaticali.

Configurazioni

PER LO STUDENTE

Get inside grammar, pp. 640

isbn 9781380048325

Get inside grammar, pp. 640

isbn 9781380056573

PER IL DOCENTE

Teacher's Book

isbn 9781380048332

Chiavetta USB Libro digitale per l'insegnante

isbn 9781380056788

Offerta digitale



PER LO STUDENTE

Videolezioni sui principali argomenti grammaticali, tenute da una docente madrelingua e accompagnate da schede didattiche con attività di comprensione

Video di simulazione della prova orale per la preparazione alle certificazioni Preliminary e First

Simulazioni *computer-based* per l'allenamento alla prova INVALSI

Strumenti per la **didattica inclusiva**: **mappe modificabili** sul lessico e le funzioni comunicative

Audio di tutti gli ascolti del testo

PER IL DOCENTE

Lezioni in PowerPoint personalizzabili e utili per fare lezione con la LIM

Test Generator per creare verifiche personalizzabili

Verifiche in Word

Campus delle Lingue straniere, il portale disciplinare che raccoglie materiali utili alla formazione e all'aggiornamento oltre a moltissimi contenuti digitali, taggati e ricercabili in modo da consentire flessibilità e personalizzazione

Richiedi il saggio digitale

Inquadra il codice per accedere agli audio e ai video.



CONTENUTI
DIGITALI

46 Il futuro con *be going to*



Il futuro con *be going to* si forma con il **soggetto** seguito dal presente di **be** e da **going to + forma base del verbo**.

> *Eddie is not going to apologize.*

Eddie non ha intenzione di scusarsi.

Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
I	'm (am)	going to come	I	'm not (am not)	going to come
he / she / it	's (is)		he / she / it	isn't (is not)	
you / we / they	're (are)		you / we / they	aren't (are not)	

Forma interrogativa			Forma interrogativa-negativa		
Am	I	going to come?	Isn't	he / she / it	going to come?
Is	he / she / it		Aren't	I / we / you / they	
Are	we / you / they				

Risposte brevi					
Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
Yes, I am.			No, I'm not.		
Yes, he / she / it is.			No, he / she / it isn't.		
Yes, you / we / they are.			No, we / you / they aren't.		

USO

La forma *be going to* si usa per esprimere:

- intenzioni e progetti per il futuro, ma senza una pianificazione precisa;
 - > *They are going to sell their car.* Hanno intenzione di vendere la loro auto. (non si sa quando / come)
 - > *We're going to invite some friends for dinner.* Abbiamo intenzione di invitare degli amici a cena.
- decisioni per il futuro prese in precedenza;
 - > *We are going to leave early tomorrow.* Domani partiremo presto.
 - > *I'm not going to get married.* Non ho intenzione di sposarmi.
- previsioni basate sull'osservazione di fatti. In italiano spesso si traduce con 'stare per'.
 - > *Watch out! That vase is going to fall!* Attenzione! Quel vaso sta per cadere!
 - > *Hurry up! The train is going to leave!* Sbrigati! Il treno sta per partire!
 - > *Let's get back home. It's going to rain.* Torniamo a casa. Sta per piovere.

■ Ecco alcune espressioni temporali con cui si possono usare sia *be going to* sia altre forme future:

in a moment	tra un attimo	<i>They are going to take off in a moment.</i>
in a little while / shortly	tra poco	<i>We are going to board in a little while.</i>
in two / three ... minutes' / days' time	tra due / tre... minuti / giorni	<i>I'm going to arrive in ten minutes' time.</i>
in a week / month / year	tra una settimana / un mese / un anno	<i>Ella and Mark are going to get married in a year.</i>
tomorrow	domani	<i>Tomorrow I am going to phone Louis.</i>
the day after tomorrow	dopodomani	<i>Dad is going to wash his car the day after tomorrow.</i>
next week / month / year	la prossima settimana / il prossimo mese / anno	<i>Lara is going to move to Tuscany next year.</i>



ESERCIZI

1 Abbina le frasi delle due colonne.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I'm going to see Jack later. | a. It is going to be hot. |
| 2. I don't think I can come on Sunday. | b. He's taken the afternoon off. |
| 3. What are you going to do next summer? | c. She isn't going to have any cake. |
| 4. Lilia is on a diet. | d. Please, fasten your seatbelt. |
| 5. Don't put any sweaters in the suitcase. | e. We are going to go to New York. |
| 6. The plane is going to land. | f. We are going to visit my grandparents. |

2 Leggi le frasi e scrivi I se esprimono un'intenzione o P se esprimono una previsione.

- Stop shouting! You're going to wake up the baby. **P**
- Rob, take the umbrella with you. It's going to rain.
 - Steve, are you going to walk the dog?
 - Careful! You're going to bang your head against the drawer.
 - Look! Ronaldo is going to take a penalty.
 - Who is going to buy the birthday cake?

3 Completa le frasi con *be going to* e il verbo tra parentesi.

- *We're going to buy (buy) a new washing machine.*
- Nick (*decide*) which school to go to next year.
 - Help! The robbers (*escape*)!
 - (*Mum, fry*) some chicken for dinner?
 - I (*eat*) just a sandwich for lunch.
 - (*Lara, keep*) the money she found?
 - Phil (*not leave*) the company.
 - (*you, not queue*) to buy the tickets?

4 Riscrivi le frasi con *be going to*.

→ Larry plans to visit the Coliseum.

1. The company plans to launch a new product.
2. Does Margaret Atwood intend to write a new dystopian novel?
3. He plans to mediate between the company and the workers on strike.
4. Does she plan to dye her hair red?

Larry is going to visit the Coliseum.

5. My dad and my uncle intend to spend the afternoon fishing tomorrow.
6. I don't intend to give up.
7. The gunman doesn't intend to free the hostages.
8. We don't plan to invite all our friends, Mum. Don't worry.

5 Completa i mini dialoghi con *be going to*. Scegli tra i suggerimenti adatti.

buy it / do homework later / stop at an ATM / ~~buy a new outfit~~ / take it back to shop / call restaurant in a while

→ 'They have invited me to their wedding.'

1. 'I love the blue jumper in that shop.'
2. 'The hairdryer I bought yesterday doesn't work!'
3. 'Have you forgotten I need to withdraw some money?'
4. 'Have you already finished the exercises?'
5. 'Have you reserved a table at Nello's yet?'

Are you going to buy a new outfit?'

- '.....?'
- '.....?'
- 'No,'
- 'No,'
- 'No,'

6 Leggi le frasi e scrivi cosa sta per accadere. Usa i suggerimenti dati e *be going to*.

1. The boys are making a mess. (*Mum / get angry*)
2. Julia has a lot of urgent paperwork. (*work all evening*)
3. My laptop is ten years old. (*I / get a new one soon*)
4. The forecast for Kent is pessimistic. (*bad weather / last all week*)
5. The train is late. (*we / miss the connection*)
6. It's Sunday today. (*it / be crowded at the beach*)

Mum is going to get angry.

-
-
-
-
-

7 Questi sono i progetti di un adolescente. Leggi e completa le frasi come nell'esempio.

Saturday 18th April			
8.30	get up	13.30	hang out with friends
9.00	leave home	16.00	go back home
9.30	arrive at football club	16.30	do some homework
9.46	start training	18.30	play video games
12.00	lunch with teammates	19.30	have a pizza with friends

→ At 8.30 he is going to get up.

.....

.....

8 Scrivi frasi con *be going to* sui tuoi progetti per:

1. Pasqua
2. stasera
3. il prossimo inverno
4. il tuo prossimo compleanno
5. la prossima settimana
6. domenica prossima

9 **MEDIAZIONE** Traduci.

1. Abbiamo intenzione di andare in Spagna la prossima estate.
2. Intendi andare a scuola a piedi?
3. Sbrigati. L'autobus sta per partire.
4. Intendo portarmi un maglione perché fa freddo.
5. Lina ha intenzione di studiare medicina?
6. Non abbiamo intenzione di mangiare fuori stasera.

47 Il presente con valore di futuro (*present continuous* e *present simple*)



USO

<i>Present continuous</i> → p. 61	<i>Present simple</i> → p. 50
<p>■ Si usa il <i>present continuous</i> con valore di futuro per parlare di un impegno personale programmato che avverrà con certezza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>We're leaving for Greece on Sunday.</i> Domenica partiamo per la Grecia. (È già tutto programmato.) ➤ <i>Sheila is visiting her aunt in hospital tomorrow.</i> Sheila fa visita alla zia in ospedale domani. (È stabilito. C'è un orario da rispettare.) ➤ <i>Next week we are moving to our new house.</i> La prossima settimana traslochiamo nella nuova casa. (È stabilito. Abbiamo già organizzato il trasloco.) ➤ <i>'Are you doing anything this evening?'</i> 'No, I'm staying at home.' 'Fai qualcosa stasera?' 	<p>■ Si usa il <i>present simple</i> con valore di futuro per parlare di eventi futuri di sicura realizzazione, come quelli fissati in un orario, un programma o un calendario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>The plane takes off at 11.25.</i> L'aereo decolla alle 11.25. ➤ <i>The association annual conference takes place in November.</i> La conferenza annuale dell'associazione si svolge a novembre. ➤ <i>What time does the film start at the Ocean Cinema?</i> A che ora inizia il film al cinema Ocean? ➤ <i>The supermarket closes at five today.</i> Il supermercato oggi chiude alle cinque. ➤ <i>The Glastonbury Festival takes place next week.</i> Il Festival di Glastonbury si tiene la prossima settimana.
<p>■ Con il <i>present continuous</i> con valore di futuro si usano spesso espressioni temporali (es. <i>tomorrow, next week, in two days' time</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>'What are you doing tomorrow evening?'</i> 'I'm going to a concert with Sam.' 'Cosa fai domani sera?' 	<p>■ Il <i>present simple</i> con valore di futuro si usa in frasi subordinate dopo <i>when, after, before, unless, in case, as soon as, until, by the time, the next time</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Call me when you arrive.</i> Quando arrivi, chiamami. ➤ <i>I'll come and say goodbye before I leave.</i> Prima di partire passo a salutarti. ➤ <i>As soon as school finishes, I'll go on holiday.</i> Andrò in vacanza non appena finirà la scuola. ➤ <i>Don't open the book until I tell you.</i> Non aprite il libro finché non ve lo dico io. ➤ <i>Bring your umbrella in case it rains.</i> Porta l'ombrello in caso piovesse.
<p>■ Il <i>present continuous</i> con valore di futuro si usa spesso con i verbi <i>come</i> e <i>go</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Archie is coming on Saturday.</i> Archie viene sabato. ➤ <i>We're coming for dinner tomorrow.</i> Domani veniamo a cena. 	

TIP

La presenza degli avverbi di tempo può cambiare il significato della frase. → p. 363

- *I'm playing a tennis match.* Sto giocando una partita a tennis (adesso).
- *I'm playing a tennis match the day after tomorrow.* Dopodomani giocherò una partita a tennis.

ESERCIZI

1 Completa le frasi con i verbi dati.

begin / close / is / ~~starts~~ / leaves / open / takes off

→ The guided tour of Florence *starts* at 5 p.m. tomorrow. Remember that the meeting point is in Piazza della Repubblica, in front of the Savoy Hotel.

- Our plane at 11.45 next Wednesday, so we must be at the airport around 9.
- The bus to Fiesole every half hour. The next bus at 10.20.
- Don't forget that banks at 4 p.m. tomorrow. Why don't you go today?
- The holiday rep told me that the souvenir shops later tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- The fireworks in a quarter of an hour. I don't want to miss them.

2 Segna con P le frasi in cui il *present continuous* ha un significato presente e con F quelle con un significato futuro.

→ Anne isn't home. She's *visiting* her grandmother.

P

- I'm *playing tennis* with Josh this afternoon. Do you want to come along?
- What *is* Rebecca *studying*?
- Sandra *is feeding* the baby.
- The Browns *are going* to Spain on honeymoon.
- We're *taking* the children to Disneyland for Brian's birthday.

3 Sottolinea la forma verbale corretta.

→ I *have* / *'m having* a hard time at work at the moment.

- The agency *launches* / *is launching* a new satellite on Thursday.
- I *meet* / *am meeting* Sylvia at 9 a.m. on Monday.
- The parade *starts* / *is starting* at 3 p.m. in front of the Town Hall.
- Daddy *eats out* / *is eating out* with his colleagues tonight.
- Harrison *doesn't come* / *isn't coming* to the concert tomorrow.
- The plane *lands* / *is landing* at 15.05.



4 Completa l'email di Mr Jones alla sua segretaria con il *present simple* o *continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.



Hi Elsa,

I (0) *am writing* just to remind you that next Tuesday we (1) (*have*) a meeting with a new client, Mr Stanford, and that the following day I (2) (*fly*) to Bristol, so I (3) (*not come*) to the office. My flight (4) (*leave*) at 8.45 a.m. After lunch I (5) (*see*) the company CEO. I (6) (*catch*) a flight back to Dublin at half past six. I don't think I can make it for the dinner, which (7) (*begin*) at 8 p.m. Please remember I (8) (*take*) a day off on Wednesday. If you need anything, you can contact me by phone.

Mr Jones

5 Rispondi alle domande usando il *present simple* o *continuous*.

- What time do you leave the house in the morning?
- Where are you going on holiday?
- Are you doing anything this evening?
- When does school finish in summer?
- Are you hanging out with friends this afternoon?
- What are you doing at the weekend?
- What are you having for lunch today?



48 *Be going to e present continuous*

USO

Sia *be going to* che il *present continuous* si usano per:

■ intenzioni e programmi;

› ***I'm going to see*** Amy in the evening.

Be going to indica che ho intenzione di incontrare Amy la sera, ma non ho ancora definito i dettagli.

I'm seeing Amy in the evening.

Il *present continuous* indica che ho programmato di incontrare Amy e ho stabilito i dettagli (dove e quando).

› My parents ***are going to take*** me to the theme park.

intenzione senza una scadenza precisa

They ***are taking*** me to the theme park.

è stabilito, è scritto nell'agenda

› Paula and Gina ***are going to eat out*** soon.

intenzione senza una scadenza precisa

Paula and Gina ***are eating out*** tomorrow.

è stabilito, hanno già fissato la data

■ previsioni future imminenti e ovvie.

Si usa *be going to* per fare previsioni basate sull'osservazione di fatti presenti.

› Careful! You ***'re going to*** cut yourself!

detto mentre l'altro usa il coltello in modo maldestro

It's going to rain!

detto guardando le nuvole cariche di pioggia

TIP

Non si può usare il *present continuous* per fare previsioni.

NON *You're cutting yourself! / It's raining!*

Per fare previsioni future non imminenti si usa *will*. ➔ p. 172



ESERCIZI

1 Leggi le frasi e decidi se esprimono un'intenzione, un programma o una previsione.

- We're going out tonight – do you want to come? *Programma*
1. On Tuesday I am interviewing three applicants for the job.
 2. We're stuck in the traffic. We're going to be late.
 3. The Marleys are going to get a new car.
 4. Luke isn't going to eat anything, because he is sick.
 5. It is going to rain at the weekend.
 6. Becky is going to the dentist's on Wednesday.

2 Abbina le frasi delle due colonne.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I've been playing tennis for ages. | a. He's going to see the dentist soon. |
| 2. Rob has got a toothache. | b. We aren't going to have a test. |
| 3. Our teacher is ill today. | c. I'm going to have a rest. |
| 4. Have you studied yet? | d. No, I'm going to see it tomorrow. |
| 5. Today I am very tired. | e. No, I'm going to study in the evening. |
| 6. Have you seen the new <i>Star Wars</i> film? | f. I'm going to take up a different sport. |

3 Sottolinea l'opzione corretta. In alcuni casi entrambe le forme sono corrette.

- *I'm going to tidy / I'm tidying* my room today.
1. The taxi is going to pick us up / is picking us up at 6 a.m. tomorrow.
 2. Daddy is going to drive / is driving us to school next Tuesday.
 3. The police are going to arrest / are arresting all violent protesters at tomorrow's rally.
 4. Linda, are you going to study / are you studying all night?
 5. I'm going to enroll / I'm enrolling at a public school.
 6. Are you going to catch / Are you catching the last train back to London?

4 Completa con il present continuous o be going to e il verbo tra parentesi.

- *Are you going to spend* (spend) the whole day in bed?
1. 'What are your plans after high school?' 'I (take) a gap year abroad, but I don't know where yet.'
 2. The latest opinion poll puts the Liberals in the lead. They (win) the elections.
 3. Robert and Sarah (meet) for lunch on Wednesday to discuss the project.
 4. Tomorrow we (attend) a funeral at 6 p.m.
 5. The company (interview) 20 applicants via Skype on Saturday morning.
 6. (you, eat) all those sweets? You (get) a stomach ache.

5 Completa con la forma corretta dei verbi dati. In alcuni casi entrambe le forme sono corrette.

come / surprise / see / spend / do

1. A: What *are you doing* this Christmas?
B: The same as usual. We Christmas day with my parents at their house.
Then on Boxing Day we Rob's parents.
2. A: Are you going to Linda's party tonight?
B: Yes, I with Sean. We her with a very special present. Why don't you come with us?

6 VOCABULARY Leggi l'email e completala con il *present continuous* o *be going to* e il verbo tra parentesi. ➔ p. 568

Dear Angelica,
I'm thrilled because tomorrow we (0) *are going* (go) on a school trip to Canterbury. We (1)
(leave) at 6.45 a.m., so I (2) (wake up) very early. We (3) (eat) our packed
lunch at a park near the coach station. In the afternoon, we (4) (go) sightseeing. At 3 p.m.
our guide Siobhan O'Connor (5) (take) us on a tour of the Cathedral. We (6)
(learn) about its history and Thomas Becket. After that, our teachers (7) (give) us some free
time for shopping. I (8) (look) for a present for my sister's birthday. I can't wait to go on this
trip! It (9) (be) a lot of fun. (10) you also (go) on a school trip
soon? Write and let me know.
Much love,
Georgiana

7 Completa il dialogo con il *present continuous* o *be going to* e i verbi dati.

come / ~~stay~~ / get / go / arrive / pick / eat / take / meet / see

Mum: Claire, (0) *are you going to stay* at home tonight?

Claire: Actually, Paul asked me out for dinner. He (1) me up at 7 p.m.

Mum: What time (2) back?

Claire: I'm not sure. We (3) at Antonio's and then we (4) probably
..... for a walk.

Mum: I see ... Dad and I (5) some friends at the Temple Bar tonight and then we
(6) Almodovar's new film at the Odeon. We (7)
home quite late, I think.

Claire: Don't worry, Mum. I (8) the house key. Now I must get ready.
Paul (9) any minute!

8 MEDIAZIONE Traduci.

- Oggi sono molto stanca. Ho intenzione di andare a letto presto stasera.
- Più tardi aiuto Frances con i compiti di matematica, perché martedì avrà una verifica.
- Alistair sta per imbarcarsi al gate 23.
- Io e Mark andremo al ristorante venerdì sera per il nostro anniversario. Ha prenotato un tavolo per le otto.
- Cos'hai intenzione di fare quando finisci gli esami?
- 'Alberta, perché non andiamo a Mantova il prossimo sabato?'
'Purtroppo sono impegnata, perché questo fine settimana lavoro.'



49 Il futuro con *will*



Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
I	'll (will)	come	I	won't (will not)	come
you / he / she / it			you / he / she / it		
you / we / they			you / we / they		

Forma interrogativa			Risposte brevi	
			Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
Will	I	come?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they won't.
	you / he / she / it			
	you / we / they			

- Il futuro semplice si forma con **will** seguito dalla **forma base del verbo** per tutte le persone.
- È possibile usare anche *shall* per esprimere il futuro, di solito per la prima persona singolare e plurale (*I* e *we*). Comunque nell'inglese moderno *will* è più comune. La forma affermativa contratta di *shall* è *'ll*, la forma negativa contratta è *shan't* (= *shall not*).
 - › *I / We shall call you during the break.* Ti chiamerò / chiameremo durante la pausa.
 - › *I / We shan't wait.* Non aspetterò / aspetteremo.

USO

Il futuro con *will* si usa:

- per fare previsioni basate su un'opinione con *perhaps / maybe* (forse), *probably* (probabilmente), *definitely* (sicuramente), *certainly* (certamente) e con i verbi *think / believe, expect* (aspettarsi), *imagine / guess* (immagino, suppongo), *I hope* (spero), *I promise* (prometto), *be sure, don't think*;
 - › *I expect Laurie will call soon.* Mi aspetto che Laurie chiami presto.
 - › *Ryan promises he won't be late.* Ryan promette che non farà tardi.
 - › *Maybe Steve will get a taxi.* Forse Steve prenderà un taxi.



Si dice *I don't think (that) + soggetto + verbo affermativo*.

› *I don't think I will pass the test.*

NON *I think (that) + soggetto + verbo negativo. I think I won't pass the test.*

- per parlare di eventi futuri inevitabili perché dipendono da fatti sempre veri e non dalla nostra volontà;
 - › *Alison will be eighteen in a month.* Alison compirà 18 anni fra un mese.
 - › *It will be Christmas soon.* Presto sarà Natale.
- per offrire o richiedere di fare qualcosa;
 - › *I'll carry this bag for you.* Ti porto io la borsa.
 - › *Will you close the door, please?* Puoi chiudere la porta, per favore?

- per fare promesse;
> *I'll get a good mark next time.* Prenderò un bel voto la prossima volta.
- per decisioni prese sul momento, non premeditate;
> *(At the café) I'll have apple juice, please.* (Al bar) Prendo un succo di mela, grazie.
- per fissare appuntamenti;
> *We'll see you at 5 p.m. this evening.* Ci vediamo stasera alle cinque.
- per esprimere rifiuto.
> *Mum: Eat your soup!* Mamma: Mangia la minestra!
Child: I won't! Bambino: No!

ESERCIZI

1 Abbina ogni frase alla funzione comunicativa corretta.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Liam will be 100 next week. | a. fissare appuntamenti |
| 2. 'I am thirsty.' 'I'll bring you some water.' | b. previsione basata su un'opinione |
| 3. I think Mark will understand . | c. evento futuro inevitabile |
| 4. Will you pass me the salt, please? | d. decisione presa al momento |
| 5. I really need a break. I'll get some coffee. | e. richiesta |
| 6. Mr Nelson will meet you at 3 p.m. on Thursday. | f. offerta |

2 Completa le frasi con *will* o *won't* e il verbo tra parentesi.

- Shut the windows or the carpet **will get** (get) all wet.
- I hope Bertha (not skip) school again today.
 - I (see) you this evening at 7.
 - I guess there (be) a lot of traffic.
 - 'Tom, tidy up your room!' 'No, I
 - (you, help) me with this Maths exercise, Mum?

3 Riscrivi le frasi usando le parole in grassetto e mantenendo il significato.

- I'll go to bed early tonight. *Nick promises / go to bed late* *Nick promises he won't go to bed late.*
- Joyce will have to take her pills. *I hope / forget*
 - The bank will be closed at this hour. *I expect / be open*
 - Virginia won't forget her keys this time. *I'm sure / remember*
 - Theresa won't miss her connection. *I hope / make*
 - That house will be sold soon. *I believe / someone buy*
 - I won't get into trouble. *I promise / next time*
 - Sally doesn't think she'll come to the party. *She probably*

4 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del futuro con *will*.

- The kids **will** certainly **enjoy** (enjoy) the show.
- I'm sure Ellie (be) rewarded for her efforts.
 - (you, give) me your phone number, please?
 - Eric (be) 30 next week.
 - It's pouring. I (end) you my umbrella.
 - We (definitely have) time to stop for a break tomorrow.

5 Cosa devi dire nelle seguenti situazioni? Usa il futuro con will.

→ Dici ai tuoi amici che li aspetti fuori.

1. Ti offri di apparecchiare la tavola.
2. Dai appuntamento ai tuoi amici davanti al cinema domani sera.
3. Ti rifiuti di prendere la giacca, perché non fa freddo.
4. Prometti di fare i compiti prima di cena.
5. Speri di arrivare in tempo a teatro.
6. Chiedi di chiudere la finestra perché hai freddo.

I'll wait for you outside.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Esprimi le tue opinioni con will.

→ 'Where will you go after school?' 'I'll probably go home.'

1. 'Will you take a gap year after high school?' 'I think / I don't think
2. 'Will you look for a job after school?' 'I'm sure
3. 'Will your teachers take you on a school trip?' 'I hope
4. 'What will you do at the weekend?' 'Perhaps

7 Leggi le aspettative che cinque persone hanno per il mese appena iniziato. Poi leggi il loro oroscopo e decidi se si avvereranno (✓) o non si avvereranno (X).

1. Emily (born December 12) has a new boyfriend. She hopes they'll be happy together (X). Her job is very important to her and she'd like to be promoted to a better position (✓).
2. Himanshu (born April 27) is new in town. He plans to go out a lot (.....) and perhaps make new friends. He thinks this could help him feel more at home (.....).
3. Maggie (October 10) has just come back from her gap year in Australia. She hopes she'll have a quiet month (.....) because she needs to settle down. She wants to learn about other cultures (.....).
4. Josh (born September 3) has been a bit absent-minded lately. He hopes this will change (.....). He doesn't want to have a busy month (.....) and he would like to meet old friends (.....).
5. Azar (born June 25) is very sensitive and generous. She wants to help other people in her new community (.....) and be helped in return (.....). She feels she isn't ready for a romantic relationship (.....).

Taurus

April 21 - May 21



You'll be irritable and find it hard to settle down in the first half of the month. Your social life will be busy and you'll have to combine many commitments and responsibilities. A new romance or friendship is possible if you are flexible.

Virgo

August 24 - September 22



You'll be organized and pay attention to detail, and your career will benefit from this. You'll be busy attending events but don't get involved in too many initiatives. Venus will bring warm encounters with friends.

Libra

September 23 - October 22



Saturn will bring tension and stress this month. You'll need a great deal of patience and diplomacy in order to keep things in balance. However, there will be new opportunities to travel and expand your knowledge of the world.

Cancer

June 22 - July 22



You'll be ready to help others this month. At the same time, you'll find that others will not do the same for you. Your feelings will get hurt. Mars will bring intense feelings of love and passion this month.

Sagittarius (November 23-December 21)

You will have a positive attitude towards relationships and faith in other people. However, expect problems with your partner. The Sun and Mercury will help you build your career, but it will be hard work.



8 Riformula le aspettative delle cinque persone in modo che corrispondano al loro oroscopo.

→ *Emily won't be happy with her new boyfriend. They will have problems but she will be promoted to a better position.*



50 Le forme del futuro: confronto

Il futuro si esprime con *will*, con *be going to*, con il *present simple* o *continuous*. In alcuni casi le differenze tra le varie forme sono minime, in altri sono rilevanti. Confronta:

Futuro con *will*

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> previsioni, intuizioni (soggettive), spesso con <i>I think / believe / hope / expect</i>, ecc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>I hope Jane will find a job soon.</i> Spero che Jane trovi presto un lavoro.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offerte e richieste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>I'll make a sandwich for you.</i> Ti preparo un panino.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promesse e rifiuti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>I promise I won't spend all the money, Mum.</i> Mamma, ti prometto che non spenderò tutti i soldi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> decisioni prese al momento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>My car won't start! I'll get a taxi.</i> L'auto non parte! Prenderò un taxi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eventi futuri indipendenti dalla nostra volontà 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Christmas Day will fall on a Thursday in 2025.</i> Natale cadrà di giovedì nel 2025.

Be going to

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intenzioni 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>My teacher is going to go on strike.</i> La mia insegnante ha intenzione di fare sciopero.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> previsioni basate sull'osservazione di fatti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.</i> Guarda quelle nuvole! Sta per piovere.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> decisioni per il futuro prese in precedenza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>I'm going to buy a new car.</i> Ho intenzione di comprare una nuova auto.

Present continuous

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> azioni programmate (spesso con espressioni di tempo come <i>tonight, tomorrow, next week</i>, ecc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>I'm attending a conference next week.</i> La prossima settimana vado a una conferenza.

Present simple

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> appuntamenti e orari ufficiali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>The ferry leaves at 9.20 from Ryde.</i> Il traghetto parte da Ryde alle 9.20.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nelle frasi subordinate dopo <i>when, after, before, unless, in case, as soon as, until, by the time, the next time</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>When I arrive, I'll call you.</i> Quando arrivo ti chiamo.

Previsioni

- Si usano **will / be going to** per fare previsioni e spesso entrambe le forme sono possibili.
 - > **Jill is going to study** Medicine. Jill studierà Medicina.
 - > **Jill will probably study** Medicine. Probabilmente Jill studierà Medicina.
- Tuttavia, se la previsione è basata su fatti osservabili, si preferisce usare **be going to**.
 - > **Jill took the medical admissions test.** Jill ha fatto il test di ingresso per Medicina.
 - She's going to study** Medicine. Studierà Medicina.
- Se la previsione è un'intuizione soggettiva o un'ipotesi personale, si usa **will**.
 - > **I imagine Jill will study** Medicine. Immagino che Jill studierà Medicina.

Decisioni

- **Will** si usa per decisioni prese sul momento. **Be going to** o **present continuous**, invece, indicano premeditazione.
 - > **I'm tired. I'll have** a break. Sono stanco. Faccio una pausa. (decisione presa sul momento)
 - > **I'm tired. Fortunately, I'm going to have / I'm having** a break soon. Sono stanco. Per fortuna fra poco faccio una pausa. (intenzione premeditata)
- Con il verbo **to be** si usa **will** oppure **be going to**, non il **present continuous** perché è un verbo di stato.
 - > **I'll be home at nine tonight.** = **I'm going to be home at nine tonight.** Sarò a casa alle nove stasera.
 - NON** **I'm being home at nine tonight.**



In italiano si usa spesso il tempo presente con riferimento al futuro mentre in inglese si ricorre a una maggiore varietà di tempi verbali futuri. Per decidere quale tempo verbale inglese è necessario, analizza sempre attentamente la funzione comunicativa:

- > 'Il treno parte alle 17.00.' 'Ti accompagno io alla stazione.' → decisione presa al momento: futuro con **will**
- > Comincio a lavorare lunedì prossimo. → azione futura programmata: **present continuous**

ESERCIZI

1 Abbina le frasi alle regole corrispondenti.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. I've made a decision.
I'm going to apply for that job. | → | a. orari ufficiali |
| 2. 'I'm hungry.' 'I'll cook dinner early.' | → | b. intuizione soggettiva |
| 3. The train arrives at 8.00. | → | c. decisione premeditata |
| 4. I think we'll be late. | → | d. azione programmata |
| 5. We're going to a concert tonight. | → | e. promessa |
| 6. I promise I'll call you when I arrive. | → | f. richiesta |
| 7. Don't force that. You're going to break it. | → | g. decisione presa sul momento / offerta |
| 8. Will you buy some bread, please? | → | h. previsione basata sull'osservazione di fatti |

2 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- Heather **B** a big party at her house on Saturday.
- A. will have B. is having C. has
1. I'm sure Clara to book the hotel.
A. won't forget B. isn't going to forget C. forgets
2. 'Oh, dear! I've left my wallet at home.'
'Don't worry. I you some money if you need it.'
A. 'll lend B. 'm going to lend C. am lending
3. As soon as I see John, I him this parcel.
A. will give B. am giving C. give
4. The train in Edinburgh at 20.35.
A. will arrive B. is going to arrive C. arrives
5. The weather forecast says it sunny.
A. will be B. is going to be C. is



3 Scegli la conclusione più adatta per i mini dialoghi.

- 'Are you free tomorrow night?' **A**
- A. 'Actually, I'm going out for a meal with Judy.'
B. 'Actually, I'll go out for a meal with Judy.'
C. 'Actually, I go out for a meal with Judy.'
1. 'What are your plans for the summer?'
A. 'I go to Patagonia.'
B. 'I'll go to Patagonia.'
C. 'I'm going to Patagonia.'
2. 'Do you know the time of the lecture tomorrow?'
A. 'Yes, it starts at 10 a.m.'
B. 'Yes, it's starting at 10 a.m.'
C. 'Yes, it's going to start at 10 a.m.'
3. 'Why is Leonor in such a bad mood?'
A. 'Her boyfriend is leaving for France.'
B. 'Her boyfriend leaves for France.'
C. 'Her boyfriend will leave for France.'

4 Completa con i verbi tra parentesi alla forma del futuro più adatta.

- I don't think Manchester United **will win** (win) the match.
1. The Prime Minister (meet) the Foreign Secretary on Wednesday.
2. Look! That car (crash)!
3. Perhaps Pamela (invite) Kevin to the party.
4. I never (speak) to you again!
5. The service (be) at 10 a.m. on Sunday.
6. I (not lend) you any money in the future unless you (pay) me back immediately.

5 Completa il dialogo con una forma del futuro.

- Jack: Andy (0) **is having** (have) a dinner party tonight. (1) (you, come)?
- Tom: Yes, I'm sure it (2) (be) fun.
- Anna: I'm afraid I can't come. I (3) (visit) my cousin in hospital.
- Jack: Do you think (4) (be able) to come after the dinner?
- Anna: I don't think so. I (5) (go) home to study for my Physics exam tomorrow.
- Tom: That's a shame! And I guess that we (6) (not enjoy) ourselves that much without you Anna.
- Jack: And I hope we (7) (not eat) Indian food again!
- Tom: Well, I (8) (bring) some spaghetti, just in case.
- Anna: Listen, I've got to go. My bus to the hospital (9) (leave) in half an hour. I (10) (see) you next week.

6 **VOCABULARY** 067 **Completa la conversazione tra Tony e Olivia con una forma del futuro. Poi ascolta e controlla.** p. 568

Tony: Hey, Olivia! How are things?
 Olivia: Fine! We are getting ready for our trip to London.
 Tony: Great! (0) When *are you leaving* (leave)?
 Olivia: We (1) (take) the 9.30 train to Milan. Our flight (2) (depart) at 2 p.m.
 Tony: Have you already packed everything?
 Olivia: Well ... I (3) (finish) packing tomorrow when Paul is home from work.
 Tony: Where (4) (you, stay)? At a hotel?
 Olivia: Actually, we booked a B&B. We (5) (have) lunch somewhere while sightseeing. I'm not sure about the dinner, though. I think we (6) (eat) at a pub somewhere.
 Tony: What (7) (you, see) in London?
 Olivia: We (8) (visit) a lot of museums and Camden Town.
 Tony: Amazing! I guess you (9) (come) back with lots of photos. When (10) (be) your flight back?
 Olivia: We (11) (leave) on Monday afternoon.
 Tony: It sounds brilliant! (12) all your family (go) with you?
 Olivia: No, just Paul and I. We (13) (celebrate) our wedding anniversary!

7 **PRELIMINARY** 068 **Ascolta la telefonata tra Oliver e Thomas e completa le frasi con una o due parole, o un numero, una data o ora.**

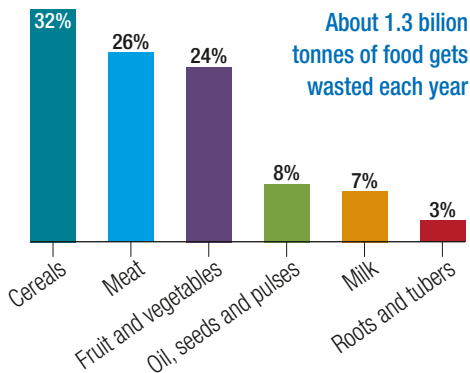
- This weekend Thomas is going to a
- Oliver can't go because he's picking up his Brittany.
- Her plane lands at Stansted Airport at
- Oliver is planning to take her to see the
- At the moment Brittany is in
- On she's catching a train to Paris.

8 **THINK** **Correggi gli errori nell'uso delle forme future.**

- The flight is leaving at 7 p.m. *The flight leaves at 7 p.m.*
- Walter is sure he is going to pass the exam.
 - Peter will see the dentist on Tuesday.
 - 'Carl, your phone's ringing!' 'I am going to answer it.'
 - Look at that girl! She falls!
 - I won't switch my phone on until the plane will land.
 - I've decided to study Spanish. Next autumn I'll attend a course.
 - She certainly meets Fred at the weekend.

9 **MEDIAZIONE** **Lavorate in coppia.**

Tu e il tuo compagno dovete fare una breve presentazione in inglese (di 2 minuti circa) sul tema dello spreco alimentare nei prossimi cinque anni. Il grafico mostra le previsioni di spreco suddivise per gruppi alimentari. Riassumete le informazioni date e riportate le più significative usando i tempi futuri appropriati.



51 Il *future continuous*, il *future perfect* e il *future perfect continuous*

Inquadra il codice per accedere agli audio



CONTENUTI DIGITALI

Future continuous

Il *future continuous* si forma con **will be** seguito dalla **forma in -ing** del verbo per tutte le persone.

Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	'll be (will be)	arriving	I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	won't be (will not be)	arriving

Forma interrogativa			Risposte brevi	
			Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
Will	I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	be arriving?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they won't.

USO

Il *future continuous* si usa:

- per parlare di azioni ed eventi che immaginiamo in corso di svolgimento nel futuro;
 - ▶ *I'll be studying at university this time next year.* L'anno prossimo a quest'ora starò studiando all'università.
 - ▶ *Who knows where will I be working in ten years' time?* Chissà dove lavorerò tra dieci anni?
- per parlare di avvenimenti futuri che accadranno sicuramente perché sono stati programmati o sono azioni abituali (soprattutto nella lingua parlata);
 - ▶ *I'll be seeing Mark on Saturday afternoon.* Vedrò Mark sabato pomeriggio.
 - ▶ *We'll be taking the bus to school as usual.* Andremo a scuola con l'autobus come al solito.
- alla forma interrogativa, per chiedere informazioni su progetti altrui (forma di cortesia);
 - ▶ *Will you be coming to the party next Friday?* Vieni alla festa venerdì prossimo? (richiesta cortese di informazioni)

Confronta con:

 - ▶ *Will you come to the party next Friday?* Vieni alla festa venerdì prossimo? (invito)
- per fare previsioni circa le azioni o lo stato d'animo di qualcuno nel presente o nel futuro;
 - ▶ *You'll be feeling tired after the exam, I guess.* Sarai stanco dopo l'esame, immagino.
- spesso con espressioni di tempo come *this time, next Monday / week / ..., at 4 o' clock next Monday ..., in a week's / month's / year's time.*

Future perfect

Il *future perfect* si forma con **will have** seguito dal **participio passato** per tutte le persone.

Forma affermativa			Forma negativa		
I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	'll have (will have)	studied	I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	won't have (will not have)	studied

Forma interrogativa			Risposte brevi	
			Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
Will	I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they	have studied?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they won't.

USO

Il *future perfect* si usa:

- per parlare di un evento che si prevede sia concluso entro un dato momento del futuro;
 - ▶ *I'll have finished my research by next month.* (Entro) il prossimo mese avrò concluso la mia ricerca. (evento concluso nel futuro)
- spesso con espressioni di tempo come *by next week / month / Friday*, ecc.
 - ▶ *Most of the guests will have left by tomorrow afternoon.* La maggior parte degli ospiti saranno già partiti domani pomeriggio.

Future perfect continuous

- Il *future perfect continuous* si forma con **will have been** seguito dalla **forma in -ing** per tutte le persone.
- Si usa per esprimere la durata di un'azione entro un dato momento del futuro.
- Si usa con espressioni di tempo introdotte da *by* e con verbi di azione, mai con verbi di stato.
 - ▶ *By 2020, she will have been working in that firm for ten years.* Nel 2020 avrà lavorato per quella ditta da dieci anni.
- Ora confronta queste forme del futuro:

Future continuous

will / won't be + forma -ing del verbo

Significato / Uso	Esempi
azioni che immaginiamo in corso di svolgimento nel futuro	▶ <i>This time next month Tom will be travelling to Berlin.</i> A quest'ora il mese prossimo Tom sarà in viaggio per Berlino.
previsioni circa le azioni o lo stato d'animo di qualcuno	▶ <i>You'll be feeling on top of the world on your wedding day.</i> Sarai al settimo cielo il giorno del tuo matrimonio.
programmi abituali	▶ <i>At 10 p.m. she'll be watching TV as usual.</i> Alle 10 di sera guarderà la tv come al solito.

Future perfect**will have + participio passato**

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eventi che si prevede saranno conclusi entro un certo momento nel futuro (spesso con espressioni di tempo introdotte da <i>by</i>) 	<p>➤ <i>By the time they get to the station, the train will have already left.</i> Quando arriveranno alla stazione, il treno sarà già partito.</p>

Future perfect continuous**will have been + forma -ing del verbo**

Significato / Uso	Esempi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> durata di un'azione che sarà in corso nel futuro 	<p>➤ <i>By the time they get to the station, I will have been waiting for them for one hour.</i> Quando arriveranno alla stazione, li starò aspettando da un'ora.</p>

ESERCIZI**1** Sottolinea la forma verbale corretta.

- ➔ By this time tomorrow we'll sip / 'll be sipping iced tea by the sea.
- In ten years' time, Olga will work / will be working in a new company.
 - We'll do / We'll be doing our exam on Monday.
 - This time next week I'll ski / I'll be skiing in the mountains.
 - In thirty years' time students will study / will be studying online from home.
 - I hope Jean will do / will be doing well in the exam.
 - When you are older, you'll know / you'll be knowing the truth.
 - I can't remember John's address. I'll ask / I'll be asking my sister.
 - Thanks for the book. I'll bring it back / I'll be bringing it back on Friday.
 - At half past seven Mr Harrison will get / will be getting ready to go to work.
 - This time next week we'll have / 'll be having dinner in some fancy Parisian restaurant.

2 Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi al *future simple* o al *future continuous*.

- ➔ Sorry I can't come that weekend, because I'll be visiting (*visit*) some relatives in Dublin.
- I promise I (*not forget*) to buy the milk next time.
 - On Tuesday, we (*have*) dinner with our school mates.
 - You look sleepy. I (*make*) you a cup of coffee.
 - Ten years from now we (*have*) children.
 - Two months from now we (*move*) to our new house.
 - Dad (*cut*) the grass in the rear garden as usual on Saturday.
 - What (*they, do*) this time tomorrow?
 - In ten years' time I (*work*) in a multinational company.
 - Don't phone Mum and Dad now: they (*sleep*).
 - What time the meeting (*end*)?

3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- A your bike by the time you return.
- A. We'll have repaired B. We repair C. We have repaired
1. This time tomorrow we to the South of Italy.
A. will drive B. will have driven C. will be driving
2. this book by the time we arrive in Philadelphia.
A. I will be reading B. I'll have read C. I will read
3. By next year, we here for five years.
A. will have lived B. will be living C. will live
4. Can you pick up the children tomorrow? I the kitchen in the afternoon.
A. will decorate B. will be decorating C. will have decorated

4 Completa con i verbi tra parentesi al *future perfect simple* o al *future perfect continuous*.

- By 6 o'clock, I **will have been translating** (*translate*) this page for more than an hour.
1. When we arrive, we (*travel*) for more than 10 hours.
2. Steven and Leena (*marry*) by the end of the year. They are going to set the date soon.
3. By 2021 I (*know*) Andrew for twenty years.
4. I imagine I (*not finish*) writing this essay by the deadline.

5 FIRST VOCABULARY Scegli l'opzione corretta. → p. 568

Next Monday, Roger and his friends from university (0) C on a trip to Italy. They (1) by coach all the way from Berlin. These buses are large and comfortable, but they never stop anywhere for more than 15 minutes or so. Roger and his friends (2) a few sandwiches for lunch on board the bus. By the time they arrive in Rome, they (3) more than 1,100 kilometres and (4) over twenty hours on the coach. Four days from now, they (5) in Rome. After visiting the Coliseum and St Peter's Basilica, they (6) exhausted. So by this time next week, they (7) a rest in their B&B. By the end of the trip, they (8) Naples and Pompeii. Their only worry is speaking Italian!

0. A. will have left B. will have been leaving C. will be leaving D. will leave
1. A. will be travelling B. will travel C. will have travelled D. will have been travelling
2. A. are probably having B. will have probably C. will probably be having D. will probably have had
3. A. will be covering B. will have covered C. will have been covering D. are covering
4. A. will be spending B. will spend C. will have spent D. will have been spending
5. A. will be sightseeing B. will sightsee C. are going sightseeing D. are sightseeing
6. A. 'll have been B. 'll have being C. will be D. are going to be
7. A. will have B. 'll have C. will have had D. will be having
8. A. will also have seen B. will also be seeing C. will also have been seeing D. will also see

6 THINK Leggi e segna con ✓ le frasi corrette e con X le frasi errate. Poi correggi gli errori.

- This time tomorrow I'll be watching Rihanna in concert. ✓
1. By the end of the summer, I will have been reading ten novels.
2. Are you doing anything special on New Year's Eve?
3. I'll have been finishing the essay by seven o'clock.
4. Next week I'll be remembering your advice.
5. By the time we get to the cinema, the film will have been starting.

7 VOCABULARY Completa la pagina web con i verbi dati. Attenzione: c'è un verbo in più che non devi usare.

will ... be looking / will ... be watching / will ... be wearing / ~~will ... have conquered~~
 will be building / will be choosing / will have been airing / will have been living
 will have disappeared / will have replaced / won't have colonised


➔ p. 618

IF YOU EVER WONDER WHAT THE FUTURE WILL BE LIKE, OURFUTURE.COM IS THE RIGHT WEBSITE FOR YOU. ONLINE FUTUROLOGISTS WILL ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS.

Q: (0) Will man *have conquered* Mars by 2100?
 A: Scientists have predicted that NASA (1) the first Martian station in 2050, so by 2100 we (2) the whole planet but some groups of colonists (3) there for at least thirty years by that time.

Q: What kind of TV programmes (4) we in 2025?
 A: All TV experts agree that TV will change worldwide in a few years. TV channels (5) by the end of the second decade of our century. In 2020 most viewers (6) programmes and viewing times from a computer menu and in 2025 most networks (7) 3D TV programmes for at least ten years.

Q: What (8) we in the future?
 A: The answer is 'smart clothes', which (9) today's garments by 2030. Smart clothes will be self-washing and high tech, with LCD capable fabrics that will allow you to download a new style every day before you go out.




8 VOCABULARY Coniuga i verbi tra parentesi al *future continuous*, *future perfect simple* o *future perfect continuous*. ➔ p. 568

Miriam Harrison works as an activity leader at Cornwall School of English. This is what she will be doing over the next 24 hours:

Today
 At **7 p.m.** she (0) *will be picking up* (pick up) up a group of 50 students at the airport.
 (1) By **11 p.m.** they (arrive) at Penzance.
 (2) Host families (wait) for students at the car park.

Tomorrow
 Students (3) (meet) Miriam and their teacher in the main hall at **9 a.m.**
 By **10 o'clock** (4) she (collect) the placement tests.
 At noon she (5) (take) the students to the canteen for lunch.
 At **3 p.m.** they (6) (travel) by coach for 15 minutes to St Ives.
 Miriam (7) (show) the students the main tourist attractions.
 By **7 p.m.** they (8) (get) back to Penzance.



9 MEDIAZIONE Traduci.

1. Entro Natale avrò speso tutti i miei soldi in regali! 2. Quando finirà la scuola avrò studiato così tanto che odierò i libri. 3. Quanto tempo avranno aspettato? 4. Stasera ceneremo fuori. Vieni con noi? 5. Sbrighati, siamo in ritardo. A quest'ora lo spettacolo sarà già iniziato. 6. Domenica starò sciando con i miei amici a Serre Chevalier.

52 Be (about) to



USO

Si usa la costruzione **be** seguito da **infinito** nei seguenti casi:

- per parlare di previsioni e preparativi (soprattutto ufficiali);
 - *The headteacher **is to present** the winners of the school championship on Thursday.* Giovedì il preside presenterà i vincitori del campionato scolastico.
- al passato per descrivere un evento previsto che non si è verificato;
 - *The strike **was to take place** last Monday, but then it was cancelled.* Lo sciopero doveva esserci lo scorso lunedì, ma poi è stato annullato.
- per indicare un'azione imminente, spesso con (*just*) **about**;
 - *Hurry up! The train's **about to leave**.* Sbrigati! Il treno sta per partire!
- con *if*, per descrivere uno scopo possibile e ciò che deve essere fatto per raggiungerlo;
 - *If you **are to arrive** on time, you have to get the 7.30 train.* Se vuoi arrivare in orario, devi prendere il treno delle 7.30.
- per esprimere dovere.
 - *In the event of fire, all employees **are to evacuate** the building immediately.* In caso d'incendio, tutti gli impiegati sono pregati di abbandonare l'edificio immediatamente.

TIP

Nei titoli dei giornali, il cui stile è particolarmente sintetico, l'ausiliare *be* viene spesso omissso (insieme ad altre parti del discorso).

- *PM to set out the details of her deal in a speech.*
= *PM is to set out the details of her deal in a speech.*
= *PM will / is going to set out the details of her deal in a speech.*
Il Primo Ministro illustrerà i dettagli dell'accordo in un discorso.

ESERCIZI

1 Completa le frasi con *is / are to* e i verbi dati.

~~compete~~ / resign / release / inform / run / close / pass / visit

- ➔ The athletes **are to compete** in the semi-finals on Thursday morning.
- 1. The restaurant for refurbishment on August 1st.
- 2. The ambassador announced at a press conference that he
- 3. The Pope the British Prime Minister in May.
- 4. Netflix Zellweger's new thriller.
- 5. Tim Ryan for President in the USA.
- 6. If you this exam, you'd better study more.
- 7. You your teachers, if you can't go on the school trip.

2 Abbina le frasi ai completamenti logici.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If we are to catch that plane | a. you need to train more often. |
| 2. I can't stand this music! | b. but they had to delay it due to air traffic. |
| 3. If we are to save the oceans, | c. I was about to say the same thing. |
| 4. If you are to make any real progress, | d. It's about to rain. |
| 5. The plane was to take off at 7.55 | e. we must use less plastic. |
| 6. Take an umbrella! | f. we'll have to leave now. |

3 Riscrivi le frasi con *is to / are to* conservandone il senso, come nell'esempio.

→ The government will introduce mandatory military service.

The government is to introduce mandatory military service.

- The students' representatives will hold a meeting on Thursday.
- The mayor will ban cars in the city centre.
- The CEO will review the company financial performance at the conference.
- The school board will be held on Tuesday.
- The police will question two men in connection with the robbery.

4 Completa le notizie con *be to, be about to* e il verbo tra parentesi dove è possibile. Altrimenti usa *will*.

A NEW CURRENCY FOR ZIM

Zimbabwe (0) *is about to introduce* (*introduce*) a new currency in the hope of accelerating economic growth. This is to replace the US dollar, which the government adopted after abolishing the country's old currency in 2009 because of hyperinflation. Zimbabwe's economy has grown by an estimated 3.4% over the past year and (1) (*continue*) to grow, if financial forecasts are correct. The country has already attracted many new foreign investors, including a Russian company that (2) (*build*) a \$4 billion platinum mine.

PTZ PHONE GLOBAL LAUNCH

PTZ Phone (3) (*launch*) a new smartphone. The PTZ 10 (4) (*arrive*) in Europe and Asia soon and it (5) (*cost*) £400. The company (6) (*also announce*) other new devices for the U.S. market later this year.

ARSENAL'S HENRIKH MKHITARYAN

Baku (7) (*play*) against Chelsea next week in Azerbaijan. Armenian footballer Henrikh Mkhitaryan has decided that he (8) (*not travel*) to Baku for the match against Chelsea. The player does not feel he can make the trip due to tensions between Azerbaijan and Armenia. A spokesperson from the Azerbaijan FA expressed its regret about this turn of events: 'The host country Azerbaijan (9) (*provide*) all the necessary guarantees required by UEFA to ensure the personal safety of Mr Mkhitaryan. There is no reason whatsoever to put in question the validity of these guarantees.'

53 Future in the past



Inquadra il codice per accedere agli audio e ai video.



CONTENUTI DIGITALI

- When we want to describe a future action or situation from the point of view of a time in the past, we use the past tenses of the verb forms we would normally use to talk about the future.

The future seen from the present	The future seen from the past
<i>I'm nervous because I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.</i>	<i>I was nervous because I was taking my driving test on the following day.</i>
<i>My son has decided he's going to be an astronaut when he grows up.</i>	<i>At 11 my son decided he was going to be an astronaut when he grew up.</i>
<i>He's the fastest runner in the race. He's going to break the world record.</i>	<i>He was the fastest runner in the race. That's why I thought he was going to break the world record.</i>
<i>'Dad, I can't work out this Maths problem. Can you help me?' 'OK, I'll help you as soon as I finish cleaning the car.'</i>	<i>Dad promised he would help me with my Maths homework as soon as he finished cleaning the car.</i>
<i>That shopping bag looks so heavy. I'll carry it for you.</i>	<i>The old lady's shopping bag looked really heavy so I said I would carry it.</i>
<i>That climate expert claims that San Francisco will soon become as hot as Portugal.</i>	<i>All the climate experts at the conference agreed that San Francisco would soon become as hot as Portugal.</i>

- The examples of future in the past in the table express the same communicative functions as the future sentences.

	The future seen from the present	The future seen from the past
Fixed arrangements	Present continuous	Past continuous
Plans and intentions	Am / is / are going to	Was / were going to
Predictions based on evidence		
Promises		
Offering to do something	Will + base form	Would + base form
Predictions based on opinions		

- The future in the past is quite common in reported speech.
 - > *He told me he **was going to** buy a farm in the Tuscan hills one day.*
 - > *Marina asked me if I **would look** after her dog while she was on holiday.*
- We normally use **was / were going to** when we want to describe a plan that was not fulfilled or did not happen.
 - > *Marina **was going to enrol** at Bristol university but then she changed her mind.*
 - > *I **was** surely **going to** forget the concert tickets. Thanks for reminding me.*
- Sometimes, however, **was / were going to** describes a plan that was fulfilled.
 - > *'Oh, you tidied up my room.' 'That's okay. I **was going to tidy up** mine anyway.'*
 Look at the context carefully to understand whether the event happened or not.
- We can also use **was / were (about) to** when we want to describe plans or intentions in the past.
 - > *I **was about to leave** when the phone rang.*

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences with the *past continuous*, *was / were going* or *would*. If two verb forms are correct, write both.

- The email said that Garrett *was going to / would give* (give) a speech at the conference in Berlin.
- They expected that we (arrive) by plane, but we took a train instead.
 - He promised that he (pay) me back as soon as possible.
 - The young woman disappeared the day before she (get) married.
 - Emily swore she (never speak) to me again.
 - Manuel thought his favourite singer (win) the contest.
 - Nobody noticed that a man (steal) a jewel in the shop.
 - The secretary said that Dr Ericson (see) me the following day.
 - I feared you (resign) without telling me.
 - Fred and June were happy because they (move) into their new house the following week.

2 Join the two sentences using *was / were going to*.

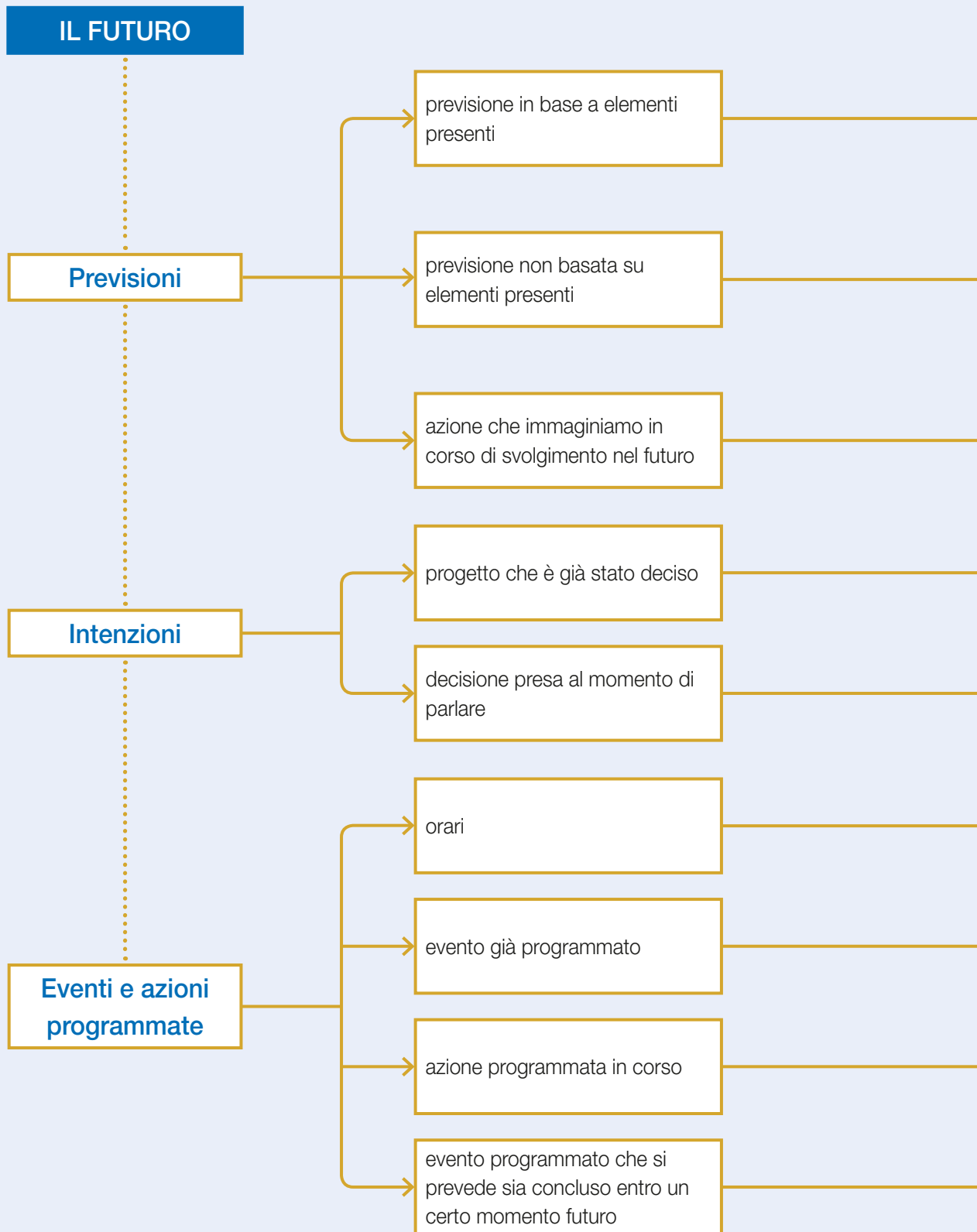
- I didn't send you a card. I forgot it. *I was going to send you a card but I forgot.*
- Leila didn't see Mark. She forgot the appointment.
 - Archie wasn't likely to fly to London. He was ill.
 - Irie and Josh didn't come to our place. They had a car accident.
 - Dad didn't get the train to Madrid. He missed the connection.
 - Donna didn't buy Harry's birthday present. She had no time in the end.

3 Look at the sentences and decide whether the event happened (✓), did not happen (X) or you do not know (?).

- I didn't take an umbrella, because I was sure it wasn't going to rain. ?
- We were going to buy the tickets for the concert but then we changed our minds.
 - It was going to be difficult to climb the mountain, but it was worth it.
 - Gemma was going to study law. Unfortunately, she didn't get a place at university.
 - I was going to stay at home anyway so I decided to finish the Philosophy project.
 - The school year was going to start on September 15, but there was a strike on that day.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- We didn't intend to disturb you, but we wanted to give you the news in person.
We *weren't going to disturb* you, but we wanted to give you the news in person. GOING
- Everybody knew it was only a matter of time before he won the Nobel Prize.
Everybody knew the Nobel Prize sooner or later. WOULD
 - They were on the point of calling off the meeting when the general manager turned up.
They were the meeting when the general manager turned up. CALL
 - The kids were excited at the idea of leaving for the summer holidays in two days.
The kids were excited because for the summer holidays in two days. WERE
 - The doctor said he needed two or three weeks to recover.
The doctor said two or three weeks to recover. TAKE



Going to

soggetto + **am / is / are** + **going to**

The weather is going to improve.

I'm going to give away all my old t-shirts.

Will

soggetto + **will** + **forma base del verbo**

Our band will be famous one day!

We'll phone you when we get to the station.

Future continuous

soggetto + **will** + **be** + **forma in -ing**

This time next year, I'll be working as a chef in a restaurant.

Present simple

soggetto + **verbo**

Our plane takes off at 2 p.m.

Present continuous

soggetto + **am / is / are** + **forma in -ing**

Chris is having a job interview tomorrow.

Future continuous

soggetto + **will** + **be** + **forma in -ing**

What will you be doing after the concert?

Future perfect

soggetto + **will** + **have / has** + **participio passato**

The airport shuttle will have left by now.

RIPASSA

1 In quali frasi *be going to* segnala un'intenzione?
In quali una previsione?

➔ p. 164

2 Completa.

subordinate / *simple* /
ufficiali

Il *present*
si usa con valore di
futuro per programmi o
calendari
e nelle frasi
temporali. ➔ p. 167

3 Quali frasi descrivono
azioni programmate?

Per le azioni
programmate si usa

➔ p. 169

4 Completa.

La forma estesa *will* si
trova normalmente nelle
frasi

➔ p. 172

APPLICA

1 **A2-B1** Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *be going to*.

- The teacher looks angry. She (*shout*) at us.
- (*you, spend*) your holidays in France as usual?
- Dad says he (*stop*) smoking, but I don't believe him.
- Look at that 'For sale' sign. The Grangers (*move*).
- No, I (*not invite*) my cousin to our wedding!
- The sun is shining. It (*not rain*).

...../6

2 **A2-B1** Sottolinea l'opzione corretta.

- What time *does the movie start / is the movie starting* tonight?
- We *visit / 're visiting* the Monet exhibition on Saturday. I've got the tickets.
- Sorry, I can't go with you. I *see / 'm seeing* Lisa in the afternoon.
- Dad *doesn't drive / isn't driving* me to the airport on Wednesday, Mum is.
- The store *opens / is opening* late tomorrow. At 11 a.m., I think.
- I'll phone you as soon as I *arrive / 'm arriving* in Berlin.

...../6

3 **A2-B1** Completa con *be going to* o il *present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- I (*not work*) next weekend. We can go out together if you want to.
- Kids, don't play with those matches. You (*burn*) yourselves.
- Listen everybody. We (*play*) against St Louis School next Sunday and we must win.
- My car has broken down again. What (*I, do*)?
- This is the dress Lisa (*wear*) at her graduation party.
- 'When (*you, meet*) the French clients?'
'I have an appointment at 11.'

...../6

4 **A2-B1** Completa con *will*, *'ll* o *won't*.

- I'm sure Brian be late. He never is.
- you come round and help me paint my room?
- 'Can I take your order?' 'Yes, I have roast chicken and fries.'
- I imagine they move into a bigger house when the twins are born.
- We probably go by train. My husband hates flying.
- You can tell me. I let anyone know, honest!

...../6

RIPASSA

5 Quale tempo futuro si usa per previsioni basate su:

- un'ipotesi personale?
.....
- fatti osservabili?
.....

➡ p. 175

6 Quale tempo verbale descrive:

- eventi in corso di svolgimento in un momento futuro?
.....
- eventi conclusi entro un momento futuro?
.....
- la durata di un'azione entro un momento futuro?
.....

➡ p. 179

7 Completa.

Un'azione che doveva ancora verificarsi in un momento del passato si esprime con *was / were*
oppure
+ infinito senza *to*.
Per le promesse si usa

➡ p. 186

APPLICA

5 **A2-B1** Completa le frasi con la forma futura corretta del verbo tra parentesi.

1. Auditions (*begin*) next month. Have you applied yet?
2. I (*take*) up parkour. My friend Liam says it's amazing.
3. It's so hot in here. (*you, turn on*) the air conditioning please?
4. Many experts say that in 20 years' time we (*watch*) TV on virtual screens.
5. No, we (*not start*) our yoga lessons tomorrow. The teacher is ill.
6. She's booked the tickets. She (*catch*) the early morning ferry to Sardinia next Friday.
7. The shops (*close*) later tomorrow because it's the last day of the sales.
8. The traffic is very heavy this morning; they (*not get*) here in time.
9. What (*Mum, do*) with all these old magazines?

...../9

6 **B1-B2** Sottolinea la forma corretta.


1. At midday the students will *be taking / have been taking / have taken* the written exam for 4 hours.
2. By 2100 the world population will *be increasing / have increased / have been increasing* to 10.9 billion.
3. I hope it will *have stopped / be stopping / have been stopping* raining by the time the match kicks off.
4. If you need to contact Ms Reynolds, she will *have been staying / have stayed / be staying* at the Marriott Hotel.
5. Next July he will *be working / have been working / have worked* in our company for twenty-five years.
6. Will you *have used / have been using / be using* the car this afternoon?

...../6

7 **B2-C1** Scrivi frasi al *future in the past* con gli elementi dati.

1. The phone / stop ringing / just as / I pick it up
2. They promise / they help me / take old sofa / to recycling centre / but they not turn up
3. She have feeling / her new book / not become best-seller
4. We have a picnic / but then change our mind
5. When movie come out / few critics think / it win Oscar
6. He change job / last year / but boss give him a rise / and he stay

...../6

➡ Controlla le soluzioni a pagina 632. Se hai raggiunto meno di 32 punti, esercitati con le attività di *Recupero* sul libro digitale .

TOTAL SCORE/45

1 PRELIMINARY Choose the correct answer.



SNEAK PREVIEWS
see new movies
before everyone else



When you go to the cinema for a sneak preview, you won't know what to expect. Maybe you'll (1) a really old film, but maybe it'll be the big new movie that officially (2) out next week! Visit our Facebook page starting 6 December and get the chance to win a pair of tickets for a sneak preview, in San Francisco, of the new *Star Wars* movie (3) it hits theatres.

We always post at least one question a day relating to previous *Star Wars* films, the science fiction genre, or other relevant trivia. Answer in the comment section to enter a draw that will take (4) at the end of the week. (5) the showing, we will ask you to review the movie. If you don't like it, you can leave early and even ask (6) free tickets for a different film. To enter our competition,

CLICK HERE

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. view | B. see | C. look | D. observe |
| 2. A. is coming | B. is going to come | C. will come | D. comes |
| 3. A. after | B. before | C. until | D. as soon as |
| 4. A. place | B. part | C. care | D. note |
| 5. A. On | B. After | C. For | D. Since |
| 6. A. about | B. around | C. for | D. on |

2 PRELIMINARY Read the signs and messages. What exactly do they say? Choose the correct meaning.

1

To:	Henry
From:	Alan
Re:	Skiing trip

Hi, what about the skiing trip to St Moritz? We have to tell our teacher if we're interested and I wanted to know if you are going.

2

TENNIS Club
Tournament starts at 3 p.m. Arrive one hour before for a practice session.

Rick, I'm at the cinema, where are you? The film starts in five minutes.

3

Trains to Gatwick every 20 minutes.

4

5

Pupils should bring money for the school camp by April 3rd at the latest.

- A. Alan wants to make sure that Henry is going on the skiing trip.

B. Alan is asking Henry to tell the teacher they are interested in the skiing trip.

C. Alan wants to remind Henry about the skiing trip.
- A. The tennis tournament will last for one hour.

B. All tennis players should get some practice.

C. There is an opportunity to practise before the tournament starts.
- A. Rick is going to miss the beginning of the film.

B. Rick should get in touch to say where he is.

C. Rick is late and the film has just started.
- A. You will have to wait 20 minutes before next train to Gatwick leaves from here.

B. It takes 20 minutes to get to Gatwick from here.

C. You can get a train to Gatwick from here every 20 minutes.
- A. Pupils are late if they pay on April 3rd.

B. Pupils should bring the money to spend during the school camp on April 3rd.

C. Pupils have until April 3rd to pay for the school camp.

CERTIFICAZIONI

1 **FIRST** For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

- Just before I left the house the postman rang the bell.
I *was about to leave* the house when the postman rang the bell. **TO**
1. We were going to watch a film on TV when the baby woke up crying.
We watch a film on TV when the baby woke up crying. **ABOUT**
2. I'll be at work by the time you get back.
I work by the time you get back. **GONE**
3. Rita will be 54 next month. She started playing the piano at three and she is still playing it.
Rita the piano for more than fifty years. **WILL**
4. By the year 2025, there will be no trees left in this part of the forest.
By the year 2025 all the trees from this part of the forest. **DISAPPEARED**
5. Joanna started reading that novel yesterday.
By the end of the month Joanna reading that book. **HAVE**
6. Can you lend me your anorak tomorrow, Jill? Do you think you will need it?
Can you lend me your anorak tomorrow, Jill? it? **USING**

2 **FIRST** Read the text and write the correct word in each space.

SPACE TRAVEL

Continuous research in orbit brings new knowledge about the challenges of making a trip (0) *to* the Red Planet.

A crew on a journey to Mars (1) live outside the 24-hour cycle of light and darkness we experience on Earth. So astronauts on the Space Station (2) experience 16 sunrises and sunsets every day.

Scientists believe this has an impact (3) the astronauts' biological clock. To see how human beings are affected by spaceflight, NASA astronaut Anne McClain wore two sensors in (4) to monitor her body temperature and melatonin levels. Results (5) be compared to those taken on Earth before and after her mission.

Also, an interplanetary mission to Mars will see astronauts ageing faster. The International Space Station provides a unique opportunity to both reproduce the effects of ageing (6) study the huge oxidative impact.

What's more, as (7) as humans leave the protective shield that is Earth's atmosphere, space radiation becomes a serious concern, especially if they are heading to Mars. Radiation levels in space are (8) to 15 times higher than on Earth. Additionally, radiation also has an impact on hardware.

Last but not least, bacteria and fungi can become a threat for both human health and equipment. European researchers aim to find better materials to build a space station or spacecraft, especially important on our way to Mars.



Going e will

■ Nelle frasi riferite al futuro, *going* e *will* si combinano frequentemente con alcuni avverbi e verbi. Osserva.

	avverbio		verbo	
be	just only probably (n)ever actually	going to	ask be have do get go say take	<p>We're only going to take a couple of minutes. Ci serviranno solo un paio di minuti.</p> <p>He's probably going to say he's too busy to give us a hand. Probabilmente dirà che è troppo impegnato per darci una mano.</p> <p>No way. I'm never going to ask him for money. Non se ne parla. Non chiederò mai dei soldi a lui.</p>

verbo			verbo	
I believe I expect I guess I hope I imagine I reckon I think	(that)	... will	be able to have to need to	<p>I don't think (that) / I doubt if I'll be able to go to my cousin's wedding. Non penso / Dubito che riuscirò ad andare al matrimonio di mio cugino.</p> <p>I guess (that) we'll have to hire a different plumber. Immagino che dovremo prendere un idraulico diverso.</p> <p>I reckon I'll need to write my essay again. The teacher said it's illegible. Credo che dovrò riscrivere il tema. Il prof ha detto che è illeggibile.</p>
I doubt I don't know	that / if if			

■ *Going* e *will* si usano inoltre in molte situazioni quotidiane del presente.

What's going on?	ci troviamo di fronte a una situazione sgradevole o inattesa	What's going on here? Why are you fighting? Cosa succede qui? Perché state litigando?
How's it going?	incontriamo un amico o un conoscente	Oh, hi, Harry. Long time no see. How's it going? Oh, ciao, Harry. Da quanto tempo non ci vediamo. Come va?
... is / are going	un elettrodomestico / dispositivo sta per guastarsi o si annuncia un inconveniente fisico	Oh no. My mobile's going. Oh no. Mi si sta rompendo il cellulare. Grandmother's eyes are going. Gli occhi della nonna stanno peggiorando.
while the going's good	è necessario fare una certa cosa prima che diventi difficile o impossibile	Let's leave while the going's good. Andiamocene finché si può (farlo senza problemi, di traffico per esempio).
We'll see.	per rimandare una decisione	'Can we go to the cinema tonight?' 'We'll see.' 'Possiamo andare al cinema stasera?' 'Vedremo.'
... will not work / start / open, etc.	un oggetto non funziona come dovrebbe	I tried and tried but the car won't start. Ho provato e riprovato ma l'auto non parte.

Will you ... ?	fare una richiesta cortese	Will you have some more coffee? Vuoi dell'altro caffè?
Will you ... !	dare un ordine	Will you stop bickering! Volete piantarla di litigare!

■ Ricorda anche questi due proverbi:

- *When the going gets tough the tough get going.*
- *Where there's a will there's a way.*

Quando il gioco si fa duro i duri cominciano a giocare.
Se c'è la volontà il modo si trova.

1 Sottolinea l'opzione corretta.

- ➔ I'm just / never going to ask / take a couple of days off. I'm not only / actually going on holiday.
- The situation is always / only going to get / go worse until we do something about it.
 - Management are probably / actually going to say / tell that a rise in salary is impossible.
 - Don't ask Lisa. She's never / only going to do / get you a favour like that.
 - Your family is probably / always going to go / be there for you. You know that.
 - Did you hear that the new season of *Riverdale* is only / never going to take / have six episodes?
 - I know he likes me, but is he ever / probably going to tell / ask me out?

2 Scrivi frasi con gli elementi dati. Aggiungi quelli mancanti.

- ➔ I / imagine / our train / get in / late / usual. *I imagine (that) our train will get in late as usual.*
- Charles / expect / he / be able / pass / driving test / next week / ?
 - His poetry / be / good / but / I / doubt / if / win / first prize.
 - I / guess / you / have to / try harder / next time.
 - They / not think / they / need to / book / tickets / in advance.
 - I / reckon / Sandra / start / look for / better position / sooner / later.

3 Completa le frasi in modo personale.

- I'm just going to
- My dad is never going to
- I hope my friends
- I don't know if
- I think my English teacher

4 Leggi le situazioni e scrivi una frase adatta.

- ➔ Rosa comes back home and hears loud noise in the kitchen.
She says: *What's going on here?*
- Leo, 15, wants to go on a weekend break with his friends.
His dad says:
 - You meet a friend after you haven't seen for some time.
You say:
 - Bea has been trying to open the front door for a quarter of an hour.
She says:
 - You can't stand people who gossip. You see two friends doing that.
You say:
 - You're visiting a friend with a broken leg. The doorbell rings.
Your friend says:



Units 2-4

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- Have you read this book?
A. just B. sometimes
C. yet D. already
- I saw Rachel on the bus I was crossing the street.
A. since B. once
C. while D. after
- Mr Wilson is 90 and he is very active.
A. still B. yet
C. already D. ever
- Glenda doesn't go running.
A. never B. often
C. yet D. hardly ever
- Nick the piano at 7 yesterday morning.
A. was playing B. played
C. has played D. has been playing
- How long Chris?
A. do you know B. did you know
C. have you known D. have you been knowing
- It's too hot in here. I a window.
A. am going to open B. open
C. am opening D. 'll open
- I seldom to the cinema. I prefer watching TV series on the Internet.
A. go B. are going
C. don't go D. aren't going
- This new smartphone my life a lot easier.
A. make B. was making
C. had made D. has made
- Laura has been watching that series three o'clock today!
A. for B. since
C. from D. by



2 Completa le frasi con gli elementi mancanti.

- By the time we arrived in class, the teacher started explaining her lesson.
- The burglars have been organising the robbery the beginning of the year.
- Leonor started reading the newspaper one hour ago and she hasn't finished
- I meet you after I finish my homework.
- I'll call you as soon as I in London.
- Look! That tree fall!
- 'I'm so cold.' 'I get you an extra blanket.'
- Kathleen's plane at Heathrow at 2.30 tomorrow afternoon. She wants us to pick her up.
- Leila next weekend. She is on the night shift.
- I've made up my mind. I become a famous rock star.

Units 2-4



3 Completa il brano con la forma corretta del verbo tra parentesi.

Lab burgers: the meat of the future?

Global meat consumption (1) (*increase*) every year. According to current estimates, it (2) (*go*) up as much as 76% within the next 30 years. Yet, at the same time, researchers (3) (*become*) aware of the serious consequences of our carnivorous diets. 'In 2019 thirty of the world's leading scientists (4) (*declare*) that meat production is destroying our planet,' said Bruce Friedrich of the Good Food Institute. Animal farming (5) (*create*) massive amounts of methane and nitrous oxide. Because of environmental concerns, over the past decade or so scientists (6) (*try*) to grow meat from animal cells. A Dutch team of researchers (7) (*produce*) the world's first burger in a lab back in 2013. Since then, other companies have invested in this sector. Memphis Meats promises that it (8) (*bring*) cultured meat to consumers' tables in the near future, although no lab-burgers are yet for sale to the general public.



4 Completa il dialogo con una parola in ogni spazio.

- Mum:** Nancy! Where have you (1) ? I was worried about you.
- Nancy:** Sorry, Mum! I went to Mark's place to work on a school project. We have been working (2) two hours.
- Mum:** Well, you should have told me. You promised you would help me with the shopping. Remember?
- Nancy:** I'm sorry. I (3) I see you have (4) been to the supermarket.
- Mum:** Well, (5) you help me to carry these bags in the kitchen, please?
- Nancy:** Yes, sure. What are you going to make for dinner?
- Mum:** Well, what about spaghetti? I have (6) bought tomato sauce and basil too. I hope Daddy (7) arrive late. He (8) ever gets home early!
- Nancy:** Actually, this morning he said he (9) going to have dinner with his friends, remember? He also (10) he was sure you would forget!
- Mum:** Well, we (11) do without him! Now, (12) you help me with the cooking?
- Nancy:** Oh, I'm sorry but I was about to call Mary. She is miserable because her boyfriend has (13) dumped her. Can I go?
- Mum:** OK, OK. Poor thing! How long have they (14) dating? I just hope you (15) chat all evening.
- Nancy:** Thank you, Mum. Oh, I forgot to tell you that (16) I was doing gymnastics at school I fell and now my ankle is hurting.
- Mum:** Let me see ... I think we (17) have to get an appointment with the doctor, because it's swollen. I (18) call him tomorrow morning.
- Nancy:** Do you think it's so bad? By the way, the teacher (19) me to put ice on it, but I (20) because I was worried about the test and wanted to revise a bit.
- Mum:** And how (21) the test? Difficult? I know you (22) for weeks to prepare for this test, haven't you?
- Nancy:** Yes, I have. And I believe I (23) get a good mark this time.
- Mum:** Good, well done. Now I must get dinner ready because your brother (24) out with his friends at 9. The concert (25) at 9.30 and they must be there on time.
- Nancy:** Ok, I (26) call Mary now.

CUMULATIVE REVISION

Units 2-4

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

1. Why staring at me?
A. are you always B. do you ever
C. do you always D. are you so
2. Amine was very sad, because he with his best friend.
A. has quarrelled B. was quarrelling
C. has been quarrelling D. had quarrelled
3. My daughter have long hair when she was a child.
A. would B. was used to
C. used to D. would use to
4. After waiting for one hour, Rebecca called him to tell him she the connection.
A. was missing B. had missed
C. had been missing D. misses
5. I feel horrible. I have been sick the past hour.
A. in B. for
C. after D. since
6. What's happened? I to contact you for days.
A. have tried B. am trying
C. have been trying D. try
7. Oriana broke the toy she with for months and she started crying.
A. has been playing B. had been playing
C. has played D. had played
8. I my new job. I'm quite happy about it.
A. 've been starting B. 've started
C. had started D. had been starting
9. Sarah is used to to school, even if it takes her half an hour from home.
A. walk B. be walking
C. have walked D. walking
10. When Roger was a kid, he play basketball every afternoon.
A. would B. used
C. got used D. would use to

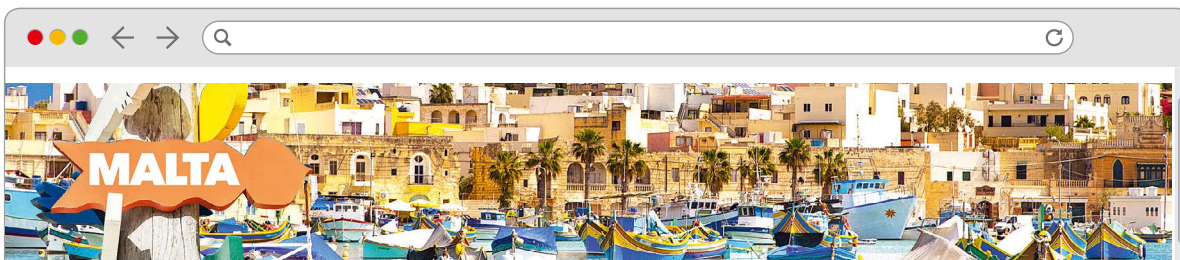
2 Completa le frasi con una parola in ogni spazio.

1. I think Joe have landed in Los Angeles by now.
2. Mr Johnson will seeing us tomorrow at 5 p.m.
3. They been saving for months but they still didn't have enough money for the cruise.
4. Mr Brown is give a speech on climate change.
5. How long will he been working here when he retires?
6. The Queen is to visit the children's hospital.
7. Don't call me next week. I be studying in the school library.
8. By next month school will finished and we'll be on holiday.



Units 2-4

3 Completa la pagina web con una parola in ogni spazio.



Malta (1) an archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea, 80 km south of the Italian island of Sicily. It (2) of more than twenty islands, but only the largest three – Malta, Gozo and Comino – are inhabited. It has two official languages – Maltese and English. Thanks to its enviable climate, rich history and stunning landscapes, Malta has (3) a favourite holiday destination for European tourists (4) half a century now.

Climate Due to its mild Mediterranean climate, Malta (5) an average temperature of around 23°C during the day and 3000 hours of sunshine per year, the highest number in Europe.

History Malta's long, colourful history (6) back to the dawn of civilisation. The Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans and the Byzantines, all (7) their traces on the islands. The Spanish monarchs (8) been ruling over Malta for nearly three hundred years when Charles V bequeathed the archipelago to the Templar Knights in the 16th century. In 1798, Napoleon (9) over Malta on his way to Egypt but French occupation was short-lived. Malta was part of the British Empire for 150 years, (10) 1814 to 1964, when it (11) independent. It (12) the EU in 2004 and Eurozone in 2008.

Attractions From Valletta, the prestigious Baroque capital city, to the medieval town of Mdina, from the Ggantija Megalithic Temples to the sunny beaches and crystal waters, the Maltese archipelago (13) for all pockets and tastes. And (14) forget that there are 1,200 rock climbing routes. Malta has also been ranked in the top 8 countries worldwide as one of the best places to learn English.

Tourism It is one of the most important economic sectors and is (15) steadily. In recent years, Malta has (16) a number of previous records, perhaps the most impressive being that August 2015 registered an all-time record number of 250,000 incoming tourists. It is expected that (17) the end of this year 1.9 million tourists will have (18) the islands.

Malta summer deals at *holidays4you*

Beach escapes If you need to leave the toils of everyday life behind you, Malta is the perfect choice. Here you (19) enjoy days of utter relaxation, idling away the time in the sun ...

Cultural travel Having more monuments per square km than any other country, Malta (20) a unique cultural and historical experience. As you stroll through its towns and villages, you will (21) the feeling of being 'lost in time' ...

Foodie breaks (22) a few days you might be enjoying Maltese cuisine in a jasmine-scented courtyard. As soon as you get (23) to these culinary delights, you (24) want to go back home ...

Study holidays Malta and Gozo (25) been hosting English language students for almost half a century. Today they are centres of excellence for English learning ...

7 Travel and holidays

Key phrases

Travelling

choose a destination	scegliere una meta
go on a trip / an excursion / a weekend break to / a sightseeing / guided tour of	fare una gita / un'escursione / un fine settimana a / un giro turistico di / a
get away for a few days	staccare per qualche giorno
book a trip / holiday / flight / a hotel room / a cruise online	prenotare online una gita / una vacanza / un volo / una stanza d'albergo / una crociera
cancel a booking	cancellare / disdire una prenotazione
buy a one-way, single / return ticket	comprare un biglietto di sola andata / di andata e ritorno
pack / unpack (a suitcase, a bag)	fare / disfare (una valigia, una borsa)
travel by air / plane, train / rail, ship / sea, coach	viaggiare in aereo, in treno, in nave, in pullman
stay in a hotel / hostel / resort / on a campsite	alloggiare / soggiornare in un albergo / ostello / villaggio vacanze / campeggio

Holidays

activity	holiday vacanza	con attività sportive
beach		al mare
camping		campeggio
cultural		culturale
family		per tutta la famiglia
package		tutto compreso
study		-studio
skiing		sugli sci
working		in cui si lavora / si fa volontariato

Flying

show your boarding pass at the check-in desk	mostrare la carta d'imbarco al check-in
go through security checks	passare i controlli di sicurezza
board / get on the plane	salire sull'aereo / imbarcarsi
find your seat	trovare il proprio posto
put your hand luggage in the overhead locker	mettere il bagaglio a mano nella cappelliera
fasten your seat belt before take-off	allacciare la cintura di sicurezza prima del decollo
turn your phone to airplane mode	mettere il telefono in modalità aereo
watch the flight attendant showing emergency procedures	guardare l'assistente di volo che mostra le procedure di emergenza
unfasten your seat belt after landing	slacciare la cintura di sicurezza dopo l'atterraggio
get off the plane	scendere dall'aereo
go to the baggage reclaim area	andare al ritiro bagagli



Get talking about ... holiday plans

When were you thinking? Next month?
Where would you like to go?
*A quando stavi pensando? Il mese prossimo?
Dove vorresti andare?*

I'd love to see Prague and we can fly there quite cheaply.
Mi piacerebbe vedere Praga e possiamo andarci con un volo economico.

Where could we stay? You know I don't like hotel rooms.
Dove vorresti stare? Lo sai che non mi piacciono le camere d'albergo...

How about renting a flat near the city centre?
Cosa ne dici di affittare un appartamento vicino al centro della città?

It's a good idea. And it's cheaper than a hotel.
Buona idea. Ed è meno caro di un albergo.

Prague is full of attractions to see. We'll have to walk a lot.
Praga è piena di attrazioni da vedere. Dovremo camminare molto.

That's fine. I don't mind doing that. Let's ask Ron to come with us.
Bene. Non importa. Chiediamo a Ron di venire con noi.

1 Abbinare gli elementi delle due colonne. Nella seconda ci sono due elementi in più.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. travel | a. your seat |
| 2. go on | b. to airplane mode |
| 3. pack | c. security checks |
| 4. cancel | d. off the plane |
| 5. buy | e. by train |
| 6. go through | f. a weekend break |
| 7. find | g. a small bag |
| | h. a return ticket |
| | i. a booking |

2 Completa con la parola corretta.

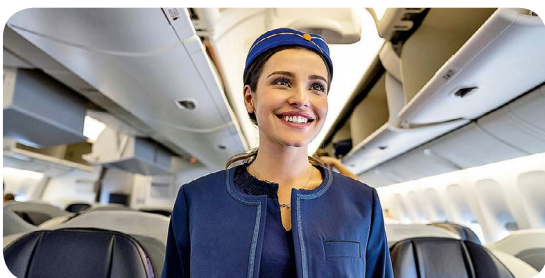
→ When we go camping we always stay in the same **campsite**.

- What are the most popular tourist d..... in Italy?
- You're working too much. You need to get a..... for a few days.
- If you don't like the sun and the sea, a b..... holiday is not for you.
- Could you please put that bag in the o..... locker?
- You should always wear a seat b..... even when you are sitting in the back of a car.

3 Leggi le definizioni e indovina le parole.

→ A type of bus which travels long distances.
coach

- To make a reservation using the Internet.
- A short visit to an attraction with a professional who tells you all about it.
- A place with a lot of hotels, bars and restaurants where people go on holiday.
- The place in an airport where passengers get their luggage after a flight.
- A document that you have to show before you are allowed to get on a plane.
- Someone whose job is to look after passengers on a plane.



4 Completa le frasi con le parole date.

cruise / excursion / ~~journey~~ / family / trip / cultural

→ How long does the **journey** by high-speed train take?

- Yesterday we went on a day to Verona. We left at 6.30 and returned just before midnight.
- 'Is it true that young people hate holidays?' 'I don't think so.'
- Can you believe it? Sophie is going on a of the Mediterranean on a five-star ship!
- There were lots of activities for the children and we were able to relax. It was the perfect holiday.
- Our package holiday in Dublin includes an to Powerscourt.

5 Completa con la forma corretta del futuro. Quale tipo di vacanza hanno scelto Justin e Laura?

'I'm Justin. I (0) **'m leaving** (leave) for Ecuador next Friday. My plane to Quito (1) (take off) early in the morning. I (2) (spend) the first week learning about the local culture and then I (3) (do) volunteer work in a wildlife reserve.'

'My daughter Laura is so excited. She has never been abroad and this holiday is a wonderful opportunity. She (4) (probably stay) with a host family – we haven't decided yet. In the morning she (5) (have) conversation classes and in the afternoon sports activities and excursions. I'm sure she (6) (enjoy) it!'

6 MEDIAZIONE Scrivi il dialogo.

- A: Dice che ha bisogno di una pausa da tutto e suggerisce di staccare per una settimana.
B: È perplesso. Dice che non è libero fino al prossimo mese.
A: Dice che va bene. Non gli importa di aspettare un po'.
B: Domanda dove vorrebbe andare e se ha qualche idea.
A: Suggerisce un luogo che sia rilassante e tranquillo ma vicino a posti (= sights) interessanti.

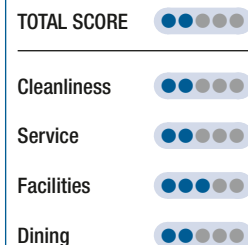
Key phrases

check if <i>verificare se</i>	the hotel has a free room there are any vacant rooms <i>ci sono camere libere</i>	for the weekend. <i>per il fine settimana.</i>
ask / enquire about <i>informarsi</i>	the price of a room <i>sul prezzo di una camera</i>	per night per person. <i>per notte per persona.</i>
book <i>prenotare</i> make a booking for make a reservation for <i>fare una prenotazione per</i>	a single / double / twin room / a room with a view <i>una camera singola / matrimoniale / doppia / con vista</i> two adults and two children <i>due adulti e due bambini</i> myself and my wife <i>me e mia moglie</i>	for three nights. <i>per tre notti.</i>
note down / write down / make a note of <i>annotare</i> save <i>conservare</i>	the booking reference number <i>il numero / codice di prenotazione</i>	on your phone. <i>sul proprio telefono.</i>
pay / pay for <i>pagare</i>	your booking <i>la propria prenotazione</i> a deposit <i>una caparra</i>	at the time of your stay. <i>direttamente in albergo.</i>



Get writing about ... a hotel review

I stayed at this hotel for one week in April and, to be honest, there were so many **frustrating** things. For example, calling the front desk **took at least 5 rings** before someone **picked** the phone **up**. When I checked in, there was a problem with the reservation. They said I had booked **half board** and not **full board**. The room was smelly and **looked as if** the sheets hadn't been changed. And the furniture was really **old-fashioned**. I **contacted** the front desk, and they gave me another room, which didn't have water bottles and glasses. The coffee machine **seemed like** it hadn't been cleaned in a while. One day I ordered a **wake-up call** but it wasn't made. Some of the **hotel staff** were really **helpful** though, which was the only bright spot in my **not-so-bright experience**. A piece of advice: don't **be fooled by** the pictures online.



1 Abbinare le definizioni alle parole. Poi scrivi le tre mancanti.

1. go to the front desk and give your personal details to the receptionist
2. annoying, irritating
3. answer the phone
4. an alarm call by the front desk staff
5. including all the meals
6. return the room key and pay the bill
7. always willing to help people
8. a hall just inside the entrance to a hotel
9. a room with two separate beds
10. old, not modern
11. equipment or place used for a particular activity

a. facility / b. old-fashioned / c. helpful /
 d. pick up / e. full board / f. frustrating /
 g. check-in / h. lobby

2 Completa il dialogo con le parole date. Attenzione: ci sono due parole in più.


booking / could / lobby / ~~make~~ / my stay /
 per / person / reference / twin / vacant /
 will you be leaving / will you be staying /
 with a view

- A: Good Morning. Bellevue Hotel. How may I help you?
 B: Hello. I'd like to (0) *make* a reservation for two people for next weekend.
 A: How many nights (1) ?
 B: Three. Arriving on Friday and leaving on Monday morning. Do you have any (2) rooms?
 A: I think we do. Is that a double or a (3) room?
 B: A double please.
 A: Double ... yes ... we have a beautiful room (4) It overlooks the sea front.
 B: That would be perfect. And how much does it cost (5) night?
 A: Bed and breakfast is £142 per night.
 B: Is that per (6) ?
 A: No, that's for the room. Shall I make the (7) , then?
 B: Yes, please. My name is Roger Seymour.
 A: And (8) I have a credit card number please? Would you like me to email you your booking (9) number?
 B: Yes please. Can I pay at the time of (10) ?


3 Osserva i suggerimenti e crea un dialogo tra un cliente e un addetto alla reception.

Room for three: husband, wife, 3-year-old son.
 From ... to ...
 Full board or half board? Half board.
 Sea / Garden view? No, quiet room.
 Price: 80 euro per night per person, 60% discount for children under 5.
 What facilities? Wi-Fi, play area, swimming pool.
 Air conditioning? Of course.

4 Immagina di aver soggiornato in questo hotel. Scrivi la tua recensione. Decidi se sarà positiva o negativa.



Perfect for an 8-night stay! Breakfast included!
Breakfast info: Vegetarian, Gluten-free, Buffet
 Fantastic coffee!
Rooms with: Air conditioning • Flat-screen TV • Sea / Pool / Garden view • Balcony
Facilities: Swimming pool • Barbecue area • Patio • Fitness centre • Spa and wellness centre
 Free private parking available on-site

5  195 Ascolta la telefonata e completa il modulo di prenotazione.

Victoria Hotel

Booking	From (1)	Nights (2)
End of stay	(3)	
Guest	Surname (4)	
	First name (5)	
	Address (6)	
	Adults (7)	Children (8)
Room	(9) Single / Double / Twin beds / Suite	
Service	(10) Breakfast / Half board / Full board	
Extras	(11)	
Payment	(12) Credit card / Debit card / Cheque / Cash	
Credit card no.	(13)	
Booking reference no.	(14)	

TASK 3 Reading B2 – 457 parole

Read part of a text about a condition called 'synaesthesia'.

Decide whether the statements (1-6) are true (T) or false (F), then write the first four words of the sentence which support your decision in the space provided.

The first one (0) has been done for you.



What do words taste like?

Human beings have five basic senses: touch, hearing, sight, taste and smell. Each of these senses is associated with a sensing organ: the skin, the ears, the eyes, the tongue and the nose. For example, when sound waves reach the human ear, the vibrations caused by these waves are translated by the ear into electrical impulses, which travel to the brain and are perceived as sound.

For most people, the divisions between the five senses are clear. However, for a few individuals, these senses overlap with one another and become mixed up. In some cases, music is accompanied by colourful lights, while in others, individual words are perceived as having a unique flavour. These individuals have a neurological condition known as 'synaesthesia', from a Greek phrase meaning 'to perceive together'.

One of the rarest forms of synaesthesia is lexical-gustatory synaesthesia, in which spoken or written language causes the individual to experience the sensation of taste in the mouth. This sensation can be accompanied by texture, temperature or smell. For instance, a participant in one study would taste a cold, hard piece of bacon whenever he encountered the word 'jail'. He described the sensation as similar to eating real food, except that the bacon lacked substance.

Of course, many of us have associations between words and tastes. But for synaesthetes (people with synaesthesia), these associations are automatic and remarkably consistent. Studies show that when synaesthetes are retested on their word-taste associations, they report the same results years or even decades later. In contrast, non-synaesthetes who participated in these studies varied their associations when retested.

While the cause of synaesthesia remains a mystery, a number of different theories have been put forward. For example, it has been proposed that people with synaesthesia have an excessive number of neural connections between different modules in the brain, which causes these modules to communicate with each other in an unusual way.



Other researchers have suggested that every human child is born with these neural connections. However, in most people, the connections remain unused and are eventually blocked or pruned, a normal process that occurs during childhood. According to this theory, those whose connections were not blocked or pruned are the people who experience synaesthesia.

In the past, the existence of synaesthesia was often called into question by scientists, because it did not fit in with accepted views of the brain. In addition, people with synaesthesia have been reluctant to share their experiences, for fear of being thought crazy or strange. However, more recent research involving both controlled studies and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) has shown that synaesthesia is a very real neurological condition. Moreover, it seems that synaesthesia research has the potential to reveal fascinating insights into the nature of sensory perception.



- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0. Sound waves consist of electrical impulses.
<i>For example when sound</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1. All people with synaesthesia see colours when listening to music.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Synaesthesia causes exactly the same sensation as real food.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Synaesthetes always associate a word with the same taste.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The cause of synaesthesia is not well understood.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Scientists think that synaesthetes have fewer neural connections than other people.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Not everyone with synaesthesia has felt comfortable discussing it.
..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Richiedi il saggio digitale