

Unità 1

PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO E OGGETTO

Pronomi personali soggetto		Pronomi personali oggetto
I	Io	Me
You	Tu	You
He	Egli	Him
She	Lei	Her
It	Esso	It
We	Noi	Us
You	Voi	You
They	Essi	Them

In inglese si deve sempre esprimere il soggetto. Questa funzione è svolta dai pronomi personali soggetto. La terza persona singolare corrisponde a **HE** (per soggetti maschili), **SHE** (per soggetti femminili) e **IT** (per soggetti neutri, vale a dire oggetti, idee, animali, tempo atmosferico...).

John is from England. He is 17 years old.

My mother is a nurse. She works in a big hospital.

Peter lives in a big flat. It is near the beach.

La terza persona plurale corrisponde a **THEY**, usato per tutti i soggetti.

Jack and Sarah are students. They are in the same class.

Singolare	Plurale
I	We
You	You
He	They
She	
It	

I pronomi personali oggetto o complemento sostituiscono i sostantivi con funzione di complemento diretto e indiretto.

In caso di complemento indiretto, i pronomi oggetto vanno posizionati dopo le preposizioni (of, to, at, from, in, with, without, for, between, among, on).

I wear glasses. I can't see without them.

Paul and I love cycling. Do you want to come with us?

Can you help me, please? (complemento diretto)

Esercizi

1. Sostituisci i soggetti sottolineati con i pronomi personali soggetto corrispondenti.

1. Peter is a musician. (____)
2. My house is big. (____)
3. Mrs Gorman is a nurse. (____)
4. Mary and John are students. (____)
5. Elephants are big animals. (____)
6. My sister and I are not English. (____)
7. The cat is in the garden. (____)
8. My parents are at work. (____)
9. Jenny is a teacher. (____)
10. Mr and Mrs Simpson are in the garden. (____)
11. Miss Norton is beautiful. (____)
12. Mr Cooper is my teacher. (____)

2. Completa le frasi con i pronomi HE - SHE - IT.

1. German is my favourite subject, but ____ is difficult.
2. This is Jane. ____ is my best friend.
3. This is my boyfriend. ____ is a student.
4. That's Paul White. ____ is my neighbour.
5. I love Italy. ____ is a beautiful country.
6. Here's a sandwich for you. ____ is a ham sandwich.
7. Here is John. ____ is our new friend.
8. This is Brenda. ____ is American.
9. Here is your tea. ____ is hot!
10. This is Mr Williams. ____ is a doctor.
11. That's Ms Gorman over there. ____ is my secretary.
12. It's 9.00. ____ is late!
13. That's Mrs Reese. ____ is my boss.
14. John is my brother. ____ is very tall.
15. Mary is my sister. ____ is a pretty girl.
16. Close the window! ____ is cold!

3. Completa i mini dialoghi con i pronomi soggetto adeguati

1. A: Who's that boy over there?
B: ____'s my brother.
2. A: What's the weather like?
B: ____'s cold but sunny.
3. A: What time is ____?
B: ____'s 5 o'clock. ____'s late.
4. A: Who are those people over there?
B: ____'re my parents.
5. A: Who's that girl next to Bob?
B: ____'s my best friend Pam.
6. A: What colour is your new bike?
B: ____'s red.
7. A: What's your name?
B: ____'s Mark.
8. A: Excuse me? Are ____ Mr Parker?
B: Yes, ____ am.
9. A: When's your birthday?
B: ____'s in November.
10. A: Where are your friends?
B: ____'re at home.

4. Sostituisci le parole sottolineate con i pronomi personali complemento corrispondenti

1. I'm with Tom. ____
2. We are with Paul and Lucy. ____
3. Mary is with her children. ____
4. Is the cake for Jane and you? ____
5. Are Mary and Jim with Michael? ____
6. Is the film about history? ____
7. These CDs are for Susan and me. ____
8. Are the roses for mum? ____
9. This coffee is without sugar. ____
10. Is the bone for your dog? ____

5. Completa le frasi con i pronomi personali complemento adatti

1. Dave loves Annette so much; he is going to marry ____.
2. Those are my toys. Don't play with ____.
3. Don't look back; someone is following ____.
4. It is Alicia's birthday today. I have something for ____.
5. These are my friends and I love ____.

6. I like the black shirt. I want to buy _____.
7. When I am speaking, listen to _____.
8. Where is my dictionary? I can't find _____.
9. Where are my keys. I can't find _____?
10. Can you give _____ a pen, please? I haven't got one here.
11. Look, isn't that Kate? Who is the girl next to _____?
12. Our dad takes _____ to the cinema every Sunday.

6. Completa ciascuna frase con il pronome personale complemento corretto

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Look at _____. Aren't they beautiful? | 7. My name is Patricia, but my parents call _____ Patty. |
| 2. Mary loves her boyfriend but he doesn't love _____. | 8. We've got a big flat. We like _____ very much. |
| 3. Where's Tom? There's a present for _____. | 9. The children are in the garden and their parents are with _____. |
| 4. She's a nice girl. I like _____ very much. | 10. I like strawberries very much. I'd eat tons of _____. |
| 5. We want to go to the concert tonight. Why don't you come with _____? | |
| 6. My husband likes horror films, but I don't like _____. | |

7. Indica se i pronomi personali sottolineati sono soggetto (S) o complemento (C)

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1. This present is for <u>you</u> . () | 7. <u>They</u> 're in the garden. () | |
| 2. <u>We</u> are at home. () | 8. These flowers are for <u>her</u> . () | |
| 3. He's here with <u>us</u> . () | 9. Are <u>you</u> tired? () | |
| 4. This letter is from <u>him</u> . () | 10. Today <u>it</u> 's rainy. () | () |
| 5. Is the cake for <u>me</u> ? () | 11. Take the dog home with <u>you</u> ! () | |
| 6. <u>It</u> 's for Paul. () | 12. Give <u>me</u> your pen, please! () | |

8. Completa ciascuna frase con il pronome personale soggetto o complemento

1. _____ want to go to the park. Why don't you come with us?
2. _____ loves Mary, but she doesn't love him.
3. The students are at school and their teachers are with _____.
4. Look at those flowers! Aren't _____ beautiful?
5. I like milk tea. Do you like _____?
6. The children are at the park with their friends. _____ often play there.
7. There's a good film on TV. Do you want to see _____?
8. My brother loves his girlfriend. He wants to marry _____.
9. I don't like dogs. Do you like _____?
10. Jane, my American friend, is in London. Do you want to meet _____?
11. _____ likes detective stories but her husband doesn't.
12. _____ isn't a good film but Mary wants to see _____.

Unità 2

WH - QUESTIONS

WHAT (che cosa?)

WHERE (dove?)

HOW (come?)

WHOSE (di chi?)

WHICH (quale?)

WHEN (quando?)

WHO (chi?)

WHY (perchè?)

● **WHICH** si usa se la scelta è tra un numero limitato di oggetti. **WHAT**, invece, è più generico.
Which T-shirt do you prefer? The red or the blue one? Quale maglietta preferisci? La rossa o la blu?
What do you do in your free time? Cosa fai nel tuo tempo libero?

● Tra le Question Words troviamo anche **HOW + Aggettivo/Avverbio** (Quanto?)
How old? Quanto vecchio? *How long?* Quanto lungo/a lungo?
How tall? Quanto alto? *How much?* Quanto?
How far? Quanto lontano? *How many?* Quanti.....?
How often? Quanto spesso?

Le domande che iniziano con le *Question Words* in inglese si formano in due modi:

a) se la domanda contiene il verbo essere **TO BE** la struttura è

QUESTION WORD	VERBO TO BE	SOGGETTO
How	are	you?
When	is	your birthday?
Who	is	that girl?
Why	are	you here?

● WHAT + nome

What nationality are you? Di che nazionalità sei tu?

What time do you come back home? A che ora torni a casa?

● La struttura cambia se si usa **WHOSE** → **WHOSE + OGGETTO POSSEDUTO + VERBO TO BE**

Whose car is this? Di chi è questa auto?

Whose shoes are those? Di chi sono quelle scarpe?

b) se la domanda contiene un verbo diverso da **TO BE** la struttura è

QUESTION WORD	AUSILIARE	SOGGETTO	VERBO
Where	do	you	live?
What	does	she	eat for lunch?

N.B.: Il posto dell'ausiliare può essere occupato anche da un verbo modale (CAN / COULD / MAY / MUST / SHOULD / WOULD / WILL)

● Gli interrogativi WHO e WHAT rifiutano l'ausiliare quando hanno funzione di soggetto nella frase.

Who do you love? Chi ami tu?

Who loves you? Chi ti ama?

Esercizi

1. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta

1. **How / Who** is Mary? – She's fine, thanks.
2. **Where / When** is Tom's birthday? – It's in May.
3. **What / Where** nationality is Alex? – He's American.
4. **How / Where** is Bob from? – He's from Canada.
5. **How / What** colour is your hair? – It's brown.
6. **When / Why** isn't Jane at work today? – She's ill.
7. **How / When** old is Susan? – She's 18.
8. **How / What** is Mark like? – He's quite shy.
9. **When / Where** is Mark? – He's at work.
10. **Who / Whose** computer is that?

2. Completa le domande usando le Question Words corrette

1. _____ 's his name? It's Mark.
2. _____ old is he? He's 24.
3. _____ are they from? They're from Milan.
4. _____ nationality are they? They're French.
5. _____ 's your job? I'm a doctor.
6. _____ are they? They're my parents.
7. _____ are you? I'm fine, thanks.
8. _____ 's your phone number? It's 574892.
9. _____ 's your favourite sport? It's tennis.
10. _____ time is it? It's 8.30.
11. _____ 's your address? It's 16, Elm Street.
12. _____ colour are your eyes? They're blue.
13. _____ 's Jane like? She's sweet and patient.
14. _____ is Pamela at home? She isn't very well.

3. Completa le domande con WHO'S o WHOSE

1. _____ rucksacks are these? – Are they their rucksacks?
2. _____ boyfriend is that boy over there? Isn't he Susan's boyfriend?
3. _____ that woman over there? Isn't she your mother?
4. _____ shoes are these? Are they his shoes?
5. _____ cousin is Charles? Is he your cousin?
6. _____ umbrella is this? Isn't it their umbrella?
7. _____ that boy? Isn't he your new classmate?

4. Riordina le parole per scrivere domande di senso compiuto

1. leave/do/home/you/what time?
2. do/when/and/Peter/go/holiday/Jenny/on?
3. do/do/what/your friends/on Saturday nights?
4. how much/do/earn/your parents?
5. do/where/your friends/their holidays/spend?
6. does/how often/play/your brother/tennis?
7. to stay/want/why/she/does/at home?

5. Completa le frasi con le Question Words corrette

1. _____ is Mary doing? – She's making a cake.
2. _____ are you going? – To the cinema.
3. _____ is he running? – Because he's late.
4. _____ are you staying? – In a hotel.
5. _____ pullover do you prefer? – The blue one.
6. _____ are you going to Paris? – I'm going by car.
7. _____ car are you washing? – I'm washing John's car.
8. _____ are they travelling? – By train.

9. _____ are you waiting for? – We're waiting for Bob.
10. _____ is she watering? – The flowers.

6. Inserisci la Question Word corretta nella domanda e il verbo essere nella risposta

1. _____ is the exercise book? It _____ on the desk.
2. _____ are you at home? Because I _____ not well.
3. _____ is your name? It _____ Bob.
4. _____ is the technician from? He _____ from France.
5. _____ is Sarah? She _____ very well.
6. _____ is his job? He _____ a doctor.

7. Completa le domande usando HOW + l'aggettivo/avverbio corretto

1. _____ is the Amazon? (Length: 6,300 kilometres)
2. _____ is the Suez Canal? (Width: 60 metres)
3. _____ is your mother? (Age: 56)
4. _____ is Bill Carson? (Height: 2 metres)
5. _____ is Loch Ness? (Depth: 223 metres)
6. _____ is Paris from Amsterdam? (Distance: 475 kilometres)
7. _____ is Robert? (Weight: 150 kilos)
8. _____ is that book? (Price: 18£)

8. Collega le seguenti domande alla traduzione corretta e aggiungi la Question Word mancante

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dov'è la tua scuola? | a. _____ are those girls? |
| 2. Dove sei ora? | b. _____ is your favourite music? |
| 3. Chi sono quelle ragazze? | c. _____ is Turin? |
| 4. Chi sei tu? | d. _____ is that boy over there? |
| 5. Qual è la tua musica preferita? | e. _____ gloves are these? |
| 6. Chi è il tuo insegnante preferito? | f. _____ is your father? |
| 7. Chi è quel ragazzo laggiù? | g. _____ are you now? |
| 8. Dov'è Torino? | h. _____ is your favourite teacher? |
| 9. Come sta tuo padre? | i. _____ are you? |
| 10. Di chi sono questi guanti? | l. _____ is your school? |

Unità 3

VERBO ESSERE- TO BE

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I am You are He is She is It is We are You are They are	I'm You're He's She's It's We're You're They're	Io sono Tu sei Egli è Lei è Esso è Noi siamo Voi siete Essi sono
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I am not You are not He is not She is not It is not We are not You are not They are not	I'm not You aren't He isn't She isn't It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	Io non sono Tu non sei Egli non è Lei non è Esso non è Noi non siamo Voi non siete Essi non sono
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you? Are they?	Yes, I am/No, I'm not Yes, you are/No, you aren't Yes, he is/No, he isn't Yes, she is/No, she isn't Yes, It is/No, it isn't Yes, we are/No, we aren't yes, you are/No, you aren't Yes, they are/No, they aren't	Sono io? Sei tu? E'eglii? E' lei? E' esso? Siamo noi? Siete voi? Sono essi?

N.B.: Non si usano mai le forme contratte nelle risposte brevi affermative.

Are you married? Yes, I am.

Il verbo essere in inglese si usa per:

● CHIEDERE E DARE INFORMAZIONI PERSONALI

What is your name? It's Robert.

What is your address? It's 3, Oxford Street, London.

Where is she from? She's from San Francisco.

What nationality is he? He's American.

How old are you? I'm 16 years old.

I am a student./ She is a nurse.

Are you English? No, I'm not.

● CHIEDERE INFORMAZIONI SULLA SALUTE ED ESPRIMERE COME CI SI SENTE

Hi! How are you? I'm not very well. I'm really tired.

*Altri aggettivi: tired (stanco), sad (triste), happy (felice), bored (annoiato), worried (preoccupato), angry (arrabbiato), hungry (affamato), thirsty (assetato)

● DESCRIVERE PERSONE, LUOGHI E COSE

He's tall and thin.

*Altri aggettivi: tall (alto), small (basso), fat (grasso), thin/slim (magro), pretty (carino), friendly (amichevole), intelligent (intelligente), good-looking (di bell'aspetto)

London is a big city.

*Altri aggettivi: old (vecchio), modern (moderno), noisy (rumoroso), dirty (sporco), clean (pulito), interesting (interessante), civilized (civile)

Nice shoes. Are they new?

*Altri aggettivi: new (nuovo), old (vecchio), cheap (economico), expensive (costoso), comfortable (comodo)

● INDICARE LUOGO E POSIZIONE

Where are the books? They're on the table.

Rome is in Italy.

● Nell'espressione **HERE YOU ARE** quando si dà qualcosa

Can you pass me the drill, please?

Here you are. (ecco a te)

1. Inserisci la forma affermativa corretta del verbo essere

1. He _____ a good student.
2. Bob and Tom _____ friends.
3. We _____ in the mechanics laboratory.
4. These _____ screwdrivers.
5. We _____ good technicians.
6. They _____ students in a mechanical school.
7. It _____ a big wheel.
8. Jane _____ in the warehouse at the moment.

2. Completa le seguenti frasi usando la forma corretta del verbo essere

1. Hello, my name _____ Sam. What _____ your name?
2. Where _____ Catherine from?
3. How old _____ your parents?
4. How _____ they?
5. What _____ John's job? _____ he a doctor?
6. I _____ very hungry. _____ there any cheese in the fridge?
7. How old _____ Margaret? _____ she older than her sister?
8. I _____ hot. Could you open the window, please?
9. Tom and Jo _____ from America. They _____ from New York.w York.
10. Sally _____ right. John never does his homework.

3. Trasforma le seguenti frasi dalla forma affermativa a quella negativa

1. They are in the laboratory now. _____
2. They are classmates. _____
3. He is a good mechanic. _____
4. Mrs Robinson is a Spanish teacher. _____
5. The syntetic oils are in the lorry. _____
6. She is a tall, handsome lorry driver. _____
7. The natural gas powered cars are in the car park. _____
8. We are very clever students. _____

4. Trasforma le seguenti frasi dalla forma affermativa a quella interrogativa

1. He is a nice student. _____
2. They are German students. _____
3. The church is very far from the city centre. _____
4. It is an internal combustion engine. _____
5. They are in the operating range of that machine. _____
6. It is very modern equipment. _____
7. That shop is new. _____
8. The factory down there is very big. _____

5. Rispondi alle domande usando le *Short Answers* (risposte brevi)

1. Are you a mechanical engineer? (No) _____
2. Is she a teacher? (Yes) _____
3. Is this a panel? (Yes) _____
4. Are they at home? (No) _____
5. Is it a new book? (Yes) _____
6. Are we the only students? (Yes) _____
7. Are you at the restaurant? (No) _____
8. Is he a scientist? (No) _____

6. Reading Comprehension

Leggi il dialogo e rispondi alle domande

Annie: Good afternoon Mrs White.

Mrs White: Good afternoon Annie.

Annie: Is your husband at home?

Mrs White: No, he isn't. He is at work!

Annie: Is he in the office or is he with a customer?

Mrs White: I don't know, exactly. He is probably in the office. What about your son?

Annie: Oh, Charles is at school now. He is really a good student and he is very interested in mechanics, you know.

Mrs White: That is a very good thing.

a) Is Mr White at home?

b) Is he in the office or with a customer?

c) What is the name of Annie's son?

d) Is he a good or a bad student?

e) Is he interested in mechanics?

Decidi se le seguenti frasi sono vere (T) o false (F). Correggi poi quelle false.

1. Mrs white is in the office. (___)

2. Annie's son is with a customer. (___)

3. Annie's son is a good student. (___)

4. He is at primary school. (___)

5. He is interested in physics. (___)

7. Riordina le parole date per formare delle domande e poi rispondi usando le *Short Answers*

1. a/it/screwdriver/is? (no)

2. you/students/Italian/are? (yes)

3. overalls/common/are/protective clothes? (yes)

4. expensive/that/is/dress? (yes)

5. are/leather/they/gloves? (no)

8. Scegli l'alternativa corretta

1. **Are/Is** you happy? Yes, we **are/is**.

2. **Am/Is** she your mother? Yes, she **are/is**.

3. **Are/Am** they at home? No, they **not/aren't**.

4. **Are/Is** this my pen? No, it **isn't/am not**.

5. **Am/Are** I in this class? Yes, you **are/aren't**.

6. **Are/Is** the pens in the bag? No, they **isn't/aren't**.

7. **Are/Is** the teacher near the door? No, he **is/isn't**.

Unità 4

TO HAVE GOT - TO HAVE

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I have got You have got He has got She has got It has got We have got You have got They have got	I've got You've got He's got She's got It's got We've got You've got They've got	Io ho Tu hai Egli ha Lei ha Esso ha Noi abbiamo Voi avete Essi hanno
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I have not got You have not got He has not got She has not got It has not got We have not got You have not got They have not got	I haven't got You haven't got He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got We haven't got You haven't got They haven't got	Io non ho Tu non hai Egli non ha Lei non ha Esso non ha Noi non abbiamo Voi non avete Essi non hanno
Forma interrogativa	Risposte Brevi	Significato
Have I got? Have you got? Has he got? Has she got? Has it got? Have we got? Have you got? Have they got?	Yes, I have/No, I haven't Yes, you have/No, you haven't Yes, he has/No, he hasn't Yes, she has/No, she hasn't Yes, it has/No, it hasn't Yes, we have/No, we haven't Yes, you have/No, you haven't Yes, they have/No, they haven't	Ho io? Hai tu? Ha egli? Ha lei? Ha esso? Abbiamo noi? Avete voi? Hanno essi?

Il verbo *TO HAVE GOT* si usa per indicare possesso/relazione/parentela. Nelle risposte brevi non è necessario mettere il *got*.

Have you got a computer? No, I haven't.

Has he got a cousin? Yes, he has.

Il verbo **TO HAVE (senza got)** si usa nelle seguenti espressioni:

To have	breakfast lunch dinner/supper a snack/a picnic a cup of tea/a coffee/a drink...	Fare colazione Pranzare Cenare Fare una pausa/Fare un picnic Bere una tazza di tè/un caffè/un drink...
To have	a bath/a shower a swim a nap/a rest a chat	Fare un bagno/Fare una doccia Fare una nuotata Fare un riposino Fare una chiacchierata

	a walk a ride on a horse a ride on a bicycle fun/a good time	Fare una passeggiata Fare una cavalcata Fare una giro in bicicletta Divertirsi
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Esercizi

1. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di TO HAVE GOT

2. _____ you _____ a bicycle? Yes, I _____
3. _____ you _____ any computer games?
4. He _____ some good books.
5. _____ you _____ a mobile phone? No, I _____
6. You _____ an expensive TV.
7. _____ you _____ a computer in your bedroom?
8. I've got a computer, but I _____ a modem.
9. _____ she _____ a new t-shirt? Yes, she _____.
10. _____ they _____ a dog? No, they _____.
11. _____ he _____ a Ferrari? No, he _____.
12. I _____ a house in the country.
13. She _____ 5000 euros in the bank.
14. He _____ four beautiful daughters.
15. They _____ three kids.
16. Mark _____ a cat called Monkey.
17. Ana _____ a new kitchen.
18. We _____ (not) a TV yet.
19. I _____ (not) a horse.
20. I _____ "News for you"; it is a very popular program.
21. _____ you _____ any lemons?

2. Rispondi usando le *Short Answers*

1. Have they got the tickets for the match? Yes, _____
2. Has Mary got a brother? Yes, _____
3. Has Martin got a big family? No, _____
4. Have Mark and Tom English friends? Yes, _____
5. Has Betty got a sister? No, _____
6. Paul, have you got a bicycle? No, _____

3. Trasforma le seguenti frasi affermative in interrogative

1. We've got a new car. _____
2. I've got an invitation to a party. _____
3. Mr Johnson has got three dogs. _____
4. Mrs Parker has got five grandchildren. _____
5. Brenda and Jo have got a gold watch. _____

4. Costruisci domande utilizzando gli elementi dati e la forma corretta di TO HAVE GOT

1. she/songs on her Mp3 player? _____
2. you/a pen in your bag? _____
3. he/my books? _____

4. we/mobile phone? _____
5. they/glasses? _____
6. I/your dictionary? _____
7. it/a name? _____

5. Riordina le frasi e completa la presentazione di Mary

- ☐ My name's Mary. I'm from _____
- ☐ and two sisters. My brother's name is _____
- ☐ and Francesca. My parents are Valentina and Mirko _____
- ☐ Milan. I've got a brother _____
- ☐ of photos of my friends on my phone. _____
- ☐ but they are divorced. My brother Marco's _____
- ☐ games. I haven't got a computer but I've got a _____
- ☐ Marco, and my sister's names are Elisabetta _____
- ☐ got a computer and lots of computer _____
- ☐ mobile phone with _____
- ☐ a digital camera and I've got lots _____

6. Leggi il testo e rispondi alle domande

BRIGHTON YOUTH HOLIDAY CENTRE

This beautiful country house is on four floors and accomodates up to 60 people. Each upstairs floor has got five bedrooms, each with four beds, two bathrooms and two toilets.

On the ground floor, there is a sitting room, a large recreation room for games including table tennis, five snooker tables, dartboard and TV. There is also a sauna in the basement. It has got also a heated swimming pool and a football ground.

The hoilday centre is situated just outside Brighton at about five minutes from the sea. Connections with Brighton and London are good.

- a. How many bedrooms has this holiday centre got? _____
- b. How many bathrooms has it got? _____
- c. How many toilets has it got? _____
- d. Have the rooms got a private bathroom? _____
- e. Has the centre got a sauna? _____
- f. Has it got a recreation room? _____
- g. Has it got a sitting room? _____
- h. Has the centre got two swimming pools? _____
- i. Has it got a tennis court? _____
- j. Has it got a football ground? _____

ARTICOLI DETERMINATIVI E INDETERMINATIVI

THE	A/AN
<p>In inglese gli articoli determinativi italiani IL - LO - LA - I - GLI - LE - L' si traducono con THE.</p> <p>Questo si usa davanti a nomi singolari e plurali, in riferimento a qualcosa di specifico, già noto.</p> <p><i>Can you pass me the red pen, please?</i> (Puoi passarmi la penna rossa, per favore?)</p>	<p>Gli articoli indeterminativi A/AN corrispondono all'italiano UNO - UNA - UN - UN' e si usano davanti ai nomi singolari per parlare di una cosa/persona che non è nota o specificata dal contesto. Si parla di UNO/UNA fra molte cose/persone.</p> <p><i>I've got a dog.</i> (Ho un cane)</p>
<p>Si usa davanti a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cognomi plurali per indicare una famiglia (<i>the Scotts, the Browns...</i>) - nomi di popoli (<i>the Americans, the English...</i>) - nomi come <i>earth, sun, moon, universe, world, sky, air...</i> <p>Non si usa davanti a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nomi propri di persone/cose/luoghi - sport/giochi - lingue, materie scolastiche, colori, pasti - home (<i>I go home, I'm at home...</i>) <p>Non si usa davanti ai nomi utilizzati in senso generico, cioè riferiti a qualcosa di generale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Can you pass me the sugar?</i> Puoi passarmi lo zucchero? (quello sul tavolo) - <i>Sugar is bad for your teeth.</i> Lo zucchero fa male ai denti. (In generale) 	<p>A si usa davanti ai nomi che iniziano con una consonante e con i suoni /j/ e /w/</p> <p><i>a car - a pen - a house - a small house</i> <i>a European country - a university /j/</i> <i>a one-pound coin /w/</i></p> <p>AN si usa davanti ai nomi che iniziano con una vocale e con l'H muta (<i>honest, honour, hour, heir</i>)</p> <p><i>an old man - an orange - an apple - an umbrella</i> <i>an honest person - an hour</i></p>

Esercizi**1. Inserisci i seguenti vocali nella colonna appropriata**

ear - hand - nose - address - chair - hero - hair - glass - actor - uncle - uniform - hour - union - armchair - bottle - university - watch - European country - honest man

A	AN

2. Scrivi l'articolo A o AN davanti alle seguenti parole

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. _____ passport | 5. _____ hospital | 9. _____ American boy |
| 2. _____ aeroplane | 6. _____ window | 10. _____ Italian girl |
| 3. _____ armchair | 7. _____ English dictionary | 11. _____ holiday |
| 4. _____ apple | 8. _____ boy | 12. _____ hobby |

3. Inserisci l'articolo determinativo THE dove richiesto

1. _____ salt can be dangerous for your blood pressure.
2. Can you pass me _____ salt, please?
3. Sometimes _____ teachers are very boring.
4. _____ teacher is telling _____ students to pay attention.
5. I don't usually like _____ cakes, but _____ cakes you make are delicious.
6. Tessa doesn't like _____ coffee, but I love _____ tea.
7. _____ blue shoes cost a lot!
8. _____ shoes are under your bed.
9. Where are _____ children?
10. _____ children love _____ chocolate and _____ cakes.

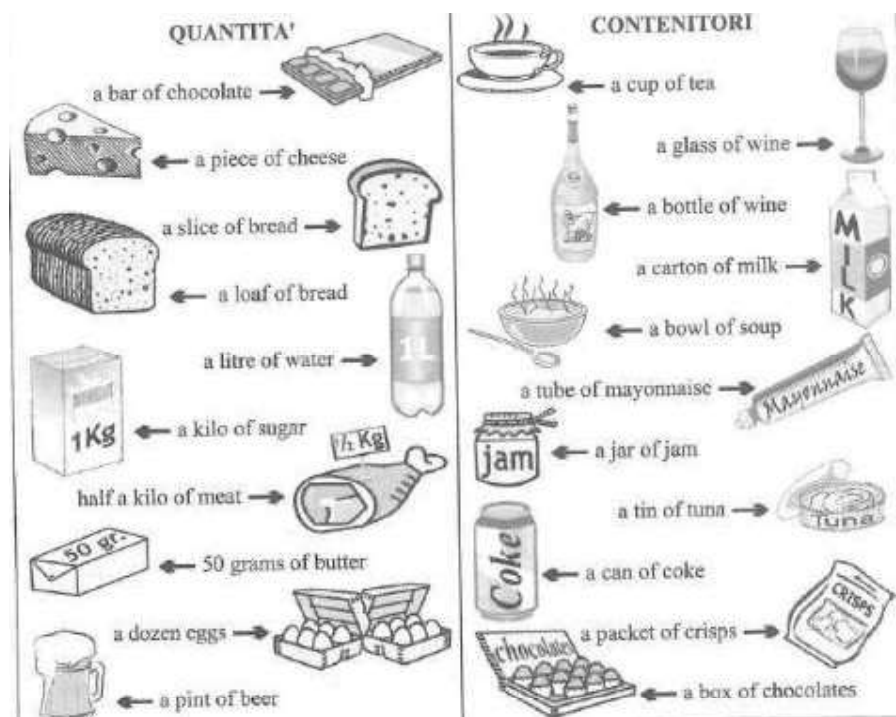
4. Completa le frasi con A/AN o THE. Metti una X dove l'articolo non è richiesto.

1. Sheila is making _____ cake for _____ Sullivans' wedding anniversary.
2. Why don't you buy David _____ T-shirt? He likes _____ T-shirts.
3. _____ Browns live in _____ small town near _____ London.
4. Bob, there's _____ phone call for you. – I'm having _____ shower. Can you answer for me please?
5. Can you give _____ knife, please? I need _____ sharp knife, the one I've got is blunt.
6. I can't speak English, but I want to attend _____ course and next summer I want to go to _____ England.
7. There's _____ nice park next to _____ Gormand Road. Its name is _____ Warren Park.
8. Mary has got _____ doll with _____ blue eyes and _____ long fair hair.
9. I'd like _____ ham sandwich and _____ cup of coffee, please.
10. _____ coffee and two cokes, please.
11. Alan is studying _____ Maths at _____ moment. He's taking _____ examination next week.
12. _____ soccer is _____ very popular sport.
13. I don't think Terry is good looking. He's got _____ long nose.
14. He's watching _____ documentary film on _____ TV.
15. There's _____ letter for you. _____ postman put it under _____ door.
16. Have _____ glass of wine. _____ red wine is good for your health.
17. Pamela works as _____ teacher at Hamilton Comprehensive School.
18. I've got two new books. _____ English book is good, but _____ Science book isn't.
19. Peter is drawing _____ picture. There's _____ house and _____ dog. _____ house is white and _____ dog is black.

SOSTANTIVI NUMERABILI E NON NUMERABILI

SOSTANTIVI NUMERABILI (Countable Nouns)	SOSTANTIVI NON NUMERABILI (Uncountable Nouns)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sono numerabili i sostantivi riferiti a ciò che si può contare ● Possono avere forma singolare e plurale ● Al singolare possono essere preceduti dagli articoli A/AN ● Al plurale possono essere preceduti dagli aggettivi indefiniti SOME/ANY/NO o da un numero ● Per fare domande sulla quantità si usa How much...? (Quanto/a...?) <p><i>a chair/two chairs/some chairs/no chairs</i> <i>a book/two books/some books/no books</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sono non numerabili i sostantivi riferiti a sostanza solide, liquide o gassose come <i>sugar, bread, milk, water, cream</i> ● Non hanno forma plurale ● Non possono essere preceduti da A/AN al singolare ● Non possono essere preceduti da un numero ● Possono essere preceduti da SOME/ANY/NO ● Per fare domande sulla quantità si usa How many...? (Quanti/e...?) <p><i>wine/some wine/no wine</i> <i>meat/some meat/no meat</i></p>

Sia i sostantivi numerabili che quelli non numerabili possono essere preceduti da un nome che ne definisce la quantità/il contenitore.



Tra i sostantivi non numerabili ci sono:

furniture (mobiglio/mobili)	advice (consiglio/consigli)	luggage (bagaglio/bagagli)
information (informazioni)	money (denaro/soldi)	spaghetti
news (notizie)	hair (capelli)	housework (faccende domestiche)
homework (compiti per casa)	fruit (frutta/i)	traffic

Unità 14

PRESENT SIMPLE

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I work You work He works She works It works We work You work They work	- - - - - - -	Io lavoro Tu lavori Lei lavora Lui lavora Esso lavora Noi lavoriamo Voi lavorate Essi lavorano
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I do not work You do not work He does not work She does not work It does not work We do not work You do not work They do not work	I don't work You don't work He doesn't work She doesn't work It doesn't work We don't work You don't work They don't work	Io non lavoro Tu non lavori Lui non lavora Lei non lavora Esso non lavora Noi non lavoriamo Voi non lavorate Essi non lavorano
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	Yes, I do/No, I don't Yes, you do/No, you don't Yes, he does /No, he doesn't Yes, she does /No, she doesn't Yes, It does /No, it doesn't Yes, we do/No, we don't Yes, you do/No, you don't Yes, they do/No, they don't	Lavoro (io)?Sì/No Lavori (tu)?Sì/No Lavora (lui)?Sì/No Lavora (lei)?Sì/No Lavora (esso)?Sì/No Lavoriamo (noi)?Sì/No Lavorate (voi)?Sì/No Lavorano (essi)?Sì/No

La **forma affermativa** del **present simple** si costruisce con l'infinito **senza il "to"** per tutte le persone eccetto la **3^a persona singolare** (he,she,it) che richiede l'aggiunta di **-s**.

They work in a factory = Loro lavorano in una fabbrica.

He works at a hospital = Lui lavora in un ospedale.

Per aggiungere la **-s** alla terza persona singolare valgono le stesse regole ortografiche che si usano per la formazione del plurale (vedi unità 8).

wash →	washes	play → plays
teach →	teaches	study → studies
cross →	crosses	go → goes

Per costruire la **forma interrogativa** si usa l'ausiliare **do/does**.

Does per la 3^a persona singolare; **do** per tutte le altre persone.

Nella **forma negativa** l'ausiliare **don't/doesn't** segue il soggetto:

We don't work in a factory. = Noi non lavoriamo in una fabbrica.

Il present simple si usa:

- per parlare di azioni abituali o ricorrenti (azioni di routine)
- per leggi della natura e fatti sempre veri

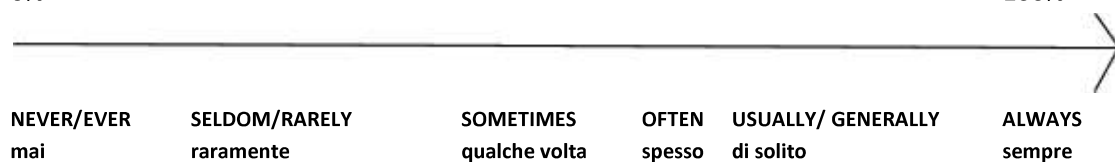
Il present simple si usa soprattutto con gli avverbi di frequenza e le espressioni di frequenza.

AVVERBI DI FREQUENZA

1

0%

100%



Posizione nella frase:

- prima del verbo base We **always** meet our friends.
- tra ausiliare e il verbo They don't **often** eat meat.
- dopo il verbo essere She is **always** late.

Watch out!

- **sometimes** può trovarsi anche all'inizio e fine della frase
- **never** è negativo. In inglese non vi possono essere due negazioni nella stessa frase, pertanto il verbo espresso in forma affermativa
- **ever** è usato in frasi interrogative e affermative : Do you ever buy CDs?
This is the best book I have ever read.

ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA

ONCE A DAY/WEEK/ MONTH/YEAR	una volta al giorno/alla settimana/al mese/all'anno
TWICE A DAY/WEEK /MONTH/YEAR	due volte al giorno/ ecc.
THREE/FOUR TIMES A DAY/..	tre/quattro volte al giorno/ecc.
EVERY DAY/WEEK/..	ogni giorno/ogni settimana/ecc.
EVERY TWO DAYS/WEEK/..	ogni due giorni/ecc.
MANY TIMES	molte volte
SEVERAL TIMES	parecchie volte

Esercizi

1. Trasforma alla terza persona singolare:

1. I smoke cigarettes _____
2. I only drink water _____
3. I play cards _____
4. I study English _____
5. I watch Tv _____
6. I catch the bus at 7.30 _____
7. I go to school at 8 o'clock _____

2. Trasforma le frasi alla forma negativa, usando la forma contratta:

1. I always go to the cinema on Saturdays. _____
2. You like tennis very much, don't you? _____
3. Walter often listens to music after finishing his homework _____
4. Sheila lives near London. _____
5. My cat always plays with me. _____
6. We think that she has gone crazy. _____
7. You often forget to pay your debts. _____
8. They work in a book shop. _____

3. Scrivi le frasi mettendo l'avverbio di frequenza nella posizione corretta.

Esempio: I go swimming (often). I **often** go swimming

1. She goes to bed early (always). _____
2. We're at the gym on Sunday morning (usually). _____
3. They listen to music (sometimes). _____
4. Mark drinks whisky (never). _____
5. I'm in bed at ten o'clock (hardly ever). _____
6. I watch TV in the morning (rarely). _____
7. John and Mary to the beach (often). _____
8. My mum go to work (always). _____
9. Do you go to the cinema (sometimes)? _____
10. They don't listen (often). _____

4. Usa "how often" per porre delle domande e poi dai una risposta usando un avverbio di frequenza.

Esempio: Ann watches TV. How often does she watch TV? She **always** watches TV

1. I write to my parents. How often _____ ? _____
2. I have a shower. How often _____ ? _____
3. Tom works. How often _____ ? _____
4. We go to the cinema. How often _____ ? _____
5. The car breaks down. How often _____ ? _____
6. They go to the supermarket. How often _____ ? _____

7. Susan plays the piano. How often _____ ? _____
8. My friend go swimming. How often _____ ? _____

5. Correggi le frasi riscrivendole correttamente.

Esempio: The sun doesn't go round the Earth. The Earth goes round the sun.

1. The sun rises in the West. _____
2. Mice catch cats. _____
3. Water boils at 50 degrees celsius. _____
4. The river Po flows into the Pacific Ocean. _____
5. It snows in summer. _____

6. Trasforma le seguenti frasi alla forma interrogativa e rispondi con le short answers, sia affermative che negative:

1. I always go to the cinema on Saturdays

2. You like tennis very much, don't you?

3. Walter often listens to music after finishing his homework

4. Sheila lives near London

5. My cat always plays with me

6. We think that she has gone crazy

7. You often forget to pay your debts

8. They work in a book shop

7. Traduci in inglese le seguenti frasi:

1. Noi andiamo in piscina tre volte la settimana.

2. Quante volte Sara lavora al pomeriggio? Sara lavora al pomeriggio solo il lunedì e il venerdì

3. Perché non provi ad aiutare tuo fratello?

4. Io non voglio venire alla festa di Susy.

5. I miei genitori pensano che io non studi abbastanza e forse hanno ragione.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Il Present Continuous si forma coniugando il verbo TO BE (essere) al Present Simple seguito dalla forma base del verbo + ING.

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I am speaking You are speaking He is speaking She is speaking It is speaking We are speaking You are speaking They are speaking	I'm speaking You're speaking He's speaking She's speaking It's speaking We're speaking You're speaking They're speaking	Io sto parlando Tu stai parlando Lui sta parlando Lei sta parlando Esso sta parlando Noi stiamo parlando Voi state parlando Essi stanno parlando
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I am not speaking You are not speaking He is not speaking She is not speaking It is not speaking We are not speaking You are not speaking They are not speaking	I'm not speaking You aren't speaking He isn't speaking She isn't speaking It isn't speaking We aren't speaking You aren't speaking They aren't speaking	Io non sto parlando Tu non stai parlando Lui non sta parlando Lei non sta parlando Esso non sta parlando Noi non stiamo parlando Voi non state parlando Essi non stanno parlando
Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	Significato
Am I speaking? Are you speaking? Is he speaking? Is she speaking? Is it speaking? Are we speaking? Are you speaking? Are they speaking?	Yes, I am/No, I'm not Yes, you are/No, you aren't Yes, he is/No, he isn't Yes, she is/No, she isn't Yes, it is/No, it isn't Yes, we are/No, we aren't Yes, you are/No, you aren't Yes, they are/No, they aren't	Sto io parlando? Stai tu parlando? Sta lui parlando? Sta lei parlando? Sta esso parlando Stiamo noi parlando? State voi parlando? Stanno essi parlando?

Il Present Continuous si usa per esprimere:

- **azioni in corso di svolgimento** (che accadono ora, in questo momento). In questo caso si possono trovare espressioni temporali come IN THIS MOMENT, AT THE MOMENT, NOW, RIGHT NOW.
What are you doing now? I'm studying English for the exam.
- **azioni che si svolgono per un periodo di tempo limitato**. In questo caso si possono trovare espressioni temporali come THESE DAYS, IN THIS PERIOD, THIS WEEK, THIS MONTH, THIS YEAR, TODAY.
I'm working all afternoon this week. (Sto lavorando di pomeriggio solo questa settimana. Non è un'azione abituale)
- **azioni future programmate**. In questo caso il verbo al Present Continuous deve essere accompagnato da espressioni temporali come TOMORROW, NEXT SUNDAY, IN A FEW DAYS ...

Variazioni ortografiche

Aggiungendo -ING alla forma base, il verbo può subire alcune variazioni.

- I verbi che terminano in **-E muta** perdono la -E con l'aggiunta della finale in -ING
live - I am *living*
- I verbi monosillabici che terminano in **vocale + 1 consonante** raddoppiano la consonante finale prima di aggiungere -ING (tranne i verbi che terminano in -X o -W)
get - geTting run - ruNning stop - stoPPing sit - siTting put - puTting
win - wiNning plan - plaNning cut - cuTting
- I verbi bisillabici che terminano in **vocale + 1 consonante** raddoppiano la consonante finale se l'accento cade sull'ultima sillaba
prefer - prefeRRing begin - begiNning
- I verbi che terminano in **vocale + L** raddoppiano la L finale
travel - traveLLing quarrel - quarreLLing
- I verbi che terminano in **-IE** trasformano il dittongo finale in Y prima dell'aggiunta di ING
die - Dying lie - lYing

WATCH OUT!

I verbi che terminano in -Y aggiungono direttamente -ING, senza subire alcuna variazione ortografica.

VERBI DI STATO

Il Present Continuous indica sempre un'azione in svolgimento e si usa con verbi che esprimono azioni. NON si usa perciò con i verbi di stato che esprimono

- opinione, pensiero: BELIEVE (credere), KNOW (sapere, conoscere), REMEMBER (ricordare) ...
- emozioni, sentimenti: LOVE (amare), LIKE (piacere), HATE (odiare), PREFER (preferire), WANT (volere), NEED (aver bisogno) ...
- percezione involontaria: SEE (vedere), HEAR (udire), SMELL (odorare), TASTE (assaggiare)
- possesso: HAVE, POSSESS, OWN ...

1. Costruisci la forma in -ING dei seguenti verbi

Sit _____	Die _____	Ride _____	Enjoy _____
Begin _____	_____	_____	Go _____
Give _____	Develop _____	Cry _____	Reply _____
Leave _____	Win _____	Stay _____	Write _____
	Boil _____	Carry _____	

2. Completa le seguenti frasi coniugando i verbi tra parentesi al *Present Continuous*

1. You (to work) _____ hard today!
2. They (to design) _____ a new engine now.
3. Mr Smith (to check) _____ the program with the staff
4. They (to reduce) _____ pollution using a new engine.
5. The compression cycle (to begin) _____ when the piston goes upward
6. That firm (to stop) _____ production at the moment.
7. The manager of the company (to travel) _____ to Greece.
8. Student (to tell) _____ the truth.
9. She (to smoke) _____ a cigar.
10. He (to cut) _____ the wood.

3. Trasforma le frasi dell'esercizio precedente alla forma negativa e poi alla forma interrogativa

4. Rispondi usando le Short Answers adeguate. (+) affermativa, (-) negativa

1. Are you doing your homework? (+) _____
2. Is he eating his breakfast? (+) _____
3. Are they helping you? (-) _____
4. Is she putting the children to bed? (+) _____
5. Are you and your brother watching TV? (-) _____
6. Is mum making dinner? (-) _____

5. Un gruppo di studenti sta trascorrendo alcuni giorni a Parigi. Leggi il programma di un giorno e rispondi alle domande seguendo gli esempi.

7.30 a.m.	everybody out of bed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's 12.40 p.m. Are the students having lunch at the hotel? 2. It's 2.40 p.m. Are the students having a boat trip? 3. It's 5.30 p.m. What are the students doing? 4. It's 7.45 p.m. Where are the students having dinner? 5. It's 9.10 p.m. Are the students playing games in the hotel lounge? 6. It's 11.00 p.m. Where are the students going?
8.00-8.30 a.m.	breakfast	
9.30-12.00 a.m.	visit the Louvre	
12.30-1.30 p.m.	lunch in a restaurant	
2.00-4.00 p.m.	shopping at the Galleries Lafayette	
5.00-6.00 p.m.	boat trip on the Seine	
7.00-8.00 p.m.	dinner at the hotel	
9.00 p.m.	games in the hotel lounge	
11.00 p.m.	everybody in bed	

6. Leggi la mail e rispondi alle domande, come nell'esempio

Dear Tony,

Greetings from Australia!

We're at the beach at the moment. The weather is great. The sun is shining and it's quite hot. I'm writing to my friends. Susan is swimming.

Mark is windsurfing. Mary and Bob are lying in the sun.

We're having a great time!

See you soon.

Bye. Betty

Ex.: Is it raining? No, it isn't. The sun is shining.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Are these people having a holiday in Italy? | 4. Is Susan swimming? |
| 2. Is Betty swimming? | 5. Are Mary and Bob writing postcards? |
| 3. Is mark playing the guitar? | 6. Are they getting bored? |

7. Costruisci frasi al *Present Continuous* usando le indicazioni fornite

1. Sheila/not watch TV. // She/ paint her bedroom.
2. They/not look after the children. // They/play cards.
3. Nick/not water the flowers. // He/cut the grass.
4. Jane/get up. // She/sleep.
5. They/not play football. // They/watch a football match on TV.

8. Completa il dialogo usando le parole tra parentesi e il *Present Continuous*

Wendy: Kate! What a surprise! _____ (What/you/do) here in London?

Kate: _____ (I/visit) my boyfriend. _____ (He/spend) here six months studying.

Wendy: Really? _____ (What/he/study)?

Kate: _____ (He/do) a business course at the London School of Economics.

Wendy: _____ (How long/you/stay)?

Kate: Just a week. _____ (I/leave) on Sunday.

Wendy: Then why don't you come to dinner with your boyfriend? How about tomorrow evening?

9. Correggi l'errore contenuto in ciascuna delle seguenti frasi

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. He is chating with is friends. | _____ |
| 2. She sending a text message. | _____ |
| 3. Laura and Marco is reading the same book. | _____ |
| 4. We making a cake. | _____ |
| 5. I'm makeing a model aeroplane. | _____ |
| 6. Are having lunch the teachers? | _____ |
| 7. Jemma is watching TV? | _____ |
| 8. We don't doing magic tricks. | _____ |
| 9. Sofia and her mum not cooking. | _____ |
| 10. What are she doing? | _____ |

PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<p>Si usa per parlare di</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● azioni abituali o ripetute, situazioni permanenti e fatti sempre veri. <p><i>I usually get up late.</i> Di solito mi alzo tardi.</p> <p><i>I work until 7.00 p.m.</i> Lavoro fino alle 7 di sera</p> <p>Avverbi di frequenza che si usano con il Simple Present sono: NEVER/EVER (mai) SELDOM/RARELY (raramente) SOMETIMES (a volte) OFTEN (spesso) USUALLY/GENERALLY (di solito) ALWAYS (sempre)</p>	<p>Si usa per parlare di</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● azioni in corso di svolgimento nel momento in cui si parla o azioni che si svolgono per un periodo di tempo limitato. <p><i>I'm getting up right now.</i> Mi sto alzando proprio ora.</p> <p><i>I'm working hard in this period.</i> Sto lavorando duramente in questo periodo.</p> <p>Espressioni temporali che si usano con il Present Continuous sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOW - RIGHT NOW - AT THE MOMENT - IN THIS MOMENT (azioni in svolgimento) - IN THIS PERIOD, TODAY, THESE DAYS, THIS WEEK, THIS MONTH, THIS YEAR (periodo di tempo limitato)

Esercizi

1. Indica quali frasi esprimono un'azione abituale (AA) e quali invece esprimono un'azione in svolgimento (AS)

1. Doctor Benson is treating a patient at the moment. (____)
2. Kate is in the garden. She is watering the flowers. (____)
3. I read the newspaper every day. (____)
4. A lot of people are waiting for the bus. (____)
5. She receives a lot of presents at Christmas. (____)
6. Mark often phones Mary after dinner. (____)

2. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta

1. We always **have/are having** lunch at the factory canteen.
2. This spaghetti **tastes/is tasting** very good.
3. **Do you like/Are you liking** your job?
4. Jane **doesn't know/isn't knowing** my phone number.
5. **I'm hating/I hate** listening to music.
6. Sorry. **I don't understand/I'm not understanding** what you say/you are saying.
7. The cook is in the kitchen. **He is eating/He eats** at the moment.

3. Present Simple o Present continuous?

1. I _____ (play) cricket right now.
2. I _____ (play) cricket on Saturdays.
3. Silvia _____ (cook) in the kitchen now.
4. Silvia _____ (cook) for her father on Sundays.
5. Maila _____ (like) Chinese food.
6. Keep silent, Manolo _____ (read) a book.
7. Erik _____ (love) María.
8. Ann _____ (jog) in the park today.
9. George _____ (want) to go outside.
10. Barbara _____ (eat) chicken wings at the moment.
11. What _____ you _____ (do)? I'm sleeping.
12. How many languages _____ you (speak)?
13. I _____ (not like) politics.
14. What _____ you _____ (do) at the moment?
15. Where _____ you _____ (live)?
16. I _____ (want) to be a millionaire.
17. Nacho _____ (not wear) a tie today.
18. Robert is in Amsterdam this week. He _____ (stay) at the Hilton.
19. Look! Miguel _____ (jump) into the water.
20. Lili is rich, she _____ (drive) a Mercedes.
21. Once a week, I _____ (go) to my yoga lessons.
22. I _____ (think) you're amazing.
23. Bea sometimes _____ (read) comics.
24. We never _____ (watch) TV in the morning.
25. Listen! Blanca _____ (sing) in the bathroom.

4. Completa le frasi con il Present Simple o il Present Continuous dei verbi tra parentesi

1. You look unhappy. What (you/think) _____ about?
2. It _____ (be) 8 o'clock. Bob usually (get up) _____ at 7.30, but today he (still/sleep) _____ in bed because he _____ (have) got flu.
3. They (have) _____ a big new car and a big house. I (think) _____ they are very rich.
4. (Michael/like) _____ jazz? Oh, yes. He (love) _____ it.
5. What (you/think) _____ of Paul?
6. (Mary/have) _____ a good time in Mallorca? Yes, I (think) _____ so.
7. Is Alan a friend of yours? No, I (not/know) _____ him.
8. I (want) _____ to phone Mary but I (not/remember) _____ her phone number.
9. Hello, Robert. This is Mark. (We/disturb) _____ you?
No, you aren't. I (just/watch) _____ TV.

5. Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta dei verbi dati (Present Simple o Present Continuous).

(Situazione: Mary e Sarah sono vecchie compagne di scuola e si incontrano per caso dopo qualche anno a Parigi nei pressi della stazione ferroviaria).

M: Sarah! You're Sarah, aren't you?

S: YesMary! What a surprise! What (you/do) _____ here? You (live) _____ in London, don't you?

M: Yes, that's right. I (have) _____ a week's holiday here.

S: Oh, are you?

M: You see, I (have) _____ got some friends here in Paris and I (stay) _____ with them.

S: Lucky you! I'm here for work.

M: What (you/do) _____?

S: I'm the manageress of a chain of shops which sell clothes and underwear.

M: That's interesting. And what (you/do) _____ here?

S: I (visit) _____ one of the most important fashion affairs. You know, Paris is one of the capital cities for fashion and I (want) _____ to see the new trends.

M: But you (live) _____ in London, don't you?

S: Yes, that's right. At the moment I (live) _____ not far from Peter Dodson. (you/remember) _____? Our old schoolmate?

M: Oh, yes. I (remember) _____ him. How is he?

S: I (not/see) _____ him very often, but I think he's fine. He's getting married next month.

M: Oh, is he? That's great! What about you? Are you married?

S: No, I'm not.

M: Neither am I. I (have) _____ got a boyfriend.

S: Oh, dear! It's late! Why (you/not/come) _____ and see me in London some day? Here's my card with my new address and phone number.

M: Thank you. Well, look after yourself and don't work too hard.

S: You too. Have a nice holiday.

6. Rispondi alle domande sul dialogo dell'esercizio precedente

1. What is Mary doing in Paris?
2. Who is Mary staying with in Paris?
3. What does Sarah do?
4. What is Sarah doing in Paris?
5. What does she want to see?
6. Does Sarah live in London?
7. Where is she living at the moment?
8. Does Mary remember Peter Dodson?
9. Does Sarah often see Peter Dodson?
10. Does Sarah invite Mary to visit her?

7. Completa la mail di Mia con il Present Continuous dei verbi dati tra parentesi

Hi Sarah!

I'm so excited! We _____ (have) a surprise party for Lizzie.

It's her 18th birthday. Her boyfriend Tom _____ (travel) down from Scotland by plane.

She doesn't know he _____ (come)! She's at the library. She _____ (study)

now. Mum _____ (cook) lasagne. She _____ (not/make) the cake.

Dad _____ (buy) it. He's at the shop right now.

What _____ (you/do)?

Write soon,

Mia

8. Leggi la risposta di Sarah e sottolinea l'alternativa corretta

Hi Mia,

Thanks for your email.

I'm in Milan shopping with my stepsister Tina. It's really exciting! We **stay/are staying** in a five-star hotel. She **buys/is buying** new clothes for her shop in Rome.

Tina usually **is coming/comes** on Friday and **is leaving/leaves** on Sunday, but we **are spending/spend** a week here. There are lots of smart shops that **sell/are selling** expensive designer clothes. I'm in our room right now and I **get/am getting** ready to go out. Tina **waits/is waiting** for me, so that's all for now.