

## VERBI MODALI

### CAN, COULD, MAY. SCEGLI L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA.

1. I COULD/ CAN dance very well. COULD / CAN you?
2. Richard CAN/COULD talk when he was ten months.
3. I CAN/COULD see Tim. He is over there.
4. I lost my keys, so I CAN'T/COULDN'T open the door.
5. (On the phone) COULD/ CAN/ MAY I speak to Mr Hopper, please?
6. COULD/ CAN We have the menù, please? We are very hungry.
7. I CAN'T/ COULDN' T ski five years ago. Now I CAN/ COULD do it very well.

### MUST o HAVE TO. SCEGLI L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA.

1. You MUSTN'T/ DON'T HAVE TO copy! You MUST/ HAVE TO do it yourself.
- 2w. My sister MUSTN'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO follow a diet. SHE never puts on weight ( ingrassare).
3. You DON'T HAVE TO/ MUSTN'T touch the oven ( forno). It's red hot.
4. All employees (impiegati) MUST/ HAVE TO be on time for work.
5. Do you MUST / HAVE TO work next weekend?
6. We MUSN'T / DON'T HAVE TO LEAVE early. We HAVE got plenty ( molto) of time.

### OBBLIGO O DIVIETO? COMPLETA I CARTELLI STRADALI





There's \_\_\_\_\_ body in the classroom at the moment. It's almost full.

- A. some      B. any      C. no

PRESENT PERFECT o SIMPLE PAST? SOTTOLINEA L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA

1) James \_\_\_\_\_ your ring in the garden yesterday.

- a. find              b. has found              c. found

2) She \_\_\_\_\_ to Maldives in 2008.

- a. was              b. has been              c. went

3) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the lottery two months ago.

- a. winned              b. won              c. has won

4) We \_\_\_\_\_ anyone yet.

- a. saw              b. didn't see              c. haven't seen

5) (at 5. 00 p.m.) \_\_\_\_\_ Julie this morning?

- a. Have you seen              b. did you saw              c. did you see

6) \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ sushi?

- a. did you taste              b. did you tasted              c. have you tasted



## ESERCIZI VERBI MODALI

### CAN, COULD, MAY. SOTTOLINEA L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA

1. When she was 5 years old, she CAN / COULD dance very well. Now she CAN/ COULD PLAY VOLLEYBALL.
2. (On the phone) May / CAN I speak to Mr Hopper, please?
3. CAN / COULD We have the menu, please?
4. (to your boss) CAN/ COULD/ MAY I have a day-off tomorrow, please?
5. Nowadays, people MAY/ CAN travel very easily all over Europe.
6. MAY / CAN you please pass me that book over there?

### MUST o HAVE TO. SOTTOLINEA L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA

1. I MUST/ HAVE TO follow the procedures. It's my duty.
2. I MUST / HAVE TO earn a lot of money. I want to buy a house.
3. We MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO hurry. We have got plenty of ( molto) time.
4. You HAVE TO / MUST visit the Louvre when you are in Paris.
5. You MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO eat meat. It's bad for your health.
6. Students MUST / HAVE TO keep their classes clean.
7. You MUST / HAVE TO see that film! It's wonderful.

### OBBLIGO O DIVIETO? FORMULA LE FRASI PER OGNI SITUAZIONE.





COUNTABLE or UNCOUNTABLE?

A. book \_\_\_\_\_

D. wine \_\_\_\_\_

G. milk \_\_\_\_\_

B. flour \_\_\_\_\_

E. pen \_\_\_\_\_

H. jam \_\_\_\_\_

C. student \_\_\_\_\_

F. chocolate \_\_\_\_\_

I. bread \_\_\_\_\_

PER OGNI SOSTANTIVO uncountable DELL'ESERCIZIO PRECEDENTE, ABBINA UNA DELLE LE SEGUENTI QUANTITA'

a jar of  
a litre of

a carton of  
a kilo of

a slice of

a bar of

SOME, ANY, NO: SOTTOLINEA L'ALTERNATIVA CORRETTA

I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ English friends but I have \_\_\_\_\_ English penfriends.  
A. some                      B. any                      C. no

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ magazines in the living room.

a. no                      b. some                      c. any

\_\_\_\_\_ policemen are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents.

A. no                      B. someone                      C. some

Is there \_\_\_\_\_ butter in the fridge? Yes, there is \_\_\_\_\_ left.

a. no                      b. some                      c. any





**SOME**

**ANY**

**NO  
NOT ANY**

*There are some  
books.*

*Are there any  
books?*

*There are no  
books.  
There are not any  
books.*

## Compounds: some / any / no / every

i composti di

**some** si usano nelle frasi **affermative**

	PERSONA	COSA	LUOGO
some	someone / somebody <i>qualcuno</i>	something <i>qualcosa</i>	somewhere <i>da qualche parte</i>
any	anyone / anybody <i>qualcuno / nessuno</i>	anything <i>qualcosa / niente</i>	anywhere <i>da qualche / nessuna parte</i>
no	no one / nobody <i>nessuno</i>	nothing <i>niente</i>	nowhere <i>da nessuna parte</i>

**any** si usano nelle frasi **negative** e **interrogative** quando il **verbo è alla forma negativa** o **interrogativa**

a differenza dell'italiano, in inglese non si possono usare due negazioni e quindi i composti di **no** **si usano sempre con un verbo alla forma affermativa**

	PERSONA	COSA	LUOGO
every	everyone / everybody <i>tutti</i>	everything <i>tutto</i>	everywhere <i>dappertutto</i>

si usano nelle frasi affermative, negative e interrogative

in inglese i composti **everyone** e **everybody** sono seguiti da un verbo alla terza persona singolare



PUT	PUT	PUT	<b>METTERE</b>
READ	READ	READ	<b>LEGGERE</b>
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN	<b>CAVALCARE</b>
RING	RANG	RUNG	<b>SUONARE</b>
RUN	RAN	RUN	<b>CORRERE</b>
SAY	SAID	SAID	<b>DIRE</b>
SEE	SAW	SEEN	<b>VEDERE</b>
SELL	SOLD	SOLD	<b>VENDERE</b>
SEND	SENT	SENT	<b>VENDERE</b>
SHINE	SHONE	SHONE	<b>RISPLENDERE</b>
SHOOT	SHOT	SHOT	<b>SPARARE</b>
SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWN	<b>MOSTRARE</b>
SING	SANG	SUNG	<b>CANTARE</b>
SIT	SAT	SAT	<b>SEDERSI</b>
SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT	<b>DORMIRE</b>
SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN	<b>PARLARE</b>
SPELL	SPELT	SPELT	<b>FARE LO SPELLING</b>
SPEND	SPENT	SPENT	<b>SPENDERE</b>
STAND	STOOD	STOOD	<b>STARE IN PIEDI</b>
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN	<b>RUBARE</b>
STRIKE	STRUCK	STRUCK	<b>COLPIRE</b>
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	<b>NUOTARE</b>
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	<b>PRENDERE</b>
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	<b>INSEGNARE</b>
TELL	TOLD	TOLD	<b>DIRE</b>
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	<b>PENSARE</b>
UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD	<b>COMPRENDERE</b>
WAKE	WOKE	WOKEN	<b>SVEGLIARE</b>
WEAR	WORE	WORN	<b>INDOSSARE</b>
WIN	WON	WON	<b>VINCERE</b>
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	<b>SCRIVERE</b>





FALL	FELL	FALLEN	<b>CADERE</b>
FEED	FED	FED	<b>NUTRIRE</b>
FEEL	FELT	FELT	<b>SENTIRE</b>
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	<b>COMBATTERE</b>
FIND	FOUND	FOUND	<b>TROVARE</b>
FLY	FLEW	FLOWN	<b>VOLARE</b>
FORBID	FORBADE	FORBIDDEN	<b>PRIOBIRE</b>
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	<b>DIMENTICARE</b>
FREEZE	FROZE	FROZEN	<b>GELARE</b>
GET	GOT	GOT	<b>OTTENERE</b>
GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN	<b>DARE</b>
GO	WENT	GONE	<b>ANDARE</b>
GROW	GREW	GROWN	<b>CRESCERE</b>
HAVE	HAD	HAD	<b>AVERE</b>
HEAR	HEARD	HEARD	<b>UDIRE</b>
HIDE	HID	HIDDEN	<b>NASCONDERE</b>
HIT	HIT	HIT	<b>COLPIRE</b>
HOLD	HELD	HELD	<b>TENERE</b>
HURT	HURT	HURT	<b>FAR MALE</b>
KEEP	KEPT	KEPT	<b>TENERE</b>
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	<b>CONOSCERE</b>
LEAD	LED	LED	<b>CONDURRE</b>
LEARN	LEARNT	LEARNT	<b>IMPARARE</b>
LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT	<b>LASCIARE</b>
LEND	LENT	LENT	<b>PRESTARE</b>
LET	LET	LET	<b>PERMETTERE</b>
LOSE	LOST	LOST	<b>PERDERE</b>
MAKE	MADE	MADE	<b>FARE</b>
MEAN	MEANT	MEANT	<b>SIGNIFICARE</b>
MEET	MET	MET	<b>INCONTRARE</b>
PAY	PAID	PAID	<b>PAGARE</b>



## I PARADIGMI DELLA LINGUA INGLESE



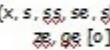








FORMA BASE	SIMPLE PAST	PARTICIPIO PASSATO	SIGNIFICATO
AWAKE	AWOKE	AWOKEN	SVEGLIARE
BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN	ESSERE
BEAT	BEAT	BEATEN	BATTERE
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME	DIVENTARE
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	COMINCIARE
BITE	BIT	BITTEN	MORDERE
BLEED	bled	bled	SANGUINARE
BLOW	BLEW	BLOWN	SOFFIARE
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	ROMPERE
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	PORTARE
BROADCAST	BROADCAST	BROADCAST	TRASMETTERE
BUILD	BUILT	BUILT	COSTRUIRE
BURN	BURNED/BURNT	BURNED/BURNT	BRUCIARE
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	COMPRIARE
CAN	COULD	COULD	POTERE
CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	AFFERRARE
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN	SCEGLIERE
COME	CAME	COME	VENIRE
COST	COST	COST	COSTARE
CUT	CUT	CUT	TAGLIARE
DEAL	DEALT	DEALT	TRATTARE
DO	DID	DONE	FARE
DRAW	DREW	DRAWN	DISEGNARE
DREAM	DREAMT	DREAMT	SOGNARE
DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK	BERE
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN	GUIDARE
EAT	ATE	EATEN	MANGIARE




## Countable nouns

## Uncountable nouns

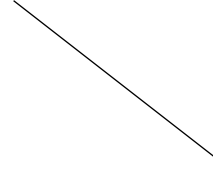
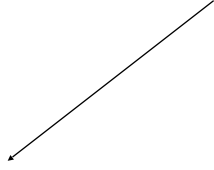
## Defining quantities

		There is <u>a(n)</u> ...	There are <u>some</u> / <u>few</u> / <u>lots of</u> / <u>no</u> ...			There is <u>some</u> / <u>little</u> / <u>lots of</u> / <u>no</u> ...	There isn't <u>any</u> / <u>much</u> ...		
		There isn't <u>a(n)</u> ...	There aren't <u>any</u> / <u>many</u> ...			Liquids & creamy substances	juice water milk alcohol coffee tea lemonade wine yoghurt	sauce honey jam soup ketchup oil ice cream butter paté	cream rain snow
(x, s, z, ss, se, ge, ch, æ, ge [o])	box bus glass house dish sandwich size orange tomato	boxes buses glasses houses dishes sandwiches sizes oranges tomatoes	More examples:			Materials	wood glass plastic stone	silver metal cloth wool	paper gold ice cotton
→ es /ɪz/	apple photo month VIP	apples photos months VIPs				Substances (smaller than a bean)	rice flour sugar soil	salt pepper powder sand	grass chalk wheat corn
→ s /s/ , /z/	toy key day monkey	toys keys days monkeys				Gasses	air smog steam	oxygen CO2	smoke fog
vowel + Y → ys /ɪz/	baby cherry family	babies cherries families				Abstract	love music art noise	help work homework housework	literature weather knowledge power
consonant + y → ies /ɪz/ f(e)	wife life loaf wolf	wives lives loaves wolves				What you cut or measure	bread chocolate cheese pizza	cake pasta meat chicken	salad popcorn pastry spaghetti
→ ves /vz/	man woman child foot tooth goose mouse person	men women children feet teeth geese mice people				Other	information money advice news	luggage traffic accommodation furniture	cash time
Irregular plural									

	
a piece of	a slice of
	
a kilo of	a box of
	
a cup of	a glass of
	
a bottle of	a bag of
	
a packet of	a pint of
	
a loaf of	a tube of
	
a jar of	a tin of
	
a bowl of	a can of
	
a carton of	a jug of
	
a dozen	a metre of
	
a pile of	a basket of
	
a bar of	a bunch of



## **simple past**



**to be = essere**

**verbi regolari /  
irregolari**

**I was / wasn't  
you were / weren't  
he she it was  
we were  
you were  
they were**

**Was I...?  
Were you..?**

### **regular**

### **irregular**

affirmative      -ED/ -IED

vedi tabella (2° colonna)

negative      SOGGETTO + **DIDN'T** + VERBO (forma base)

question      **DID** + SOGGETTO + VERBO (forma base)?

**Come faccio a sapere se un verbo è regolare o irregolare?**

.....studiare la tabella... !!!





## POTERE: CAN, COULD, MAY

**CAN:**

si usa per dire che qualcosa e' possibile o che qualcuno ha la capacita' di fare qualcosa

come tutti i modali si usa il can + infinito senza il to

**AFFERMATIVA:** I CAN play football.

I CAN speak english better than last year.

**NEGATIVA:** I CAN'T PLAY THE GUITAR.

**INTERROGATIVA:** CAN you play the guitar?

La forma negativa CAN'T indica: incapacità di fare qualcosa o che non è permesso fare qualcosa

es: You CAN'T park here. Non puoi parcheggiare qui.

**COULD:** SI USA PER ESPRIMERE CAPACITA' PASSATE E PER CHIEDERE PERMESSO (FORMALE)

**CAPACITA' PASSATA:** When I was 20 years old I COULD swim very well.

**CHIEDERE PERMESSO:** Could I go out, please?

**MAY:** si usa per fare richieste molto formali

May I go out, please?

May I have a day-off tomorrow, please?

## DOVERE, OBBLIGO, DIVIETO: MUST e HAVE TO

You must be the change you wish to see in the world.  
(Mahatma Gandhi)

**MUST:** E' una decisione interna, indica un modo di agire che nasce dalla nostra volonta', qualcuno sente che e' necessario fare qualcosa. Inoltre possiamo usare must solo per i tempi presenti e futuri, non al passato.

**Must** sta a indicare un obbligo urgente o sentito da chi parla  
Esempio: **I'm sorry, I must go.** = Mi spiace, devo andare.

**Must** ha soltanto la forma del Simple Present dell'indicativo

Quando dobbiamo usare must al passato, dobbiamo sostituirlo con HAD TO.

es: Yesterday I HAD TO GO to the hospital. Ieri ho dovuto andare all'ospedale

**HAVE TO:** indica un obbligo proveniente dall'esterno, che non dipende dalla volontà di chi parla

We have to wear a uniform at our school.

**nelle frasi negative i due verbi assumono significati diversi:**

*"Don't Have To"* viene usato quando si vuole dire che qualcosa non è necessario, ma che si può fare se lo si vuole (dipende da se stessi).

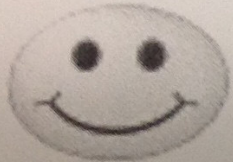
Esempio: *"You don't have to pass the test"* = *"Non devi passare il test"* (Non è necessario che lo passi)

*"Mustn't"* si usa quando non si vuole concedere qualcosa, un vero e proprio obbligo o divieto di fare qualcosa nel modo più assoluto.



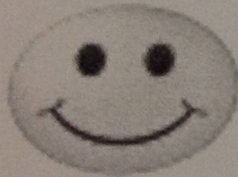
Esempio: “*You mustn’t smoke in the classroom*” = “*Non devi fumare in classe*” (É assolutamente vietato farlo)

# Few and Little

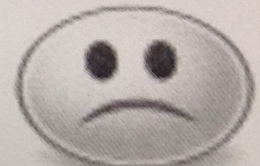
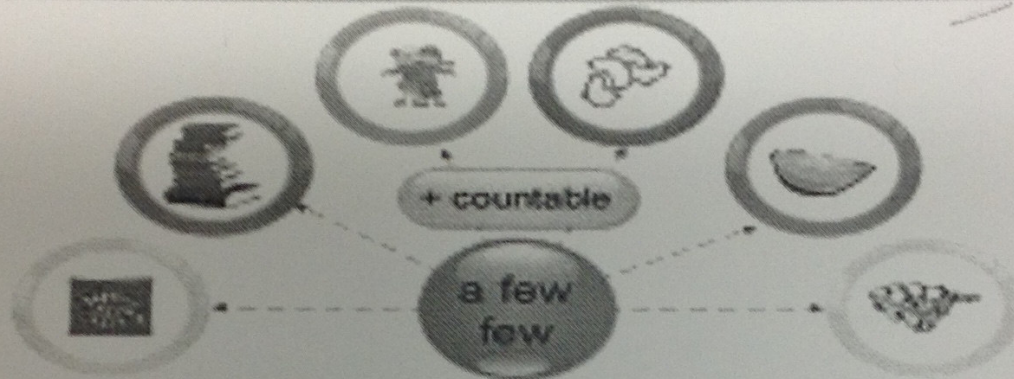


A FEW

The speaker is happy because there is some.

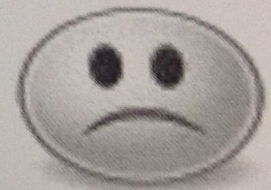


A LITTLE



FEW

The speaker is not happy because there is not enough.



LITTLE

