Inglese

PRESENT SIMPLE

Usiamo il Present Simple in frasi che riguardano eventi che riguardano un programma definito, un orario.

Forma: *Simple present*

ES: *The train leaves the station at 9 pm tonight.*

Forma negativa: *do+not (We don't do our homeworks)*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Usiamo il Present Continuous in frasi che riguardano un piano definito o un'organizzazione.

Forma: *Present continuous*

ES: *They can't play tennis with you Tomorrow. They are working.*

1) Use

Simple Present	Present Progressive/Continuous
repeated actions	actions happening at the moment of speaking or around the moment of speaking
fixed arrangements, scheduled events (e.g. timetable)	fixed plan in the near future
sequence of actions in the present (first - then, after that)	temporary actions
instructions	trends
things in general	repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with always, constantly, forever)
after special verbs	

2) Signal words

Simple Present	Present Progressive/Continuous
always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, every day, every week, every year, on Mondays	now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!

SIMPLE PAST

Si usa il Simple Past per parlare di eventi passati.

ES: *Jessica went to the cinema.*

Forma: <u>REGULAR VERBS</u>: *Forma base+ed (es: order<u>ed</u>)*

   <u>IRREGULAR VERBS:</u>*Forma del past simple* (vedi tabella sotto)

Forma negativa: did+not. (*We didn't go to the cinema*)

PRESENT PERFECT

Usiamo il Present Perfect quando parliamo di un'azione che è iniziata nel passato e continua nel presente.

ES: *I have lived in Genoa since 1996.*

Lo usiamo anche per un'azione avvenuta durante un periodo di tempo che non è ancora finito.

ES: *She has played tennis twice this week.*

Infine lo usiamo per azioni in un periodo non specifico tra il passato ed ora.

ES: *We have visited London several times.*

Forma: *has/have+past participle*

N.B: **For** *è usato per dire per quanto tempo è andato avanti qualcosa.*

Since *è usato per dire quando qualcosa è cominciato.*

PAST PERFECT

Si usa il Past Perfect quando, parlando al passato, vogliamo parlare di un evento precedente.

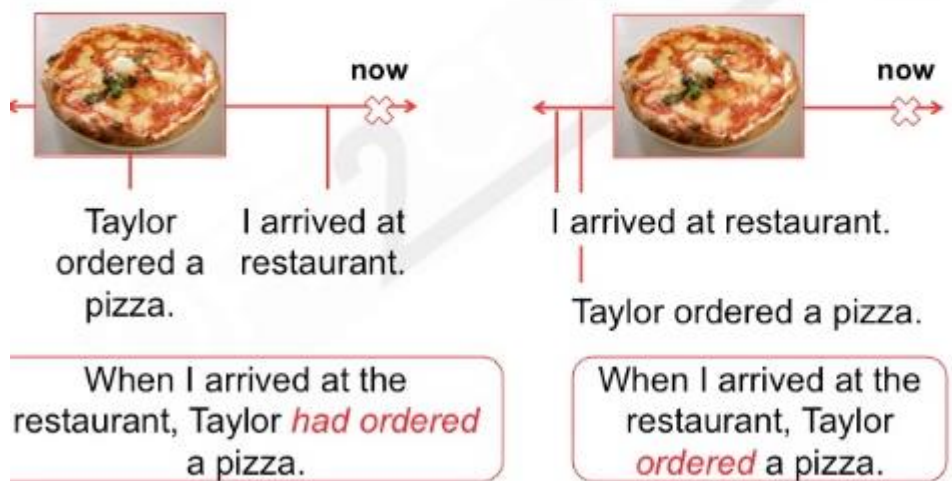ES: *Before his sixth birthday, Marco had never been to the zoo.*

Forma: <u>REGULAR VERBS:</u> *Had+forma base+ed*

<u>IRREGULAR VERBS:</u> *Had+forma del past simple*

Esempio di Past Perfect e Past Simple

Examples

- Jane got up at seven. She opened her birthday presents and then the whole family went to the zoo
- Before her sixth birthday, Jane had never been to the zoo.

| Taylor ordered a pizza. | I arrived at restaurant. | **now** |

When I arrived at the restaurant, Taylor *had ordered* a pizza.

I arrived at restaurant.

Taylor ordered a pizza.

now

When I arrived at the restaurant, Taylor *ordered* a pizza.

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
bear	bore	borne / born
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fly	flew	flown
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten / got
go	went	gone
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost

TO BE GOING TO

Usiamo il To be going to quando chi parla sta facendo una predizione basata su prove o quando chi parla ha un'intenzione o un programma.

Forma: *to be going to+ forma base*

ES: *There's a cloud in the sky. It's going to rain. We are going to paint our bedroom Tomorrow.*

WILL

Forma affermativa: *Will+ infinito. (ES: I will go to the beach.)*

Forma negativa: *Will not (won't) + infinito (ES: We won't go to the park.)*

Usiamo Will per:

-fare un'offerta

-fare una promessa

-fare una predizione per il futuro.

ES: *I will translate the email, so Mr. Marx can read it.*

   I won't do your homework for you.

SHALL

Usiamo Shall per fare offerte, domande o consigli.

E' usato per domande, come segue:

ES: *Shall we stay or go out?*

   Shall we dance?

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If we go to Spain this summer, we will visit Granada.

Forma: *If+present+future*

ES: If the bus is delayed, she will be late.

PASSIVE VOICE

Si usa quando vogliamo trasformare una frase da attiva a passiva.

Vedi tabella seguente:

The **passive voice** in English is formed with the verb *to be* and the **past participle**, which is different for regular verbs (*translated, mended*) and irregular verbs (*taken, thrown*).

The passive voice is used when:

1) the focus is on the action.

2) when we are interested in the object of the active sentence more than the subject

3) when the actor is not important

The following sentences, for example, would be used if it is not important who repaired the car

Present simple: The car **is repaired**.
Present continuous: The car **is being repaired**.
Past simple: The car **was repaired**.
Past continuous: The car **was being repaired**.
Present perfect: The car **has** just **been repaired**.
Past perfect: The car **had been repaired**.
Future simple: The car **will be repaired**.
Present conditional : The car **would be repaired**.
Perfect conditional: The car **would have been repaired**.

If the actor is included in a passive sentence, it appears at the end of the phrase following *by*:

The car was repaired **by the mechanic.** = The mechanic repaired the car.

The lawn is mowed **by my husband**. = My husband mows the lawn.

Passive

| The lawn | is mowed | by my husband. |

Active

| My husband | mows | the lawn. |

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COMPARATIVI

Usati per comparare un qualcosa con un qualcos'altro.

N.B: si aggiunge sempre –er, eccetto per i comparativi irregolari (vedi tabella seguente):

1.3 COMPARISONS

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Single syllable: cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
Two syllables ending in –y: pretty	prettier	the prettiest
Two syllables ending in –ful or –ly: careful	more/less careful	the most/least careful
Three or more syllables: powerful	more/less powerful	the most/least powerful

Irregular comparisons

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many	more	the most
much	more	the most

-TVs are more expensive in the shop than on the website.

- Plastic shoes are cheaper than leather ones.

- Leather shoes are not as cheap as plastic ones.

- The food here is as expensive as the food in restaurants in London.

- Plastic shoes are cheaper than leather ones.

CAN/COULD

Si usano Can e Could :

- Per dire che si è capaci a fare qualcosa (*Marta can sing.*)
- Per comunicare che è possibile o impossibile di fare qualcosa (*I have a car, I can take you at home.*)
- Per comunicare che è possibile fare qualcosa (*You can park your car here.*)
- Per fare un'offerta (*Can I help you?*)

Si usa Could:

- Come past simple di Can (*When I was 18, I could run for six hours*)
- Per fare un'offerta più formale (*Could you lend me your book?*)

- Per fare delle ipotesi *(She could me at home now)*

Forma:

*CAN: presente

*COULD: passato (e condizionale)

*TO BE ABLE TO: futuro, presente e present perfect *(He is able to sing.)*

MAY

Usato per:

- Comunicare delle probabilità *(She may sign the contract today)*
- Chiedere il permesso per fare qualcosa *(May I open the window?)*

Forma:

*MAY: presente

*MIGHT: passato e condizionale.

MUST

Si usa MUST quando chi parla pensa che sia necessario o importante fare un'azione:

ES: You must go. (=E' importante che tu vada)

Forma affermativa: You must go.

Forma negativa: You mustn't go.

Forma interrogativa: Must you go? Yes, I must.

HAVE TO

Usiamo HAVE TO per parlare di un'azione che è necessaria per esempio per la legge o per delle regole.

Doctors sometimes have to work on Sunday. (It is in the rules of their work.)

Forma negativa: Teachers don't have to work on Sundays.

Forma interrogativa: Do you have to work today? No,I don't.

N.B: Must e Have to a volte hanno significati simili.

Mentre must not significa che qualcosa è proibito, to not have to significa che qualcosa non è richiesto ma è possibile se richiesto.

You must not go. = E' proibito che tu vada

You must not smoke here. = E' proibito fumare qui.

You don't have to go.= Puoi andare se vuoi, ma non è necessario.

They didn't have to attend the presentation. = Era facoltativo per loro partecipare, ma non era necessario.

PRONOMI DI TEMPO:

100%	always	I **always** take a shower after running
90%	usually	I **usually** run at dawn
80%	normally / generally	I **generally** prefer leaving early in the morning
70%	often / frequently	I **often** run with my friend Sarah
50%	sometimes	I **sometimes** meet Jason
30%	occasionally	I **occasionally** drink orange juice after playing football
10%	seldom / rarely	I **seldom** play chess, I prefer backgammon
5%	hardly ever	I **hardly ever** eat before running
0%	never	I **never** run in the afternoon

PRONOMI RELATIVI:

Un pronome relativo introduce una clausola relativa. E' chiamato relativo perché si riferisce alla parola che esso modifica.

1. Whose – belonging to (*The man, WHOSE daughter we have just met, is Matthew*)
2. Which – things and animals (*The house, WHICH/THAT we have just seen, is mine*).
3. Who/Whom – people (*The girl, WHOM/THAT we have just seen, is my sister*).
4. That – informal (vedi esempio 2 e 3).

GET OR HAVE?

Use

Get or *have* followed by an object + past participle is used when we want to say that somebody arranges for something to be done by someone else. In informal English, you can replace *have* by *get*.

I'm going to have my hair cut.

I got the bill sent directly to the company.

She had /got her nose pierced last week.

Form

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
subject + have/get + object + past participle + (extra information)	subj + don't/doesn't + have/get + object + (extra information)	do/does + subj + have/get + obj + (extra information)

The person who acutally does the action is often introduced by the preposition *by*.

Examples

I had my sister do my exercises.
I got her to let me copy her homework.
I got my computer fixed <u>by the technician</u> / I had my computer fixed <u>by the technician</u>.

SOME and ANY

SOME è usato per domande quando si offre/si chiede qualcosa.

ES: *Can I have some tea, please?*

   Would you like some help with your homework?

ANY è usato per le frasi in cui intendiamo che non importa molto.

ES: *You can come and ask for my help any time.*

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Usiamo il Second Conditional per parlare di situazioni "impossibili". E' anche usato per situazioni ipotetiche.

Forma: *If+simple past+would, infinitive*

       Would+infinitive+if+simple past

ES:

-If we were in London today, we would be able to go to the concert in Hyde Park.

-If I had millions of dollar, I'd give a lot to charity.

-If I were you, I'd look for a new placet o live.

-If I went to China, I'd visit the Great Wall.

USED TO

Ci sono 2 usi di Used to:

   a) Per qualcosa che è accaduto regolarmente nel passato ma non succede più.
   b) Per dire che qualcuno è abituato a qualcosa.

I due usi hanno differenti forme:

   a) *used to+verb*

   I used to go. = I went regularly in the past (but I didn't go anymore)

   b) *to be+used to+verb-ing*

   I am used to going. = I am accustomed to going (because I go all the time)

   ES: *In Piazza de Ferrari, there used to be no fountain, but now there is.*

REPORTED (INDIRECT) SPEECH

   Usiamo il "reported speech" quando vogliamo riportare ciò che qualcuno ha detto.

Guardare la tabella seguente "Backshift of tenses".

Backshift of Tenses	
from	to
Simple Present	Simple Past
Simple Past	
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	
will	would
Progressive forms	
am/are/is	was/were
was/were	
has been	had been
had been	

Backshift of tenses	
from	to
Peter: "I work in the garden."	Peter said (that) he worked in the garden.
Peter: "I worked in the garden."	
Peter: "I have worked in the garden."	Peter said (that) he had worked in the garden.
Peter: "I had worked in the garden."	
Peter: "I will work in the garden."	Peter said (that) he would work in the garden.
Peter: "I can work in the garden."	Peter said (that) he could work in the garden.
Peter: "I may work in the garden."	Peter said (that) he might work in the garden.
Peter: "I would work in the garden." (could, might, should, ought to)	Peter said (that) he would work in the garden. (could, might, should, ought to)
Progressive forms	
Peter: "I'm working in the garden."	Peter said (that) he was working in the garden.
Peter: "I was working in the garden."	
Peter: "I have been working in the garden."	Peter said (that) he had been working in the garden.
Peter: "I had been working in the garden."	

Direct speech: "I speak Italian".

Reported speech (no backshift): "He says that he speaks Italian."

" " (backshift): "He said that he spoke Italian."

N.B: le espressioni di tempo e altre parole necessitano di essere cambiati.

Direct speech: "I like **this** restaurant".

Reported speech: "He said that he liked **that** restaurant".

Direct speech: "We went to Rome **last week**".

Reported speech: "They said that had been to Rome **the week before**".

PREPOSIZIONI

Read about prepositions and complete the exercises that follow.

Use

When the prepositions **in**, **at**, **with**, **of**, **for**, **about** and so on are used before a verb, the verb must use **-ing**.

Form

preposition + verb -ing

Examples

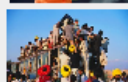'I'm scared of swimming in the sea.'

'Thanks for giving me a ride.'

'My brother's good at playing tennis.'

'How about taking the bus?'

'I'm not interested in reading books.'

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Hanno una forma singolare e plurale.

ES: I read 4 books at the weekend.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Possono essere usati solo nella forma singolare.

ES: She has a loto f homework to do.

!!!N.B: HOMEWORK, NON HOMEWORKS!!!

TO NEED

Use

We say you needn't do something, when you do not need to do something (which you can however do, if you want)

Form

Present: You needn't + verb (not *you need not to + verb)

Past: You needn't have + past participle

Examples

You are at home, you want to take the umbrella, but it doesn't rain ⇒ It doesn't rain: **You needn't take the umbrella.**

You took the umbrella, but it doesn't rain ⇒It doesn't rain: **You needn't have taken the umbrella.**