

2 E SOSTANTIVI NUMERABILI E NON NUMERABILI

SOSTANTIVI NUMERABILI

- hanno il **singolare** e il **plurale**
- al singolare possono essere preceduti da **a / an**
- al plurale possono essere preceduti da un numero
- al plurale possono essere preceduti da **some, any, no**

a table, two tables, some tables, no tables
a boy, two boys, some boys, no boys

SOSTANTIVI NON NUMERABILI

- **non** hanno il **plurale**
- non sono **mai** preceduti da **a / an**
- non sono **mai** preceduti da un numero
- possono essere preceduti da **some, any, no**

tea, some tea, no tea
coffee, some coffee, no coffee

Alcuni sostantivi numerabili e quelli non numerabili possono essere preceduti anche da espressioni che ne indicano la **quantità** o il **contenitore**, come:

QUANTITÀ	CONTENITORI
a piece of (cheese)	a bottle of (wine)
a slice of (cake)	a glass of (water)
a loaf of bread	a cup of (tea)
a litre of (wine)	a carton of (milk)
a kilo of (potatoes)	a packet of (crisps)
a bar of (chocolate)	a box of (chocolates)
50 grams of (butter)	a tin of (peas)
a dozen (eggs)	a can of (coke)
	a jar of (jam)
	a tube of (mayonnaise)
	un pezzo di (formaggio)
	una fetta di (torta)
	una pagnotta di pane
	un litro di (vino)
	un chilo di (patate)
	una stecca di (cioccolata)
	50 grammi di (burro)
	una dozzina di (uova)
	una bottiglia di (vino)
	un bicchiere di (acqua)
	una tazza di (tè)
	un cartone di (latte)
	un pacchetto di (patatine)
	una scatola di (cioccolatini)
	una lattina di (piselli)
	una lattina di (coca-cola)
	un barattolo di (marmellata)
	un tubo di (maionese)

Ricorda che in inglese sono **NON NUMERABILI** anche:

furniture	mobili, mobilio
hair	capelli
money	denaro, soldi
homework	compito/i
housework	faccende domestiche
information	informazione/i
news	notizia/e

2 F SOME / ANY / NO / NONE

SOME e **ANY** si usano

- con sostantivi plurali e singolari non numerabili

- per parlare di **quantità indefinita** (del, dello, dei, degli, della, delle, qualche, alcuni, ne)

some in frasi affermative
 nelle offerte
 nelle richieste

There are some eggs. / There is some cheese.
Would you like some sandwiches? / Would you like some ham?
Can I have some biscuits? / Can I have some water, please?

any in frasi interrogative
 in frasi negative

Are there any eggs? / Is there any cheese?
There aren't any eggs. / There isn't any cheese.

NO e **NONE** si usano

- con sostantivi plurali e singolari non numerabili

- per parlare di **quantità nulla** (possono sostituire **not ... any**)

no come **aggettivo**

There aren't any eggs left. → There are no eggs left.
There isn't any cheese left. → There is no cheese left.

none come **pronome**

There aren't any left. → There are none left.
There isn't any left. → There's none left.

1. Quali sostantivi sono numerabili? Quali sono non numerabili? Inserisci i sostantivi forniti nella colonna appropriata.

coffee, suitcase, beach, hair,
 housework, tea, beer, water,
 wine, bottle, glass, cup, news,
 bread, sugar, flour, egg, car,
 petrol, milk, chair, money, coin,
 friend, biscuit, furniture, table,
 homework

numerabili

non numerabili

2. Trasforma le frasi in forma interrogativa e in forma negativa, come nell'esempio.

➤ There are some cherries in the basket. → Are there any cherries in the basket?
 There aren't any cherries in the basket. → There are no cherries in the basket.

- There's some tea in the teapot. →
- There's some money in the wallet. →
- There are some nice beaches on that coast. →
- There are some chocolates in the box. →

3. Completa le frasi con **some, any, no**.

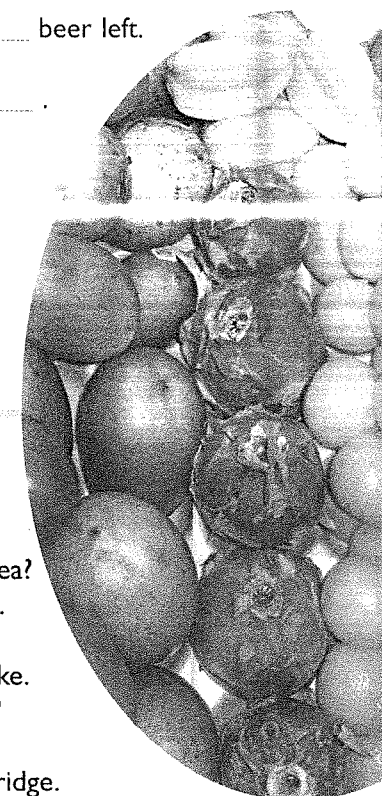
- Are there _____ strawberries? - Sorry, there aren't _____ strawberries but there are _____ cherries left. Would you like _____?
- Can you get me _____ beer from the fridge? - Sorry, there's _____ beer left.
- We haven't got _____ butter for the toast. Can you buy _____?
- Would you like _____ orange juice? - Oh, yes please. I'd love _____.
- There are _____ mistakes in your test. It's an excellent test.

4. Completa le frasi con **no** o **none**.

- Are there any chocolates? - Sorry, there are _____.
- Have we got any money for a pizza? - No, we've got _____ money.
- Is there any petrol in the scooter? - No, there's _____ petrol left.
- Haven't we got any tomatoes? - No, there are _____.

5. Completa ciascuna frase con la parola adeguata.

- | | | |
|--------|-----|---|
| slice | 1. | Would you like a _____ of water? |
| tin | 2. | Can I have a _____ of biscuits, please? |
| cups | 3. | Would you like a _____ of cake with your tea? |
| no | 4. | We've only got a _____ of peeled tomatoes. |
| some | 5. | I'd like _____ information, please. |
| packet | 6. | We need half a _____ of flour to make a cake. |
| tube | 7. | Can you buy a _____ of mayonnaise, please? |
| a | 8. | We'd like two _____ of coffee. |
| glass | 9. | We've got _____ bottle of wine. It's in the fridge. |
| kilo | 10. | Can I have a risotto? - Sorry. There's _____ rice. |



3 D A LOT (OF) / MUCH / MANY / VERY

Quantità elevata (molto/i, molta/e)	a lot (of)	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili e sostantivi plurali - in frase affermativa <i>We've got a lot of flour. / We've got a lot of eggs.</i>
	much	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili - in frase interrogativa e negativa <i>Have we got much flour? / We haven't got much flour.</i>
	many	Con sostantivi plurali - in frase interrogativa e negativa <i>Have we got many eggs? / We haven't got many eggs.</i>

"molto" con **aggettivi e avverbi**
very

*This book is very interesting.
He drives very fast.*

"molto" dopo un **verbo**
very much / a lot (dopo il compl. oggetto)

*I like it very much / a lot.
I don't like it very much.*

3 E (A) LITTLE / (A) FEW

Quantità limitata, ma sufficiente	a little (un po')	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili <i>We've got a little flour. It's enough to make a cake.</i>
	a few (alcuni/e)	Con sostantivi plurali <i>We've got a few eggs. They are enough to make a cake.</i>
Quantità limitata, ma non sufficiente	little (poco/a)	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili <i>We've got little flour. It isn't enough to make a cake.</i>
	few (pochi/e)	Con sostantivi plurali <i>We've got few eggs. They aren't enough to make a cake.</i>

"poco" con **aggettivi e avverbi**
not very

*This book isn't very interesting.
He doesn't drive very fast.*

"poco" dopo un **verbo**
not ... very much

I don't like him very much.

Nota **a little** (e anche **a bit**) possono essere seguiti da **aggettivo**.
You are a little (a bit) impatient. Tu sei un po' impaziente.

1. Completa con **a lot (of), much, many, very, very much**.

- Have we got any bread? - Yes, but not
- Are there any tomatoes? - Yes, but not
- Is there any nutella? - Yes, there's
- Have we got any biscuits? - Yes, we've got biscuits.
- Has Susan got time for her hobbies? - No, she hasn't got
- Thank you for the invitation.
- I think philosophy is difficult, but it's interesting.
- There's traffic in town today.

2. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- The restaurant is almost empty. There are very **few** / **a few** people this evening.
- We need **a little** / **a few** butter and **a few** / **a little** eggs to make a cake.
- We've got **little** / **a little** money left, so we can go to the cinema this evening.
- She's got very **little** / **a little** money. It isn't enough to buy a new skirt.
- You're **a bit** / **a few** shy, but you are a **very** / **very much** kind and generous person.

3 F TOO / TOO MUCH / TOO MANY

Quantità eccessiva	too much (troppo/a)	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili <i>There's too much traffic in this town.</i>
	too many (troppi/e)	Con sostantivi plurali <i>There are too many people at this conference.</i>

"troppo" con **aggettivi e avverbi**
too

*This town is too crowded.
He drives too fast.*

"troppo" dopo un **verbo**
too much

I eat too much.

3 G HOW MUCH? / HOW MANY?

Domande sulla quantità	How much ...? (quanto/a ...?)	Con sostantivi singolari non numerabili <i>How much traffic is there in this town?</i>
	How many ...? (quanti/e ...?)	Con sostantivi plurali <i>How many people are there at the conference?</i>



1. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- Trevor and Annie spend **too many** / **too much** money on CDs.
- There are **too many** / **too** mistakes in your test.
- I can't eat this soup. It's **too much** / **too** hot.
- I think he's got **too** / **too many** toys.
- My father smokes **too many** / **too much**.
- Our English teacher is **too much** / **too** strict.
- He goes to bed **too much** / **too** late.

2. Completa le frasi nella colonna A con **too, too much, too many**. Poi abbinale adeguatamente alla loro continuazione nella colonna B.

A	B	
1. It's very cold.	(a) to get a good view.	1 c
2. There's too much traffic.	(b) to use the car.	2
3. There are too many people in front of us.	(c) to go to bed.	3
4. John is 15. He's too young.	(d) to hear what they are saying.	4
5. There's too much noise.	(e) to go for a walk.	5
	(f) to go to the disco.	6

3. Completa le domande nella colonna A con **How much** o **How many**. Poi abbinale adeguatamente alle risposte nella colonna B.

A	B	
1. How much water do we need for a kilo of spaghetti?	(a) Eleven girls and twelve boys.	1
2. How many sausages are there?	(b) Four litres.	2
3. How many students are there in your class?	(c) One kilo of pears and one kilo of oranges.	3
4. How much fruit do we need?	(d) There are a lot of maths exercises.	4
5. How much homework is there for tomorrow?	(e) About ten euros.	5
6. How much money have we got?	(f) There are three.	6

6A PAST SIMPLE DI "TO BE"

Forma

Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Interrogativo-negativa
I was	I was not (wasn't)	was I ... ?	wasn't I ... ?
you were	you were not (weren't)	were you ... ?	weren't you ... ?
he/she/it was	he/she/it was not (wasn't)	was he/she/it ... ?	wasn't he/she/it ... ?
we were	we were not (weren't)	were we ... ?	weren't we ... ?
you were	you were not (weren't)	were you ... ?	weren't you ... ?
they were	they were not (weren't)	were they ... ?	weren't they ... ?

Risposte brevi

Yes, I/he/she/it was. / No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were. / No, we/you/they weren't.

- per parlare di **situazioni avvenute e concluse in un tempo determinato del passato**. Può corrispondere all'imperfetto, al passato remoto, al passato prossimo dell'italiano.

It was very hot that day.

Era / Fu / È stato molto caldo quel giorno.

- per parlare della nascita.
- Where and when was he born?*
He was born in London on 22nd August.

Espressioni di tempo determinato usate con il past simple

yesterday, the day before yesterday
last night/week/month/year
two days/weeks/months/years ago
in January/February/...
in 1997/2004/...
on 12th September/...
on Monday Tuesday/...

Ricorda

ieri sera *last night* / *yesterday evening*
NO: *last evening*

1. Completa le frasi con was o were.

- We _____ in New York last week.
- Andrew's friends _____ at the pub on Saturday evening.
- I _____ at school yesterday morning.
- Betty _____ in her bedroom a few minutes ago.
- Tom and Michael are twins. They _____ born on 23rd July 1999.

2. Trasforma le seguenti frasi nella forma indicata tra parentesi.

- The film was interesting. (*interrogativa*) _____
- James and Andrew were at the seaside yesterday. (*negativa*) _____
- There were a lot of people at the meeting. (*interrogativa*) _____
- Was Mark with his sister? (*affermativa*) _____
- Were they at the concert last night? (*interrogativo-negativa*) _____

3. Completa le domande alle risposte fornite.

- Where were you last night? *Last night? I was at home.*
- Where _____ ? - Bob? He was at school this morning.
 - When _____ ? - I was born in 1987.
 - Why _____ ? - I wasn't at school because I had flu.
 - What _____ like? - The film? Oh, it was quite boring.
 - Where _____ ? - Yesterday morning? We were at the zoo.

4. Rispondi con risposte brevi.

- *Were you ill last week? - Yes, I was.*
- Was Susan at work yesterday? - No, _____
 - Were Mr and Mrs Swanson in France last week? - Yes, _____
 - Was Alex in Trafalgar Square this morning at 9 o'clock? - Yes, _____
 - Were they born in August? - No, _____
 - Were you at the cinema last night? - No, _____

5. Scrivi mini dialoghi come nell'esempio. Usa il passato di to be, i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari.

- A: You / bank / yesterday morning?
B: No / post office
- A: Were you at the bank yesterday morning?
B: No, I wasn't. I was at the post office.
- A: Claire / home / Sunday night?
B: No / theatre
 - A: Simon and George / pub / last night?
B: No / disco
 - A: You / traffic lights?
B: No / bust stop
 - A: It / cold?
B: No / hot
 - A: Your sister / okay?
B: No / ill

6. Presente o passato? Completa le frasi adeguatamente con am, is, are, was, were.

- There _____ a lot of shops in my town now. There _____ only two or three a few years ago.
- Where _____ Jane and Claire at the moment? - I don't know. They _____ in the sitting room five minutes ago.
- How old _____ you? - I _____ 15 years old. It _____ my birthday the day before yesterday.
- It _____ quite cold yesterday, but today it _____ warm and sunny.
- Why _____ you at home yesterday? _____ you ill? - Yes, I _____ but I _____ much better now.

7. Rispondi con risposte brevi. Fai attenzione al tempo verbale (presente o passato).

- *Is it cold in London today? - Yes, it is.*
- *Were they at the gym yesterday afternoon? - No, they weren't.*
- Was it Tom's birthday yesterday? - Yes, _____
 - Is the weather nice today? - No, _____
 - Were you with Peter last night? - Yes, _____
 - Are your friends at the cinema at the moment? - Yes, _____
 - Are you OK? - Yes, _____
 - Was Allan on holiday last week? - Yes, _____
 - Were David and Richard at the party? - No, _____

6 B


PAST SIMPLE DEI VERBI REGOLARI E IRREGOLARI

Forma	Verbi regolari	Verbi irregolari
	sogg. + forma base + -ed	sogg. + forma propria
	Il suffisso -ed si aggiunge alla forma base con le seguenti variazioni ortografiche :	2 ^a voce del paradigma (vedi paradigmi dei verbi irregolari p. 92)
Affermativa	- verbi terminanti in -e <i>like liked</i>	- alcuni verbi hanno il past simple uguale alla forma base, come: <i>cost cost</i> <i>put put</i>
	- verbi terminanti in -y preceduta da consonante <i>study studied</i>	- altri verbi hanno il past simple diverso dalla forma base, come: <i>buy bought</i> <i>bring brought</i> <i>come came</i> <i>go went</i> <i>have had</i> <i>see saw</i> <i>spend spent</i> <i>tell told</i> <i>win won</i> <i>write wrote</i>
	- verbi monosillabici terminanti con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale <i>stop stopped</i>	
	- verbi bisillabici terminanti con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata <i>prefer preferred</i>	
	- verbi terminanti in -l preceduta da una sola vocale <i>travel travelled</i>	
Negativa	sogg. + did not / didn't + forma base	
Interrogativa	did + sogg. + forma base ...?	
Interrogativo-negativa	didn't + sogg. + forma base ...?	
Risposta	Yes, sogg. + did . / No, sogg. + didn't .	

Ricorda

- Il **past simple** è uguale per tutte le persone.
I liked the film. / He/She liked the film.
We went to London. / He/She went to London.
- La **forma negativa**, **interrogativa** e **interrogativo-negativa** richiedono l'uso dell'ausiliario **did**.
She didn't like the film. / Did she like the film? / Didn't she like the film?
- Nella **forma negativa**, **interrogativa** e **interrogativo-negativa** bisogna usare la **forma base**.
I didn't like the film. (NO: I didn't liked...)
Did she go to London? (NO: Did she went...)
- Il verbo **to have** è un **verbo irregolare** e come tale al passato segue le stesse regole.
They didn't have much money. (NO: They had not...)
Did they have much money? (NO: Had they...?)

- per parlare di azioni/eventi avvenuti e conclusi in un tempo determinato del passato. Può corrispondere all'imperfetto, al passato remoto, al passato prossimo dell'italiano.
I often went to the pub when I was in London.
Andavo spesso al pub quando ero a Londra.
I went to London in 1989.
Andai a Londra nel 1989.
I went to London last summer.
Sono andato a Londra l'estate scorsa.

Per le espressioni di tempo determinato usate con il **past simple**, vedi  p. 62

Ricorda anche

when I was a child /
when I was (10) years old /
at the age of (10) / ...

SI USA

1. Scrivi il **past simple** dei seguenti verbi regolari.

base form	past simple	base form	past simple	base form	past simple
decide	decided	5. appear		10. arrive	
1. carry		6. die		11. judge	
2. like		7. stop		12. enjoy	
3. play		8. travel		13. watch	
4. study		9. prefer		14. marry	

2. Completa le frasi con la forma **affermativa** del **past simple** dei verbi regolari tra parentesi. Poi trasforma le frasi in forma **negativa**, **interrogativa** e **interrogativo-negativa**.

- They (like) liked the film. They didn't like the film.
Did they like the film? Didn't they like the film?
1. She (visit) _____ her aunt last week. _____
2. They (enjoy) _____ the party. _____
3. It (rain) _____ on Sunday. _____
4. They (prefer) _____ a cup of tea. _____
5. You (study) _____ maths yesterday. _____

3. Scrivi il **past simple** dei seguenti verbi irregolari.

base form	past simple	base form	past simple	base form	past simple
have	had	5. begin		10. do	
1. buy		6. teach		11. read	
2. eat		7. think		12. drive	
3. forget		8. write		13. become	
4. fly		9. tell		14. swim	

4. Completa le frasi con la forma **affermativa** del **past simple** dei verbi irregolari tra parentesi. Poi trasforma le frasi in forma **negativa**, **interrogativa** e **interrogativo-negativa**.

- Mark (lose) lost his wallet yesterday. Mark didn't lose his wallet yesterday.
Did Mark lose his wallet yesterday? Didn't Mark lose his wallet yesterday?
1. Tom (take) _____ her a bunch of roses. _____
2. She (buy) _____ fish for dinner. _____
3. They (win) _____ the match. _____
4. We (forget) _____ to lock the door. _____
5. They (go) _____ to Spain for work. _____

5. Rispondi con risposte brevi.

➤ Did they leave early? - Yes, they did.

- Did she have coffee and toast for breakfast? - No, _____
- Did you remember to turn off all the lights? - Yes, _____
- Did they go to Norway on holiday? - No, _____
- Did it rain? - Yes, _____
- Did they arrive late? - Yes, _____

6. Completa le domande con la forma interrogativa del past simple.

➤ Who (you / see) **did you see** at the meeting yesterday?

- Where (you / go) _____ last night?
- When (he / lose) _____ his watch?
- Why (George / sell) _____ his moped?
- What (Paul / get) _____ for his birthday?
- How (they / travel) _____ to Paris?

7. Formula le domande appropriate alle risposte fornite sottolineate. Usa le corrette question words (who, what, where, when, how).

➤ When did they leave?

They left on Sunday morning.

- _____ ?
She arrived in New York last Sunday.
- _____ ?
They did their homework.
- _____ ?
They went to London by train.
- _____ ?
We went to the beach.
- _____ ?
She invited all her friends.
- _____ ?
I found this watch in front of the bank.
- _____ ?
He won the championship last year.

8. Abbina le frasi adeguatamente.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. We went to the cinema last night. | a) Oh, did you? What was the weather like? | 1 |
| 2. I gave him a gold watch. | b) Why? Are you going to the mountains? | 2 |
| 3. We bought a compass and a rope. | c) What was the film like? | 3 |
| 4. They played cards last night. | d) Was it his birthday? | 4 |
| 5. I went to the seaside last Sunday. | e) Oh, did they? Who won? | 5 |

9. Trasforma le frasi nella forma indicata tra parentesi. Ricorda che il verbo "to have" è un verbo irregolare e segue le stesse regole.

➤ They had a good time in Australia. (interr.)

Did they have a good time in Australia?

- I had lunch at 12.30. (neg.) _____
- He had a cup of tea at 5.30. (interr.) _____?
- Did they have a nice holiday in Florida? (aff.) _____
- We had a shower before going to bed. (neg.) _____
- She had a lot of friends a few years ago. (interr-neg.) _____?

10. Completa le seguenti frasi con did you have, did, didn't, didn't have, had.

- When I was thirteen I _____ a computer but I _____ a digital camera.
- What _____ for breakfast this morning? - I _____ coffee and toast.
- Sorry I didn't call you yesterday, but I _____ time.
- _____ a car last year? - No, I _____ but I've got one now.
- The hotel has a swimming pool now, but it _____ one five years ago.
- _____ long hair when you were ten years old? - Yes, I _____.

11. Riscrivi le frasi correggendo l'errore contenuto in ciascuna frase.

➤ What did you last summer?

What did you do last summer?

- Where did they went on holiday? _____
- I buy a new CD yesterday. _____
- I didn't studied English yesterday afternoon. _____
- When I was a child I left in Coventry. _____
- Had you a big breakfast this morning? _____
- Tom visit his grandparents last week. _____
- Mary didn't visited Oxford. _____
- Did it rain yesterday afternoon? - No, it did. _____
- Did you have a good time in Spain? - Yes, we had. _____

12. Completa il testo con il past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

Last Sunday I (1) (go) _____ to Cambridge with Jennifer, David and Carol. We (2) (travel) _____ by car. We (3) (leave) _____ at 9.00 in the morning and at 10.00 we (4) (stop) _____ on the way for a cup of coffee. We (5) (arrive) _____ in Cambridge at about 12.00. It (6) (be) _____ nearly lunchtime so we (7) (look) _____ for a restaurant. We (8) (have) _____ lunch at an Italian restaurant. The food (9) (be) _____ good but we (10) (eat) _____ and (11) (drink) _____ too much and Carol (12) (feel) _____ sick.

In the afternoon, we (13) (visit) _____ the town and (14) (buy) _____ some souvenirs. We also (15) (write) _____ some postcards. At about 4.30 we (16) (decide) _____ to go back home. We were driving home when suddenly the car (17) (stop) _____. We all (18) (try) _____ to start the engine but it (19) (not / start) _____. We (20) (be) _____ lucky that a motorcyclist (21) (help) _____ us. Fortunately he (22) (be) _____ a mechanic!

5 D

MUST / HAVE TO (OBBLIGO / NECESSITÀ)

MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO (PROIBIZIONE / MANCANZA DI NECESSITÀ)

♦ MUST

Forma

Affermativa	Sogg. + must + infinito senza <i>to</i>
Negativa	Sogg. + must not / mustn't + infinito senza <i>to</i>
Interrogativa	Must + sogg. + infinito senza <i>to</i> ...?

Nella forma affermativa per:

- esprimere **dovere / obbligo morale** del parlante
I must help my mother this afternoon.
- esprimere **un obbligo, una regola**
You must stop at the crossroads.

Nella forma negativa per:

- esprimere **proibizione / divieto**
You mustn't come home late.



MUST / HAVE (GOT) TO

Nella forma affermativa **must** e **have (got) to** hanno un significato molto simile e spesso possono essere usati in modo intercambiabile:

I must feed the cat. / I have ('ve got) to feed the cat. Debbo dar da mangiare al gatto.

MUSTN'T

- per esprimere **proibizione / divieto**
You mustn't go to bed late.
Non devi andare a letto tardi (è proibito).

DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO

- per esprimere **mancanza di obbligo o mancanza di necessità**
You don't have to go to bed late.
Non è obbligatorio/necessario che tu vada a letto tardi (puoi andare a letto presto, se vuoi).

Nella forma negativa invece la differenza tra **mustn't** e **don't/doesn't have to** è sostanziale.

1. Inserisci **must** o **mustn't**.

- You _____ park here. It's forbidden.
- You _____ hurry or you'll miss the train.
- I _____ go to the bank. I need some money.
- You _____ smoke. It's bad for your health.
- You _____ eat a lot of fruit and vegetables if you want to be healthy.

- Che cosa si deve o non si deve fare in un'escursione? Trasforma le frasi usando **must** o **mustn't** adeguatamente.

Don't leave litter around.

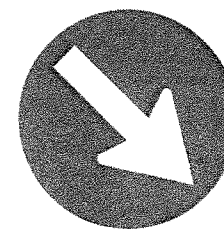
You **mustn't** leave litter around.

- Carry a map.
- Don't start a fire in the woods.
- Take warm clothes.
- Don't disturb animals.
- Don't pick flowers.

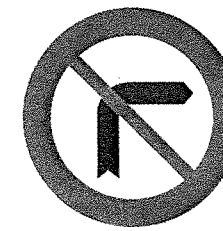
- Chi sta dicendo che cosa? Abbina le persone alle frasi che stanno dicendo.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. The teacher is saying: "_____" | a) "You must take this medicine after dinner". | 1 _____ |
| 2. The doctor is saying: "_____" | b) "You must fasten your seat belts". | 2 _____ |
| 3. The air hostess is saying: "_____" | c) "You mustn't speak to strangers". | 3 _____ |
| 4. Mrs Gorman is saying: "_____" | d) "You mustn't eat or drink during the lessons." | 4 _____ |

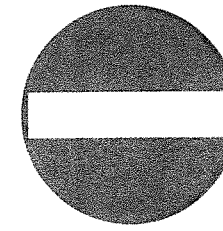
- Osserva i segnali stradali e completa le frasi adeguatamente con **must** o **mustn't**.



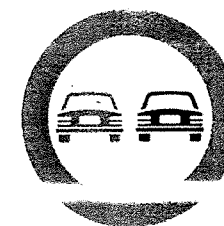
- You _____ keep right.



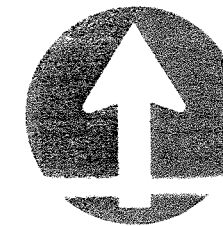
- You _____ turn right.



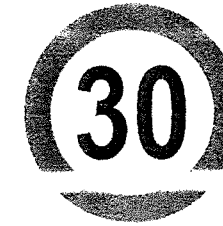
- You _____ enter this road.



- You _____ overtake.



- You _____ go straight on.



- You _____ exceed the speed limit.

- Completa le frasi adeguatamente con **must**, **mustn't**, **don't have to**, **doesn't have to**.

- You _____ take photographs in museums.
- She _____ eat all this food if she isn't hungry.
- We _____ study all subjects. Only three or four.
- You _____ have a visa to go to the United States.
- I _____ drink milk. I'm allergic to it.

- Abbina le frasi adeguatamente.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. You mustn't drink too much beer. | a) She must get up early tomorrow. | 1 _____ |
| 2. You don't have to come | b) It's dangerous. | 2 _____ |
| 3. You mustn't lean out of the window. | c) There's a test tomorrow. | 3 _____ |
| 4. I must study English today. | d) It's bad for your health. | 4 _____ |
| 5. She must go to bed early tonight. | e) if you don't want to. | 5 _____ |

5 B CAN (CAPACITÀ, RICHIESTE, PERMESSO)

Forma

Affermativa	sogg. + can	+ infinito senza <i>to</i>
Negativa	sogg. + cannot / can't	+ infinito senza <i>to</i>
Interrogativa	Can + sogg.	+ infinito senza <i>to</i> ... ?
Interrogativo-negativa	Can't + sogg.	+ infinito senza <i>to</i> ... ?
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + can . No, sogg. + can't .	

Can rende il presente indicativo del verbo "potere", "sapere" fare qualcosa.

Appartiene alla **categoria dei verbi modali** (come *may, might, must, shall, should, will, would*) che hanno le seguenti caratteristiche:

- non prendono mai la **-s** alla 3ª persona singolare
- la **forma negativa** si forma aggiungendo **not**
- la **forma interrogativa** si forma facendo **precedere il modale al soggetto**
- sono seguiti da **infinito senza to**
- mancano di alcuni modi e tempi verbali

Can you play tennis?

Yes, I can.

- per esprimere **capacità / abilità** (in questo caso corrisponde all'italiano "sapere").
She can swim quite well.
- per fare **richieste**
Can you lend me your dictionary, please?
- per chiedere, dare, negare il **permesso**
"Can I borrow your dictionary, please?"
"Of course you can." / *"No, you can't."*

SI USA

5 C CAN / MAY (CHIEDERE IL PERMESSO)

Sia **can** che **may** corrispondono al presente indicativo del verbo italiano "potere".

Entrambi sono verbi modali e possono essere usati per **chiedere il permesso**, ma con questa funzione **may** è molto più formale di **can**. Confronta:

SI USA

CAN

per chiedere il **permesso** in modo **informale** (quando ci si rivolge ad un familiare, ad un amico, ad un nostro pari).
Can I watch TV, mum?

SI USA

MAY

per chiedere il **permesso** in modo **formale** (quando ci si rivolge ad una persona di grado gerarchico superiore cui si deve rispetto, o che non si conosce o si conosce appena).
Excuse me. May I/we take one of these leaflets?

1. Trasforma le frasi in forma **negativa**, **interrogativa**, **interrogativo-negativa**.

➤ Alex can ride a horse.
Can Alex ride a horse?

Alex can't ride a horse.
Can't Alex ride a horse?

1. Mark can speak French.

2. They can windsurf.

3. He can play football.

4. You can dance well.

2. Costruisci frasi usando le parole fornite e il verbo **can** nella forma corretta.

1. Tom / use a computer?
2. I / not / play video games.
3. Sarah / sing / quite well.
4. Mark and Jane / not / speak Italian.

3. Osserva la tabella e rispondi alle domande con **risposte brevi**.

	surf the net	drive a car	windsurf	ski	swim
Tom	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Sally	no	no	yes	no	yes

- Can Tom surf the net? - **Yes, he can.**
1. Can Sally surf the net? -
 2. Can Tom drive a car? -
 3. Can Sally drive a car? -
 4. Can Tom windsurf? -
 5. Can Sally windsurf? -
 6. Can they ski? -
 7. Can they swim? -

4. Fai riferimento all'esercizio precedente e completa le frasi con **can** o **can't**.

1. Tom _____ surf the net, drive a car and swim, but he _____ windsurf or ski.
2. Sally _____ surf the net, drive a car or ski, but she _____ windsurf and swim.

5. Formula **richieste** adeguate alle situazioni usando le parole fornite e il verbo **can**. Aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari e **please** al termine della frase. Osserva l'esempio.

Chiedi al tuo amico di prestarti il suo nuovo CD.
lend / your new CD *Can you lend me your new CD, please?*

1. Chiedi a tua sorella di passarti il sale.
pass / the salt
2. Chiedi ad un passante la strada per il centro della città.
tell / the way / to the city-centre
3. Chiedi qualcuno di ripetere ciò che ha detto.
repeat
4. Chiedi al tuo compagno di aiutarti a fare i compiti
help / do / homework

6. Indica quali frasi esprimono una **richiesta (R)** e quali una **richiesta di permesso (RP)**.

1. Can I borrow your dictionary, please? ()
2. Can you buy some magazines for the journey, please? ()
3. Can I have a look at your newspaper, please? ()
4. Can you turn off the television, please? ()

7. **Can** o **may**? Completa le **richieste di permesso** con **can** o **may** facendo attenzione al diverso livello di formalità.

1. _____ I leave a message for Mr Parker, please? - Yes, of course.
2. _____ I listen to your new CD, Bill? - Yes, sure.
3. _____ I borrow your dictionary, Susan? - Sorry but I need it myself.
4. Excuse me. _____ I sit here? - Sorry but it's already taken.



... reading

5. (a) Leggi le due cartoline e sottolinea i verbi al *present continuous*.
 (b) Rispondi alle domande.
 (c) **16** Ascolta ed esercitati a leggere con pronuncia e intonazione corrette.

Dear Jane,
 I'm having a wonderful holiday on Ischia.
 I'm staying at a lovely hotel by the sea.
 It's a gorgeous sunny day. At the moment I'm sitting at a nice café. I'm sipping a "cappuccino" and writing postcards. The sandy beaches here are great and the food is delicious. I love it!
 I'm really enjoying myself. I think Ischia is an amazing island.
 Love,
 David

Jane Jones
 4 Poplar Street
 Chester
 England

Dear Mark,
 We're having a great time in Wyoming. We're staying at a big campsite in Yellowstone National Park.
 It's a beautiful warm morning. I'm having breakfast at the campsite café. James is still sleeping in our caravan. The geysers and the wild animals are amazing, and the food is good.
 We love it here! Yellowstone National Park is a fantastic place.
 Yours,
 Betty

Mark Sway
 9 Webster Avenue
 Chicago
 Illinois
 USA

- Who is on Ischia? _____
- Where is he staying? _____
- What's the weather like on Ischia? _____
- What's the food like on Ischia? _____
- What's he doing at the moment? _____
- What does David think of Ischia? _____
- Where are Betty and James on holiday? _____
- Where are they staying? _____
- What is Betty doing at the moment? _____
- What is James doing at the moment? _____
- Do Betty and James like Yellowstone National Park? _____
- What do they think of it? _____
- How do the postcards start? _____
- How do they finish? _____

... writing

6. Scrivi una cartolina utilizzando i suggerimenti forniti. Costruisci frasi di senso compiuto aggiungendo tutti gli elementi necessari.

Dear Peter,
 I | have | wonderful time | on Capri. | We | stay | lovely hotel not far from the sea.

It | be | warm and sunny today. | At the moment, I | sunbathe | the beach and | write | this postcard.

Richard | visit | the church in the main square, the "Piazzetta", and Claire | have breakfast | at a café. The water here | be | very blue and the "Favaglioni" | be | fantastic.

We | really | enjoy | ourselves! I | think | Capri | be | an amazing island.

Love,
 Jennifer

... writing

7. Scrivi cartolina ad un amico da un luogo dove stai trascorrendo una vacanza. Segui il piano suggerito. (Utilizza le cartoline delle attività precedenti come esempi.)

PIANO

uaga

Caro _____,

Dear _____,

Nome del luogo in cui sei e dove alloggi _____

Come è il tempo. _____

Che cosa tu e le persone con cui sei, state facendo al momento. _____

Le tue impressioni sul luogo (che cosa ti piace e che cosa non ti piace del luogo) _____

Saluti finali
 Firma _____