**ANNO FORMATIVO 2023-2024**

**DEBITO DI INGLESE: CLASSI SECONDE 2 B**

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**PER ASSOLVERE IL DEBITO STUDIARE LE SEGUENTI SCHEDE RIEPILOGATIVE ED ESEGUIRE I RELATIVI ESERCIZI**

**PAST SIMPLE DEL VERBO ESSERE- TO BE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forma affermativa | Forma contratta | Significato |
| I was  You were  He was  She was  It was  We were  You were  They were |  | Io ero/sono stato/fui  Tu eri/ sei stato/fosti  Lui era/ è stato/fu  Lei era/ è stata/fu  Esso era/è stato/fu  Noi eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo  Voi eravate/ siete stati/foste  Essi erano/ sono stati/furono |
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| Forma negativa | Forma negativa contratta | Significato |
| I was not  You were not  He was not  She was not  It was not  We were not  You were not  They were not | I wasn’t  You weren’t  He wasn’t  She wasn’t  It wasn’t  We weren’t  You weren’t  They weren’t | Io **non** ero/sono stato/fui  Tu **non** eri/sei stato/fosti  Lui **non** era/ non è stato/fu  Lei **non** era/ non è stata/fu  Esso **non** era/ non è stato/fu  Noi **non** eravamo/siamo stati/fummo  Voi **non** eravate/siete stati/foste  Essi **non** erano/sono stati/furono |
| Forma interrogativa | Risposta breve | Significato |
| Was I?  Were you?  Was he?  Was she?  Was it?  Were we?  Were you?  Were they? | Yes, I was/No, I wasn’t  Yes, you were/No, you weren’t  Yes, he was/No, he wasn’t  Yes, she was/No, she wasn’t  Yes, it was/No, it wasn’t  Yes, we were/No, we weren’t  Yes,you were/No, you weren’t  Yes, they were/No, they weren’t | Ero/sono stato/fui io?  Eri/sei stato/fosti tu?  Era/è stato/fu lui?  Era/è stata/fu lei?  Era/ è stato/fu esso?  Eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo noi?  Eravate/ siete stati/foste voi?  Erano/ sono stati/furono essi? |
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*- He was at school yesterday morning/ He wasn’t at school yesterday morning*

*Was he at school yesterday morning?/ Wasn’t he at school yesterday morning?*

*Yes, he was. No, he wasn’t.*

*- They were at the bus stop at eight o’clock/ They weren’t at the bus stop at eight o’clock*

*Were they at the bus stop at eight o’clock? Weren’t they at the bus stop at eight o’clock?*

*Yes they were. No, they weren’t*

***USO***

Il past simple del verbo essere in inglese corrisponde all’imperfetto, al passato remoto e al *passato prossimo* dell’italiano e si usa per:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parlare di situazioni riferite ad un tempo determinato del passato ed interamente trascorso. | *They were at home last night*  *Loro erano a casa ieri sera* |
| Parlare della nascita (was/ were + born) | *Where and when were you born? I was born in London on 9th June 1989*  *Dove e quando sei nato? Io sono nato a Londra il 9 giugno 1989* |
| Il past simple è generalmente accompagnato da avverbi ed espressioni di tempo passato determinato | Yesterday (ieri); the day before yesterday (l’altro giorno); yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening (ieri mattina/pomeriggio/sera); last night/week/month/year (la scorsa notte/settimana/lo scorso mese/anno); two days/three weeks/ a few years ago (due giorni/tre settimane fa/qualche giorno fa); in November (a novembre), in 1987 (nel 1987), on Monday/ Tuesday (di lunedì, di martedì)… |

**1. Inserisci la forma affermativa corretta del simple past del verbo essere**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ a good doctor.  2. Karl and James \_\_\_\_\_\_friends.  3. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at school yesterday morning.  4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the mechanics laboratory. | 5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ bad boys.  6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a student in a vocational school.  7. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_ red and white.  8. I \_\_\_\_\_a beginner. |

**2. Completa le seguenti frasi con was o were**

*➮ He was in New York last month*

*1. Susan’s friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the pub on Sunday evening. 2. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the garden five minutes ago. 3. Mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the kitchen ten minutes ago. 4. Michael and Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_born in New York. 5. Bill and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the gym on Saturday afternoon. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at work on Friday morning.*

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

1. They were at home last night. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We were classmates. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He was a good teacher. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mrs Robinson was an English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The screwdrivers were in the lorry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. She was a pretty dancer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The new car was in the garage. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. We were very good drivers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Scrivi le domande usando le indicazioni date e completa le short answers.**

*➮ You/ born in Italy. Were you born in Italy? Yes, I was.*

1. WERE Your parents/ at work yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. WAS The English test/ difficult. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. WAS It/ an internal combustion engine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. WERE We/ late for the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. WAS Your best friend/ happy/ this morning? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. WAS The football match/ good? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. WERE The books/ interesting? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

*➮ Were they at the cinema last night? - Yes, they were*

1. Was Susan at school this morning? (No)

2. Was Mr Davidson in Boston last week? (Yes)

3. Were you in Trafalgar Square this morning at 9? (Yes)

4. Were you born in February? (No)

5. Were Tom and Bob at the match on Sunday morning? (Yes)

6. Were you the only participants? (Yes)

7. Was she at the pub? (No)

8. Was Mrs Jones a dentist? (No)

**6. Costruisci mini-dialoghi come nell’esempio. Usa il passato di to be, i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari.**

*➮ A: They/post office/ 9:00? A: Were they at the post office at 9:00?*

*B: No/ they/ bank B: No, they weren’t. They were at the bank.*

1. A: Susan/ home/ Saturday night? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No/ she/ theatre. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. A: Paul and Simon/pub/last night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No/they/disco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: You/traffic lights? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No/ we/bus stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. A: It/cold? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No/it/warm and sunny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Crea domande con i suggerimenti dati utilizzando il simple past del verbo to be e rispondi a piacimento**

1. What - the weather - like -yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What – the name – of – your mechanics teacher? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where – you – born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. There – any – customers – yesterday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The weather – sunny – yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where - the concert? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8. Complete the sentences with was / were**

1. How many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at your house last weekend?

2. The book wasn´t difficult, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easy.

3. Those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my best jeans.

4. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prehistoric animals.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your friends at school yesterday?

6. Sandra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not at school yesterday.

7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nasty to me!

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents designers?

9. John and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents in the restaurant? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

11. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nurse. She wasn´t a doctor.

12. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thin when I was 6 years old.

13. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ younger, I played with teddy bears.

14. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away on vacation last month.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you at the cinema last night?

16. Ten years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a baby.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam difficult?

18. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) exciting. It was boring.

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there many people at the party?

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the girls in the park? No, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

21. Her name wasn´t Kate. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Isabel.

22. Paco wasn´t happy. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sad.

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the boys at the football game? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

24. The books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) on the shelf. They were in the bookcase.

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom at a concert? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**9. Scegli l’alternativa corretta**

1. Were/was you happy? Yes, we were/was.

2. Were/was she your mother? Yes, she were/was.

3. Were/was they at home? No, they was not/weren’t.

4. Were/was this my pen? No, it wasn’t/weren’t.

5. Was/were I in this class? Yes, you was/weren’t.

6. Was/were the pens in the bag? No, they wasn’t/weren’t.

7. Was/Were the teacher near the door? No, he was/weren’t

**10. Leggi la conversazione, segna con V le cose vere e con X quelle false**

A: Hey, Kate!

B: Hi, Max. Where were you last weekend?

A: I was at a birthday party.

B: Was it good?

A: It was quite good, yeah…

B: Were there many people?

A: No, there weren’t! I think there were about 20 people!

B: Was there music?

A: Yes, there was. There were two live bands, but there wasn’t a Dj.

B: Where was the party?

A: It was at that new hotel in town. There was a swimming pool!

B: Really? Great!

A: Yes, and there was a barbecue. But I wasn’t very happy…

B: Why?

A: Because I don’t eat meat and there wasn’t any vegetarian food!

**1. many people ⁦ \_\_\_ 4. live bands ⁦\_\_\_**

**2. a Dj \_\_\_ 5. a swimming pool ⁦ \_\_\_**

**3. a barbecue ⁦ \_\_\_ 6. vegetarian food ⁦\_\_\_**

**SIMPLE PAST - REGULAR VERBS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Forma affermativa** | **Forma affermativa contratta** | **Significato** |
| I walked  You walked  He walked  She walked  It walked  We walked  You walked  They walked | -  -  -  -  -  -  -  - | Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai  Tu camminavi, hai camminato, camminasti  Lui camminava, ha camminato, camminò  Lei camminava, ha camminato, camminò  Esso camminava, ha camminato, camminò  Noi camminavamo, abbiamo camminato, camminammo  Voi camminavate, avete camminato, camminaste  Essi camminavano, hanno camminato, camminarono |
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| **Forma negativa** | **Forma negativa contratta** | **Significato** |
| I did not walk  You did not walk  He did not walk  She did not walk  It did not walk  We did not walk  You did not walk  They did not walk | I didn’t walk  You didn’t walk  He didn’t walk  She didn’t walk  It didn’t walk  We didn’t walk  You didn’t walk  They didn’t walk | Io non camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai  Tu non camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti  Lui non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò  Lei non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò  Esso non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò  Noi non camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo  Voi non camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste  Essi non camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono |
| **Forma interrogativa** | **Risposta breve** | **Significato** |
| Did I walk?  Did you walk?  Did he walk?  Did she walk?  Did it walk?  Did we walk?  Did you walk?  Did they walk? | Yes, I did/No, I didn’t  Yes, you did/No, you didn’t  Yes, he did/No, he didn’t  Yes, she did/No, she didn’t  Yes, It did/No, it didn’t  Yes, we did/No, we didn’t  yes, you did/No, you didn’t  Yes, they did/No, they didn’t | Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai?  Tu camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti?  Lui camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò?  Lei camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò?  Esso camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò?  Noi camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo?  Voi camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste?  Essi camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono? |

La forma **affermativa** del past simple dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo -ed alla forma base del verbo ed è uguale per tutte le persone.

*Yesterday morning I missed the bus. Ieri mattina ho perso l’autobus*

La forma **interrogativa** del past simple si ottiene così:

*did + soggetto + forma base del verbo?*

*Did he stay for a long time? E’ rimasto a lungo?*

La forma **negativa** del past simple si ottiene così:

soggetto+ did not o didn’t + forma base del verbo.

*He didn’t eat dinner with me. Non ha cenato con me.*

***STRUTTURA FORMA AFFERMATIVA***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Forma base*** | ***Termina in*** | ***past simple*** | ***esempi*** |
| *phone* | *-e* | *aggiunge solo -ed* | *phoned* |
| *play* | *-y preceduta da vocale* | *aggiunge -ed* | *played* |
| *study* | *-y preceduta da consonante* | *cambia -y in i + -ed* | *studied* |
| *stop* | *monosillabici terminanti in consonante preceduta da vocale accentata* | *raddoppiano la consonante* | *stopped* |
| *travel-prefer* | *bisillabi terminanti in -l o -r* | *raddoppiano la consonante l o r* | *travelled preferred* |

***USO***

Il past simple si usa per indicare azioni ed eventi completamente passati e conclusi, ciò è evidente dal contesto o dalla presenza di espressioni di tempo determinato come:

|  |
| --- |
| yesterday (ieri) last night/week/month/year (ieri notte/la scorsa settimana/il mese/l’anno scorso)  two days/weeks/months/...ago (due giorni/due settimane/mesi fa)  in 1987 (nel 1987) when I was a child/at school..(quando ero un bambino/ a scuola). |

*Ex.: when I was a child I lived in a house by the sea*

**1.Inserisci negli spazi la forma corretta al Past Simple.**

1.My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her teeth two minutes ago. (brush)

2.Greg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so well yesterday. (play)

3.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their mother yesterday. (help)

4.She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday. (call)

5.Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her dog two days ago. (walk)

6.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our car last month. (wash)

7.My uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking three years ago. (stop)

8. The little baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot an hour ago. (cry)

9.I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English last year. (study)

10.John and Jessie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their teacher. (like)

11.My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Europe. (plan)

12.You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your exams. (pass)

13.I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers. (water)

14.None of my friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (support)

15.He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me silently. (talk)

**2. Trasforma le frasi con verbi regolari alla forma interrogativa e negativa. Fai attenzione alle variazioni ortografiche**

1. They stopped in Milan for lunch ☹️They didn’t stop in Milan for lunch.

(?) Did they stop in Milan for lunch?

1. She tried the pullover on ☹️ She didn’t try the pullover on.

Did she try the pullover on?

1. He studied geography yesterday afternoon
2. Martin and Paul liked the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They travelled to New York \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Bob washed his car last week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Unisci le seguenti espressioni alla loro traduzione inglese**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| La scorsa settimana | Last night |
| Ieri | Last Sunday |
| Domenica scorsa | Today |
| Due settimane fa | Last year |
| L’anno scorso | This year |
| Ieri sera | Yesterday |
| Oggi | Last week |
| Quest’anno | Two weeks ago |

***4. Rimetti in ordine le seguenti espressioni di tempo: la numero 1 è la più recente, mentre la numero 8 è la più lontana nel tempo.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***last night \_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***yesterday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| ***yesterday morning \_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***four days ago \_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| ***two weeks ago \_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***this morning \_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| ***three years ago \_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***two months ago \_\_\_\_\_\_*** |

***5.* Complete with the past simple of the regular verbs in brackets and of the verb to be. Then answer.**

***THOMAS EDISON***

*Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in 1847 in Ohio in the United States. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) school at the age of eight but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hate) it because on his first day the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) him stupid. After that, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home a lot of time and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) with his mother. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) really interested in science books so he read a lot of them at home. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to come back to school but he never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) it very much. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to leave school forever at the age of twelve and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) a new job with a newsagent. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) inventing things at the age of nineteen. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the photograph and a sort of very early CD player! Two years later, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (create)the world’s first electric light bulb and, thanks to him, New York \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the first city to have electric lights.*

*1-When was T. Edison born? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*2- Why did he hate school? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*3- When did he start inventing things? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*4- What did he create? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**6. Scrivi il past simple dei verbi regolari**

1. change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. carry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. finish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. open \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. pray \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. ask \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**COMPARATIVES**

**Il comparativo si usa generalmente per confrontare due entità.**

**La forma comparativa di MAGGIORANZA (*...più di...*) degli aggettivi e degli avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| aggettivi/avverbi  (1 sillaba) | + **er** | *slow → slower fast → faster*  *old → older hard → harder*  *cheap → cheaper* |
| aggettivi/avverbi  (2 sillabe) che terminano in -e | + **r** | *nice → nicer late → later* |
| aggettivi/avverbi che terminano con consonante preceduta da una sola vocale | si raddoppia la consonante  + **er** | *big → bigger*  *fat → fatter*  *hot → hotter* |
| aggettivi/avverbi  (2 sillabe)  che terminano in –y | si cambia **-y** in **-i**  + **er** | *happy → happier*  *easy → easier*  *early → earlier* |
| aggettivi/**avverbi**  (2 sillabe)  terminanti in -le, -er, -ow | + **er** | *simple → simpler*  *clever → cleverer*  *narrow → narrower* |
| aggettivi/**avverbi**  (2/3/4 sillabe) | **more** + aggettivo o avverbio | *boring → more boring*  *interesting → more interesting tired → more tired*  *expensive → more expensive* |
| irregolari |  | *good → better*  *well → better*  *bad → worse*  *badly → worse*  *far → farther / further*  *many/much → more*  *little → less* |

**Per fare paragoni tra persone, cose o situazioni si usa la forma comparativa degli aggettivi ed avverbi + *than*, che serve per introdurre il secondo termine di paragone; *than* corrisponde all’italiano *di* oppure *che*.**

*France is* ***bigger*** *than Switzerland. La Francia è* ***più grande*** *della Svizzera.*

*Communication is* ***easier*** *now than in the past. Comunicare è* ***più facile*** *oggi che in passato.*

*Your English is* ***better*** *now than it was last year. Il tuo inglese è* ***migliore*** *ora che l’anno scorso.*

*I think history is* ***more interesting*** *than geography. Penso che la storia sia* ***più interessante*** *della geografia.*

*Mrs Barnes drives* ***more carefully*** *than her husband. La signora Barnes guida* ***più cautamente*** *di suo marito.*

*Maria speaks* ***more slowly*** *than her sister. Maria parla* ***più lentamente*** *di sua sorella.*

**Si usano *more/fewer* (più/meno) con nomi** NUMERABILI **e *more/less* (più/meno) con nomi** NON NUMERABILI**.**

*I send* ***more*** *text messages than my friends. Io spedisco* ***più*** *SMS dei miei amici.*

*I'd like to have* ***more*** *free time. Mi piacerebbe avere* ***più*** *tempo libero.*

*There are* ***fewer*** *boys than girls at my school. Ci sono* ***meno*** *ragazzi che ragazze nella mia scuola.*

*Katie eats* ***less*** *chocolate than her sister. Katie mangia* ***meno*** *cioccolata di sua sorella.*

**1. Complete the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives/ adverbs.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective/ Adverb | Comparative |  | *es.: high* | *higher* |
| 1. loud |  |  | 8. bad |  |
| 2. large |  |  | 9. expensive |  |
| 3. thin |  |  | 10. dependent |  |
| 4. heavy |  |  | 11. good/well |  |
| 5. quiet |  |  | 12. difficult |  |
| 6. quietly |  |  | 13. cheap |  |
| 7. intelligently |  |  | 14. little |  |

**2. Choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.**

*He worked more efficiently than I did. (efficiently, more efficiently, efficientlier)*

1. Her promotion was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moment of her life. **(prouder, proud, more proud)**

2. Hawaii is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Hong Kong than Japan. **(farer, far, farther)**

3. This ring is too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me. **(small, more smaller, smaller)**

4. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask for help than solve the problem by yourself. **(easy, easyer, easier)**

5. Grace’s work is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but Joan’s is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(good, better, gooder)**

6. August is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any other month. **(more hot, hotter, hot)**

7. Do you support his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposal? **(later, late, more later)**

8. Prevention is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than cure. **(better, good, more better)**

9. He may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Paul. **(rich, richer, richest)**

10. This pair of glasses is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that pair. **(fashionabler, more fashionable, fashionable)**

**3. Fill in each blank with the correct comparative form – adjective/ adverb.**

*The manager is the most powerful man here. (powerful)*

1. Iron is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other metals. (useful)

2. My English teacher is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more handsome than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andy Lau. (handsome)

3. His Chinese is getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (bad)

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he gets, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he becomes. (old, wise)

5. Ann does not swim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her teammates. (quickly)

6. Which is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, grammar or vocabulary? (important)

7. Staying at home is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going on holiday abroad. (comfortable)

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money you spend, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can save. (little, much)

9. The new job is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the one I had before. (challenging)

10. This mini-bus driver is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any other driver. (kind)

**4. Compare the jobs. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets. Give your opinion.**

*e.g. firefighter / soldier (dangerous) I think a firefighter has got a more dangerous job than a soldier.*

1. flight attendant/ tour guide (easy) 4. receptionist / cashier (boring)

2. coach / architect (interesting) 5. chemist / police inspector ( safe)

3. surgeon/vet (difficult) 6. soldier / plumber (dirty)

**5. Write sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE form of the adjectives and THAN.**

e.g. Liam / tall / Helen. *Liam is taller than Helen.*

1. I / lazy / my brother.

2. Tom / confident / Karen.

3. Simon / impatient / his sister

4. August / hot / May

5. My mum / funny / my dad.

6. London / big / Manchester.

**6. Complete the sentences choosing one of the given alternatives..**

1. Andrew’s house is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than his cousin’s.

*a. more big b. more larger c. more large d. more modern*

2. Jason is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Maths than his brother.

*a. more young b. more smart c. smarter d. smart*

3. Today I am much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

*a. more relaxed b. happy c. more happy d. more happier*

4. Ferrari is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Mercedes.

*a. more expensive b. more fast c. cheaper d. more faster*

5. The USA is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country than Italy.

*a. more older b. more bigger c. more extensive d. older*

6. Italian food is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than American food.

*a. healthier b. fatter c. heavyer d. traditional*

7. Today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.

*a. more wetter b. more wet c. wetter d. wet*

8. Elaine is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than my brother Fred.

*a. more younger b. more young c. younger d. young*

9. Station wagons are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than sports cars.

*a. more faster b. more comfortable c. smaller d. more big*

10. Black, my cat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than my other cat.

*a. soft b. softer c. more softer d. more soft*

**7. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of the suitable adjective.**

1. Henry is 5 years old. Sue is 8 years old. Henry is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sue.

2. Diana is 1,55 tall, Martin 1,65. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Diana.

3. The North Sea waters are cold. The Mediterranean Sea waters are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Fiat cars are cheap. Mercedes cars aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Mary’s marks are bad. Anne’s marks are excellent. Mary’s marks are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anne’s.

6. This exercise is very difficult. The one I did yesterday wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7. The weather is not very good today, it’s cloudy. I hope it will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

8. Venice is quite far from here, Trieste is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but Bassano isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. People aren’t friendly in big cities. They are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in small towns.

**La forma comparativa di UGUAGLIANZA (*tanto … quanto*) di aggettivi ed avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| aggettivi/**avverbi**  (TUTTI) | **as** + aggettivo o avverbio + **as** | *big → as big as...*  *happy → as happy as ...*  *old → as old as ...*  *simple → as simple as ...*  *boring → as boring as ...*  *interesting → as interesting as ... tired → as tired as ...*  *expensive → as expensive as ...* |

**Serve per descrivere due cose, persone o situazioni che mostrano uguaglianza, quindi identità, nella qualità che si vuole mettere in evidenza. La forma *as … as* può essere sostituita da *so … as***

*John is as tall as Alan. John è alto quanto/come Alan.*

*Tom is as obstinate as a mule. Tom è ostinato come un mulo.*

*He is as fat as a pig. Lui è grasso come un maiale.*

**8. Write sentences. Use (NOT) AS ... AS.**

HEAVY / RICH / LIGHT / OLD / POOR / SHORT / TALL / YOUNG

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SALLY** | **VICKY** | **JACK** | **TOMMY** |
| **Age** | 18 | 21 | 23 | 21 |
| **Height** | 165 cm | 165 cm | 175 cm | 180 cm |
| **Weight** | 56 kg | 64 kg | 64 kg | 75 kg |
| **Salary** | € 450 | € 700 | € 900 | € 700 |

*e.g. Sally isn’t as old as Vicky.*

*Tommy is as rich as Vicky.*

**9. Transform the sentences as in the example.**

*e.g. Aunt Mary is healthier than uncle John. → Uncle John isn’t as healthy as aunt Mary.*

1. Footbal is more popular than tennis 5. This ring is more expensive than this watch.

2. Paul is more intelligent than Kate. 6. London is more populated than Milan.

3. Paris is bigger than Rome. 7. The shirt is cheaper than the dress.

4. The book is more interesting than the film. 8. George is stronger than Roger.

**SIMPLE PAST - IRREGULAR VERBS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Forma affermativa** | **Forma affermativa contratta** | **Significato** |
| I went  You went  He went  She went  It went  We went  You went  They went | -  -  -  -  -  -  -  - | Io andavo/sono andato/ andai  Tu andavi/sei andato/ andasti  Lui andava/ è andato/ andò  Lei andava/ è andata/ andò  Esso andava/ è andato/ andò  Noi andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo  Voi andavate/ siete andati/ andaste  Essi andavano/ sono andati/ andarono |
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|
|
| **Forma negativa** | **Forma negativa contratta** | **Significato** |
| I did not go  You did not go  He did not go  She did not go  It did not go  We did not go  You did not go  They did not go | I didn’t go  You didn’t go  He didn’t go  She didn’t go  It didn’t go  We didn’t go  You didn’t go  They didn’t go | Io **non** andavo/sono andato/ andai  Tu **non** andavi/sei andato/ andasti  Lui **non** andava/ è andato/ andò  Lei **non** andava/ leI è andata/ andò  Esso **non** andava/ è andato/ andò  Noi **non** andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo  Voi **non** andavate/ siete andati/ andaste  Essi **non** andavano/ sono andati/ andarono |
| **Forma interrogativa** | **Risposta breve** | **Significato** |
| Did I go?  Did you go?  Did he go?  Did she go?  Did it go?  Did we go?  Did you go?  Did they go? | Yes, I did/No, I didn’t  Yes, you did/No, you didn’t  Yes, he did/No, he didn’t  Yes, she did/No, she didn’t  Yes, It did/No, it didn’t  Yes, we did/No, we didn’t  Yes, you did/No, you didn’t  Yes, they did/No, they Didn’t | Io andavo/sono andato/andai?  Tu andavi/sei andato/andasti?  Lui andava/è andato/andò?  Lei andava/è andata/andò?  Esso andava/è andato/andò?  Noi andavamo/siamo andati/ andammo?  Voi andavate/siete andati/andaste?  Essi andavano/sono andati/ andarono? |
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|

**Forma affermativa**

Ai verbi irregolari non va aggiunta la desinenza -ed, ma ciascuno ha una forma propria del past simple, che corrisponde alla seconda forma del paradigma.

Presentano una sola forma per tutte le persone. Fa eccezione il verbo to be che ha due forme: was (per la 1a e per la 3a singolare) e were (per tutte le altre).

*Ex: I* ***drank*** *a lot of beer at the pub last night*

*Ho bevuto molta birra al pub ieri sera*

Le due forme **interrogativa** e **negativa** dei verbi irregolari si formano allo stesso modo dei verbi regolari.

L’elenco dei principali verbi irregolari è riportato al termine del volume.

**Esercizi**

1. **Completa la tabella.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Past simple** | **Infinitive** | **Past simple** |
| 1. swim | …………………. | 7. sing | …………….. |
| 2. …………….. | heard | 8. ……………… | slept |
| 3. ……………. | gave | 9. speak | ……………… |
| 4. find | ……………….. | 10 . spend | ……………... |
| 5. …………….. | lent | 11. …………… | bought |
| 6. run | ………………… | 12 take | …………………. |

**2. Completa le frasi con il past simple dei verbi irregolari tra parentesi**

1. Manchester United (win) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the match last week.
2. John (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me his car yesterday .
3. Peter and his family (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their holidays in Greece last summer.
4. The Johnsons (sell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their house in September.
5. She (get up) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late this morning.
6. Lucy (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her German friend yesterday afternoon.
7. Tom (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs on Monday.
8. He (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his left leg last month.

**3. Completa adeguatamente le frasi con il past simple dei verbi forniti in ordine sparso.**

*run lose meet buy go feel see read forget sit*

1. This morning the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus
2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two packets of cigarettes yesterday
3. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home because she was late
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her wallet yesterday
5. Paul and Colin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their friends at the pub last night
6. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an interesting book last week
7. Mr Rossi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lock the front door before he went out
8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a comfortable sofa.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful film at the cinema
10. Allan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sick last night