

RECUPERO INGLESE 1CA

a.f. 2016-2017

Spiegazioni ed esercizi

Argomenti essenziali per il recupero:

- Past Simple (forma affermativa, negativa, interrogativa, *short answers*), inclusi il verbo BE [verbo essere] e i verbi irregolari;
- sostantivi non numerabili;
- *quantifiers* [partitivi]: some, any, no, none [alcune/i, un po']; a lot of, much, many [molto] e how much/how many [quanto, nelle domande]; a few, few, a little, little [poco].

Questi sono gli argomenti essenziali al fine del recupero, ciò non rappresenta un motivo per dimenticare gli altri argomenti affrontati durante l'anno.

Dizionario on-line consigliato: www.wordreference.com

Per la correzione degli esercizi, altri esercizi o chiarimenti, scrivere a: alex.bettoni.ab@gmail.com

Past Simple

Forma

be

Leggi le frasi:

- *I was in New York last week.*
- *Mr Brown was not/wasn't at work yesterday.*
- *We/you/they were at home yesterday evening.*
- *Where were you yesterday evening?*

To be ha due forme al Past Simple: **was** per la prima persona singolare (I) e per la terza persona singolare (he/she/it) e **were** per le altre persone (you, we, you, they).

Forma affermativa	soggetto + was / were
Forma negativa	soggetto + was / were <u>NOT</u>
Forma interrogativa	was / were + soggetto
Short answers	Yes, I was. / Yes, he was. / Yes, we were. No, I wasn't. / No, he, wasn't. / No, we weren't.

Il verbo essere può essere seguito da un aggettivo anche al Past Simple: *It was cold yesterday.*

Verbi regolari e verbi irregolari

- *I watched TV last night.*
- *I did not/didn't watch TV last night.*
- *The Second World War lasted for six years.*
- *Did the Second World War last for six years?/ How long did the Second World War last?*
- *We/you/they played football yesterday. When did we/you/they play football?*
- *They went to Japan 5 years ago.*
- *Did they go to Japan 5 years ago? / When did they go to Japan?*

I verbi regolari aggiungono la desinenza **-ED** per tutte le persone, mentre i verbi irregolari hanno una loro forma specifica per il Past Simple (la cosiddetta "seconda colonna").

Forma affermativa	(regolari) (irregolari)	soggetto + verbo base con -ed soggetto + forma del Past Simple
Forma negativa	(regolari ed irreg.)	soggetto + DID NOT/DIDN'T + verbo base
Forma interrogativa	(regolari ed irreg.)	DID + soggetto + verbo base
Short answers	(regolari ed irreg.)	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

ATTENZIONE

Alcuni verbi regolari modificano l'ortografia:

- ◆ se il verbo finisce in **y** preceduta da consonante, la y si trasforma in i e poi si aggiunge -ed: *cry -> cried, try -> tried*
- ◆ se il verbo è monosillabico, finisce in consonante preceduto da vocale, la consonante finale raddoppia: *stop -> stopped*

NOTA: nella frase ci sono sia il complemento di luogo (dove?) sia il complemento di tempo (quando?) o solo uno dei due.

Uso

- per parlare di azioni ripetute nel passato o abitudini del passato:
When he was young, he always walked to school.
- per parlare di singole azioni compiute nel passato, spesso accompagnate da espressioni di tempo come **...years ago, last month, yesterday, at four o'clock, when (?)**: *I went to Spain two years ago.*
- con **for** per parlare di un'azione che è durata per un certo periodo di tempo nel passato e poi si è conclusa: *I lived in Rome for two years, then I went to work in Japan.*
- per raccontare una storia avvenuta nel passato (si utilizzano parole che segnalano una sequenza come *after that, then, next, ecc*).

In breve, possiamo dire che si usa il Past Simple per un'azione o una situazione avvenuta nel passato e che è conclusa.

Elenco dei principali verbi irregolari

be	was/were
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
build	built
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drive	drove
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
hold	held
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
lead	led

let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
run	ran
say	said
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
sit	sat
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

Esercizi

Ex. 1 - Inserisci WAS o WERE. Poi riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

1. I in Canberra last spring.
2. We at school last Saturday.
3. Tina at home yesterday.
4. He happy.
5. Robert and Stan Garry's friends.
6. You very busy on Friday.
7. They in front of the supermarket.
8. I in the museum this morning.
9. She in South Africa last month.
10. Jessica and Kimberly late for school.

Ex. 2 - Scegli l'opzione corretta.

1. a. It were my birthday yesterday.
b. It was my birthday yesterday.
c. It was being my birthday yesterday
2. a. We were at the cinema last night.
b. We're be at the cinema last night.
c. We was at the cinema last night.
3. a. Were Picasso a famous artist?
b. Was Picasso a famous artist?
c. Picasso was a famous artist?
4. a. Was it sunny at the beach?
b. Were it sunny at the beach?
c. It were sunny at the beach?
5. a. They wasn't at the swimming pool at the weekend.
b. They were'nt at the swimming pool at the weekend.
c. They weren't at the swimming pool at the weekend.

Ex. 3 - Scrivi delle frasi al Simple Past.

1. Janet / miss / the bus _____
2. she / tidy / her room _____
3. Nancy / watch / not / television _____
4. she / read / a book _____

Ex. 4 - Trasforma le frasi al Simple Past.

1. We move to a new house. _____
2. They bring a sandwich. _____
3. He doesn't do the homework. _____
4. They sell cars. _____
5. Does he visit his friends? _____

Ex. 5 - Inserisci i verbi tra parentesi al Past Simple. Attenzione agli irregolari.

1. Last year I (go) _____ to England on holiday.
2. It (be) _____ fantastic.

3. I (visit) _____ lots of interesting places. I (be) _____ with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk) _____ in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) _____ to pubs.
6. The weather (be) _____ strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

Ex. 6 - Completa con i verbi tra parentesi usando la forma corretta del Simple Past.

1. When I _____ (go) to London, I _____ (take) a lot of photos.
2. Yesterday John _____ (work) in the library.
3. I _____ (not, finish) my homework yesterday.
4. My grandmother _____ (be) born in 1939.
5. When my mother _____ (be) young, she _____ (go) to a lot of countries.
6. Stefany _____ (hide) so well that I _____ (not, be) able to find her.
7. _____ you _____ (find) your glasses?
8. In the wood I _____ (see) some mushrooms that _____ (be) as big as plate!
9. Our holiday _____ (last) only four days.
10. Our team _____ (win) the game by 4 goals to 2 yesterday night.
11. Beethoven _____ (write) nine symphonies.
12. In my last year of school I _____ (decide) to find a job for the summer.
13. Twenty firemen _____ (fight) the fire and finally _____ (bring) it under control.
14. Where _____ you _____ (buy) these shoes? I _____ (buy) them in the shop next to the cinema.
15. I _____ (try) to phone him but he _____ (not, answer).
16. I _____ (meet) Adam and her sister two days ago.

Ex. 7 - Inserisci il Past Simple dei seguenti verbi nelle frasi corrette.

build	cost	hold	take	go	wear
leave	drive	write	think	win	speak
understand					

1. He out his wallet and the bill.
2. When she to the interview, she her best outfit.
3. They the motorway and for an hour on quiet country roads.
4. I I this theory but now I'm not so sure.
6. He fourteen novels, but not one of them a prize.
7. They their own house, so it them much less.
8. The nurse the patient's hand and softly to him.

Sostantivi non numerabili

- I concetti astratti e idee:

INFORMATION NEWS ADVICE LUCK FUN WORK
LIFE PROGRESS HAPPINESS JOY FREEDOM HEALTH

- I sentimenti: LOVE HOPE ANGER HATE RESPECT

- Il tempo atmosferico e gli agenti atmosferici:

WEATHER THUNDER LIGHTNING RAIN SNOW

- Bevande e alcuni tipi di cibo:

FOOD MILK TEA COFFEE WATER RICE
CHEESE SUGAR PASTA CREAM JUICE FLOUR BUTTER
MEAT ICE-CREAM CHOCOLATE

- Materiali: PAPER WOOD COTTON PLASTIC GLASS OIL

- Gas: AIR SMOG SMOKE STEAM FOG

- Sostantivi collettivi:

- (verbo al plurale) PEOPLE POLICE
- (verbo al singolare) FAMILY GROUP TEAM CLASS
STAFF

- Insieme di oggetti: FURNITURE EQUIPMENT RUBBISH

- Le lingue straniere

- Altri sostantivi:

MONEY BAGGAGE HOMEWORK HOUSEWORK TRAVEL

KNOWLEDGE PERMISSION RESEARCH TRAFFIC
ACCOMODATION

Alcune caratteristiche dei sostantivi numerabili:

- A) Sostantivi non numerabili che richiedono il verbo al singolare:

ADVICE FURNITURE HOUSEWORK HOMEWORK
INFORMATION

LUGGAGE MONEY MUSIC WEATHER

- B) Ci sono sostantivi non numerabili che richiedono il verbo al plurale:

CLOTHES GLASSES SCISSORS TROUSERS PYJAMAS
JEANS

- C) Alcuni sostantivi non numerabili hanno un corrispettivo numerabile:

WORK -> A JOB LUGGAGE -> A SUITCASE / A BAG BREAD -> A LOAF / A ROLL

- D) Sostantivi non numerabili che hanno un significato diverso se usati come numerabili

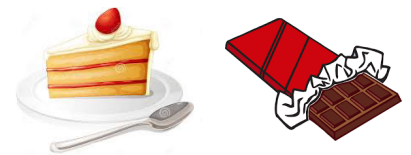
GLASS (vetro) – A GLASS (un bicchiere) WORK (lavoro) – A WORK (un'opera)
PAPER (carta) – A PAPER (un giornale)
HAIR (capelli) – A HAIR (un pelo)
IRON (ferro) – AN IRON (un ferro da stiro) CHOCOLATE (cioccolato) – A CHOCOLATE (un cioccolatino)

- E) Sostantivi non numerabili che al plurale, come numerabili, hanno un significato diverso:

FRUIT (frutta) – FRUITS (risultati) GLASS (vetro) – GLASSES (bicchieri o occhiali)

Per specificare la quantità possiamo utilizzare alcune espressioni:

- A PIECE OF (information / news / advice / bread)
 - A CUP* OF (coffee / tea) // A BOTTLE* OF (water / wine) //
A GLASS* OF (water / juice) // A CAN* OF (coke)
 - A SLICE OF (cake / bread / cheese)
 - A BAR* OF chocolate
 - A SHEET OF paper
 - A PAIR* OF (glasses / scissors / trousers / shorts / pyjamas)
- *anche con two, three, ecc e il plurale: two cups of coffee



ATTENZIONE: quando si specifica la tipologia o la qualità o si tratta di un'ordinazione al bar, certi nomi non numerabili possono essere utilizzati come numerabili:

This is a typical Italian wine. = Questo è un tipico vino italiano.

Two coffees, please. = Due caffè, grazie. (Intendo due tazzine di caffè)

Esercizi

Ex. 8 - Indica se i seguenti sostantivi sono numerabili (C = countable) o non numerabili (NC = non countable).

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. coffee | 10. wine | 19. car |
| 2. suitcase | 11. bottle | 20. petrol |
| 3. beach | 12. glass | 21. milk |
| 4. hair | 13. cup | 22. chair |
| 5. housework | 14. news | 23. money |
| 6. homework | 15. bread | 24. friend |
| 7. tea | 16. sugar | 25. furniture |
| 8. beer | 17. flour | 26. information |
| 9. water | 18. egg | 27. furniture |

Ex. 9 - Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti nomi se esistente.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. child -> | 17. snack -> |
| 2. milk -> | 18. pen -> |
| 3. information -> | 19. chair -> |
| 4. baby -> | 20. gasoline -> |
| 5. meat -> | 21. table -> |
| 6. advice -> | 22. cream -> |
| 7. glass -> | 23. money -> |
| 8. rice -> | 24. oil -> |
| 9. mouse -> | 25. insect -> |
| 10. house -> | 26. sofa -> |
| 11. water -> | 27. yogurt -> |
| 12. fruit -> | 28. school -> |
| 13. coconut -> | 29. bus -> |
| 14. bread -> | 30. food -> |
| 15. DVD -> | 31. chocolate -> |
| 16. ball -> | 32. ship -> |

Ex. 10 - Ci sono nomi che in inglese hanno sia un significato come nome numerabile sia come nome non numerabile. Leggi le seguenti frasi, poi scrivi per ogni frase il significato del nome in grassetto.

Countable use	Uncountable use
We bought a new iron and an ironing board. =	People believed that ships made of iron would sink. =
I broke a glass yesterday. =	The table was made of hardened glass . =
Would you like a chocolate ? =	Would you like some chocolate ? =
Let's get a paper and see what's on at the cinema. =	The printer ran out of paper yesterday. =
'Hamlet' is one of Shakespeare's most famous works . =	I had work to do so I couldn't go out. =

Ex. 11 - Scrivi, per ogni frase, se il nome in grassetto è numerabile (countable - C) o non numerabile (uncountable - U).

1. The **children** are playing in the garden.
2. I don't like **milk**.
3. I prefer **tea**.
4. **Scientists** say that the environment is threatened by pollution.
5. My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes.
6. There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom.
7. We need some **glue** to fix this vase.
8. The **waiters** in this restaurant are very professional.
9. My father drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning.
10. The **bread** my mother prepares is delicious.
11. **Drivers** must be careful; the road is slippery.
12. Some **policemen** are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents.
13. I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic.
14. I'd like some **juice**, please!
15. Successful **candidates** will join the camp later this year.
16. A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable since there is more and more world demand for energy.
17. The **exercises** on this website are interesting.
18. Dehydrated babies must drink a lot of **water**.
19. Adult illiterates learn through a special government **program**.
20. I met some nice **people** when I was walking along the beach.

Ex. 12 - Scegli l'opzione corretta.

1. We had *a* / - terrible weather when we were in France.
2. I need to buy *a* / *some* new shoes to go with this dress.
3. Please can you give us *some* / *an* information?
4. The staff in this restaurant *is* / *are* all very rude.
5. Can you pass me *that* / *those* scissors, please?
6. I need *some* / *a* paper to write a letter to the bank.
7. Politics *is* / *are* my favourite subject.

Ex. 13 - Per ogni frase scegli una delle parole o espressioni qui sotto più adatta per completarne il senso.

a cup of (x2)	piece	two bottles of	a slice of
a pair of	a bar of	a glass of	a sheet of

1. Sue always has coffee after lunch.
2. There are milk in the fridge.
3. Can I have cake and tea, please?
4. I have a big of news for you!
5. My mother always drinks water before breakfast.
6. Yesterday Mary bought jeans in that new shop in the city centre.
7. My grandmother always gives me chocolate when I visit her.
8. Can you give me of paper, please?

Quantifiers

Some, any, no, none

Rappresentano una quantità non conosciuta o non precisata (alcune/i, qualche, un po' di).

	Nome			Tipo di frase		
	numerabile		non numerabile	affermativa	negativa	interrogativa
	sing.	plur.				
SOME		x	x	x		x* offerte, richieste
ANY		x	x	x* 1. nome al singolare 2. never	x	x
NO		x	x	x		
NONE		-	-	x		

SOME si usa nelle **frasi affermative**,

- con **i nomi numerabili**: I have got some friends
- con **i nomi non numerabili**: She always drinks some orange juice for breakfast.

Eccezioni - **SOME** può essere usato nelle **domande**, da cui ci si aspetta un sì:

- domande che esprimono **offerte**: Would you like some more tea?
- domande che esprimono **richieste**: Can you give me some sugar, please? / Can I have some milk, please?

ANY si usa nelle **frasi negative e frasi interrogative**,

- con **i nomi numerabili**: I haven't got any friends. Have you got any friends?
- con **i nomi non numerabili**: She doesn't drink any orange juice for breakfast. Does she drink any orange juice for breakfast?

Eccezioni - Si usa **ANY** nelle **frasi affermative** se

- intendiamo "**qualsiasi**", "non importa quale..." (se il nome è numerabile, va al singolare): You can come any time you want.
You can choose any toy you want because it's your birthday!
- se c'è never / hardly / without : Charlie never gives me any help.

Leggi quest'esempio sulla differenza tra ANY e SOME nelle domande:

I would like to buy some fruit at a market. I see the man has wonderful apples so I can ask him: Can I have some of these apples?

If I do not see apples or if I am not sure whether there are apples at all I use any in this question. Have you got any apples?

No si usa nelle frasi in cui il **verbo** è nella **forma affermativa** e si vuole negare il nome (numerabile e non numerabile):

I have got no brothers. Non ho fratelli.

She has got no money. Non ha soldi.

Le frasi con any e le frasi con no hanno lo stesso significato e si traducono in italiano allo stesso modo: We haven't got any eggs = We've got no eggs.

-> Non abbiamo uova.

NONE si usa nelle frasi in cui il **verbo** è nella **forma affermativa**, però non precede il nome, perché lo sostituisce: none è un **pronome**. Può sostituire:

- no + nome numerabile / non numerabile
I have no friends. -> I have none.
I have no money. -> I have none.
There's no cake left. -> There's none left.
- any + nome numerabile / non numerabile
I don't have any friends. -> I have none.
I don't have any money. -> I have none.
There isn't any cake left. -> There's none left.

Se accompagna un nome, si costruisce la struttura **none + of + nome**: None of my friends went to university.

PS. Anche some e any possono essere pronomi: I have friends. -> I have some.

Esercizi

Ex. 14 - Inserisci *a, an, some* o *any*.

1. There isn't _____ electricity at the campsite.
2. There aren't _____ sunglasses in the shop.
3. I've got _____ apple in my bag.
4. There are _____ sandwiches.
5. I'll buy _____ bottle of water at the beach.
6. I haven't got _____ radios in my room.
7. Is there _____ internet café in your town?
8. There aren't _____ computers in my classroom.
9. Have you got _____ brothers and sisters?
10. My teacher's got _____ new car.

Ex. 15 - Inserisci *some* o *any*.

1. They didn't have potatoes. So I bought _____ pasta.
2. My brother bought _____ great CDs last week.
3. Would you like _____ more salad? (BE POLITE!)
4. Aren't there _____ tissues in the drawer?
5. You can't have _____ more of this. I want to keep _____ for my brother.
6. We haven't got _____ sweets left.
7. What would you like to drink?
I'd like _____ orange juice, please.
8. There are _____ nice shops downtown.
9. They haven't got _____ fresh lettuce today. So I bought _____ vegetable.
10. I'd like _____ pears, please.
I'm afraid we haven't got _____ today.
12. There isn't _____ book on the table.
13. I don't want _____ coffee, thank you.
14. Has Jane got _____ sisters?
15. Do you want _____ cream on your strawberries ?
16. My uncle never drinks _____ alcohol.
17. Can I have _____ sugar please?
18. There are _____ children on the beach.
19. Are there _____ children on the beach ?

- 20. In my fridge, there are tomatoes and eggs.
- 21. I need _____ chocolate to make a cake.

Ex. 16 - Inserisci *some* o *any*.

- 1. We need _____ bananas.
- 2. You can't buy _____ posters in this shop.
- 3. We haven't got _____ oranges at the moment.
- 4. Peter bought _____ new books yesterday.
- 5. She always takes _____ sugar with her coffee.
- 6. I have seen _____ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
- 7. There aren't _____ folders in my bag.
- 8. I have _____ magazines for you.
- 9. There are _____ apples on the table.
- 10. Pam does not have _____ pencils on her desk.
- 11. Can I have _____ of these kiwis?
- 12. We saw _____ dolphins in the sea.
- 13. They went to town without _____ money.
- 14. Buy some apples if you see _____.
- 15. Would you like _____ more tea?
- 16. Come and see me _____ time you want.
- 17. He never does _____ work.
- 18. You can take _____ bus to the city centre.
- 19. Peter never gives his mother _____ help.
- 20. There's hardly _____ coffee left.

Ex. 17 - Trasforma le frasi alla forma negativa. Ricordati di utilizzare *any*.

- 1. We've got some books about cinema.
.....
- 2. Mary gave me some money yesterday.
.....
- 3. Susan needs some help with her homework.
.....
- 4. I bought some apples in the supermarket.
.....
- 5. She's got some sausages in the fridge.
.....
- 6. There's some milk in the cupboard.
.....
- 7. He wrote some letters to his friends.
.....
- 8. There are some apples left.
.....

Ex. 18 - Riscrivi le frasi dell'esercizio precedente utilizzando *no*.

- 1. We've got no books about cinema.
- 2.
.....
- 3.
.....

4.

.....

5.

.....

6.

.....

7.

.....

8.

.....

Ex. 19 - Trasforma le frasi in forma negativa e in forma interrogativa.

1. There is some tea in the teapot.

→

.....

→

.....

2. There is some money in my wallet.

→

.....

→

.....

3. There are some nice beaches on that coast.

→

.....

→

.....

4. There are some chocolates in the box.

→

.....

→

.....

Ex. 20 - Inserisci *some* o *any*.

1. I need a car and dollars.

2. He would like help.

3. There aren't policemen in the street.

4. Do you know plumber?

5. He needs to make friends.

6. Do you have idea why he is always alone?

7. Charley doesn't have friends.

8. My sister has got interesting books about history.

9. My mum doesn't read poetry .

10. I've got news for you.

Ex. 21 - Inserisci *some* o *any*.

1. Have we got _____ bread? [A real question, I have no idea.]

2. _____ student will tell you that they don't have enough money [it doesn't matter which student].

3. We've got _____ furniture, but we still need a table.
4. She buys _____ new clothes at H&M.
5. You can buy beer in _____ pub [it doesn't matter which pub].
6. Can I have _____ more juice? [I expect you will say 'yes'.]
7. Did you buy _____ juice? [I have no idea, this is a real question.]
8. I can speak _____ French.
9. Would you like _____ tea? [An offer – I think you will say 'yes'.]
10. In London in the winter there's hardly _____ sunlight.
11. Go into _____ shop on the high street and ask [it doesn't matter which shop].
12. Would you like _____ more meat? [An offer – I think you will say 'yes'.]
13. There's _____ money in my handbag.
14. I don't have _____ sunblock with me.
15. She never drinks _____ water.
16. It's hard in a new city without _____ friends.
17. I didn't find _____ problems.
18. Could you give me _____ paper? [A request – I expect you will say 'yes'.]

Ex. 22 - Inserisci *no* o *none*.

1. Are there any chocolates? Sorry, there are
2. Have we got any money for a pizza? No, we've got money.
3. Is there any petrol in the scooter? No, there's petrol left.
4. Haven't we got any tomatoes? No, there are
5. She wanted some sugar but there was in the house.
6. Is there any tea left? No, at all.
7. There was end to our troubles.
8. They had food.
9. of them has come back yet.
10. How many tickets have you got?
11. words can describe the scene.
12. We have kids.

Ex. 23 - Inserisci *any*, *no* o *none*.

1. There are films after 10 p.m.
2. of you are listening.
3. Ruth has difficulty in cycling to work.
4. Simon hasn't got problem with his friend.

Ex. 24 - Inserisci *some*, *any*, *no* o *none*.

1. countries have blue and white flags.
2. Are there zebras in Zambia ? Yes, there are.
3. There is black on the French flag.
4. Have you got good results ?
5. people like to wear red and blue shirts.
6. Don't you have yellow flowers ? I love yellow.
7. Is there any blue on this flag ? No, there is
8. Can you take shoes in my room for me please ?
9. There are pink pillows in your room... No, I don't like pink.
10. Would you like coins to play with?
11. Can I have a dozen fresh eggs, please? No, sorry. We haven't got eggs.

12. I'm throwing all these old pens in the bin. of them work!

Ex. 25 - Correggi le frasi sbagliate.

1. John is very busy: he doesn't have any time for his family.
.....
2. We need any bread for dinner.
.....
3. Do you have any pets, Sophie?
.....
4. Sue meets any friends at the weekend.
.....
5. Do you have any orange juice?
.....
6. Let's listen to some music!
.....

a lot of, much, many

Esprimono "una grande quantità" (molto, molti, molte).

	Nome			Tipo di frasi		
	numerabile		non numerabile	affermativa	negativa	interrogativa
	sing.	plur.				
a lot of/ lots of		x	x	x		
much			x		x	x
many		x			x	x

A LOT OF (/LOTS OF) si usa nelle **frasi affermative**, con i **nomi numerabili** e i **nomi non numerabili**.

Nelle **frasi negative** e nelle **frasi interrogative** si usa **MUCH** con i **nomi non numerabili** e **MANY** con i **nomi numerabili** (plurali).

Per chiedere "quanto" nelle domande, si utilizza **HOW MUCH** per i **nomi non numerabili** e **HOW MANY** per i **numerabili**:

- How many students are there? Quanti studenti ci sono?
 - How much orange juice is there? Quanto succo d'arancia c'è?
- RICORDA: "Quanti anni hai?" si dice "How old are you?".

NB: Anche **VERY** significa molto, ma è un avverbio:

I'm tired. Sono stanco -> I'm very tired. Sono molto stanco.

She writes well. Scrive bene -> She writes very well. Scrive molto bene.

PS. A LOT e (VERY) MUCH possono essere usati come avverbi, le regole che si utilizzano per i nomi si ripetono in questo caso:

a lot -> frasi affermative: I like horror films a lot.

much -> frasi negative: My sister doesn't like horror films (very) much.

frasi interrogative: Do you see Peter much?

Esercizi

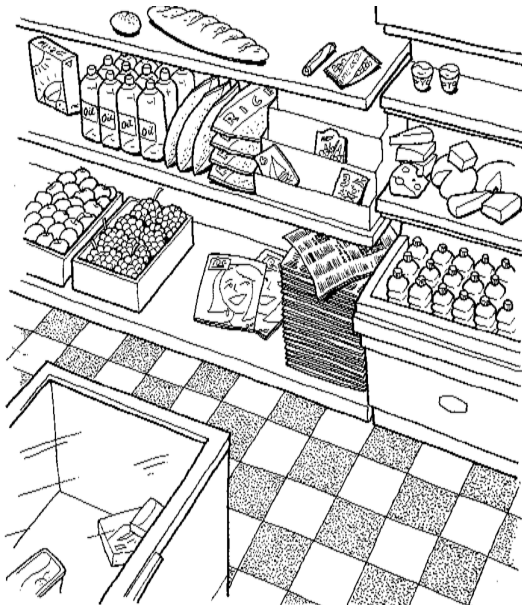
Ex. 26 - Indica per ogni nome l'opzione corretta tra *much* e *many*.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | mice | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | tea |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | information | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | flowers |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | cheese | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | money |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | websites | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> much <input type="checkbox"/> many | food |

Ex. 27 - Inserisci *a lot of*, *much* o *many*.

- I don't have _____ time.
- There are _____ reasons why we should do this.
- I have _____ respect for him.
- We have _____ problems.
- I don't have _____ to say. I know very little.
- I didn't sleep very _____.
- He's very popular. He doesn't have _____ enemies.
- The news created _____ excitement.
- There aren't _____ days left before the meeting. I hope you are well-prepared.
- I don't like him very _____.

Ex. 28 - Inserisci *a lot of*, *much* o *many*.



- There are a lot of apples.
- The shop hasn't got much washing powder.
- There's _____ oil.
- The shop has _____ bottles of water.
- There isn't _____ frozen food.
- There aren't _____ sweets.
- The shopkeeper has got _____ cheese.
- I can see _____ newspapers.
- But I can't see _____ bread.
- There isn't _____ yoghurt.
- The shop hasn't got _____ birthday cards.
- But there are _____ grapes!
- Why aren't there _____ magazines?
- But there is _____ rice!

Ex. 29 - Inserisci *a lot of*, *much* o *many*.

- My brother has _____ DVDs.
- Are you busy tonight? Yes, I have _____ of homework to do.
- Lucy hasn't got _____ CDs, but she has _____ books.
- How _____ people can you see?
- We don't have _____ white wine, because we prefer red wine.
- Can you help me, please? I have _____ of luggage.
- I met _____ people at Jim's party last night.
- Is there _____ news this week?

9. How _____ cigarettes does your father smoke?
10. How _____ exams do you have this year?
11. I saw Julie last week and she told me _____ news.
12. My town is very small and does not have _____ important buildings.
13. Tom drinks _____ milk – one liter a day.
11. Every day we get magazines and news-papers.
12. We didn't take photographs when we were on holiday.
13. Did you invite guests?

Ex. 30 - Inserisci *How much* o *How many*.

1. _____ cheese do you buy?
2. _____ books are there in your bag?
3. _____ films did Tom see last week?
4. _____ money do you spend every week?
5. _____ friends does Linda have?
6. _____ sugar do we need?
7. _____ tomatoes are there in the fridge?
8. _____ meat are you going to buy?
9. _____ milk did you drink yesterday?
10. _____ apples do you see?

Ex. 31 - Inserisci *much*, *how much*, *many*, *how many*.

1. I don't like _____ ketchup on my chips.
2. She always buys _____ sweets
3. There are _____ tins of coke.
4. Are there _____ teachers in that University?
5. _____ does it cost?
6. Dad doesn't drink _____ beer.
7. "Is there any pineapple juice?" "Yes, but not _____."
8. "Can you buy some apples, please." " _____?" "Six, please."

Ex. 32 - Crea frasi con *how much* e *how many*, come negli esempi.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 We've got some eggs.
<i>How many eggs have we got?</i> 2 We need some flour.
<i>How much flour do we need?</i> 3 She has a lot of children.
_____ 4 Can you buy some butter?
_____ want? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Their house has a lot of bedrooms.
_____ 6 Some people are coming for a meal on Sunday.
_____ 7 Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.
_____ 8 She earns a fortune!
_____ |
|---|---|

a few, few, a little, little

Esprimono "una piccola quantità" (poco, poca, pochi, poche).

	Nome			Tipo di frase		
	numerabile		non numerabile	affermativa	negativa	interrogativa
	sing.	plur.				
a few		x		x	(x)	(x)
few		x		x	(x)	(x)
A little			x	x	(x)	(x)
little			x	x	(x)	(x)

A FEW, FEW, A LITTLE, LITTLE si utilizzano soprattutto nelle **frasi affermative**.

A FEW e **FEW** si utilizzano con i **nomi numerabili**.

La differenza tra i due è che *a few* è inteso in senso positivo (poco ma abbastanza), mentre *few* è inteso in senso negativo (poco e non abbastanza):

- A few customers came into the shop yesterday. It was quite busy. 😊
- Few customers came into the shop yesterday. It was quiet. ☹️

A LITTLE e **LITTLE** si utilizzano con i **nomi non numerabili**.

La differenza tra i due è che *a little* è inteso in senso positivo (poco ma abbastanza), mentre *little* è inteso in senso negativo (poco e non abbastanza):

- Yesterday Vicky made a little progress and so she's feeling quite pleased. 😊
- Yesterday Vicky made little progress and so she is not feeling very pleased. ☹️

Esercizi

Ex. 33 - Indica per ogni nome l'opzione corretta tra *a few* e *a little*.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | apples | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | dogs |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | rice | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | time |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | bicycles | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | sugar |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | trees | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | cups |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | boys | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | friends |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | money | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> a few | <input type="checkbox"/> a little | work |

Ex. 34 - Inserisci *a few* o *a little*.

1. Could I have sugar for my tea, please?
2. If you want to make pancakes, you need eggs and flour.
3. Have you got minutes? I need to talk to you.
4. When I am on holiday, I always write lines home.
5. I have headache.
6. Jane has invited boys to her party.
7. There is still work to do.
8. They sang songs.
9. Would you like more rice?

Ex. 35 - Inserisci a few o a little.

1. There will be rain this week.
2. friends are coming over tonight.
3. I need sleep.
4. Could you buy bottles of water for me?
5. My parents give me pocket money every week.
6. All we need is luck.
7. I would like to eat biscuits now.
8. There is still bread left.
9. My friend knows English poems.
10. There are birthdays to celebrate this month.

Ex. 36 - Inserisci few o little.

1. We had snow last winter.
2. people were interested in the exhibition.
3. I speak French.
4. There are gentlemen nowadays.
5. She has relatives.
6. There is water in the pond.
7. The professor spends time in company.
8. We have knowledge of this phenomenon.
9. There are mushrooms in my mushroom soup.
10. animals can survive in the desert.

Ex. 37 - Inserisci a few, few, a little, little.

1. Let's go to the movies. I have money.
2. I'm sorry, I can't pay for your lunch. I have money.
3. Not many children like vegetables. For example, children eat squash.
4. Joe is always angry. That's why he has friends.
5. Bill didn't drink all the soda. There's left.
6. The party was fun. There were ---- people I knew there.
7. Your house is almost empty! You have furniture.
8. Marty : Do you need same help with your math homework?
Harry : Yes, I could sure use.....
9. Henry : How many people were at the game last night?
Kenny : Almost none. people want to watch a team that always loses.
10. Doris : Are Dallas and Ft. Worth very far from each other?
David: No, they're quite close. There's distance between them.
11. There's milk in the refrigerator. About half a quart, I think.
12. Doctor: Have you ever been in bad health or had a serious operation?
Patient: No, I haven't. I've had medical problems.
13. Steve : Have you received any applications for the job that you advertised in the paper last week?
Larry : Yes, but only
14. Steve : I wonder why not many people applied for it?
Larry : want to work so hard for so money, I guess.
15. May I please have more coffee?

16. Greg is always busy; he has free time.
17. of the children were rude, but most were polite.
18. Donald doesn't care for school. He has interest in it.
19. I need to talk to you. Do you have minutes?
20. Let's get together when we have free time.
21. Rodney feels that his life is very dull. He has adventures.
22. There are no empty seats on this flight, but there are available on the next one.
23. Almost all of the people at the meeting were in civilian clothes. were wearing uniforms.