

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 2

**a.a. 2014/2015**

M. Antonietta Marongiu







# The flag of Sardinia



- This is the Sardinian flag.
- It is white, black and red.
- Sardinia is in Italy.

# The flag of Italy



- This is the Italian flag.
- It is green, white and red.
- Italy is in Europe.

# The flag of the Republic of Ireland



This is the Irish flag.  
It is green, white and orange.  
Ireland is in Europe.

# The flag of Bolivia



This is the Bolivian flag.  
It is red, yellow and green.  
Bolivia is in South America.

# The flag of Tanzania



This is the Tanzanian flag.  
It is green, yellow, black and blue.  
Tanzania is in Africa.

# The Vietnamese flag



This is the Vietnamese flag.  
It is red and yellow.  
Vietnam is in Asia.

# Colours

red

yellow

green

blue

grey

orange

brown

pink

purple

black white

# Grammar 1.1

This is the **Irish** flag.      Yes!

~~This is the **irish** flag.~~      No!

~~This is the **flag Irish**.~~      No!

**It** is green, white and orange.      Yes!

~~Is green, white and orange.~~      No!

**Nella lingua inglese i nomi e gli aggettivi di nazionalità iniziano con la maiuscola.**

**L'aggettivo precede il sostantivo.**

**I pronomi personali soggetto non vengono omessi MAI.**

# Countries and nationalities

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Italy	Italian
France	French
Germany	German
Britain	British
The United States	American
China	Chinese
Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish
Holland	Dutch

## 1. Complete

1. I am from Russia	I am _____
2. I am from _____	I am Albanian
3. I am from Morocco	I am _____
4. I am from _____	I am Polish
5. I am from Ireland	I am _____
6. I am from _____	I am Colombian
7. I am from China	I am _____
8. I am from _____	I am Portuguese
9. I am from Scotland	I am _____
10. I am from _____	I am Dutch

1. I am from Russia	I am Russian
2. I am from Albania	I am Albanian
3. I am from Morocco	I am Moroccan
4. I am from Poland	I am Polish
5. I am from Ireland	I am Irish
6. I am from Colombia	I am Colombian
7. I am from China	I am Chinese
8. I am from Portugal	I am Portuguese
9. I am from Scotland	I am Scottish
10. I am from The Netherlands	I am Dutch

# NATIONALITIES VERSUS COUNTRIES

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

I AM FROM ENGLAND

WHAT IS YOUR NATIONALITY?

I AM ENGLISH

# Country/City of origin vs Nationality

Luigi is Italian. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Bologna.

Sheila is from Canberra, Australia. She is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

I am \_\_\_\_\_ Oporto. I am Portuguese.

Tom and Dick are from Chicago. They are  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Karl and I are Austrian. We \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_Vienna.

This beer is \_\_\_\_\_ . It is  
Guinness.

## Country/City of origin vs Nationality

Luigi is Italian. He is **from** Bologna.

Sheila is from Canberra. She is **Australian**.

I am **from** Oporto. I am Portuguese.

Tom and Dick are from Chicago. They are **American**.

Karl and I are Austrian. We **are from** Vienna.

This beer is **from Ireland**. It is Guinness.

# TO BE (essere)

1. I AM
2. YOU ARE
3. HE/SHE/IT IS

1. WE ARE
2. YOU ARE
3. THEY ARE



# SUBJECT PRONOUNS

1 singular

I

2 singular

YOU

3 singular (masculine)

HE

3 singular (feminine)

SHE

3 singular (neutral)

IT

1 plural

WE

2 plural

YOU

3 plural

THEY

# Grammar 2:

## YOU informale vs formale

**Pronome  
personale**

*you* =

**Pronomi  
allocutivi**

**tu, lei** (forma di cortesia) e  
**voi**

**Aggettivo  
possessivo**

***Your* + noun**

la tua chiave = *your key*

le vostre chiavi = *your keys*

i suoi documenti, sig.ra Verdi = *your documents*, Mrs Greene

i tuoi documenti, Barbara = *your documents*, Barbara

il vostro contratto = *your contract*

il tuo contratto = *your contract*

il suo contratto, sig. Bianchi = *your contract*, Mr White.

ENGLISH IS EASY!

# The structure of the English Language

## TO BE

- **SVO** – affirmative
  - I am happy – I'm happy
- **SVnO** – negative –
  - I am not happy – I'm not happy
- **VSO** – interrogative
  - Are you happy?
- **VnSO** – interrogative negative
  - Aren't you happy?

**TO BE** = ESSERE (infinito)

Dizionario: Be (to)

**TO BE** = ESSERE (infinito)

Dizionario: be (to)

## Present Simple Tense

**Affirmative Form**

Subject + **am**  
**is**  
**are**

**Interrogative Form**

**am**  
**is** + Subject **?**  
**are**

**Negative Form**

**Am**  
Subject + **is** + not  
**are**

---

# Questions and answers

Where are **you** **from**?

**I** am **from** Rotterdam.

Where are **you** **from**?

**We** are **from** Kiev.

[**you** = i pronomi allocutivi tu, lei (forma di cortesia) e voi]

What flag is **this**?

**It** is the Turkish flag.

What nationality is **Mario**?

**He** is Italian.

What nationality is **Maria**?

**She** is Spanish.

Where are **Ali and Abdul** from?

**They** are from Saudi Arabia.

## Grammar 4: negative forms of *to be*

I am not = I'm not

you are not = you aren't

he is not = he isn't

she is not = she isn't

it is not = it isn't

we are not = we aren't

you are not = you aren't

they are not = they aren't

# Grammar 3: **contracted forms**

**I am** from Chile = **I'm** from Chile

**She is** Nigerian = **She's** Nigerian

**He is** Japanese = **He's** Japanese

**What is** your name? = **What's** your name?

This **girl is** Indian = This **girl's** Indian

My **name is** Robert = My **name's** Robert

Si usano le contrazioni nell'inglese parlato e nei testi scritti informali ma non nei testi accademici o formali.

## NON SI CONTRAE:

- dopo un sostantivo plurale

The book's here

Il libro è qui

The books are here

The cake's here

La torta è buona

The cakes are nice

- se il soggetto che precede il verbo *to be* termina con **-ch**  
**-sh -x -z -s**

This watch is cheap Questo orologio costa poco

These watches are cheap

- **Forma Contratta:** si usa nel parlato o nella scrittura informale

**We're** on holiday in Sicily

(Noi) siamo in vacanza in Sicilia

- La **forma non contratta nel parlato** si usa per dare enfasi

- **I am** tired!                      (Io) sono stanco!

- 1 Jezebel parla di sé. Mentre leggi e ascolti, sottolinea le forme del presente di *be*.

Hi! My name is Jezebel Vine. I am from north London. I am twenty years old and I am a singer. My CD is Number One in the charts. My brother is an actor. His name is Callum Vine and he is the star of a TV soap opera. Our parents are poor but we are rich.

- 2 Ora riscrivi le informazioni lette usando le forme contratte, dove possibile.

3 Hi! My name's Jezebel Vine. I'm from north London. I'm twenty years old and I'm a singer. My CD's Number One in the Charts. My brother's an actor. His name's Callum Vine and he's the star of a TV soap opera. Our parents are poor but we're rich.

4 Completa questi titoli di canzoni e questi modi di dire.

1. Roses ..... red, violets ..... blue, sugar ..... sweet, and you ..... too!
2. Diamonds ..... a girl's best friend.
3. The best things in life ..... free.
4. You ..... the sunshine of my life.
5. No man ..... an island.
6. Love  
..... everything.
7. I ..... nothing without you!

# 5

1. Roses **are** red, violets **are** blue, sugar **is** sweet, and you **are** too!
2. Diamonds **are** girl's best friends.
3. The best things in life **are** free.
4. You **are** the sunshine of my life.
5. No man **is** an island.
6. Love **is** everything.
7. I **am** nothing without you!

What is your name?



This man is Danish. His name is Nils.

What is your name?



This woman is Russian. Her name's Olga.

What is your name?



This girl's Indian. Her name is Rashmi.

What is your name?



This boy is Brazilian. His name's Joaquim.

# Grammar 1

This **man** is Danish. **His** name is Nils.

This **woman** is Russian. **Her** name's Olga.

This **girl**'s Indian. **Her** name is Rashmi.

This **boy** is Brazilian. **His** name's Joaquim.

**his** = il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue di lui

**her** = il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue di lei

# Introductions



“Hello. **My** name’s Mike. What’s **your** name?”

“Hi, Mike. **My** name’s Ben, Ben Taylor. What’s **your** surname?”

“It’s Clarke.”

# Grammar 2: YOU informal vs formal

## Personal Pronoun

*you* = tu,  
= lei (forma di cortesia)  
= voi

This is *your* book, John.

This is *your* bag, Sir.

This is *your* lemonade, girls!

# Questions and answers 2

“Hello. Are you Spanish?”

“No, we aren’t. We’re Mexican.”

“Is your first name English?”

“No, it isn’t. Padraig is an Irish name.”

“Are Helmut and Ludwig German?”

“No, they aren’t. They are from Austria.”

## Grammar 3: **contracted forms**

I am from Chile = **I'm** from Chile

She is Nigerian = **She's** Nigerian

He is Japanese = **He's** Japanese

What is your name? = **What's** your name?

This girl is Indian = This **girl's** Indian

My name is Robert = My **name's** Robert

Si usano le contrazioni **nell'inglese parlato e nei testi scritti informali** ma non nei testi accademici o formali.

## Grammar 4: negative forms of *to be*

I am not	=	<i>I'm not</i>
you are not	=	<i>you aren't</i>
he is not	=	<i>he isn't</i>
she is not	=	<i>she isn't</i>
it is not	=	<i>it isn't</i>
we are not	=	<i>we aren't</i>
you are not	=	<i>you aren't</i>
they are not	=	<i>they aren't</i>

# Questions and Answers

“Excuse me. Is **your** name Smith?”

“No, it isn't. It's Cuccureddu.”

“And what's **your** first name, Mr Cuccureddu?”

“Efisio.”

“Are you from Scotland, Silvia?”

“No, I'm not. **My** surname's Mac Tavish but I'm English.”

“Good morning, Ms Clinton.”

“Good morning. But please call me Hillary.”

“Thank you, Hillary. And **my** first name's Mario.”

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4. You ..... the sunshine of my life. 5. No man ..... an island. 6. Love

..... everything. 7. I ..... nothing without you!

# 5

1. Roses **are** red, violets **are** blue, sugar **is** sweet, and you **are** too!
2. Diamonds **are** girl's best friends.
3. The best things in life **are** free.
4. You **are** the sunshine of my life.
5. No man **is** an island.
6. Love **is** everything.
7. I **am** nothing without you!

# Grammar 5

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

MY

YOUR

HIS

HER + NOUN

ITS

OUR

YOUR

THEIR

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPsz6QVZeVE>

# Possessive adjectives

*Your* = tua/o, tue/tuoi

- your key, my dear! = la tua chiave, ...
- your keys, my dear! = le tue chiavi, ...
- your keys, Mr and Mrs Brown =  
= le vostre chiavi, Sig. e Sig.ra B.
- Your documents, Mrs Green =  
= i suoi documenti, sig.ra Verdi
- your documents, Barbara =  
= i tuoi documenti, Barbara

ENGLISH IS EASY!

## Ex. 1 pg. 25 Grammar

Completa con un **aggettivo possessivo**

1. Mr Ford and \_\_\_\_\_ family
2. You and \_\_\_\_\_ friends
3. The students and \_\_\_\_\_ books
4. Me and \_\_\_\_\_ brother
5. Pamela and \_\_\_\_\_ husband
6. The book and \_\_\_\_\_ pages
7. We and \_\_\_\_\_ bikes

## Ex. 1 pg. 25 Grammar

Completa con un aggettivo possessivo

1. Mr Ford and **his** family
2. You and **your** friends
3. The students and **their** books
4. Me and **my** brother
5. Pamela and **her** husband
6. The book and **its** pages
1. We and **our** bikes

# Greetings

MR., MRS., MISS, MS.

## QUANDO INCONTRI QUALCUNO

Hello  
Hi (informal)  
Good morning  
Good afternoon  
Good evening

## QUANDO LASCI UNA PERSONA

Goodbye  
Bye/Bye-bye (informal)  
Good morning  
Good afternoon  
Good evening  
Good night

It was nice meeting you.  
I forgot your name as  
soon as you said it.



# Come rivolgersi alle persone 1

Con interlocutore: **Mr** + surname

Con interlocutrice: **Ms** + surname



Con interlocutrice sposata o vedova: **Mrs** + surname\*

Con interlocutrice nubile o giovane: **Miss** + surname\*

- Molte persone considerano la distinzione tra **Mrs e Miss** un fenomeno linguistico discriminatorio e ormai superato. L'opzione politicamente corretta è **Ms + cognome**, che non precisa lo stato civile della donna.



## Mrs, Miss o Ms e Mr:

- si scrivono sempre con l'iniziale maiuscola,
- non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo,
- sono sempre seguiti dal cognome mai dal nome.
- Solo MISS può essere usato da solo

# Come rivolgersi alle persone ?

~~Good evening, Mrs.~~

No!

Good evening, Mrs Harrison.

Yes.

Excuse me, Miss.

Yes.

✓Mrs  
Miss  
Mr  
Ms

Negli USA si usa: ***Sir/Madam***

## **Altri titoli:**

*Doctor (Dr)*

si riferisce ad un medico o ad uno studioso che ha conseguito il dottorato di ricerca (Ph.D.).

Le lauree di 1° e 2° livello non danno il diritto all'uso del titolo *Dr.*

Avvocati, ingegneri, ragionieri, geometri, insegnanti: *Mr* or *Ms*.

*Prof.: Senior Tenured Professor* Soltanto i docenti universitari del più alto livello prendono il titolo

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## WHY DO WE USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE?

to express:

1. **Habitual actions:** I **get up** at 7.30 (**HABIT**)
2. **A fact which is always true:** Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
3. **A fact which is true for a long time:**  
I **live** in Cagliari, Tom **works** in a bank (**STATE**)

# structure

- SVO – I love pizza!
- SAnVO – I don't like pizza!
- ASVO? – Do you like veggies?

She drives to work – She **doesn't drive** to work.

He goes to the gym – He **doesn't go** to the gym.

I have a brother – I **don't have/ I haven't got** a brother

– ~~I HAVEN'T A BROTHER!!!~~ NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

We make the negative with an auxiliary verb and a verb.

– I **haven't got any scissors** (possession) YES!!!!!!

# The Present Simple

**Positive** and **negative** forms:

I / You / We / They **live** near here.

I / You / We / They **don't live** near here.

He/ She / It **lives** near here.

He/ She / It **doesn't live** near here.

# The Present Simple

## Questions/ Interrogative Form:

*Where **do** I/ you/ we /they **live**?*

*Where **does** she/ he /it **live**?*

## Short answers:

**Do** you **like** John? Yes, I **do**.

**Does** she **speak** French? No, she **doesn't**.

# The Present Simple

**Contractions:** the verb **do** is normally **contracted** in the negative and negative interrogative sentences

E.g. I **don't** **work**  
he **doesn't** **work**  
**don't** I **work**?  
**doesn't** he **work**?

# The Present Simple: EXCEPTIONS

## (Spelling)

1. Verbs ending in **ss, ch, sh, x** and **o** add **es**, instead of **s** alone, to form the third person singular:

*I kiss, He kisses      I watch, he watches*

*I go, She goes      I finish, he finishes*

2. When **y** follows a consonant we change the **y** into **i** and add **es**: *I copy, he copies*

**But** verbs ending in **y** following a vowel obey the general rule: *I say, he says*

## Quando si parla di ABITUDINI:

SUBJ.	FREQ. ADVERB	VERB
I YOU SHE / HE / IT WE THEY	Always Often usually Sometimes Seldom never	get up have lunch take a shower do my homework go to work go out with friends go jogging have dinner go to bed

Gli avverbi di frequenza (usually / always / never / sometimes) vanno tra il soggetto e il verbo.

- Solo con il verbo *to be* l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS** tired in the evenings

a Change the sentences.

We like animals.

He *likes animals.* \_\_\_\_\_

1 I listen to the radio.

She \_\_\_\_\_.

2 He lives in a flat.

We \_\_\_\_\_.

3 They have two children.

He \_\_\_\_\_.

4 She doesn't drink coffee.

They \_\_\_\_\_.

5 I don't smoke.

My father \_\_\_\_\_.

6 The shop closes at 5.00.

The shops \_\_\_\_\_.

7 I go to the pub.

He \_\_\_\_\_.

8 I do housework.

She \_\_\_\_\_.

Solo con il verbo **to be** l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS** tired in the evenings

a Change the sentences.

We like animals.

He likes animals.

1 I listen to the radio.

She listens to the radio.

2 He lives in a flat.

We live in a flat.

3 They have two children.

He has two children.

4 She doesn't drink coffee.

They don't drink coffee.

5 I don't smoke.

My father doesn't smoke.

6 The shop closes at 5.00.

The shops close at 5.00.

7 I go to the pub.

He goes to the pub.

8 I do housework.

She does her homework.

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

Do you have a car?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ you like Chinese food?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ your father cook?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ your mother work?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ you speak French?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano?

6 \_\_\_\_\_ people in your country like animals?

7 \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher smoke?

8 \_\_\_\_\_ you study another language?

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

Do you have a car?

1 Do you like Chinese food?

2 Does your father cook?

3 Does your mother work?

4 Do you speak French?

5 Do you play the piano?

6 Do people in your country like animals?

7 Does your teacher smoke?

8 Do you study another language?

b Order the words to make questions.

a you car have do ?     *Do you have a car?*

1 drink you coffee do ?

2 your does brother work ?

3 work you where do ?

4 music she like what does ?

5 newspaper you what read do ?

6 the go you cinema do to ?

7 does father watch your on TV sport ?

8 mother glasses wear your does ?

1. Do you drink coffee?
2. Does your brother work?
3. Where do you work?
4. What music does she like?
5. What newspaper do you read?
6. Do you go to the cinema?
7. Does your father watch sport on TV?
8. Does your mother wear glasses?

<b>Days of the week</b>	<b>Months</b>	<b>Seasons</b>
Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	January February March April May June July August September October November December	Winter  Spring  Summer  Autumn (Fall)

# The numbers (1) (see pg. 140)

## The teen numbers

Thirtēen  
Fourtēen  
Fiftēen  
Sixtēen  
Seventēen  
Eightēen  
Ninetēen

## By ten

Twēnty  
Thīrty  
Fōrty  
Fīfty  
Sīxty  
Sēventy  
Ēighty  
Nīnety

## hundred

100 one hundred  
two hundred  
one thousand  
1,000  
two thousand  
seven thousand

# The Numbers 2

57

1,383

426

119

2013

1999

# The Numbers 2

57

Fifty seven

1,383

one thousand three hundred eighty three

426

four hundred twenty six

119

one hundred nineteen

2013

Two thousand thirteen

1999

nineteen ninety nine  
one thousand ninety nine

# PRONOMI / AVVERBI INTERROGATIVI

## Wh- questions:

WHO?

Chi?

WHAT?

(Che) cosa?

WHERE?

Dove?

WHEN?

Quando?

WHICH?

Quale (dei due)?

HOW?

Come?

WHY?

Perche'?

**Who** are you?

-I am the new teacher

Chi sei?

**What** is it?

-It is an apple

Che cos'è?

**Where** are you now?

-I'm in London now

Dove sei ora?

**When** are you here?

-I'm here every Monday

Quando sei qua?

**How old** are you? Quanti anni hai?

-I am (Cardinal Number) (years old)

-The red one

**Which** is your car? Quale (delle due) è la tua auto?

-The red one

**How** are you? Come stai?

-I'm very sick!

**Why** are you here? Perché sei qui?

-**Because** I study here!

# Practising questions and answers

- What/name? Name
- How old/? Age
- Work/study? Occupation
- Where/live? Town
- /have a car? Yes – No
- What languages/speak? Languages
- What music/like? Music
- What food/like? Food
- What sports/play? Play

# Practising questions and answers

- What is your name? Nome
- How old are you? Age
- What do you do? Occupation
- Where do you live? Town
- Where is your car? parking
- What languages do you speak? Languages
- What music do you like? Music
- What food do you like? Food
- What sports do you play? Play

Nelle domande che iniziano  
con pronome o avverbio interrogativo  
le preposizioni vanno alla fine.

Where are you from?

Da dove vieni?

Di dove sei?

I am from London

### Formula domande con **Wh-** words

1. 's the time?
2. is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. far is the beach? About one mile away
4. are your best friends?
5. 's your favorite dish?

## Formula domande con Wh- words

1. 's the time?
2. is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. far is the beach? About one mile away
4. are your best friends?
5. 's your favorite dish?

1. **What**'s the time?
2. **Which** is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. **How far** is the beach? About one mile away
4. **Who** are your best friends?
5. **What** is your favorite dish?

Leggi le risposte e formula le domande

1. I'm 42
2. My address is 34 Victoria Road
3. I'm very well, thanks. What about you?
4. No, I'm not a teacher, I'm a journalist
5. There's spaghetti Bolognese
6. It is a quarter to eleven

**HOW?** = Come?

How + Adjective / adverb? = Quanto?

How old are you?      Quanto sei vecchio?/Quanti anni hai?

How far is it?              Quanto è lontano? /dista?

How long is it?              Quanto è lontano? /dura?

How big is it?                Quanto è grande?

## Leggi le risposte e formula le domande

1. How old are you? I'm 42
2. What is your address? My address is 34 Victoria Road
3. How are you? I'm very well, thanks. What about you?
4. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not a teacher, I'm a  
journalist
5. What is there? There's spaghetti Bolognese
6. What time is it? It is a quarter to eleven

**2 Riordina queste parole per formulare delle domande.**

1 today / is / day / it / what / ?

*What day is it today?*  
.....

2 are / my / glasses / where / ?

.....

3 old / dog / how / is / your / ?

.....

4 who's / door / the / that / at / woman / ?

.....

5 's your / what / name / first / ?

.....

6 from / where / your parents / are / ?

.....

7 your / is / best / who / friend / ?

.....

8 's your / what / boss / like / ?

.....

**2 Riordina queste parole per formulare delle domande.**

1 today / is / day / it / what / ?

*What day is it today?*.....

2 are / my / glasses / where / ?

.....

3 old / dog / how / is / your / ?

.....

4 who's / door / the / that / at / woman / ?

.....

5 's your / what / name / first / ?

.....

6 from / where / your parents / are / ?

.....

7 your / is / best / who / friend / ?

.....

8 's your / what / boss / like / ?

.....

1. What day is today?

2. Where are my  
glasses?

3. How old is your dog?

4. Who's that woman at  
the door?

5. What's your first name?

6. Where are your parents  
from?

7. Who is your best friend?

8. What's your boss like?

# Homework

- Write an informal email/letter where you introduce yourself and send it to: [marongiuma@unica.it](mailto:marongiuma@unica.it) for correction (see example in the book, p. 25)