

C AGGETTIVI E SOSTANTIVI DI NAZIONALITA':

paesi, nazionalità, abitanti, popoli, lingue

Includiamo in questa sezione anche gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità perché essi si formano dai nomi di stato/continente mediante **suffissi**.

Dal punto di vista grammaticale, gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità si possono dividere in **quattro gruppi**:

◆ Gruppo 1 - Aggettivi terminanti in - **an**, - **ian** , - **i**

- Usati come aggettivi sono invariabili
- Quando sono usati come sostantivo plurale o come popolo prendono la -s del plurale
- A questo gruppo appartiene anche **Greek**, *greco*

| stato/ continente | nazionalità (aggettivo) | abitante (sostantivo) | popolo | lingua |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Africa | African | an African (two Africans) | the Africans | |
| Albania | Albanian | an Albanian (two Albanians) | the Albanians | Albanian |
| Austria | Austrian | an Austrian (two Austrians) | the Austrians | German |
| Australia | Australian | an Australian (two Australians) | the Australians | French, Flemish |
| Belgium | Belgian | a Belgian (two Belgians) | the Belgians | Dutch, German |
| Bolivia | Bolivian | a Bolivian (two Bolivians) | the Bolivians | Spanish |
| Brazil | Brazilian | a Brazilian (two Brazilians) | the Brazilians | Portuguese |
| Bulgaria | Bulgarian | a Bulgarian (two Bulgarians) | the Bulgarians | Bulgarian |
| Canada | Canadian | a Canadian (two Canadians) | the Canadians | English, French |
| Chile | Chilean | a Chilean (two Chileans) | the Chileans | Spanish |
| Egypt | Egyptian | an Egyptian (two Egyptians) | the Egyptians | Arabic |
| Europe | European | a European (two Europeans) | the Europeans | |
| Germany | German | a German (two Germans) | the Germans | German |
| Hungary | Hungarian | a Hungarian (two Hungarians) | the Hungarians | Hungarian |
| India | Indian | an Indian (two Indians) | the Indians | Hindi, English |
| Iran | Iranian | an Iranian (two Iranians) | the Iranians | Farsi |
| Italy | Italian | an Italian (two Italians) | the Italians | Italian |
| Mexico | Mexican | a Mexican (two Mexicans) | the Mexicans | Spanish |
| Norway | Norwegian | a Norwegian (two Norwegians) | the Norwegians | Norwegian |
| Peru | Peruvian | a Peruvian (two Peruvians) | the Peruvians | Spanish |
| Rumania | Rumanian | a Rumanian (two Rumanians) | the Rumanians | Rumanian |
| Russia | Russian | a Russian (two Russians) | the Russians | Russian |
| USA | American | an American (two Americans) | the Americans | English |
| Israel | Israeli | an Israeli (two Israelis) | the Israelis | Hebrew |
| Pakistan | Pakistani | a Pakistani (two Pakistanis) | the Pakistanis | Urdu, English |
| Greece | Greek | a Greek (two Greeks) | the Greeks | Greek |

◆ Gruppo 2 - Aggettivi terminanti in - **ese**

- Sono **invariabili** (non prendono **mai** la -s del plurale) sia quando fungono da aggettivo che quando fungono da sostantivo o quando indicano l'intero popolo
- A questo gruppo appartiene anche **Swiss**, *svizzero*

| stato | nazionalità (aggettivo) | abitante (sostantivo) | popolo | lingua |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| China | Chinese | a Chinese (two Chinese) | the Chinese | Chinese |
| Japan | Japanese | a Japanese (two Japanese) | the Japanese | Japanese |
| Portugal | Portuguese | a Portuguese (two Portuguese) | the Portuguese | Portuguese |
| Switzerland | Swiss | a Swiss (two Swiss) | the Swiss | German, French, Italian |

◆ Gruppo 3 - Aggettivi terminanti in - **sh** e - **ch**

- Sono invariabili sia come aggettivi che quando indicano l'intero popolo
- Per sostantivarli si usano al singolare i suffissi **-man** e **-woman**, al plurale **-men** e **-women** o il sostantivo **people**

| stato | nazionalità (aggettivo) | abitante (sostantivo) | popolo | lingua |
|---------|----------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| England | English | an English man/woman (two Englishmen/women) | the English | English |
| Ireland | Irish | an Irish man/woman (two Irishmen/women) | the Irish | English, Gaelic |
| Wales | Welsh | a Welsh man/woman (two Welshmen/women) | the Welsh | English, Welsh |
| France | French | a French man/woman (two Frenchmen/women) | the French | French |
| Holland | Dutch | a Dutch man/woman (two Dutchmen/women) | the Dutch | Dutch |

◆ Gruppo 4 - Alcuni aggettivi in - **sh** hanno forme diverse per aggettivo e sostantivo

| stato | nazionalità (aggettivo) | abitante (sostantivo) | popolo | lingua |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Great Britain | British | a Briton | the British | English, Gaelic |
| Denmark | Danish | a Dane | the Danish | Danish |
| Finland | Finnish | a Finn | the Finns (o the Finnish) | Finnish |
| Poland | Polish | a Pole | the Poles | Polish |
| Scotland | Scottish | a Scot (o a Scotsman/woman) | the Scots | Gaelic, English |
| Spain | Spanish | a Spaniard | the Spaniards (o the Spanish) | Spanish |
| Sweden | Swedish | a Swede | the Swedes | Swedish |
| Turkey | Turkish | a Turk | the Turks | Turkish |

Ricorda:

- Gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità sono sempre scritti con la **lettera maiuscola**
- La **lingua** quasi sempre corrisponde all'**aggettivo di nazionalità**. Non è preceduta dall'articolo *the*, ma è richiesto l'articolo quando è accompagnata dalla parola *language*
- Per indicare l'intero popolo è possibile anche usare l'aggettivo di nazionalità seguito dal sostantivo **people** (*the Poles = the Polish people*)

Note:

- Per designare la lingua araba si usa la parola *Arabic*. Si dice anche *Arabic numerals* (= numeri arabi). Esiste anche l'aggettivo *Arabian*, che però è usato nello stile letterario: "*The Arabian Nights' Entertainment*" (= Le Mille e una Notte.)
- Per riferirsi al popolo di religione ebraica si usa l'aggettivo *Jewish* (= ebreo) - *the Jewish people* (= il popolo ebraico) e il sostantivo *Jew* (= ebreo) - *Jew-baiting* (= La persecuzione degli ebrei)
- Oltre a *Scottish* esiste anche l'aggettivo *Scotch* usato solo per cibi e bevande: *Scotch whisky* (= whisky scozzese)

PRACTICE

1. Sottolinea la soluzione corretta.

1. The **French** / **Frenchs** speak **French** / **the French**.
2. The Finns live in **Finland** / **Finnish**.
3. The **Italians** / **Italian** speak **Italian**.
4. The **Chineses** / **Chinese** speak **Chinese** / **Chinese language**.
5. The **Dutches** / **Dutch** live in **Holland**.
6. There were four **Irish** / **Irishmen** at the conference.
7. A **Spanish** / **Spaniard** lives near my house.
8. I think **the Japanese** / **Japanese language** is as difficult as **Arabic** / **Arabian**.
9. There are a lot of **Pakistanis** / **Pakistani** living in England.
10. I like that **Scot** / **Scottish** girl.
11. Most **Scots** / **Scottish** speak **English** / **the English** nowadays.
12. **English people** / **English** like the Italian weather.
13. The **Austrian** / **Austrians** speak **German**.
14. The **Welsh** / **Welshes** live in **Welsh** / **Wales**.
15. The **Danes** / **Danish** live in **Denmark**.
16. Mark and Paul are **Australian** / **Australians**.
17. Do you like **Scot** / **Scotch** whisky?

| | english | translation |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1 | Add more words. | |
| 2 | Are the statements right or wrong? | |
| 3 | Ask questions. | |
| 4 | Can I go to the toilet? | |
| 5 | Can I help? | |
| 6 | Can I open the window, please? | |
| 7 | Can I say it in German? | |
| 8 | Check your answers. | |
| 9 | Choose two questions. | |
| 10 | Collect information about... | |
| 11 | Colour the picture. | |
| 12 | Compare your words with your partner. | |
| 13 | Complete the sentences with ... from the text. | |
| 14 | Complete the text. | |
| 15 | Copy the chart. | |
| 16 | Copy the table into your folder. | |
| 17 | Correct the mistakes. | |
| 18 | Correct the wrong sentences. | |
| 19 | Divide the text into five parts. | |
| 20 | Do you agree with ... | |
| 21 | Draw a room. | |
| 22 | Explain... | |
| 23 | Fill in the right words. | |
| 24 | Find a partner. | |
| 25 | Find arguments. | |
| 26 | Find the questions to the answers. | |
| 27 | Finish the story. | |
| 28 | Give good reasons for your opinions. | |
| 29 | Guess... | |
| 30 | How might the story go on? | |
| 31 | Imagine... | |
| 32 | Listen to the CD. | |
| 33 | Look at the pictures. | |
| 34 | Make notes. | |
| 35 | Make sentences. | |
| 36 | Make up more conversations with a partner. | |
| 37 | Match the sentence parts. | |
| 38 | Match the sentences to the questions. | |
| 39 | Move your counter. | |
| 40 | Open your textbook at page 25. | |
| 41 | (workbook, folder, diary) | |
| 42 | Put in the right verbs. | |
| 43 | Put the sentences in the right order. | |
| 44 | Put the verbs in the right groups. | |
| 45 | Read out loud. | |
| 46 | Remember... | |
| 47 | Sorry, I haven't got my homework. | |
| 48 | Sorry? | |
| 49 | Suppose... | |
| 50 | Swap your folder with your partner. | |
| 51 | Talk about pets. | |
| 52 | Talk to your partner. | |
| 53 | Tell your form. | |
| 54 | Throw the dice. | |
| 55 | Use ... | |
| 56 | What is the story about? | |
| 57 | What lines from the text go with the pictures? | |
| 58 | What's this in English? | |
| 59 | Write a story. | |
| 60 | Write about Peter. | |
| 61 | Write the sentences in the right order. | |

| Tense | Signal words | Use | Form | Examples affirmative | Examples negative | Examples interrogative |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Simple Present | every day sometimes always often usually seldom never first ... then | something happens repeatedly how often something happens one action follows another things in general after the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) future meaning: timetables, programmes | Infinitive he/she/it + -s | I work . He works . I go . He goes . | I don't work . He doesn't work . I don't go . He doesn't go . | Do I work ? Does he work ? Do I go ? Does he go ? |
| Present Progressive | now at the moment Look! Listen! | something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date) | to be (am/are/is) + Infinitive + ing | I'm working . He's working . I'm going . He's going . | I'm not working . He isn't working . I'm not going . He isn't going . | Am I working ? Is he working ? Am I going ? Is he going ? |
| Simple Past | last ago in 1990 yesterday | action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present) | regular: Infinitive + -ed irregular: 2. Spalte | I worked . He worked . I went . He went . | I didn't work . He didn't work . I didn't go . He didn't go . | Did I work ? Did he work ? Did I go ? Did he go ? |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Past Progressive | while | <p>an action happened in the middle of another action</p> <p>someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you don't know whether it was finished or not</p> | was/were + Infinitive + -ing | <p>I was working.</p> <p>He was working.</p> <p>I was going.</p> <p>He was going.</p> | <p>I wasn't working.</p> <p>He wasn't working.</p> <p>I wasn't going.</p> <p>He wasn't going.</p> | <p>Was I working?</p> <p>Was he working?</p> <p>Was I going?</p> <p>Was he going?</p> |
| Simple Present Perfect | just yet never ever already so far, up to now, since for recently | <p>you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present</p> <p>action started in the past and continues up to the present</p> | <p>have/has + past participle*</p> <p>*(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)</p> | <p>I have worked.</p> <p>He has worked.</p> <p>I have gone.</p> <p>He has gone.</p> | <p>I haven't worked.</p> <p>He hasn't worked.</p> <p>I haven't gone.</p> <p>He hasn't gone.</p> | <p>Have I worked?</p> <p>Has he worked?</p> <p>Have I gone?</p> <p>Has he gone?</p> |
| Present Perfect Progressive | all day the whole day how long since for | <p>action began in the past and has just stopped</p> <p>how long the action has been happening</p> <p>emphasis: length of time of an action</p> | have/has + been + Infinitive + -ing | <p>I have been working.</p> <p>He has been working.</p> <p>I have been going.</p> <p>He has been going.</p> | <p>I haven't been working.</p> <p>He hasn't been working.</p> <p>I haven't been going.</p> <p>He hasn't been going.</p> | <p>Have I been working?</p> <p>Has he been working?</p> <p>Have I been going?</p> <p>Has he been going?</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Simple Past Perfect | already just never | mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into past perfect, the other action into simple past the past of the Present Perfect | had + past participle* *(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I had worked . He had worked . I had gone . He had gone . | I hadn't worked . He hadn't worked . I hadn't gone . He hadn't gone . | Had I worked? Had he worked? Had I gone? Had he gone? |
| Past Perfect Progressive | how long since for | how long something had been happening before something else happened | had + been + Infinitive + ing | I had been working . He had been working . I had been going . He had been going . | I hadn't been working . He hadn't been working . I hadn't been going . He hadn't been going . | Had I been working? Had he been working? Had I been going? Had he been going? |
| will - future | | predictions about the future (you think that sth will happen) you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking, you haven't made a main clause in type I of the if clauses | will + Infinitive | I 'll work . He 'll work . I 'll go . He 'll go . | I won't work . He won't work . I won't go . He won't go . | Will I work? Will he work? Will I go? Will he go? |
| going to - future | | when you have already decided to do sth. in the future what you think what will happen | be (am/are/is) + going to + Infinitive | I 'm going to work . He 's going to work . I 'm going to go . He 's going to go . | I 'm not going to work . He 's not going to work . I 'm not going to go . He 's not going to go . | Am I going to work? Is he going to work? Am I going to go? Is he going to go? |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Future Progressive | | An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. Something happens because it normally happens. | will + be + Infinitive + ing | I'll be working . He'll be working . I'll be going . He'll be going . | I won't be working . He won't be working . I won't be going . He won't be going . | Will I be working? Will he be working? Will I be going? Will he be going? |
| Future Perfect Simple | | sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future | will + have + past participle* *(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I'll have worked . He'll have worked . I'll have gone . He'll have gone . | I won't have worked . He won't have worked . I won't have gone . He won't have gone . | Will I have worked? Will he have worked? Will I have gone? Will he have gone? |
| Future Perfect Progressive | | sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future emphasis: length of time of an action | will + have + been + Infinitive + ing | I'll have been working . He'll have been working . I'll have been going . He'll have been going . | I won't have been working . He won't have been working . I won't have been going . He won't have been going . | Will I have been working? Will he have been working? Will I have been going? Will he have been going? |
| Conditional Simple | | sth. that might happen main clause in type II of the if clauses | would + Infinitive | I would work . He would work . I would go . He would go . | I wouldn't work . He wouldn't work . I wouldn't go . He wouldn't go . | Would I work? Would he work? Would I go? Would he go? |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Conditional Progressive | | sth. that might happen emphasis: length of time of an action | would + be + Infinitive + ing | I would be working . He would be working . I would be going . He would be going . | I wouldn't be working . He wouldn't be working . I wouldn't be going . He wouldn't be going . | Would I be working? Would he be working? Would I be going? Would he be going? |
| Conditional Perfect | | sth. that might have happened in the past (It's too late now.) main clause in type III of the if clauses | would + have + past participle* *(infinitive + -ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs) | I would have worked . He would have worked . I would have gone . He would have gone . | I wouldn't have worked . He wouldn't have worked . I wouldn't have gone . He wouldn't have gone . | Would I have worked? Would he have worked? Would I have gone? Would he have gone? |
| Conditional Perfect Progressive | | sth. that might have happened in the past (It's too late now.) emphasis: length of time of an action | would + have + been + Infinitive + ing | I would have been working . He would have been going . I would have been going . He would have been going . | I wouldn't have been working . He wouldn't have been going . I wouldn't have been going . He wouldn't have been going . | Would I have been working? Would he have been working? Would I have been going? Would he have been going? |

We sometimes use Continuous instead of Progressive. Some signal words can be found in more tenses. We did not list signal words in the future . Always remember what action is described.

GENERAL VERB TABLE: active forms

| VERB FORM | STRUCTURE OF TENSE | AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE | NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|---|
| present simple | | you call | you do not call you don't call | do you call? | do you not call? don't you call? |
| present continuous | present to be + -ing form | you are calling you're calling | you are not calling you aren't calling | are you calling? | are you not calling? aren't you calling? |
| present perfect | present to have + past participle | you have called you've called | you have not called you haven't called | have you called? | have you not called? haven't you called? |
| present perfect continuous | present perfect to be + -ing form | you have been calling | you have not been calling you haven't been calling | have you been calling? | have you not been calling? haven't you been calling? |
| past simple | | you called | you did not call you didn't call | did you call? | did you not call? didn't you call? |
| past continuous | past simple to be + -ing form | you were calling | you were not calling you weren't calling | were you calling? | were you not calling? weren't you calling? |
| past perfect | past simple to have + past participle | you had called you'd called | you had not called you hadn't called | had you called? | had you not called? hadn't you called? |
| past perfect continuous | past perfect to be + -ing form | you had been calling | you had not been calling you hadn't been calling | had you been calling? | had you not been calling? hadn't you been calling? |
| simple future | shall/will + infinitive without to | you will call you'll call | you will not call you won't call | will you call? | will you not call? won't you call? |
| future continuous | simple future to be + -ing form | you will be calling | you will not be calling you won't be calling | will you be calling? | will you not be calling? won't you be calling? |
| future perfect | future to have + past participle | you will have called | you will not have called you won't have called | will you have called? | will you not have called? won't you have called? |
| present conditional | should/would + infinitive without to | you would call you'd call | you would not call you wouldn't call | would you call? | would you not call? wouldn't you call? |
| perfect conditional | should/would + perfect infinitive without to | you would have called you'd have called | you would not have called you wouldn't have called | would you have called? | would you not have called? wouldn't you have called? |
| imperative | — | call | do not call don't call | — | — |
| present participle/gerund | — | calling | not calling | — | — |
| perfect participle | having + past participle | having called | not having called | — | — |
| infinitive | | to call | not to call | — | — |
| perfect infinitive | infinitive to have + past participle | to have called | not to have called | — | — |

GENERAL VERB TABLE: passive forms

| VERB FORM | STRUCTURE OF TENSE | AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE | NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---|
| present simple | present to be + past participle | you are called you're called | you are not called you aren't called | are you called? | are you not called? aren't you called? |
| present continuous | present continuous to be + past participle | you are being called you're being called | you are not being called you aren't being called | are you being called? | are you not being called? aren't you being called? |
| present perfect | present perfect to be + past participle | you have been called you've been called | you have not being called you haven't been called | have you been called? | have you not been called? haven't you been called? |
| present perfect continuous | — | — | — | — | — |
| past simple | past simple to be + past participle | you were called | you were not called you weren't called | were you called? | were you not called? weren't you called? |
| past continuous | past continuous to be + past participle | you were being called | you were not being called you weren't being called | were you being called? | were you not being called? weren't you being called? |
| past perfect | past perfect to be + past participle | you had been called you'd been called | you had not been called you hadn't been called | had you been called? | had you not been called? hadn't you been called? |
| past perfect continuous | — | — | — | — | — |
| simple future | simple future to be + past participle | you will be called you'll be called | you will not be called you won't be called | will you be called? | will you not be called? won't you be called? |
| future continuous | — | — | — | — | — |
| future perfect | simple future to be + past participle | you will have been called you'll have been called | you will not have been called you won't have been called | will you have been called? | will you not have been called? won't you have been called? |
| present conditional | conditional to be + past participle | you would be called you'd be called | you would not be called you wouldn't be called | would you be called? | would you not be called? wouldn't you be called? |
| perfect conditional | perfect conditional to be + past participle | you would have been called you'd have been called | you would have not been called you wouldn't have been called | would you have been called? | would you not have been called? wouldn't you have been called? |
| imperative | imperative to be + past participle | be called | do not be called don't be called | — | — |
| present participle/gerund | ing form to be + past participle | being called | not being called | — | — |
| perfect participle | having been + past participle | having been called | not having been called | — | — |
| infinitive | infinitive to be + past participle | to be called | not to be called | — | — |
| perfect infinitive | perfect infinitive to be + past participle | to have been called | not to have been called | — | — |

USING MODAL AND SEMI-MODAL VERBS: A GENERAL TABLE

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ABILITY | can | Horses can gallop very fast. She can dance beautifully. |
| | could | Could you catch your train? They could play tennis quite well. |
| | to be able | They haven't been able to win a match since last year. |
| | | |
| PERMISSION | may | May I come in? |
| | can | Can I stay here? |
| | could | Could I go to the disco with Meg? |
| | might | Might I ask you not to be so late next time? |
| POSSIBILITY | may | It may snow tomorrow. |
| | might | It might rain in the afternoon. |
| | can | Can it be true? |
| | could | He could arrive this evening if he comes by air. |
| IMPOSSIBILITY | can't | That can't be right. |
| PROHIBITION | must not | You must not give any cigarettes to John. |
| | can't | You can't smoke in this room. |
| | not to be to | You are not to invite him again. |
| | may not | You may not open the window. |
| POLITE REQUESTS | may | May I have some more sugar? |
| | might | Might I have a glass of beer? |
| | can | Can you call me this afternoon? |
| | could | Could you lend me your dictionary, please? |
| | will | Will you please answer the telephone? |
| | would | Would you please help them? |
| DEDUCTIONS | must | He must be about forty this year. |
| | can't/couldn't | She can't be as wrong as you say. |
| | will | That will be our friend coming for dinner. |
| | would | They would be in London now. |
| | should | She should be at home at this time in the evening. |
| DUTY | must | You must respect old people. |
| | should | She should be kinder to her brother. |
| | ought to | You ought to work harder. |
| ORDERS | must | You must do the washing up. |
| | shall | You shall bring your homework next time. |
| | will | You will stay at home tonight. |
| | to be to | You are to be more silent in the classroom. |
| NECESSITY | must | You must study the whole chapter. |
| | to have to | I have to be at the station at 4 o'clock. |
| ABSENCE OF NECESSITY | needn't/don't need to | You needn't/don't need to come if you can't. |
| | don't have to | You don't have to leave if you don't want to. |
| SUGGESTION | shall | Shall I help you? |
| INVITATIONS | will | Will you come dancing? |
| | would | Would you like to come for a drink? |
| HABITS | used to | She used to play the violin. |
| | would | She would go to the market on Saturday mornings. |
| DARE | dare | I dare not ask them to come. |
| ADVICE | ought to | You ought to study more next year. |
| | must | You must visit the U.S.A. |
| | should | You should see the dentist at least once a year. |

IRREGULAR VERBS

| Infinitive | Past simple | Past participle | | Infinitive | Past simple | Past participle | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| be | was / were | been | <i>essere</i> | lend | lent | lent | <i>prestare</i> |
| bear | bore | borne/born | <i>portare / sopportare</i> | let | let | let | <i>permettere / affittare</i> |
| become | became | become | <i>diventare</i> | lie | lay | lain | <i>stare disteso</i> |
| begin | began | begun | <i>cominciare</i> | light | lit/lighted | lit/lighted | <i>accendere</i> |
| bite | bit | bitten | <i>mordere</i> | lose | lost | lost | <i>perdere</i> |
| blow | blew | blown | <i>soffiare</i> | make | made | made | <i>fare</i> |
| break | broke | broken | <i>rompere</i> | mean | meant | meant | <i>voler dire</i> |
| bring | brought | brought | <i>portare</i> | meet | met | met | <i>incontrare / conoscere</i> |
| broadcast | broadcast | broadcast | <i>trasmettere</i> | | | | |
| build | built | built | <i>costruire</i> | pay | paid | paid | <i>pagare</i> |
| burn | burnt/burned | burnt/burned | <i>bruciare</i> | put | put | put | <i>mettere</i> |
| buy | bought | bought | <i>comperare</i> | read | read | read | <i>leggere</i> |
| catch | caught | caught | <i>prendere</i> | ride | rode | ridden | <i>cavalcare</i> |
| choose | chose | chosen | <i>scegliere</i> | ring | rang | rung | <i>suonare / telefonare</i> |
| come | came | come | <i>venire</i> | | | | |
| cost | cost | cost | <i>costare</i> | rise | rose | risen | <i>sorgere</i> |
| cut | cut | cut | <i>tagliare</i> | run | ran | run | <i>correre</i> |
| do | did | done | <i>fare</i> | say | said | said | <i>dire</i> |
| draw | drew | drawn | <i>disegnare</i> | see | saw | seen | <i>vedere</i> |
| dream | -ed/dreamt | -ed/dreamt | <i>sognare</i> | sell | sold | sold | <i>vendere</i> |
| drink | drank | drunk | <i>bere</i> | send | sent | sent | <i>mandare</i> |
| drive | drove | driven | <i>guidare</i> | shine | shone | shone | <i>splendere</i> |
| eat | ate | eaten | <i>mangiare</i> | shoot | shot | shot | <i>sparare</i> |
| fall | fell | fallen | <i>cadere</i> | show | showed | shown | <i>mostrare</i> |
| feed | fed | fed | <i>nutrire</i> | shut | shut | shut | <i>chiudere</i> |
| feel | felt | felt | <i>sentire</i> | sing | sang | sung | <i>cantare</i> |
| fight | fought | fought | <i>combattere</i> | sit | sat | sat | <i>sedersi</i> |
| find | found | found | <i>trovare</i> | sleep | slept | slept | <i>dormire</i> |
| fly | flew | flown | <i>volare</i> | smell | smelt / smelled | smelt / smelled | <i>odorare / annusare</i> |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | <i>dimenticare</i> | | | | |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | <i>perdonare</i> | speak | spoke | spoken | <i>parlare</i> |
| freeze | froze | frozen | <i>gelare / congelare</i> | spell | spelt / spelled | spelt / spelled | <i>fare lo "spelling"</i> |
| get | got | got | <i>molte significati</i> | spend | spent | spent | <i>spendere / trascorrere</i> |
| give | gave | given | <i>dare</i> | | | | |
| go | went | gone | <i>andare</i> | stand | stood | stood | <i>stare in piedi</i> |
| grow | grew | grown | <i>crescere</i> | steal | stole | stolen | <i>rubare</i> |
| have | had | had | <i>avere</i> | swim | swam | swum | <i>nuotare</i> |
| hear | heard | heard | <i>udire</i> | take | took | taken | <i>prendere / portare</i> |
| hide | hid | hidden | <i>nascondere / nascondersi</i> | teach | taught | taught | <i>insegnare</i> |
| hit | hit | hit | <i>colpire</i> | tell | told | told | <i>dire / raccontare</i> |
| hold | held | held | <i>tenere</i> | | | | |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | <i>fare male</i> | think | thought | thought | <i>pensare</i> |
| keep | kept | kept | <i>tenere</i> | understand | understood | understood | <i>capire</i> |
| know | knew | known | <i>conoscere</i> | wake | woke | woken | <i>svegliarsi</i> |
| lead | led | led | <i>guidare</i> | wear | wore | worn | <i>indossare</i> |
| learn | learnt/learned | learnt/learned | <i>imparare</i> | win | won | won | <i>vincere</i> |
| leave | left | left | <i>partire</i> | write | wrote | written | <i>scrivere</i> |

AVVERBI

COS'E' UN AVVERBIO?

La maggior parte degli avverbi specificano il *modo*, *luogo* o *tempo* di un'azione. Ecco degli esempi:

| Tipo | Avverbio | Esempio |
|--------------|------------------|---|
| Modo | slowly | Jane drives slowly. |
| Luogo | here | The party is going to take place here. |
| Tempo | yesterday | I called him yesterday. |

COME RICONOSCERE UN AVVERBIO

Molti avverbi terminano con il suffisso **-LY**. La maggior parte di essi viene creata aggiungendo **-LY** alla fine di un aggettivo, così:

| Aggettivo | Avverbio |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| slow | slowly |
| delightful | delightfully |
| hopeless | hopelessly |
| aggressive | aggressively |

Questo, comunque, non è un modo affidabile per scoprire se una parola è un avverbio o no, per due ragioni: molti avverbi non terminano in **-LY** (alcuni hanno la stessa forma dell'aggettivo), e molte parole che non sono avverbi terminano in **-LY** (come **kindly**, **friendly**, **elderly** e **lonely**, che sono aggettivi). Ecco l'esempio di alcuni avverbi che sono anche aggettivi:

| Aggettivi | Avverbi |
|--------------|--------------|
| fast | fast |
| late | late |
| early | early |

Il modo migliore per dire se una parola è un avverbio, è cercare di fare una domanda, la cui risposta sia la parola in questione. Se nella domanda sono presenti **how**, **where** o **when**, allora la parola è probabilmente un avverbio. Ecco un esempio:

| Parola nel contesto | Domanda | Avverbio |
|---|---|---|
| Junko plays tennis aggressively. | How does Junko play tennis? | Sì - HOW. |
| They have a small house. | What kind of house do they have? | No - WHAT KIND OF, perciò è un aggettivo |
| Matthew called the police | When did Matthew call the | Sì - WHEN. |

| | | |
|--------------|---------|--|
| immediately. | police? | |
|--------------|---------|--|

TIPI DI AVVERBI

I tipi fondamentali di avverbio sono:

- **modo** che risponde alla domanda **Come HOW**
- **luogo** che risponde alla domanda **Dove WHERE**
- **tempo** che risponde alla domanda **Quando WHEN**
- **frequenza** che risponde alla domanda **Ogni quanto tempo HOW OFTEN**
- **fine o scopo** che risponde alla domanda **Perché WHY**

Gli **avverbi di frequenza** (**never, rarely, seldom, sometimes, generally, usually, often, always**) sono spesso usati con il Present Simple dei verbi, in quanto indicano con quanta frequenza avviene o non avviene un'azione abituale. La loro posizione all'interno della frase è sempre dopo la voce del verbo, fanno eccezione il verbo essere e i modali con i quali gli avverbi di frequenza vanno posti dopo.

Es: I **sometimes** go to the cinema on Sundays.
Do you **usually** play basket?
She **is often** with her dog at the park.
They **must always** queue up at the bus stop.

LOCUZIONI AVVERBIALI

Un avverbio può essere una parola singola, come **quickly, here** o **yesterday**. Ma gli avverbi possono essere anche delle locuzioni, cioè formati da due o più parole, alcuni formati con le preposizioni, altri con gli infiniti.

Tipi fondamentali di avverbi

Oltre ai tre tipi fondamentali di avverbio (modo, luogo e tempo), ci sono almeno altri due tipi altrettanto importanti: quelli di *Frequenza* che rispondono su di un'azione alla domanda **How often?** (Ogni quanto tempo?); quelli di *Scopo* o *Fine* che rispondono alla domanda **Why?** (Perché?). Ecco alcuni esempi:

| Tipo | Avverbio | Esempio |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| Frequenza | usually | Mike usually gets up early. |
| Scopo | for fun | I write computer programs for fun. |

Mentre il primo esempio, **usually**, è una parola singola, il secondo esempio, **for fun**, è una locuzione che consiste di una preposizione e di un nome - in altre parole, è una locuzione *prepositiva* che funziona come locuzione *avverbiale*.

Locuzioni avverbiali create con le preposizioni

Tutti i tipi di locuzioni avverbiali possono essere creati con le preposizioni. Ecco alcuni esempi:

| Tipo | Locuzione avverbiale | Esempio |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Modo | with a hammer | The carpenter hit the nail with a hammer. |
| Luogo | next door | The woman who lives next door is a doctor. |
| Tempo | before the holidays | We must finish our project before the holidays. |
| Frequenza | every month | Jodie buys two CDs every month. |
| Scopo | for his mother | Jack bought the flowers for his mother. |

Locuzioni avverbiali create con gli infiniti

Un altro tipo di locuzione avverbiale può essere fatta con gli infiniti dei verbi. La maggior parte di queste locuzioni esprimono scopo, fine, come in questi esempi:

| Tipo | Locuzione avverbiale | Esempio |
|-------|-----------------------|---|
| Scopo | to buy a car | I'm saving my money to buy a car. |
| Scopo | to support the team | The students all showed up to support the team. |
| Scopo | to show to her mother | Sally brought a painting from school to show to her mother. |

PROPOSIZIONI AVVERBIALI

Un avverbio può essere una parola singola come **quickly**, **here** o **yesterday** o una locuzione come **the day before yesterday** o **to see my mother**. Ma avverbi possono essere anche delle proposizioni contenenti un soggetto e un verbo.

Avverbi, locuzioni avverbiali e proposizioni avverbiali

Guarda queste frasi:

| |
|---|
| I saw the movie <i>yesterday</i>. |
| I saw the movie <i>on Friday</i>. |
| I saw the movie <i>before I left for London</i>. |

Nella prima frase, **yesterday** è un avverbio di una sola parola, **on Friday** è una locuzione avverbiale e **before I left for London** è una proposizione avverbiale. Tutti rispondono alla domanda **When?** (Quando?), ma la proposizione avverbiale ha un soggetto (**I**) e un verbo (**left**); è introdotta da **before**, perciò è una proposizione secondaria.

Questo significa che non può stare da sola: **Before I left for London** non sarebbe una frase completa. Ha bisogno di una frase principale (**I saw the movie**). Una proposizione avverbiale, allora, è una proposizione secondaria che ha la stessa funzione di un avverbio o di una locuzione avverbiale.

Tipi di proposizioni avverbiali

Ci sono molti tipi di proposizioni avverbiali. Ecco alcuni esempi di quelli più comuni:

| Tipo | Domanda a cui risponde | Esempio |
|-------------|--|--|
| Luogo | Where? | Wherever there are computers, there is Microsoft software. |
| Tempo | When? | After the fruit is harvested, it is sold at the market. |
| Causa | Why? (Cosa ha causato ciò?) | I didn't call her because I'm shy. |
| Scopo | Why? (Qual'è stata la ragione di ciò?) | She took a computer course so that she could get a better job. |
| Concessione | Why is this unexpected? | Although Jay has a Master's degree, he works as a store clerk. |
| Condizione | Under what conditions? | If you save your money, you will be able to go to college. |

Come si può osservare negli esempi, le proposizioni avverbiali possono essere riconosciute perché sono introdotte da una particolare parola o locuzione (come **when**, **so that**, ecc.). Queste parole e locuzioni sono chiamate congiunzioni subordinate. Eccone alcune:

| Congiunzioni subordinate |
|--|
| after, before, until, while, because, since, as, so that, in order that, if, unless, whether, though, although, even though, where |

COMPARATIVI E SUPERLATIVI

Di maggioranza:

-Regole:

1) Con aggettivi monosillabici, e bisillabici che terminano in ble, er, ow, y (dove stanno bene er e est):

Comparativo: aggettivo + er + than (es. Alice is prettier than Helen) Superlativo: the + aggettivo + est + of (es. He is the tallest of his sons)

2) Con aggettivi bisillabici, e polisillabici che terminano in al, ed, ful, ile, ive, less Comparativo: more + aggettivo + than (es. The chair is more expensive than that one) Superlativo: the most + aggettivo + of/in (es. This is the most expensive chair in the house)

NB: Il comparativo termina sempre in than, il superlativo in of (o in se indica luogo)

3) Nei confronti tra due persone o cose, il superlativo si traduce con il comparativo (es. Of the two sisters Alice is the younger) 4) Ne confronti tra due aggettivi, si usa sempre il comparativo con more (es. Alice is more pretty than clever) 5) Molto con un comparativo si traduce sempre con much (es. The book is much more interesting than the play) 6) Sempre più + comparativo si traduce ripetendo il comparativo (es. The night was getting darker and darker) 7) Quanto più ..

tanto più si traduce con the + comparativo .. the + comparativo (es. The more you eat, the fatter you get)

-Irregolari:

Aggettivo Comparativo Superlativo

good better the best

bad worse the worst

much more the most

little less the least

late later, latter the latest, the last

far farther, further the farthest, the furthest

near nearer the nearest, the next

old older, elder the oldest, the eldest

NB: A parte la forma che cambia, i comparativi terminano quasi sempre in er, i superlativi in est

1) Latter si usa solo nella forma primo-secondo già vista, mentre the latest significa il più recente e the last significa l'ultimo di una serie 2) Farther e farthest si riferiscono a spazio, further significa ulteriore e the furthest significa il più remoto 3) Elder e the eldest si riferiscono all'età. Elder non si usa nei paragoni espliciti (es. Alice is older than Mary)

Di minoranza: -Regole: 1) Singolare:

Comparativo: less + aggettivo/sostantivo + than || not as + aggettivo/sostantivo + as (es. Today isn't as warm as yesterday) Superlativo: the least + aggettivo/sostantivo + of

2) Plurale: Comparativo: fewer + sostantivo + than (es. I have fewer friends than you) NB: Come prima, il comparativo termina sempre in than, il superlativo in of

Locuzioni comparative:

Preferirei / preferirebbe... ? would rather + infinito senza to (es. I'd rather watch T.V. than study) Farei / faresti.. meglio ? had better + infinito senza to (es. You'd better study than watch T.V.)

Di uguaglianza:

Stesso/stessa.. ? same .. as (es. You have the same voice as your mother) Tale ? such .. as (es. There is such a noise as I have never heard)

Superlativo assoluto:

Very + aggettivo/avverbio (es. This music is very beautiful; I thank you very much)

Comparativi di uguaglianza

I am as poor as you. / I am not so tall as he is. / They spent as much money as we. (did). / They have as many troubles as we have. / I ate as much as you did. /

Comparativi di maggioranza

You are fatter than I am. / She is prettier than I (am). / Tom is cleverer than you (are). / He is more intelligent than I (am). / You smoke more than I (do). /

Comparativi di minoranza

She is less tired than I (am). / I have got less time than you (have). / They have had fewer troubles than we (have).

Superlativi assoluti

I am very poor. / She is extremely tall. / This dress is quite new. / He was awfully boring. / She is terribly clever. /

Superlativi relativi di maggioranza

She is the fattest girl I have ever seen. / She was the prettiest girl in the village. / Tom is the cleverest of all my friends. / He is the most intelligent of all. /

Superlativi relativi di minoranza

It was the least funny film we have ever seen. / He is the least intelligent of all.

Exercise

1. My score is 90 and Betty's score is 89.5 ; my marks are HIGHER (high) than Betty's.
2. Among the blue, pink and purple dresses, which one is THE MOST BEAUTIFUL (beautiful)?
3. If you use a heater, your room will be WARMER (warm) than it is today.
4. Do you think that Daniel is MORE HANDSOME (handsome) than Billy?
5. In the class, Daniel has THE HIGHEST (high) score.
6. He is THE BEST (good) soccer player in Hong Kong.
7. These are THE MOST DIFFICULT (difficult) mathematics questions I have ever seen.
8. Daniel is THE BUSIEST (busy) person in Hong Kong.

Examples

It was cold yesterday. It's colder today / It was nice yesterday. It's nicer today. / It was hot yesterday. It's hotter today. / It was windy yesterday. It's windier today. / The weather was good yesterday. It's better today. / The weather was bad yesterday. It's worse today. / The roads were dangerous yesterday. They're more dangerous today. / The wettest place in the World is Lloro in Colombia. It has more than 1,300 cm of rain a year. / The longest mountain range in the World is The Andes. / The driest place in the World is the Atacama Desert in Chile. It has less than 1 mm of rain a year. / The river Amazon is the widest river in the world. It runs through the largest forest in the world. / Rio de Janeiro has the most famous beach in the world, Copacabana; some people think it's the most beautiful beach in the world. / The Red Dragon is a small restaurant. It's very popular, so it's usually busy. The food is good, but the chef has got a bad temper. / Sandy's restaurant is smaller than the Red Dragon, but it's more popular, so it's usually busier. The food is better, but the chef has got a worse temper. / Mount Etna is the smallest restaurant in the town, but it's the most popular so it's always the busiest. It's got the best food. Unfortunately, the chef has got the worst temper.

About your life. What or Who is..... The largest room in your house/ the most popular sport in your country/ the nicest meal that you've ever had/ the most difficult thing in English/ the most famous person in your country/ the worst school subject/ the best car in the world/ the most expensive thing that you've ever bought/ the best thing that you've ever done/ the worst thing that you've ever done/ the worst person you've ever met.

FUTURE FORMS IN ENGLISH

Il futuro si ottiene premettendo l'ausiliare shall o will all'infinito senza to per le prime persone, e unicamente will per tutte le altre persone.

I shall (will) dine out. We shall (will) stay in. She will come with us. Will you be at home at 7? When shall we meet? When will you come to London?

| Futuro normale | Futuro contratto | Traduzione |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| I will go (I shall go) | I'll go | andrò |
| you will go | you'll go | andrai |
| he, she, it will go | he'll go she'll go it'll go | andrà |
| we will go (we shall go) | we'll go | andremo |
| you will go | you'll go | andrete |
| they will go | they'll go | andranno |

Nella lingua parlata, nei dialoghi riportati per iscritto e nelle lettere a carattere familiare (non formali o commerciali), si usano normalmente le seguenti forme contratte:

I'll = I shall, I will I shan't, I won't = I shall not, I will not you'll = you will you won't = you will not he'll = he will he won't = he will not we'll = we shall, we will we shan't, we won't = we shall not, we will not ecc. ecc.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| I shan't be here tomorrow | Non sarò qui domani |
| We won't go out tonight | Non usciremo stasera |
| Won't you, go to the cinema? | Non andrete al cinema? |
| Shan't we stay in? | Non rimarremo in casa? |

Il futuro di una frase secondaria, introdotta dalle sotto elencate congiunzioni ed espressioni, viene tradotto con il presente (o con il passato prossimo nel caso di futuro anteriore). Il futuro della frase principale rimane immutato.

if - se, when - quando, after - dopo che, as soon as - non appena, before - prima che, till, until - finché (non), the first time - la prima volta che, as long as - finché, fintantoché, the next time - la prossima volta che.

Futuro in frase secondaria

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| We will go out when he arrives. | Usciremo quando arriverà |
| If he phones, I'll tell you. | Se telefonerà, te lo dirò. |
| If he comes, I will tell you | Se verrà, te lo dirò |
| We shall dine when he arrives | Pranzeremo quando egli arriverà |
| As soon as they phone, I'll tell you | Appena (che) telefoneranno, te lo dirò |
| I'll stay here till you come back | Rimarrò qui finché non tornerai |
| He'll work as long as he lives | Lavorerà finché vivrà |
| She will phone after they have left | Telefonerà dopo che saranno partiti |
| The first time I go to London. | La prima volta che andrò a Londra, |

Il futuro viene talvolta usato in italiano per esprimere una supposizione od ipotesi (**futuro ipotetico**). Tale futuro viene reso in inglese nei seguenti modi:

a) con il presente od il passato prossimo (corrispondenti rispettivamente al futuro semplice ed a quello anteriore), accompagnati da un avverbio che esprima probabilità (probably = probabilmente, perhaps = forse). He probably is at home Sarà a casa They have probably left Saranno partiti Perhaps he has

missed his train. Avrà perso il (suo) treno. Futuro ipotetico. She is probably very tired. Sarà molto stanca. He must (may) have missed his train. Avrà perso il treno. He may be an artist. Sarà un artista. They may have seen us. Ci avranno visti.

Forma perifrastica

Il futuro esprimente un'azione intenzionale od incombente, viene tradotto con la perifrasi *to be going to + infinito*, che può assumere i due significati di avere intenzione di e stare per.

Are you going to talk to him? Hai intenzione di parlargli?

The race is going to start. La corsa sta per cominciare.

What are you going to do? Che cosa farai? (Che cosa hai intenzione di fare?)

I am going to tell her everything. Le dirò tutto. (Ho intenzione di dirle tutto)

We are going to buy a new car. Compreremo un'auto nuova. (Abbiamo intenzione di comprare un'auto nuova)

The old man is going to die. Il vecchio morirà. (Il vecchio sta per morire)

What's going to happen? Che cosa accadrà? (Che cosa sta per accadere?)

It's going to rain. Pioverà. (Sta per piovere)

Il futuro italiano si può rendere in inglese con il presente progressivo quando esso esprime azione futura immediata od alquanto prossima, oppure già programmata. È forma tipica dei verbi di moto.

They are coming in a moment. Vengono (Verranno) fra un momento.

We are having a party tonight. Faremo una festa stasera.

I am going to town this afternoon. I am coming in a minute.

We are going out tonight. They are leaving tomorrow.

Osservazione

To be going to può inoltre essere usato anche al passato, nei significati di aver intenzione di o stare per. Stare per può inoltre essere tradotto da *"to be about"*, più infinito, oppure da *to be on the point of* più gerundio.

He was going to talk. Stava per parlare. (Aveva intenzione di parlare)

He was about to talk. Stava per parlare.

He was on the point of talking. Stava per parlare. (Era sul punto di parlare)

Futuro progressivo

They will be leaving tomorrow. Partiranno domani.

I will be writing to her. Le scriverò.

I shall be seeing you tomorrow. Ti vedrò domani.

Presente I am studying now. Studio ora. (Sto studiando ora)

Imperfetto I was studying at that time. Studiavo a quell'ora. (Stavo studiando a quell'ora)

Futuro I will be studying at that time. Studierò a quell'ora. (Starò studiando a quell'ora)

Il presente, l'imperfetto ed il futuro italiani vanno resi in inglese con la forma progressiva (*to be + gerundio*), quando esprimono un'azione intesa nel suo svolgersi, e quindi non abituale.

I go to the pictures on Sundays. Vado al cinema alla domenica.

I am going to the pictures now. Vado (Sto andando) al cinema ora.

He often thought of her. Pensava spesso a lei.

He was thinking of her. Stava pensando a lei.

They will fly to London. Voleranno a Londra.

They will be flying over London. Staranno volando sopra Londra.

QUANTIFIERS (much, many, little...)

I quantificatori sono parole che indicano una quantità (quanto c'è di qualcosa).

Much, many, a lot of indicano una grande quantità di qualcosa.

Much si usa con sostantivi non numerabili e sempre al singolare, in frasi negative ed interrogative:

I don't have much money. Non ho molti soldi.

Do you have much time? Hai molto tempo?

Many si usa con i numerabili plurali, in frasi negative, interrogative ed affermative (nelle affermative, comunque, si preferisce a lot of):

Do you have many Spanish books? Hai molti libri spagnoli?

No, I don't have many Spanish books. No, non ho molti libri spagnoli.

I have many English books. Ho molti libri inglesi.

A lot of si usa con i numerabili e i non numerabili, in frasi affermative.

I have a lot of friends. Ho molti amici.

I have a lot of time. Ho molto tempo.

A lot of è anche usato nelle domande quando ci si aspetta una risposta positiva, se invece ci si aspetta una risposta negativa si userà much o many:

Do you want a lot of spaghetti? I know you like it.

Vuoi una buona porzione di spaghetti? So che ti piacciono.

Do you want much spaghetti?

Ne vuoi molti di spaghetti?

Lots of spesso sostituisce a lot of nel discorso informale.

VERY MUCH e SO MUCH / MANY (così tanto/tanti) possono anche essere usati in frasi affermative.

Con "how" si formano le domande "quanto" e "quanti".

How much / many? sono usati per chiedere sulla quantità:

How much è usato per chiedere il prezzo di qualcosa.

How much is it? Quanto è?

How much is that jacket in the window? Quanto costa quella giacca in vetrina?

How much money do you have? Quanti soldi hai?

How many oranges does he eat? Quante arance mangia?

How many novels have you read? – Quanti romanzi hai letto?

I haven't read many novels – Non ho letto molti romanzi.

Con l'intensificatore too, much e many acquistano il significato di troppo, a, i, e e si usano davanti a sostantivi non numerabili (too much) e a sostantivi numerabili plurali (too many):

I have seen too many films – Ho visto troppi film.

I have eaten too much bread. Ho mangiato troppo pane.

Con l'intensificatore (not) so acquista il significato (non) così tanto (e forme plurali)

I didn't believe he had so many cousins. Non credevo che avesse così tanti cugini.

There's not so much homework to do. Non ci sono così tanti compiti da fare.

Little e few possono essere usati con l'articolo indeterminativo inserito prima del quantificatore oppure senza.

Con l'articolo si descrive la quantità in modo positivo, senza articolo si descrive la quantità in modo negativo.

A LITTLE significa un po' (di), una certa quantità (di) ed è usato davanti a sostantivi non numerabili

A FEW significa un po' (di), qualche, alcuni ed è usato davanti a sostantivi plurali.

I have a little time, we can talk. Ho un po' di tempo possiamo parlare.

We are spending a few days in Spain.

Trascorreremo alcuni giorni in Spagna.

ONLY A LITTLE, ONLY A FEW sottolineano che la quantità è scarsa.

I have only a few minutes. Ho solo pochi minuti.

LITTLE e FEW senza l'articolo indeterminativo significano poco/pochi con senso negativo. Spesso sono preceduti da very.

I have little time, we can't talk. I have very little time, we can't speak.

Ho poco/pochissimo tempo, non possiamo parlare.

Few people came to the party. Very few people came to the party.

Poche/Pochissime persone sono venute alla festa.

Poco, molto, abbastanza... The quantifiers

Definire le quantità in inglese sembra sempre un po' complicato. E, in effetti, lo è. Facciamo un esempio: "Ci sono molte persone per strada", "non ho molti soldi", "sono arrivate molte lettere"... A differenza dell'italiano, in inglese l'aggettivo di quantità in ciascuna di queste situazioni non è sempre lo stesso. Per capire quale quantifier, quantificatore, usare in inglese, occorre stare attenti a countables e uncountables nouns, sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili.

Abbiamo suddiviso i quantifier a seconda della quantità che esprimono e vi proponiamo i più usati.

Quantità non definita

Quando si parla di una certa quantità, di un po', possiamo utilizzare:

Some, any

Si usano per tradurre gli articoli partitivi italiani di, del, dello, dei, degli, della, delle, con sostantivi numerabili e non.

Sono stati trattati ampiamente a parte nella lezione precedente.

A little

Vuol dire un poco e può essere usato con sostantivi singolari non numerabili:

I wish I could lose a little weight mi piacerebbe riuscire a perdere un po' di peso

I'll have a little milk in my coffee metterò un po' di latte nel mio caffè

A bit

Letteralmente significa un pezzetto e si usa nei discorsi più informali. Ha lo stesso significato di a little e quindi può precedere sostantivi singolari non numerabili:

I'll drink a bit of beer berrò un po' di birra

She needs to bring a bit of fashion in her wardrobe ha bisogno di portare un po' di moda nel suo guardaroba

A few

Vuol dire qualche, alcuni e può essere usato con i sostantivi numerabili plurali:

He will arrive in a few days arriverà tra qualche giorno

They had a few apples for lunch hanno mangiato qualche mela per pranzo

Quantità limitata

Quando dobbiamo esprimere una quantità davvero scarsa, sicuramente insufficiente, quasi niente, usiamo:

Little

Significa poco, quantità insufficiente, e può essere usato con i sostantivi singolari non numerabili:

There is little chance to win c'è poca possibilità di vincere

She has little hope to recover completely ha poca speranza di rimettersi completamente

Few

Vuol dire pochi, nel senso di non abbastanza, e si utilizza davanti a sostantivi plurali numerabili:

Few houses survived the earthquake poche case sono sopravvissute al terremoto

He has few friends ha pochi amici

Quantità sufficiente

Per esprimere una quantità sufficiente, adeguata alle aspettative, usiamo:

Enough

Significa abbastanza, sufficiente e si può usare con sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili:

We bought enough magazines abbiamo comprato un numero sufficiente di riviste

There is enough time to go shopping c'è abbastanza tempo per andare a far shopping

Quantità notevole

I modi per esprimere il concetto di molto, tanto, sono parecchi. Vediamoli uno a uno:

A lot of

Significa un mucchio di, un sacco di, e si può usare con sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili:

We had a lot of rain this winter abbiamo avuto un sacco di pioggia quest'inverno

I saw a lot of books on the floor vidi un mucchio di libri sul pavimento

There are a lot of people in the hall c'è un sacco di gente nell'atrio

Lots of

Ha lo stesso significato di a lot of e segue le stesse regole. Si può usare con sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili, è solo più informale:

Lots of love to all of you un mucchio di bene a tutti voi

She has lots of stuff in her bag ha un sacco di roba nel sua borsa

Much

Significa molto e si usa con sostantivi singolari non numerabili, solitamente nelle frasi interrogative e negative. La forma negativa è not much.

We don't get much demand for expensive homes lately non abbiamo tante richieste per case costose ultimamente

How much money did you save? quanti soldi hai risparmiato?

It's a small car that doesn't use much fuel è una macchina piccola e non consuma tanta benzina

Nelle frasi affermative si utilizza con of, too, so:

Much of the snow has already melted tanta (della) neve si è già sciolta

There is too much noise in this place c'è troppo rumore in questo posto

He spent so much money for that outfit ha speso così tanti soldi per quel completo

Many

Traduce molti, numerosi, svariati, parecchi e precede i sostantivi numerabili plurali. Nell'inglese parlato, many si usa solitamente nelle frasi interrogative (how many) e negative (not many):

How many emails did you receive? quante email hai ricevuto?

Not many times I saw her so excited non molte volte l'ho vista così agitata

Nella forma affermativa si preferisce usare a lot of oppure si utilizza many preceduto da too, so o as:

You're doing too many things at once stai facendo troppe cose tutte insieme

So many times I thought about my new zealander friends così tante volte ho pensato ai miei amici neozelandesi

They are interviewing as many candidates as possible stanno facendo il colloquio a più candidati possibili

In un discorso formale o nell'inglese scritto, many viene usato anche nella forma affermativa:

Many dialects are spoken in Italy sono numerosi i dialetti parlati in Italia

Many voters are still undecided parecchi elettori sono ancora indecisi

A large number of

Letteralmente vuol dire un gran numero di e precede sostantivi numerabili plurali:

They bought a large number of books hanno comprato un gran numero di libri

There were a large number of tourists in Venice last year c'era un gran numero di turisti a Venezia l'anno scorso

A great deal of

Letteralmente significa una grande quantità di e si usa con sostantivi non numerabili plurali:

A great deal of food was rotten una grande quantità di cibo era marcia

They make a great deal of money with their new business fanno una bella quantità di denaro con il loro nuovo lavoro

Plenty of

Significa in abbondanza, in gran numero e indica una quantità che è anche più del necessario. Si usa con i sostantivi plurali numerabili e non numerabili:

There is plenty of room in the cellar è pieno di spazio in cantina

Plenty of shops are still closed on Sundays un gran numero di negozi sono ancora chiusi di domenica

Most

Come aggettivo significa la maggior parte di, la maggioranza di, il maggior numero di e accompagna sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili:

Most students were on strike la maggioranza degli studenti era in sciopero

Most stores were closed on Easter la maggior parte dei negozi erano chiusi a Pasqua

Most chocolate sold in the world comes from cocoa farms in Ivory Coast la maggior parte del cioccolato venduto nel mondo arriva dalle aziende del cacao in Costa d'Avorio

Several

Vuol dire parecchio e precede sostantivi numerabili plurali:

Several people came to see the house on sale parecchia gente è venuta a vedere la casa in vendita

A neighbour planted several trees on my property un vicino ha piantato parecchi alberi nella mia proprietà

Quantità totale

La quantità è totale, non potrebbe essercene di più:

All

Vuol dire tutto e accompagna sostantivi numerabili e non.

Può indicare la totalità di cose:

I spent all my money ho speso tutti miei soldi

She lost all her stuff ha perso tutte le sue cose

La totalità di tempo:

The baby cried all night il bambino ha pianto tutta notte

They spent all their life working hanno trascorso tutta la loro vita lavorando

La totalità di persone:

We saw them all at the party/ we saw all of them at the party li abbiamo visti tutti alla festa

They all drank wine hanno tutti bevuto il vino

La totalità di situazioni:

Let's hope all goes well speriamo che tutto vada bene

Don't blame it all on me! non dare tutta la colpa a me

Both

corrisponde a all ma è riferito solo a due individui o a due cose:

Both girls were late for school entrambe le ragazze erano in ritardo per la scuola

Both cars are very expensive tutte e due le macchine sono molto costose

Whole

Significa tutto, nella totalità, e si utilizza con sostantivi numerabili singolari:

He spent the whole day watching TV ha passato l'intera giornata a guardare la tv

the whole evening was boring tutta la serata è stata noiosa

Con nomi collettivi:

The whole group was cheering l'intero gruppo stava applaudendo

The whole community was upset tutta la comunità era sconvolta

Con nomi geografici

The whole country was flooded l'intero paese fu inondato

The hurricane hit the whole village l'uragano colpì l'intero villaggio

Articolo Determinativo (definito): THE
L'articolo determinativo in inglese si usa meno che in italiano:

Si usa davanti:

- 1) per parole già menzionate (ripetizioni);
- 2) a nomi seguiti da specificazione;
- 3) a nomi di persone, cose ben note a tutti o entità uniche; (the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the sea etc.)
- 4) ad aggettivi che rappresentano una categoria; (the old, the young)
- 5) a nomi di mari, fiumi, arcipelaghi, catene montuose, deserti;
- 6) a nomi plurali di nazioni e intere famiglie; (es. the United States; The Smiths)
- 7) a numeri ordinali e cardinali al plurale (es. In the 1800s, In the Forties, Elizabeth the first)

Al contrario non si usa:

- 1) con aggettivi e pronomi possessivi; (my house; this is your car)
- 2) con nomi in senso generale (es. I like yellow flowers; Life is not easy; Life is full of surprise;
- 3) con i nomi propri preceduti da Mr., Mrs. etc; (That is Mr. Brown)
- 4) con titoli onorifici seguiti da nome o cognome;
- 5) con nomi di stagioni, anni, giorni, con nomi dei pasti, con nomi geografici propri al singolare (France, Mount Kenya, Sicily etc.)
- 6) con nomi di città, continenti, isole, montagne;
- 7) con nomi singolari di nazioni;
- 8) con nomi di lingue;
- 9) con nomi di giochi o sport;
- 10) con nomi quali: home, work, school, bed, church, hospital (es. I go to work)
- 11) con alcuni numeri cardinali: (Look at page twenty; It's nine o'clock; He was born in 1970).

Articolo Indeterminativo (indefinito): A; AN:

- a si usa con consonante o vocale che fa ju
- an si usa con vocale o con h muta (an hour, an honest, an honour, an heir..)

Quando si usa:

Generalmente come in italiano, inoltre

- 1) Con senso di "uno", per nomi numerabili menzionati per la prima volta.
- 2) Con senso di "al, per" (es. Four times a day)
- 3) Con senso "di un certo.." (es. I was introduced to a Mr. Brandley)
- 4) In certe espressioni quali: to be in a hurry, to have a cold, to make a noise etc.
- 5) Per nomi rappresentanti di una classe o categoria (es. He has a computer)

| I Numeri da uno 1 a un miliardo 1.000.000.000 | Cardinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000,000 | Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000,000 |
|--|--|---|
| 1 uno | one | 1st first |
| 2 due | two | 2nd second |
| 3 tre | three | 3rd third |
| 4 quattro | four | 4th fourth |
| 5 cinque | five | 5th fifth |
| 6 sei | six | 6th sixth |
| 7 sette | seven | 7th seventh |
| 8 otto | eight | 8th eighth |
| 9 nove | nine | 9th ninth |
| 10 dieci | ten | 10th tenth |
| 11 undici | eleven | 11th eleventh |
| 12 dodici | twelve | 12th twelfth |
| 13 tredici | thirteen | 13th thirteenth |
| 14 quattordici | fourteen | 14th fourteenth |
| 15 quindici | fifteen | 15th fifteenth |
| 16 sedici | sixteen | 16th sixteenth |
| 17 diciassette | seventeen | 17th seventeenth |
| 18 diciotto | eighteen | 18th eighteenth |
| 19 diciannove | nineteen | 19th nineteenth |
| 20 venti | twenty | 20th twentieth |
| 21 ventuno | twenty-one | 21st twenty-first |
| 22 ventidue | twenty-two | 22nd twenty-second |
| 23 ventitre | twenty-three | 23rd twenty-third |
| 24 ventiquattro | twenty-four | 24th twenty-fourth |
| 25 venticinque | twenty-five | 25th twenty-fifth |
| 26 ventisei | twenty-six | 26th twenty-sixth |
| 27 ventisette | twenty-seven | 27th twenty-seventh |
| 28 ventotto | twenty-eight | 28th twenty-eighth |
| 29 ventinove | twenty-nine | 29th twenty-ninth |
| 30 trenta | thirty | 30th thirtieth |
| 40 quaranta | forty | 31st thirty-first |
| 50 cinquanta | fifty | 40th fortieth |
| 60 sessanta | sixty | 50th fiftieth |
| 70 settanta | seventy | 60th sixtieth |
| 80 ottanta | eighty | 70th seventieth |
| 90 novanta | ninety | 80th eightieth |
| 100 cento | one hundred / a hundred | 90th ninetieth |
| 101 centouno | a hundred and one | 100th one hundredth |
| 130 centotrenta | a hundred and thirty | 1,000th one thousandth |
| 200 duecento | two hundred | 1,000,000th one millionth |
| 1.000 mille | one thousand / a thousand | 1,000,000,000 one billionth |
| 1.202 milleduecentodue | one thousand two hundred and two | |
| 1.000.000 un milione | a million / one million | |
| 1.000.000.000 un miliardo | a billion/ one billion | |

PRESENT PERFECT

I have seen that film

Quando si usa

Il *Present Perfect* è il tempo verbale inglese che esprime il concetto generale di un'azione che, pur essendosi svolta nel passato, ha ancora qualche tipo di rapporto con il presente.

Tale rapporto con il presente può riguardare:

- Il tempo in cui l'azione si è svolta.
- L'azione stessa, che non è finita mentre si parla.

In pratica, si deve usare il *Present Perfect* quando si verifica almeno una delle seguenti condizioni.

1. L'azione si è svolta nel passato, ma il tempo non è espresso (non dico *quando*).

Esempio:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Ho visto quel film.</i> | L'azione di vedere il film è passata, ma non dico quando l'ho visto, perciò uso il <i>Present Perfect</i> . <i>I have seen that film.</i> |
|----------------------------|---|

2. L'azione è passata, il tempo è espresso, ma non è finito mentre si parla.

Esempio:

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Ho visto quel film questa settimana.</i> | L'azione di vedere il film è passata e finita, il tempo è espresso, <i>questa settimana</i> , ma la settimana non è ancora finita. Uso il <i>Present Perfect</i> . <i>I have seen that film this week.</i> |
|---|--|

3. In una frase al passato è presente uno dei seguenti avverbi di tempo:

| In inglese | In italiano | Esempio |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Already | già | I have <i>already</i> met him. |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | (usato in frasi affermative e interrogative) | (L'ho già conosciuto.) Have you <i>already</i> met him? (Lo hai già conosciuto?) |
| Just | appena | I have <i>just</i> met him. (L'ho appena conosciuto.) |
| Ever | mai (usato in frasi interrogative) | Have you <i>ever</i> met him? (Lo hai mai conosciuto?) |
| Never | mai (vuole sempre il verbo nella forma affermativa) | I have <i>never</i> met him. (Non l'ho mai conosciuto.) |
| Recently Lately | recentemente | I have met him <i>recently</i>. (L'ho conosciuto recentemente.) |
| Yet | a) ancora (in frasi negative) b) già (in frasi interrogative) | a) I haven't met him <i>yet</i>. (Non l'ho ancora conosciuto.) b) Have you met him <i>yet</i>? (Lo hai già conosciuto?) |

Nota:

Already, just, ever, never si collocano tra l'ausiliare *have/has* e il verbo.

Esempio:

Ho appena finito.
I have *just* finished.

Non l'ho mai visto.
I have *never* seen him.

Yet, recently, lately si mettono alla fine della frase.

Esempio:

Non ho ancora finito.
I haven't finished *yet*.

4. L'azione è iniziata nel passato ma non è ancora finita nel momento in cui si parla.

Sono frasi in cui in italiano si usa il presente indicativo ed un'espressione di tempo introdotta dalla preposizione *da*:

Esempio:

- Vivo in Italia **da** quattro anni.
- Lo conosco **dal** 1985
- **Da quanto tempo** lo conosci?

In inglese il verbo viene messo al *Present Perfect*, mentre l'espressione di tempo è introdotta da:

SINCE quando è espresso il momento di inizio dell'azione: "*da quando?*"

Esempio:

Lo conosco *dal 1995*.

I have known him since 1995.

Il momento di inizio dell'azione può anche essere espresso da un'intera proposizione temporale.

Esempio:

Lo conosco *da quando ero bambino*.

I have known him since I was a child.

FOR quando è espressa la durata dell'azione: "*da quanto tempo?*"

Esempio:

Lo conosco *da tre anni*.

I have known him for three years.

Nelle domande l'espressione "*da quanto tempo / da quando...?*" si esprime in inglese con **HOW LONG?**

Esempio:

Da quanto tempo lo conosci?

How long have you known him?

Nota

Queste frasi sono ingannevoli anche quando si trovano in inglese:

"I have been married for five years".

La maggior parte degli italiani capirebbe che sono stata sposata per cinque anni (adesso non lo sono più). Invece la frase significa:

"Sono sposata da cinque anni" (sono ancora sposata).

Come si costruisce

Il *Present Perfect* è un tempo composto che utilizza l'ausiliare **TO HAVE** al *Simple Present* ed il *Participio Passato* (3° voce del paradigma) del verbo della frase.

Essendo un tempo composto, è l'ausiliare *have* a prendere la forma interrogativa e negativa, il verbo rimane al suo posto al participio passato.

| Forma | Costruzione | Esempio |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Forma affermativa | SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO PASSATO | See-saw-seen (vedere) I have seen you have seen he/she/it has seen we have seen you have seen they have seen |
| Forma negativa | SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + NOT + PART. PASS. HAVE NOT >>> HAVEN'T HAS NOT >>> HASN'T | I have not seen you have not seen he/she/it has not seen etc... |
| Forma interrogativa | HAVE/HAS + SOGGETTO + PART. PASS. | Have I seen...? Have you seen...? Has he/she/it seen...? |

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

TYPE 0

Lo zero conditional è una struttura usata per parlare di verità generali - cose che accadono sempre a certe condizioni.

La struttura di una frase con condizionale zero

Una frase con condizionale zero è composta da due proposizioni, una proposizione principale e una con if (nota che la maggior parte delle frasi con condizionale zero avranno lo stesso significato se when viene usato invece di if):

If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

Water boils if you heat it to 100 degrees.

If you cross an international date line, the time changes.

If you go 10 meters under water, the pressure increases to two atmospheres.

Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air.

If you insert a coin, the machine starts working. (insert - start)

If a motorbike doesn't have enough fuel, it doesn't run. (not have - not run)

If you press this button, you turn off the computer. (press- turn off)

The mobile phone doesn't work, if you don't recharge its battery. (not work - not recharge)

TYPE 1

La frase ipotetica del 1° tipo è una struttura usata per parlare di possibilità al presente o al futuro.

Una frase ipotetica del 1° tipo consiste di due proposizioni, una principale e una secondaria ipotetica introdotta da if.

Nelle proposizioni del periodo ipotetico del 1° tipo si usano come forme verbali il Simple Present e il Simple Future.

You will pass the test if you study hard.

If you study hard, you will pass the test.

If it's sunny, we'll go to the park. Forse ci sarà il sole - è possibile.

Paula will be sad if Juan leaves. Forse Juan partirà - è possibile.

If you cook the supper, I'll wash the dishes. Forse cucinerai la cena - è possibile

TYPE 2

La frase ipotetica del 2° tipo è una struttura usata per parlare di situazioni non reali, immaginarie, al presente e al futuro.

Come quella del 1° tipo, anche la frase ipotetica del 2° tipo consiste di due proposizioni, una principale e una secondaria ipotetica introdotta da if.

Nelle proposizioni del periodo ipotetico del 2° tipo si usano come forme verbali il Simple Past e il Condizionale Presente.

I would buy a big house if I had a million dollars.

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house.

If I were you, I would drive more carefully in the rain. Io non sono te - non è reale.
Paula would be sad if Jan left. Jan non partirà - non accadrà
If dogs had wings, they would be able to fly. I cani non hanno le ali - è impossibile

TYPE 3

La frase ipotetica del 3° tipo è una struttura usata per parlare di situazioni non reali al passato.
Nelle proposizioni del periodo ipotetico del 3° tipo si usano come forme verbali il Past Perfect e il Condizionale Passato.

I would have passed the exam if I had studied harder. Non ho superato l'esame perché non ho studiato molto

If I had studied harder, I probably would have passed the exam.

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

If I'd studied harder, I would've passed the exam.

If you had driven more carefully, you would not have had an accident. Critica: hai avuto un incidente perché non guidavi con molta attenzione

If we had played a little better, we could have won the game. Rimpianto: non abbiamo giocato bene, perciò abbiamo perso la partita

If you had saved your money, you could have bought a computer. Critica: non hai risparmiato soldi, perciò non puoi permetterti un computer adesso

If it had snowed, we could have gone skiing. Rimpianto: Non è nevicato, perciò non siamo potuti andare a sciare

<http://www.nspeak.com/newbasic/grammatica/grammar.htm>

FORMA PASSIVA (PASSIVE FORM)

Il passivo si usa in diversi casi in inglese, generalmente quando siamo più interessati ad un'azione e al suo oggetto piuttosto che al soggetto (o agente). Osserviamo le seguenti frasi:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Attiva | Mary typed the letter on a Macintosh computer. |
| Passiva | The letter was typed on a Macintosh computer. |

Nel primo esempio, siamo chiaramente interessati alla persona che ha scritto la lettera (Mary), come pure al fatto che ha usato un Macintosh. Nel secondo esempio, non ci interessa più la persona che ha scritto la lettera (l'agente); siamo solo interessati al fatto che è stata scritta con un Macintosh.

Formazione del Passivo

Ad ogni forma passiva corrisponde una forma attiva e viceversa. Il passivo si forma usando l'ausiliare to be e il past participle. La tabella in basso descrive i passaggi per trasformare una frase attiva in una frase passiva:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Prendere una frase attiva | Someone opens the door. |
| 2. Identificare il tempo del verbo | PRESENT SIMPLE |
| 3. Trasformare il complemento oggetto in soggetto | The door... |
| 4. Aggiungere be nello stesso tempo del verbo identificato nella frase attiva | The door is... |
| 5. Cambiare il verbo al past participle | The door is opened. |

Ecco alcuni esempi di trasformazione usando anche gli ausiliari modali:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Someone is opening the door. | The door is being opened. |
| Someone opened the door. | The door was opened. |
| Someone was opening the door. | The door was being opened. |
| Someone has opened the door. | The door has been opened. |
| Someone should open the door. | The door should be opened. |
| Someone must have opened the door. | The door must have been opened. |

Il complemento d'agente

E' possibile anche includere il complemento d'agente (il soggetto della frase attiva) nella frase passiva, facendolo precedere dalla preposizione by:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Mary typed the letter. | The letter was typed by Mary. |
| The instructor will mark your test. | Your test will be marked by the instructor. |

Verbi che non possono essere passivi

Il passivo si forma trasformando un complemento oggetto in soggetto. Pertanto i verbi intransitivi (verbi che non reggono un complemento oggetto) non possono essere usati nella forma passiva. Alcuni esempi di verbi intransitivi sono arrive, sleep, die, walk, rain, snow e smile.

Nemmeno alcuni verbi di stato (verbi che descrivono uno stato o una condizione, e che non hanno le forme progressive) possono essere usati nella forma passiva. Alcuni esempi sono have (=possedere), belong to, resemble, suit e fit (=essere della misura giusta).

Errori comuni con il passivo

Il passivo è qualche volta confuso con altre due strutture: le forme perfect and continuous (progressivo). Queste sono le differenze tra loro:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Passivo: be + past participle | The door is closed. |
| Perfect: have + past participle | Someone has closed the door. |
| Continuous: be + -ING | Someone is closing the door. |

Other examples:

Lunch is being served. (Il pranzo viene servito in questo momento). Steam has been condensed in a small vessel. (Il vapore è stato condensato in un piccolo recipiente). Dogs are not admitted. (Ai cani non è permesso di entrare). They can't see us. We can't be seen. They will open a new restaurant in this area. A new restaurant will be opened in this area. We gave Tom a bike for his birthday. A bike was given to Tom for his birthday or Tom was given a bike for his birthday.

They told her the bad news abruptly. She was told the bad news abruptly. Or. The bad news was told to her abruptly. The roof of my house needs repairing. (Il tetto della mia casa ha bisogno di essere riparato). Your hair wants washing. (I tuoi capelli hanno bisogno di essere lavati). My new shirt does not iron easily. (La mia nuova camicia non si stira facilmente). Our goods sell well on the European Market. (La nostra merce si vende bene sul mercato europeo). (Con i verbi: to open, to close, to wear, to wash, to read, to iron, to sell). They say the group gave a good performance. It is said that the group gave a good performance. Or. The group is said to have given a good performance. Everybody says he's working extra hard to pay his debts. It is said he's working extra hard to pay his debts. Or. He is said to be working extra hard to pay his debts. They know the famous singer is arriving on Sunday. It is known that the famous singer is arriving on Saturday. Or. The famous singer is known to be arriving on Sunday.

ACTIVE /PASSIVE OVERVIEW

| | Active | Passive |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Simple Present | Once a week, Tom cleans the house. | Once a week, the house is cleaned by Tom. |
| Present Continuous | Right now, Sarah is writing the letter. | Right now, the letter is being written by Sarah. |
| Simple Past | Sam repaired the car. | The car was repaired by Sam. |
| Past Continuous | The salesman was helping the customer when the thief came into the store. | The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store. |
| Present Perfect | Many tourists have visited that castle. | That castle has been visited by many tourists. |
| Present Perfect Continuous | Recently, John has been doing the work. | Recently, the work has been being done by John. |
| Past Perfect | George had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license. | Many cars had been repaired by George before he received his mechanic's license. |
| Past Perfect Continuous | Chef Jones had been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris. | The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by Chef Jones for two years before he moved to Paris. |
| Simple Future <i>WILL</i> | Someone will finish the work by 5:00 PM. | The work will be finished by 5:00 PM. |
| Simple Future <i>BE GOING TO</i> | Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight. | A beautiful dinner is going to be made by Sally tonight. |
| Future Continuous | At 8:00 PM tonight, John will be washing the dishes. | At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes will be being |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>WILL</i> | | washed by John. |
| Future Continuous <i>BE GOING TO</i> | At 8:00 PM tonight, John is going to be washing the dishes. | At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes are going to be being washed by John. |
| Future Perfect <i>WILL</i> | They will have completed the project before the deadline. | The project will have been completed before the deadline. |
| Future Perfect <i>BE GOING TO</i> | They are going to have completed the project before the deadline. | The project is going to have been completed before the deadline. |
| Future Perfect Continuous <i>WILL</i> | The famous artist will have been painting the mural for over six months by the time it is finished. | The mural will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished. |
| Future Perfect Continuous <i>BE GOING TO</i> | The famous artist is going to have been painting the mural for over six months by the time it is finished. | The mural is going to have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished. |
| Used to | Jerry used to pay the bills. | The bills used to be paid by Jerry. |
| Would Always | My mother would always make the pies. | The pies would always be made by my mother. |
| Future in the Past <i>WOULD</i> | I knew John would finish the work by 5:00 PM. | I knew the work would be finished by 5:00 PM. |
| Future in the Past <i>WAS GOING TO</i> | I thought Sally was going to make a beautiful dinner tonight. | I thought a beautiful dinner was going to be made by Sally tonight. |

PRONOMI RELATIVI.

I principali PRONOMI RELATIVI sono:

Who: usato per le persone in posizione di soggetto:

Henry, who is an engineer, lives in London.

Whom: usato per le persone in posizione di oggetto:

Marian, whom Henry knows well, is an architect.

Which: usato per le cose e gli animali in posizione di soggetto o oggetto:

Marian has a cat which follows her everywhere.

That: usato per le persone, gli animali e le cose, in posizione di soggetto o oggetto:

Marian is decorating a house that* Henry bought.

Whose: usato per le persone, gli animali e le cose con il significato di possesso:

Marian is decorating a house whose owner is English.

Ci sono due principali tipi di proposizioni relative:

1. Proposizioni restrittive (non incidentali, cioè non tra virgole): danno informazioni essenziali sul sostantivo. **Defining relative clauses.**

The package that arrived this morning is on the desk.

(Abbiamo bisogno di questa informazione per comprendere la frase. Senza di essa, non sappiamo a quale pacco ci si sta riferendo. Nota che that è spesso usato nelle proposizioni relative restrittive, che non sono incidentali, cioè non sono separate dalle virgole e non viene usato mai come complemento indiretto, cioè assieme alle preposizioni.)

Examples: The man who robbed you has been arrested. / The policeman who reported the accident thinks it was Tom's fault. / The book is about a man who deserts his wife. / The film is about a group of people who are trapped in a lift. / The friend who-whom I was travelling with.... / The friend I was travelling with / The ladder which-that I was standing on began to slip. / The things that we saw astonished us.- What we saw astonished us. / People who wish to go on the tour had to book.

2. Proposizioni non-restrittive (incidentali, cioè tra virgole): danno informazioni extra sul sostantivo, ma non sono essenziali. **Non-defining relative clauses.**

The desk in the corner, which is covered in books, is mine.

(Non abbiamo bisogno di questa informazione per comprendere la frase. "The desk in the corner is mine" è una buona frase per conto suo - sappiamo già a quale scrivania ci stiamo riferendo. Nota che le proposizioni relative non-restrittive sono incidentali, cioè sono tra virgole, e that* non è di solito usato in questo tipo di contesto.)

Examples: I have invited Ann, who lives in the next flat. / Mr Jones, for whom I was working, was very generous about overtime payments. / The 8.15 train, which is usually very punctual, was late today. / His house, whose windows were all broken, was a depressing sight. / The car, whose handbrake wasn't very reliable, began to slide backwards. / Peter, whom everyone suspected, turned out to be innocent.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH OR REPORTED SPEECH

Dipendenza dal presente

Se il verbo che introduce il discorso indiretto è al presente, al passato prossimo o al futuro, non è necessario cambiare il tempo del verbo

Tim says: "I can do it!" Tim dice: "Lo posso fare!"

Tim says (that) he can do it. Tim dice che lo può fare.

Per introdurre un discorso indiretto si usano di solito i verbi **SAY, TELL, ASK, EXPLAIN, REMARK, ASSURE, ANSWER, ORDER, REFUSE, OFFER, PROMISE**, Etc:

Dipendenza dal passato

Se invece il verbo reggente è al passato, sono necessari i seguenti cambiamenti: il tempo o il modo del verbo cambiano come segue:

| DISCORSO DIRETTO | DISCORSO INDIRETTO |
|---|--|
| presente He said: "I sing" (Disse: "Canto") | passato He said (that) he sang (Disse che cantava) |
| presente progressivo He said: "I'm singing" (Disse: Sto cantando) | passato progressivo He said he was singing (Disse che stava cantando) |
| passato prossimo He said: "I have sung" (Disse: "Ho cantato") | trapassato prossimo He said he had sung (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| passato prossimo progressivo He said: "I have been singing" (Disse: "Ho cantata") | passato prossimo progressivo He said he had been singing (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| passato He said: "I sang" (Disse: "Cantai") | trapassato prossimo He said he had sung (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| futuro He said: "I'll sing" (Disse: "Canteró") | condizionale He said he would sing (Disse che avrebbe cantato) |
| futuro progressivo He said: "I'll be singing" (Disse: "Canteró") | condizionale progressivo He said he would be singing (Disse che avrebbe cantato) |

L'imperativo diventa infinito; l'imperativo negativo è reso con not to + infinito

"Open the door!" "Apri la porta!"

He told me to open the door. Mi disse di aprire la porta.

"Don't open the door!" "Non aprire la porta!"

He told me not to open the door. Mi disse di non aprire la porta.

Must (dovere) diventa had to, se si riferisce a un'azione contemporanea:

"I must leave at once". "Devo andare subito".

He said he had to leave at once. Disse che doveva andarsene subito - diventa would have to, se invece si riferisce a un'azione futura.

"I must leave tomorrow". "Devo partire domani".

He said that he would have to leave the next day. Disse che sarebbe dovuto partire l'indomani.

- rimane invariato, quando esprime un comando o una deduzione logica

"You must respect your parents" "Dovete rispettare i vostri genitori".

He told us we must respect our parents. Ci disse che dovevamo rispettare i nostri genitori.

"That man must be clever". "Quell'uomo dev'essere intelligente".

She said (that) that man must be clever. Disse che quell'uomo doveva essere intelligente.

Gli avverbi e le locuzioni avverbiali di tempo e spazio cambiano come segue:

Nelle domande si ripetono gli interrogativi what, which, who ecc.; se nella domanda diretta ci si aspetta una risposta affermativa o negativa, nel discorso indiretto si usa whether/if (se)

"What's the time?" "Che ora è?"

He asked me what the time was. Mi chiese che ora fosse.

| DISCORSO DIRETTO | DISCORSO INDIRETTO |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| here (qui) | there (là) |
| now (ora) | then (allora) |
| this (questo) | that (quello) |
| these (questi) | those (quelli) |
| today (oggi) | that day (quel giorno) |
| tomorrow (domani) | the next (following) day (l'indomani) |
| yesterday (ieri) | the day before, the previous day (il giorno prima) |
| ago (fa) | before (prima) |
| the day after tomorrow (dopodomani) | in two days' time (dopo due giorni) |

Ecco una tabella delle principali trasformazioni dei tempi verbali:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| SIMPLE PRESENT | SIMPLE PAST | <i>"They take the underground every day."</i> => <i>He said they took the underground every day.</i> |
| SIMPLE PAST | | <i>"I called my girlfriend yesterday."</i> => <i>He said he had called his girlfriend the day before</i> |
| PRESENT PERFECT | PAST PERFECT | <i>"I have watched a nice film tonight"</i> => <i>She said she had watched a nice film that night</i> |
| PAST PERFECT | | <i>"I had switched on the radio"</i> => <i>He said he had just switched on the radio.</i> |
| SIMPLE FUTURE | PRESENT CONDITIONAL | <i>"I'll call you tomorrow"</i> => <i>He said he would call me the following day.</i> <i>"Would you like to go out for dinner this evening?"</i> => <i>He asked if I would like to go out for dinner that evening</i> |
| PRESENT CONDITIONAL | | |
| PRESENT PROGRESSIVE | PAST PROGRESSIVE | <i>"She is sleeping now"</i> => <i>He said she was sleeping at that time</i> |
| IMPERATIVE | INFINITIVE | <i>"Don't walk!"</i> => <i>He said not to walk</i> |

I cambiamenti nei tre tipi di periodo ipotetico sono i seguenti:

First Type: DS: "If she comes, I will be pleased. (Azione possibile). IS: He said that if she came he would be pleased. (Disse che se fosse venuta sarebbe stato felice.)

Second Type: DS: "If she came, I'd be pleased." (Azione Possibile). IS: He said that if she came he would be pleased. (Disse che se fosse venuta sarebbe stato felice.)

Third Type: DS: "If she had come I would have been pleased". (Azione non piu' possibile). IS: He said that if she had come he would have been pleased. Disse che se fosse venuta sarebbe stato felice.

DISCORSO INDIRETTO

Il discorso indiretto si usa per riferire qualcosa che è stato detto in precedenza in forma di dialogo (discorso diretto).

Quando il verbo che introduce il discorso indiretto è al presente, i tempi verbali non cambiano rispetto al discorso diretto; i principali cambiamenti riguardano i pronomi, i possessivi e i dimostrativi.

Es: George: "I called my girlfriend yesterday, but she wasn't in."

George says he called his girlfriend yesterday, but she wasn't in."

In altri casi, nel passaggio del discorso diretto al discorso indiretto, cambia la coniugazione del verbo. Ecco una tabella delle principali trasformazioni dei tempi verbali:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| SIMPLE PRESENT | SIMPLE PAST | <i>"They take the underground every day." => He said they took the underground every day.</i> |
| SIMPLE PAST | PAST PERFECT | <i>"I called my girlfriend yesterday." => He said he had called his girlfriend the day before"</i> |
| PRESENT PERFECT | | <i>"I have watched a nice film tonight" => She said she had watched a nice film that night</i> |
| PAST PERFECT | | <i>"I had switched on the radio" => He said he had just switched on the radio.</i> |
| SIMPLE FUTURE | PRESENT CONDITIONAL | <i>"I'll call you tomorrow" => He said he would call me the following day</i> |
| PRESENT CONDITIONAL | | <i>"Would you like to go out for dinner this evening?" => He asked if I would like to go out for dinner that evening</i> |
| PRESENT PROGRESSIVE | PAST PROGRESSIVE | <i>"She is sleeping now" => He said she was sleeping at that time</i> |
| IMPERATIVE | INFINITIVE | <i>"Don't walk!" => He said not to walk</i> |

Gli avverbi, come già notato negli esempi della precedente tabella, possono variare. Ecco alcuni esempi soltanto indicativi, dato che le espressioni di tempo e di luogo cambiano a seconda dei riferimenti spazio-temporali del discorso:

| DISCORSO DIRETTO | DISCORSO INDIRETTO |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| here | there |
| now | then, at that time |
| today/tonight | that day, that night |
| tomorrow | the following day, the day after |
| yesterday | the previous day, the day before |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| ago | before |
| next week/month | the following week/month |
| last week/month | the previous week/month, the week/month before |

Per introdurre un discorso indiretto si usano di solito i verbi SAY, TELL e ASK:

- SAY se non è espressa la persona con cui si parla

ES: He said he had called his girlfriend the day before

Anche se l'uso non è comune, SAY può essere usato anche quando è espressa la persona con cui si parla; in tal caso il complemento di termine deve essere preceduta da TO

ES: He said to me he had called his girlfriend the day before

- TELL se è espressa la persona con cui si parla

ES: He told me he had called his girlfriend the day before

- ASK per riferire una domanda

Es: He asked if I would like to go out for dinner that evening

| DISCORSO DIRETTO | DISCORSO INDIRETTO |
|--|---|
| presente He said: "I sing" (Disse: "Canto") | passato He said (that) he sang (Disse che cantava) |
| presente progressivo He said: "I'm singing" (Disse: "Sto cantando") | passato progressivo He said he was singing (Disse che stava cantando) |
| passato prossimo He said: "I have sung" (Disse: "Ho cantato") | trapassato prossimo He said he had sung (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| passato prossimo progressivo He said: "I have been singing" (Disse: "Ho cantato") | passato prossimo progressivo He said he had been singing (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| passato He said: "I sang" (Disse: "Cantai") | trapassato prossimo He said he had sung (Disse che aveva cantato) |
| futuro He said: "I'll sing" (Disse: "Canteró") | condizionale He said he would sing (Disse che avrebbe cantato) |
| futuro progressivo He said: "I'll be singing" (Disse: "Canteró") | condizionale progressivo He said he would be singing (Disse che avrebbe cantato) |

TEMPI DI POTERE

Presente

Can you do that? Puoi (Sai) fare ciò? (capacità)

May I go out? Posso uscire? (permesso)

I may be wrong Posso aver torto (Può darsi eventualità che io abbia torto)

Imperfetto

I could see very little. Potevo (Riuscivo a) vedere molto poco (capacità)

I might fall. Potevo cadere. (Poteva darsi che cadessi) (eventualità)

Passato Remoto

I could do very little. Potei fare molto poco (capacità)

Condizionale Presente

You could do more. Potresti fare di più (capacità)

You might be wrong. Potresti aver torto (Potrebbe darsi che tu avessi torto). (eventualità).

You might try again. Potresti provare ancora (consiglio)

Cond. passato

He could have helped us. Avrebbe potuto aiutarci (capacità).

He might have helped us. Avrebbe potuto aiutarci (eventualità, rimprovero).

Imperfetto Congiuntivo

If I could, I should help you. Se potessi, ti aiuterei. (capacità)

Passato Prossimo

I have not been able to do that. Non ho potuto farlo. (capacità)

I have not been allowed to do that. Non ho potuto farlo. (permesso).

Trapassato Prossimo

I had not been able to do that. Non avevo potuto farlo. (capacità)

I had not been allowed to do that. Non avevo potuto farlo. (permesso)

TEMPI DI DOVERE

Presente

Shall I go? Devo andare? (volontà d'altri)

I must go. Devo andare. (necessità)

I have to go. Devo andare. (necessità)

He must be at home. Deve essere a casa. (deduzione)

He is to meet her at 5. Deve vederla alle 5. (accordo)

He owes me 20 pounds. Mi deve 20 sterline. (debito)

Cond. presente

I should go. Dovrei andare. (necessità, opportunità)

I ought to go. Dovrei andare. (necessità, opportunità)

He should be at home. Dovrebbe essere a casa. (deduzione)

Cond. passato

I should have gone. Sarei dovuto andare. (necessità, opportunità)

I ought to have gone. Sarei dovuto andare. (necessità, opportunità)

Cong. imperfetto

If I should go. Se dovessi andare. (eventualità)

If I were to go. Se dovessi andare. (eventualità)

Imperfetto

I was to go. Dovevo andare. (accordo, azione prestabilita)

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I had to go. | Dovevo andare. (necessità) |
| I was obliged to go. | Dovevo andare. (obbligo) |
| He must have been hungry. | Doveva aver fame. (deduzione) |
| He owed me 20 pounds. | Mi doveva 20 sterline. (debito) |

Pass. Remoto

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| I had to go. | Dovetti andare. (necessità) |
| I was obliged to go. | Dovetti andare. (obbligo) |

Pass. prossimo

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I have had to go. | Sono dovuto andare. (necessità) |
| I have been obliged to go. | Sono dovuto andare. (obbligo) |

Trap. remoto

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I had had to go. | Ero dovuto andare (necessità) |
| I had been obliged to go. | Ero dovuto andare. (obbligo) |

Futuro

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| I shall have to go. | Dovrò andare. (necessità) |
| I shall be obliged to go. | Dovrò andare. (obbligo) |

Infinito

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| To have to go. | Dover andare. (necessità) |
| To be obliged to go. | Dover andare. (obbligo) |

Gerundio

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Having to go. | Dovendo andare. (necessità) |
| Being obliged to go. | Dovendo andare. (obbligo) |

(1) I have to go può essere reso colloquialmente con I've got to

TEMPI DI VOLERE

Presente

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Will you go? | Vuoi andare? (volontà) |
| Do you want to go? | Vuoi andare? (desiderio) |
| What will you have? | Che cosa vuoi? (prendi?) (offerta) |
| What do you want? | Che cosa vuoi? (desiderio) |
| The car will not start. | L'auto non vuole partire. (rifiuto) |
| They want me to stay. | Vogliono che io rimanga. (desiderio) |

Cond. presente

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| What would you like? | Che cosa vorresti? (offerta) |
| I would like you to stay. | Vorrei che tu rimanessi (desiderio) |
| I wish I were in London. | Vorrei essere a Londra (sogno) |
| I wish I had a lot of money. | Vorrei avere molto denaro. (sogno) |
| I wish I could live for ever. | Vorrei poter vivere per sempre. (sogno) |

Cond. Passato

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I should have liked to leave. | Sarei voluto partire. (desiderio) |
| I would have left. | Sarei voluto partire. (volontà) |
| I wish I had left. | Sarei voluto partire. (rimpianto) |

Passato

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| He wanted to go. | Voleva (Volle) andare. (desiderio) |
| He would go. | Voleva (Volle) andare. (volontà) |
| The car would not start. | L'auto non voleva (Volle) partire. (rifiuto) |

He wanted me to go.

Cong. Imperfetto

If he wanted to go.

If he would go.

Altri Tempi

He will want to go.

He has wanted to go.

He had wanted to go.

To want that is too much.

Without wanting anything.

Voleva (Volle) che io andassi. (desiderio)

Se volesse andare. (desiderio)

Se volesse andare. (volontà)

Vorrà andare. (desiderio)

Ha voluto andare. (desiderio)

Aveva voluto andare. (desiderio)

Volere ciò è troppo. (desiderio)

Senza volere nulla. (desiderio)

CONGIUNTIVO - SUBJUNCTIVE

Forme arcaiche

Long Live the Queen! A lungo viva la Regina!
God save the King! Dio salvi il Re!
God bless you! Dio ti (vi) benedica!

Congiuntivo imperfetto di to Be

if I were se io fossi if you were se tu fossi if he/she/it were se egli/ella/esso fosse if we were
se noi fossimo if you were se voi foste
if they were se essi (esse) fossero

Congiuntivo = indicativo

| | |
|---|---|
| I think he is in London | Credo che egli sia a Londra |
| I thought he was in London | Credevo fosse a Londra |
| I thought they were in London | Credevo fossero a Londra |
| If he came with us, I'd be happy | Se venisse con noi, sarei felice |
| If he didn't come with us, I'd be sorry | Se non venisse con noi, sarei spiacente |

Seppur raramente usato, il congiuntivo esiste in inglese. Il presente congiuntivo si ottiene usando l'infinito del verbo senza to, ed il passato congiuntivo è identico al passato indicativo. E' unicamente usato in espressioni stereotipate o di uso arcaico.

Heaven help us from them! Il cielo ci aiuti da loro!
The weather be damned! Dannazione al tempo! Il tempo sia dannato

Il congiuntivo passato (imperfetto) di to be, introdotto da if, si ottiene con l'unica forma were valida per tutte le persone. Il congiuntivo trapassato si ottiene con l'ausiliare to have (had + been)

| | |
|---|--|
| If the weather were fine, we would go out. | Se il tempo fosse bello, usciremmo. |
| If the weather had been fine, we would have gone out. | Se il tempo fosse stato bello, saremmo usciti. |

In tutti gli altri casi, il congiuntivo italiano va tradotto con l'indicativo.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| I hope you are well. | Spero tu stia bene. |
| I hoped he was well. | Speravo che egli stesse bene. |

EQUIVALENTI DEL CONGIUNTIVO

Should

| | |
|---|---|
| If he should phone, tell him I am not in. | Se telefonasse, dategli che non sono in casa. |
| He ran away lest they should see him. | Corse via per paura che lo vedessero. |

He suggested that we should go to the cinema.
Is it necessary that you should be so stingy?

Suggerì che andassimo al cinema.
E' necessario che tu sia così spilorcio?

Will Would

I hope he will come. Spero che venga I hoped he would come. Speravo che venisse
I doubt if he will come. Dubito che venga I doubted if he would come. Dubitavo che venisse
Osservazioni
Accanto f tono inoltre
It was im Is it necei

May Might

I am afraid the news may be true. Ho paura che le notizie siano vere. I was afraid he might not arrive.
Temevo che non arrivasse.
I'll tell him in order that he may know the truth. Glielo dirò of finchè sappia la verità. He died so that
others might live. Morì perché altri vivessero
May you both be happy! Che tutti e due siate felici!

1. Il valore e le sfumature di significato implicite nel congiuntivo italiano vengono espressi nella lingua inglese mediante l'uso di taluni verbi difettivi (should, may-might, will-would).

2. Si usa should nei casi seguenti:

a) dopo le congiunzioni if (se), in case (nel caso), lest (per timore che).

If it should rain, we wouldn't go out Se piovesse, non usciremmo
Take an umbrella in case it should rain. Prendi un ombrello nel caso che piova. They phoned her lest she
should go away. Le telefonarono per timore che andasse via

b) dopo i verbi to suggest e to propose.

She suggested that we should go out. Suggerì che uscissimo
He proposed they should catch a taxi. Propose che prendessero un taxi

c) dopo le forme impersonali to be necessary, advisable, natural, possible, impossible, ecc.

It is advisable that we should leave. È consigliabile che partiamo
Is it necessary that you should spend so much? È necessario che tu spenda tanto?
It is impossible that he should win. È impossibile che egli vinca

Osservazione

Accanto alla costruzione finita con should, gli stessi aggettivi sopra elencati ammettono inoltre l'uso
dell'infinito preceduto da for + oggetto.

It was impossible for him to succeed Era impossibile che vincessesse
Is it necessary for you to spend so much? È necessario che tu spenda tanto?

3. Si usa may-might nei casi seguenti:

a) dopo i verbi to be afraid, to fear, to wish, to hope, ecc.

I am afraid what she said may be true. Temo che ciò che disse sia vero. I fear he may have failed. Temo
che abbia fallito

I hoped he might win. Speravo che vincessesse

b) dopo le congiunzioni finali in order that, so that (aflinché, perché).

We gave him a lift in order that he might arrive in time. Gli demmo un passaggio aflinché arrivasse in
tempo

Speak louder so that everybody may hear you. Parla più forte affrncchè tutti ti sentano

c) nelle frasi esclamative esprimenti augurio o maledizione.

May she live long and happy! Viva a lungo e felice!

May he repent of what he has done! Che si penta di ciò che ha fatto!

4. Si usa will-would quando il congiuntivo italiano riveste valore di futuro (futuro normale o futuro nel passato).

I hope he will succeed in his enterprise. Spero che riesca nella sua impresa

I hoped he would succeed in his enterprise. Speravo che riuscisse nella sua impresa

I connettori collegano due o più proposizioni in base alla funzione di relazione logica che stabiliscono tra le parti del testo, evidenziando tra di esse un rapporto di significato che può essere di risultato, di aggiunta, di contrasto, di tipo concessivo, temporale, causale, ecc.

I più comunemente usati possono essere classificati e raggruppati nel modo seguente:

FUNCTION

CONNECTORS

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ADDITION | <p>Uniscono, mettendola in evidenza, una frase ad un'altra.</p> <p><i>again nuovamente, also anche, and e, and then e poi, apart from...also oltre a...anche, as well as come pure, besides inoltre, both...and sia...sia, equally important altrettanto importante, further oltre, furthermore inoltre, in addition to oltre a, indeed davvero, in fact infatti, moreover per di più, too anche, on top of that inoltre, what's more e per di più.</i></p> |
| CAUSE | <p>Indicano una causa, una ragione, un motivo per cui si compie l'azione o si prova il sentimento espressi dalla proposizione reggente.</p> <p><i>as poiché, because perché, because of a causa di, considering/given/seeing that, due to dovuto a, for per, for + ing per, for this reason per questo motivo, in case qualora, owing to a causa di, now that ora che, just in case nel caso, since poiché.</i></p> |
| COMPARISON | <p>Stabiliscono una comparazione.</p> <p><i>as ... as tanto quanto, as well ... as bene quanto, as if/as though come se, likewise similmente, in the same way allo stesso modo, similarly analogamente.</i></p> |
| CONCESSION | <p>Indicano una circostanza che potrebbe impedire quanto è espresso nella proposizione reggente o indicano una difficoltà nonostante la quale si compie ciò che la reggente esprime.</p> <p><i>as much anche se, although sebbene, despite malgrado, even if anche se, even though sebbene, even so ciononostante, except that solo che, however tuttavia, in spite of malgrado, not that non che, no matter non importa, still tuttavia, though eppure, whereas invece, while benché, whatever qualsiasi.</i></p> |
| CONCLUSION | <p>Indicano la fine dell'avvenimento/dell'azione compiuta nella proposizione reggente e vengono usati per trarre una conclusione.</p> <p><i>after all dopo tutto, all the same eppure, anyway tuttavia, anyhow comunque, as a whole nel complesso, at any rate in ogni modo, at all events in ogni caso, in any case in ogni modo, in brief in breve, in conclusion concludendo, in the main tutto sommato, in short brevemente, however comunque, nevertheless nondimeno, on the whole tutto sommato, to conclude per concludere, still comunque sia, though peraltro, to summarize riassumendo, to sum up riepilogando, yet tuttavia.</i></p> |
| CONDITION | <p>Indicano una condizione, senza la quale l'azione espressa nella principale non potrebbe realizzarsi.</p> <p><i>assuming (that) supposto (che), as long as ammesso che, if se, in case (that) in caso (che), on condition that a condizione che, only if solo se, provided (that) sempreché, providing (that) qualora, suppose (that) ammesso (che), supposing concesso, unless se non, whether or not in ogni caso/se...o no, in the event that nel caso che.</i></p> |
| CONTRAST/OPPOSITION | <p>Introducono un'opposizione, indicano un fatto in forte contrasto con l'azione che è espressa nella proposizione reggente.</p> <p><i>although sebbene, but ma, compared with in confronto a, in comparison to/with in paragone a, despite malgrado, else altrimenti, even though anche se, granted concesso, however tuttavia, in contrast in contrasto, in spite of nonostante/malgrado, nevertheless eppure, on the contrary al contrario, on the other hand d'altra parte, otherwise altrimenti, still tuttavia, whereas invece, while mentre, (and) yet eppure, at the same time allo stesso tempo.</i></p> |
| EFFECT/RESULT | <p>Indicano la conseguenza di ciò che è indicato nella proposizione principale, dove si trova quasi sempre un termine correlativo o antecedente alla consecutiva.</p> <p><i>accordingly in conseguenza, as a result come risultato, consequently conseguentemente, in this way in tal modo, so quindi, so that così che, such that tale da, then quindi, thereby perciò, therefore dunque, thus di conseguenza</i></p> |

| | |
|----------|--|
| PURPOSE | <p>Dr Lambert is trying to learn English so that he can read medical journals in that language. <i>Il dr. Lambert sta cercando di studiare l'inglese per potere leggere le riviste mediche in quella lingua.</i></p> |
| SEQUENCE | <p>First finish your homework and then you can go out and play. <i>Prima finisci il compito e dopo puoi uscire a giocare.</i></p> |
| TIME | <p>My parents won't move to London until I get my university degree. <i>I miei genitori non si trasferiranno a Londra, finché non prenderò la laurea.</i></p> <p>He called an ambulance as soon as he realized he had broken his leg. <i>Chiamò l'ambulanza, non appena si rese conto che si era rotta la gamba.</i></p> <p>He always reads the newspaper before going to work. <i>Legge sempre il giornale prima di andare al lavoro.</i></p> |

SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDEAS (la relazione logica tra le parti del testo)

FUNCTION

CONNECTORS IN USE

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ADDITION | <p>There are so many ways of improving your English in England. You can speak with native speakers for example. Moreover you can read English newspapers and watch English television, which can be very helpful.</p> <p><i>Ci sono molti modi per migliorare il proprio inglese in Inghilterra. Si può parlare con parlanti madrelingua. Inoltre si possono leggere giornali inglesi e guardare la televisione inglese, il che può essere molto d'aiuto.</i></p> |
| CAUSE | <p>Since the air traffic controllers were on strike, we couldn't leave for Baltimore yesterday.</p> <p><i>Poiché i controllori di volo erano in sciopero, non siamo potuti partire per Baltimora ieri.</i></p> <p>She'll have the letter translated because she doesn't know Spanish.</p> <p><i>Ella si farà tradurre la lettera, perché non conosce lo spagnolo.</i></p> |
| COMPARISON | <p>She plays the guitar as well as her brother (does).</p> <p><i>Ella suona la chitarra bene quanto suo fratello.</i></p> <p>His computer holds as much information as mine (does).</p> <p><i>Il suo computer contiene tante informazioni quanto il mio.</i></p> |
| CONCESSION | <p>Although she had no specific qualifications, she got that job at the American Embassy.</p> <p><i>Sebbene non avesse alcuna specifica qualifica professionale, ella ottenne quel posto all'ambasciata americana.</i></p> <p>I used to love listening to music, even though I was very busy with my work.</p> <p><i>Mi piaceva ascoltare musica, sebbene fossi molto impegnato col mio lavoro.</i></p> |
| CONCLUSION | <p>There is fog at Kennedy Airport today. Therefore the plane will be diverted to Newark.</p> <p><i>C'è nebbia all'aeroporto Kennedy oggi. Perciò l'aereo sarà dirottato a Newark.</i></p> <p>The champion hadn't trained hard. However he won the race all the same.</p> <p><i>Il campione non si era allenato molto. Tuttavia vinse la corsa lo stesso.</i></p> |
| CONDITION | <p>Providing you have a ticket you can get into the football ground.</p> <p><i>Qualora tu abbia un biglietto, puoi accedere allo stadio.</i></p> <p>In case the weather is cold, we will take some warm clothes.</p> <p><i>Se c'è freddo, porteremo vestiti pesanti.</i></p> <p>I can lend you the money, if you let me know when I can have it back.</p> <p><i>Posso prestarti il denaro, se mi fai sapere quando potrò riaverlo.</i></p> |
| CONTRAST | <p>Nuclear physics has always been very easy for her. On the other hand it is very difficult for most people.</p> <p><i>La fisica nucleare è stata sempre molto facile per lei. Al contrario essa è molto difficile per la maggior parte della gente.</i></p> <p>The novel was wonderful, whereas the film is terrible.</p> <p><i>Il romanzo era splendido mentre il film è un fallimento.</i></p> |
| EFFECT/ RESULT | <p>We were so late that we missed the last train for Birmingham.</p> <p><i>Eravamo così in ritardo che perdemmo l'ultimo treno per Birmingham.</i></p> |
| EXPLANATION/ EMPHASIS | <p>"You look happy". "Yes, in fact I am".</p> <p><i>Sembri contento. Sì. Infatti lo sono.</i></p> <p>She seems to be rich, but actually she hasn't got any money at all.</p> <p><i>Sembra ricca, ma in realtà non ha denaro affatto.</i></p> |
| ILLUSTRATION | <p>They always use the bus, especially when they go to the city centre.</p> <p><i>Usano sempre l'autobus, specialmente quando vanno in centro.</i></p> |
| INTRODUCING A SUBJECT | <p>As regards contemporary English literature, my favourite author is David Lodge.</p> <p><i>Per quanto riguarda la letteratura inglese contemporanea, il mio autore preferito è David Lodge.</i></p> |
| MANNER | <p>The teacher treats her students as though they were all her children.</p> <p><i>L'insegnante tratta i suoi studenti come se fossero tutti suoi figli.</i></p> <p>There was a loud noise outside as if it were raining heavily.</p> <p><i>C'era molto rumore fuori, come se stesse piovendo forte.</i></p> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| EXPLANATION/ EMPHASIS | <p>Introducono una dichiarazione o una spiegazione.</p> <p>actually in realtà, as a matter of fact in verità, in fact infatti, in other words in altre parole, namely precisamente, or rather o piuttosto, to tell the truth a dire il vero.</p> |
| ILLUSTRATION/ EXAMPLE | <p>Chiariscono quanto già espresso nella proposizione reggente, adducendo esempi.</p> <p>especially particolarmente, for example per esempio, for instance ad esempio, for this reason per questa ragione, incidentally per inciso, in particular in particolare, in other words in altre parole, namely cioè, I mean intendo dire, particularly in particolare, specifically precisamente, such as come, that is cioè, that is to say vale a dire.</p> |
| INTRODUCING A SUBJECT | <p>Collegandosi a quanto espresso nella proposizione reggente, introducono un nuovo argomento.</p> <p>by the way a proposito, incidentally per inciso, as for/ as to quanto a, as far as...is concerned per ciò che concerne, regarding riguardo a, as regards per quanto riguarda.</p> |
| MANNER | <p>Indicano il modo di attuazione dell'azione espressa nella proposizione reggente.</p> <p>as come, as if/as though come se, just as proprio come, like come.</p> |
| TIME | <p>Indicano una circostanza di tempo. Precisano le circostanze temporali di quanto è espresso nella proposizione principale, mettendolo in relazione cronologica con quanto è espresso nella subordinata.</p> <p>after poi, after a short time dopo un po' di tempo, after a while dopo poco, as mentre, afterwards successivamente, as soon as non appena, at last alla fine, at present attualmente, before prima, immediately immediatamente, in the meantime frattanto, later dopo, lately ultimamente, meanwhile nel contempo, no sooner...than non appena...che, now (that) ora (che), once una volta, originally in origine, presently tra poco, attualmente, previously precedentemente, shortly fra poco, since da allora, since then da allora in poi, soon presto, subsequently successivamente, temporarily temporaneamente, then poi, thereafter successivamente, till finché, until finché non, when quando, whenever ogni volta che, while mentre.</p> |
| PURPOSE | <p>Indicano lo scopo per il quale un'azione si compie o tende a realizzarsi.</p> <p>to per, so that cosicché, so as to così da, so as not to non da, for per, in order to affinché, in order not to per non, in order that così da, for the purpose of con lo scopo di.</p> |
| SEQUENCE | <p>Servono a specificare l'ordine in cui determinati avvenimenti o azioni si verificano, oppure servono a stabilire l'ordine di importanza di azioni avvenute o che avverranno.</p> <p>to begin with a cominciare con, to start with a iniziare con, first(ly) per prima cosa, at first dapprima, in the first place in primo luogo, initially inizialmente, second(ly) in secondo luogo, third(ly) in terzo luogo, eventually infine, finally alla fine, next in seguito, in the end in fondo, last(ly) per finire.</p> |

SECTION 5

Supplementary
Sections

COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS

- A. Le funzioni comunicative (Che cosa sono?)
- B. Il linguaggio dei rapporti interpersonali
- C. Le funzioni comunicative con i modali e forme alternative

A LE FUNZIONI COMUNICATIVE

Che cosa sono?

Per **funzioni comunicative** si intendono tutte le attività di comunicazione che si effettuano tra le persone per scopi specifici, come per esempio, salutare, presentarsi, esprimere capacità, esprimere probabilità, dare consigli, chiedere il permesso, rimproverare, scusarsi, ecc. È possibile realizzare lo stesso scopo comunicativo in vari modi, utilizzando **lessico** e **strutture grammaticali** (nel linguaggio parlato anche l'**intonazione**) diversi a seconda della **situazione**. Nella scelta del lessico e delle strutture grammaticali è fondamentale considerare alcuni **fattori**: la **relazione sociale** tra noi e il nostro interlocutore (amici? estranei? superiore e subordinato?), l'**atteggiamento psicologico** nei confronti dell'interlocutore o della situazione (simpatia? antipatia? indifferenza? tensione? noia?), il **luogo** in cui avviene la comunicazione (a casa? in contesti pubblici e ufficiali?), il **canale** utilizzato (lettera? telefono? conversazione faccia a faccia?), l'**argomento** (serio? buffo? triste?). Accanto ad un linguaggio che possiamo definire **neutrale**, utilizzabile in linea di massima in qualsiasi situazione, esistono varietà di linguaggi più **formali** e più **informali**, utilizzabili a seconda del grado di formalità della situazione.

Questa sezione presenta un'ampia gamma di funzioni comunicative realizzate tramite espressioni formali, informali e neutrali. Le forme più informali e quelle più formali sono segnalate.

B IL LINGUAGGIO DEI RAPPORTI INTERPERSONALI

◆ PRESENTARSI E PRESENTARE QUALCUNO

| | |
|--|--|
| How do you do. My name's Paul Johnson. (formale) | How do you do, Mr Johnson. |
| Hello, I'm Peter Sway. (informale) | Nice to meet you, Peter. |
| Mrs Gorman, I'd like you to meet / may I introduce you to David Parker. (formale) | Pleased to meet you, Mr Parker. |
| Susan, this is / meet Ann. (informale) | Hi. (informale) / Hello, Ann. |

◆ SALUTARE

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Hello / Hi. (informale) | Hello / Hi. |
| Good morning. (fino alle 12 a.m.) | Good morning. |
| Good afternoon. (fino alle 6 del pomeriggio) | Good afternoon. |
| Good evening. (dopo le 6 del pomeriggio) | Good evening. |
| How are you? | Fine, |
| How are things? | Very well, |
| How are you doing / getting on? (informale) | Not too bad, |
| | thanks. And you? |

◆ ACCOMIATARSI

| | |
|--|---|
| I really must go now. | Yes, I must go, too. |
| Give my regards to Jane. Say hello to Jane. | Yes, I will. |
| Give my love to Jane. (informale) | |
| Take care. (informale) Look after yourself. | Yes, I will. |
| Don't forget to phone me / to write. | No, I won't. Don't worry. |
| Good night (prima di andare a dormire) Goodbye. | Good night. Goodbye. |
| Goodbye. It was nice to meet you. | Yes. I hope we meet again some time. Goodbye! |
| Bye / Cheerio. (informale) | Bye. / Cheerio. |
| Bye! See you! (informale) | Yes, I hope so. Bye! |
| Bye! See you later/tomorrow/next week/on Monday/ ... | Yes. Bye! / Yes, see you! |
| Goodbye! See you soon, I hope. | Yes. See you soon! / Yes, I hope so, too. |

◆ INIZIARE UNA CONVERSAZIONE TELEFONICA

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Hello. Is that Manchester 67543? | Yes. |
| Can I speak to Robert Sullivan, please? | Speaking. |
| Oh, hello Robert. This is George here. | Oh, hello George. / Hi, George. |
| Hello, Thompson Limited. | Could I speak to Mr Murphy, please? |
| Hold the line. I'll put you through. | Thank you. |
| Is that Susan? | Sorry, you've got the wrong number. |

◆ INIZIARE E CONCLUDERE UNA LETTERA

| Saluti iniziali | Saluti finali |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dear Jane, (informale) | Yours, / Yours truly, / Love, |
| Dear Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms Brown, | Yours sincerely, / Best regards, |
| Dear Sir, / Madam, / Sirs, (formale) | Yours faithfully, |

◆ CONGRATULARSI E RISPONDERE

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Congratulations! Well done! I'm so delighted to hear that you ... | Thank you very much! |
|--|----------------------|

◆ RINGRAZIARE E RISPONDERE

| | |
|---|--|
| Thank you (very much / so much) Thanks (a lot) (informale) It's very kind of you. | That's all right. Not at all. Don't mention it. You're welcome. It's a pleasure. |
|---|--|

◆ SCUSARSI E RISPONDERE

| | |
|---|--|
| I'm sorry. I'm so / terribly / really / extremely sorry. I apologize. (formale) I do apologize. I'm afraid I ... | Forget it (informale) Never mind. Oh, that's all right. It doesn't matter. Don't worry about it. |
|---|--|

◆ DIRE CIO' CHE PIACE

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| I like I enjoy I'm fond of I'm keen on I'm crazy about | horror films. playing chess. |
|--|-------------------------------------|

◆ DIRE CIO' CHE NON PIACE

| | |
|---|---|
| I don't like I dislike I can't stand / bear I'm fed up with I detest / hate | fish and chips. eating fattening food. |
|---|---|

◆ ESPRIMERE INDIFFERENZA

| | |
|--|--|
| Do you like coffee? Tom Cruise? Shakira? the Reelists? | It's all right. He's all right. She's all right. They're all right. |
| Where would you like to go? | Don't mind / I don't care. |
| Do you want fish or meat? | It doesn't matter to me. / It's all the same to me. |

ESPRIMERE ATTEGGIAMENTI INTELLETTUALI

◆ CHIEDERE UN'OPINIONE

Do you like ...?
How do you like ...?
What do you think of ...?
How do you feel about ...?
What's your opinion of ...?

Con domande brevi

I didn't like that film. Did you?
I wouldn't do that again. Would you?

◆ ESPRIMERE UN'OPINIONE

Personally / Frankly / Honestly I think that ...
In my opinion / view ...
It's my opinion / belief that ...
It seems to me that ...
As I see it, ...
If you ask me, ...
As far as I'm concerned, ...

◆ ESPRIMERE ACCORDO

Yes, I quite agree with you.
Yes, you are quite/absolutely right.
I couldn't agree with you more.
Yes, I think so too.
That's exactly the way I feel.
Exactly / Precisely.

Con l'uso degli ausiliari

I think ... Yes, so do I.
I don't think ... No, neither / nor do I.

◆ ESPRIMERE DISACCORDO

I'm sorry I really can't agree with you.
I'm afraid I disagree.
Nonsense! / Rubbish! /
Are you joking? (molto informale)

Con l'uso degli ausiliari

Tom lives here. No, he doesn't!
George doesn't live here. Yes, he does!

◆ INTERROMPERE

Sorry to interrupt you, but I'd just like to say ...
Excuse me, could I just say something?
Hold on / Hang on a moment. (informale)
Just a moment. (informale)

◆ CAMBIARE ARGOMENTO

By the way, now that you mention ... I'd like to ...
By the way, speaking of ..., I'd like to ...
Incidentally, that reminds me ...

◆ CORREGGERE

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| It was blue. | Well, actually As a matter of fact In fact If anything | it was brown. |
|--------------|---|---------------|

◆ RIFORMULARE

They are enjoying themselves, **or rather**, they appear to be enjoying themselves.
The food was cold and the service was terrible - **in short**, that restaurant was a real disaster.
He took the watch without permission. **In other words**, he stole it.
I'll come and see you in two days, **that is to say** Sunday.
There were very few people. **In fact** the cinema was almost empty.

◆ CHIEDERE CHIARIMENTI O RIPETIZIONI

I'm sorry I don't understand.
Sorry? / Pardon? / I beg your pardon?
Could you repeat/say that again?
I'm afraid I didn't understand/catch what you said.
What exactly do you mean?

◆ RAFFORZARE UN ARGOMENTO

I've got a sore throat and, **what's more**, my head aches.
I arrived late for the lesson and, **on top of that**, I had forgotten my book.
They have built more schools, but **that's not all** - they have also reduced university fees.

ESPRIMERE EMOZIONI

◆ ESPRIMERE APPROVAZIONE

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| What a nice skirt! | |
| I approve of | your decision. your leaving in the morning. |
| It is/was a good idea to ... | |
| It is/was quite right to ... | |
| I'm in favour of peace. | |

◆ ESPRIMERE DISAPPROVAZIONE

| | |
|---|--|
| How silly / childish of you! | |
| I don't approve of | your decision. your leaving in the morning. |
| I disapprove of | |
| It is/was not a good idea to ... | |
| You shouldn't have left in the morning. | |
| I'm against war. | |

◆ ESPRIMERE PIACERE

| | |
|---|--|
| How wonderful! | |
| That's great / terrific / fantastic / marvellous! | |
| Isn't it great / terrific / fantastic / marvellous? | |
| I'm so pleased / delighted! | |
| What a wonderful / fantastic / great (+ sostantivo) | |
| It is such a wonderful / beautiful / (+ sostantivo) | |
| I've never seen such a beautiful (+ sostantivo) | |

◆ ESPRIMERE IRRITAZIONE

| | |
|---|--|
| How stupid of me / you / ...! | |
| It's such a nuisance! | |
| Oh, for goodness sake! | |
| What a waste of time! | |
| What on earth are you doing? | |
| Why are they always quarrelling? | |
| I wish they wouldn't do that. | |
| I'm sick and tired of the way you keep on doing that! | |

◆ ESPRIMERE DESIDERIO

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| I wish he | were here. would come. |
| If only he would listen to me. I'd like a cup of strong black coffee. I'm dying for a cup of strong coffee. | |
| I'd love I can't wait I'd give anything | to see him again. |
| I'm looking forward to | seeing him. |

◆ ESPRIMERE RAMMARICO

| | |
|---|------------------|
| I wish he hadn't drunk so much. | |
| If only he had listened to me. We regret to inform you that the flight has been cancelled. I regret shouting at him that way. | |
| I'm beginning to wish I hadn't come. What a fool I was not to stay at home. | |
| I can't think why | I told him that. |
| I don't know why | |

◆ ESPRIMERE SPERANZA

| | |
|---|--|
| I hope that he comes / will come. | |
| I hope to meet him tomorrow. Let's hope that he makes progress. With a bit of luck he will pass the exam. | |

◆ ESPRIMERE DELUSIONE

| | |
|---|--|
| It's a pity that he can't come. I'm sorry to hear that he won't come. I'm disappointed that he didn't come. I'm disappointed in / with his progress. Hasn't he arrived yet? | |
|---|--|

◆ ESPRIMERE PREOCCUPAZIONE

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| I'm worried | about ... |
| I'm concerned | that he might ... |
| It's very worrying that (he hasn't phoned yet.) I'm afraid something must have happened. | |
| What's wrong / the matter with you / him / ...? | |

◆ ESPRIMERE SOLLIEVO

| | |
|--|--|
| Thank goodness / heavens! I'm so relieved that ... It's such a relief to know / to hear that ... It's a good thing that ... | |
|--|--|

◆ ESPRIMERE PARTECIPAZIONE

Oh, dear! I'm so sorry.
What a pity / shame!
I was so sorry to hear that ...
How awful for you - I am sorry.
What a terrible thing to happen!
You have all my sympathy.
It wasn't your fault.

◆ BIASIMARE E RIMPROVERARE

It serves you right.
It's your own fault.

Perhaps you'll be more careful
from now on.

It's your fault for ...

You should / shouldn't have ...
That will teach you to ...

◆ ESPRIMERE SORPRESA E INTERESSE

What a surprise!
This is a surprise!
How strange / odd / funny / amazing!
No! I don't believe it!
Really?
I'm surprised / amazed / astonished that ...

vedi anche come tradurre "davvero?"
con l'uso degli ausiliari

PAG. 400

◆ ESPRIMERE INDIFFERENZA

It doesn't surprise me.
I'm not a bit surprised.
I always thought that would happen.
I don't care. / Who cares? / I couldn't care less.
So what? (molto informale)
It's none of my business.
It doesn't matter to me.
It doesn't make any difference to me.

PRACTICE

1. Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni? (Studia bene da PAG. 414 a PAG. 431)

1. E' mattino. Incontri la Signora Jones. Salutala.
2. Incontri il tuo amico Bob. Salutalo e chiedigli come sta.
3. Presenta Alex a Martin.
4. Saluta il tuo amico Peter dopo avere trascorso la serata insieme e digli che spera di vederlo presto.
5. Come dici al tuo amico: "Ciao. Ci vediamo domani."
6. Di al tuo amico di salutarti Susan.
7. Il tuo amico ha superato un esame difficile. Fagli le tue congratulazioni.
8. Ringrazia il signore a cui hai chiesto informazioni.
9. Hai dato delle informazioni ad un signore per strada. Il signore ti ringrazia. Come rispondi al suo ringraziamento?
10. In autobus hai pestato un piede ad un signore. Chiedi scusa.
11. In autobus un signore ti ha pestato un piede senza volere e ti chiede scusa. Accetta le sue scuse gentilmente. Cosa dici?
12. Al telefono. Qualcuno chiede di parlare con te. Rispondi "sono io". Come dici?
13. Al telefono. Qualcuno ti ha chiesto di poter parlare con il direttore della ditta per cui lavori. Come diresti: "Resti in linea. Glielo passo. / La metto in contatto."
14. Rispondi al telefono. Il tuo interlocutore ha sbagliato numero. Cosa gli dici?
15. Come saluti al termine di una lettera che comincia con "Dear Sir / Madam" ?
16. Come saluti al termine di una lettera che comincia con "Dear John / Pam" ?
17. Rispondi a qualcuno che ti chiede "Do you like tea?" . Esprimi indifferenza.
18. Qualcuno ti chiede "Do you want tea or coffee?" Rispondi esprimendo indifferenza. ("È la stessa cosa per me. / Fa lo stesso.")

2. Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni?
(Studia bene a PAG. 436 come "Esprimere atteggiamenti intellettuali")

1. Chiedi a qualcuno che cosa ne pensa del jazz.
2. Qualcuno ti ha chiesto che cosa ne pensi di un certo film. Rispondi che francamente pensi che sia terribile.
3. Un amico ti ha detto "Susan is beautiful." Esprimi accordo. ("Sono proprio d'accordo.")
4. Un amico ti ha detto "That film is very interesting." Esprimi disaccordo in modo molto informale ("Stai scherzando?")
5. La professoressa sta parlando di un certo argomento. Tu vuoi dire qualcosa in proposito. Interrompila educatamente.
6. Stai parlando con qualcuno di una certa questione. Ad un certo punto ciò che il tuo interlocutore sta dicendo ti fa venire in mente un'altra cosa. Cosa dici per cambiare argomento? ("A proposito, adesso che parli di ..., vorrei ...")
7. Qualcuno ha detto "There were 300 people at the meeting." Correggi per dire che ce ne erano solo 200. ("Beh, veramente ce ne erano solo 200.")
8. Non hai capito ciò che qualcuno ha appena detto. Chiedi gentilmente di ripetere.
9. Chiedi chiarimenti su ciò che è stato detto. ("Che cosa intendi dire esattamente?")
10. Hai detto: "I feel terrible. I've got a sore throat and a cold." Rafforza l'argomento dicendo: "E per di più, mi fa male la testa."

3. Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni?
(Studia bene da PAG. 437 a PAG. 438 come "Esprimere emozioni")

1. Incontri un'amica che ha un bel vestito. Esprimi approvazione ("Che bel vestito!")
2. Un amico ha preso una decisione. Digli che approvi la sua decisione.
3. E' scoppiata una guerra. Esprimi la tua approvazione o disapprovazione. ("Sono a favore/Sono contrario a questa guerra.")
4. Un tuo amico ti ha dato una bella notizia. Esprimi piacere. ("Sono così contento!")
5. Hai fatto una sciocchezza. Esprimi irritazione per ciò che hai fatto. ("Che stupido!")
6. Qualcuno sta facendo qualcosa che ti irrita. Esprimi irritazione ("Ma che diavolo sta facendo!")
7. Sei in macchina. Esprimi la speranza di arrivare a casa presto. ("Con un po' di fortuna saremo a casa presto.")
8. Hai invitato un amico alla tua festa. Lui ti dice che non può venire. Esprimi delusione. ("È un peccato che tu non possa venire.")
9. Vorresti tanto che in questo momento una certa persona fosse qui con te. Esprimi questo desiderio. ("I wish ...")
10. Tu parli e dai consigli, ma il tuo ragazzo/la tua ragazza non ti dà mai ascolto. Esprimi il desiderio difficilmente realizzabile che lui/lei ti ascolti. ("Se soltanto mi ascoltasse!")
11. E' un gran caldo, hai una sete terribile e vorresti tanto un bicchiere di acqua. Esprimi questo desiderio in modo tale che renda "Non so che cosa darei per un bicchiere d'acqua."
12. Hai bevuto molto e ti sei ubriacato. Esprimi rammarico. ("Se soltanto non avessi bevuto così tanto!" / "Vorrei non aver bevuto così tanto.")
13. Tuo fratello è partito da un po' di tempo. Avrebbe dovuto telefonare ma non lo ha ancora fatto. Esprimi la tua preoccupazione. ("È preoccupante che lui non abbia ancora telefonato. Temo che sia accaduto qualcosa.")
14. Tuo fratello è in viaggio da molto tempo. Ha appena fatto sapere che sta bene. Esprimi sollievo. ("È un tale sollievo sapere che sta bene.")
15. Un tuo amico ha perso il lavoro. Esprimigli la tua ⁵⁹partecipazione/comprendimento. ("Oh, mamma mia! Mi dispiace tanto!")

USING MODALS AND SEMI-MODALS VERBS IN COMMUNICATION

ABILITY: CAN; COULD; TO BE ABLE TO:

Horses can gallop very fast.
She can dance beautifully.
Can you do that?
I could see very little.
You could do more.
Could you catch your train?
They could play tennis quite well.
They haven't been able to win a match since last year.
Being able to do that.

PERMISSION: MAY; CAN; COULD; MIGHT; TO BE ALLOWED TO;

May I come in?
May I go out?
Can I stay here?
Could I go to the disco with Mary?
Might I ask you not to be so late next time?
I have not been allowed to do that.
Being allowed to do that.

POSSIBILITY: MAY; MIGHT; CAN; COULD:

It may snow tomorrow.
It might rain in the afternoon.
I might fall.
You might be wrong.
Can it be true?
He could arrive this evening if he comes by air.

IMPOSSIBILITY: CAN'T:

That can't be right.

PROHIBITION: MUST NOT; CAN'T; NOT TO BE TO; MAY NOT:

You must not give any cigarettes to John.
You can't smoke in this room.
You are not to invite him again.
You may not open the window.

POLITE REQUESTS: MAY; MIGHT; CAN; COULD; WILL; WOULD:

May I have some more sugar?
Might I have a glass of beer?

Can you call me this afternoon?
Could you lend me your dictionary, please?
Will you please answer the telephone?
Would you please help them?

DEDUCTIONS: MUST; CAN'T; COULDN'T; WILL; WOULD; SHOULD:

He must be about forty this year.
She can't be as wrong as you say.
That will be our friend coming for dinner.
They would be in London now.
She should be at home at this time in the evening.

DUTY: MUST; SHOULD; OUGHT TO:

You must respect old people.
She should be kinder to her brother.
You ought to work harder.

ORDERS: MUST; SHALL; WILL; TO BE TO;

You must do the washing up.
You shall bring your homework next time.
You will stay at home tonight.
You are to be more silent in the classroom.

NECESSITY: MUST; TO HAVE TO:

You must study the whole chapter.
I have to be at the station at 4 o'clock.

ABSENCE OF NECESSITY: NEEDN'T/DON'T NEED TO; DON'T HAVE TO;

You needn't/don't need to come if you can't.
You don't have to leave if you don't want to.

SUGGESTION: SHALL;

Shall I help you?

INVITATIONS: WILL; WOULD;

Will you come dancing?
Would you like to come for a drink?

HABITS: USED TO; WOULD:

She used to play the violin.

She would go to the market on Saturday mornings.

DARE: DARE:

I dare not ask them to come.

ADVICE: OUGHT TO; MUST; SHOULD; MIGHT:

You ought to study more next year.

You must visit the U.S.A.

You should see the dentist at least once a year.

You might try again.

TO EXPRESS POSSIBILITY, CAPACITY, ABILITY, DEDUCTION Esprimere capacità, facoltà, possibilità, deduzione.

Can they understand when he speaks Russian?

Aren't you able to drive a sport car?

Are they in a position to compete with other countries?

She managed to solve their problems.

He's capable of running faster than anybody else in the team.

She knows how to cook well. She's very good at cooking.

He must be late. He is always late!

TO EXPRESS IMPOSSIBILITY, FAILURE, INABILITY, INCAPACITY:

She can't play tennis today, she doesn't feel well.

He's unable to vote. He's not a British citizen.

I won't be able to come to your birthday party, I'm afraid.

She won't be in a position to attend the meeting; she's got too many other appointments.

They don't know how to take care of the business while he is away.

I have no idea /net the sPightest idea how to solve the problem.

He's not capable of doing the job well.

They're incapable of telling the truth.

TO EXPRESS NECESSITY, DUTY, PROHIBITION:

You've got to be back before ten.

You mīna take your umbrella if it's raining.

You are to do it at once, otherwise it won't be possible any more.

If the translation is to be done, we'll have to do it soon.

You'd better study harder next year.

You should give her some useful advice.

You ought to have a short break at the weekend.

It's necessary /essential /vital /important for you to /that you attend that course. They're bound to accept the idea of leaving the town.

They are supposed /required /expected /meant to take the next flight if they want to get there in time. I need/have to get to work early when my manager is in the office.

You are compelled /obliged to wear a uniform at that school.
I should buy a new car; this one is too old.
You ought to go and see your parents more often.
You rauu'Q, take any photographs in the museum.

ABSENCE OF DUTY:

He doesn't need / doesn't have to arrive in London before 8. You don't have to tidy your room if you don't want to.
You don't need to say goodbye my friends now. They will still be here when you return. There's no need to cook a meal. I will go out for lunch.
There's no reason why they should be so angry about that.

ASK FOR PERMISSION:

May I take your watch, please? Mine is broken.
Would you mind if I smoked?
Do you mind if I turn on the radio to listen to the concert?
Will you allow / permit me to change this \$50 cheque, please? Can/ could I open the window, please? Is it OK / all right if I use your computer to write my letter? Do you think I could go on holiday with them? I wonder if I could join you at the party tonight. Would it be possible to go out with my friends? Might I go for a short swim before breakfast tomorrow? Does it matter if I go and look for some books in the library?

DENY A PERMISSION:

I'm afraid I can't allow you to do that.
I'm afraid you may not enter the competition. Sorry, but you can't/mustn't do that
I'd rather you didn't smoke.
Actually you're not allowed / permitted to enter that room.

TO EXPRESS ORDERS; MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS:

Send Peter a birthday card. He's expecting one.
Do not park outside my garage door. I've got to go out early tomorrow. Please, come quickly.
No smoking here. It's strictly forbidden.
You can't smoke here. It's not allowed.
Buy Mary a nice bunch of flowers, will you?
May I stay here till Thursday? Please do. We like your company. Why don't you offer your guests some cake and tea? Do be quiet and stop talking!
You are to help me! My guests are arriving and dinner isn't ready yet. I insist on your coming next week.
You promised me you would.

TO EXPRESS DENIAL AND PROHIBITION:

You can't drive so fast in the city.
You mustn't cat so much: it's dangerous for your health.
Don't park your car there. It's the entrance to a garage.

Passengers are prohibited from standing up before the aircraft has stopped moving. It's important / vital / essential that she shouldn't / for her not to miss that occasion. You'd better not take so many medicines without your doctor's prescription. He's not supposed / meant to take the car without informing the owner. They're forbidden to leave the school without their parents' permission.

TO EXPRESS REQUESTS:

Would you mind taking me to my office? Something's wrong with my car. Would you mind if I left now? I'm not feeling very well.

I wonder if you'd mind answering the telephone and taking messages when I'm out. Could you bring me some aspirins when you come? I've got a bad cold. Would you change me some money at the nearest bank, please? Would you like to take off your coat? It's very hot.

I'd like to have some more coffee.

I wonder if you could reserve two return seats on flight BA 345 for London

Would you do me a big favour and repair my bike for tomorrow?

I wondered / was wondering if you'd mind meeting my mother at the station at 2 o'clock? Do you think you could ask the doctor to come and visit my husband as soon as possible? Could I ask you to bring me another glass of sherry?

I wish you would arrive on time the next time we have a meeting. If you could just leave your luggage here. Would you be so kind as to give me some information about sightseeing tours in Boston? Let me take your raincoat.

Shall I take your umbrella? It's pouring with rain and I forgot mine.

TO EXPRESS INVITATIONS/PROPOSALS:

Can we play tennis tomorrow morning?

I was wondering whether you would stay for the weekend.

Would you like to come to the concert on Saturday?

Shall we go to the swimming pool?

Let's have a drink.

What about going to the pub?

Wouldn't it be a good idea to meet / if we met at the sports club and went to the restaurant from there?

Why don't we spend our weekend in Paris, dear?

Do you want to come and play chess with us?

Do you feel like coming round for a drink tonight?

ACCEPT TO DO SOMETHING:

Yes, certainly. We'll be happy to accept your invitation. Yes, of course. Your plans suit me very well. Yes, sure. I completely agree with you. Yes, all right. I'll be there at the time you said.

TO REFUSE IN A POLITE WAY/WITH COURTESY/IN A COURTEOUS MANNER

I'm afraid I can't be there for your birthday. Thanks all the same.

Sorry, but it won't be possible to join you at the stadium for the match. What a pity! I've already accepted another job at Barclays Bank. I'd really like to, but I'm always busy on Thursday afternoon.

Unfortunately it would be rather difficult to spend my summer holidays with you. Well, actually I don't feel like going on the day trip on Sunday. It would be too tiring.

RIFIUTARE IN MODO DECISO

No, certainly not. I can't help you.

No, it's out of question. I can't meet you on Saturday morning. I have to go to the dentist. No, I'm not going to accept your proposal.

No, I won't give you any money for horse riding.

No, I refuse. Your project isn't worth explaining to all the other members.

ESPRIMERE PROBABILITA' INCERTEZZA

It may rain in a minute.

He may have phoned while you were out cutting the grass.

They might have come if you had invited them. Maybe/ perhaps the economic crisis will end soon. You're likely to find the new film a little boring.

What's on TV tonight? - A new U2 concert. That should be very good. I daresay / expect / presume / suppose / they are right. It'll probably snow this evening.

He must be coming for the annual dinner.

She's expected to arrive this afternoon for the press conference. I suppose you're right.

If only I knew what to do in this difficult situation.

If you happen/ chance to meet them, tell them to come to my party. If by chance you see him, ask him for further details about that. If they should hear about it, they would probably be shocked. Should there be any difficulty we could always come another day. Be careful! You might slip and fall.

What if it rained tomorrow afternoon?

Just imagine/ Supposing nobody came to your party. I wonder what that film is like.

ESPRIMERE DUBBIO, INCREDULITA'

I don't know if they will pass this difficult examination. Perhaps / maybe she's right. Who can tell? I doubt she will succeed.

I doubt whether he will come on time.

I'm not quite sure that she should buy that expensive fur coat.

I'm not certain that they will buy that old cottage near Cambridge. I can't believe they will move here from Germany. No, it's not true! They couldn't have stolen the money.

Oh no, not again! You haven't failed your driving test again, have you? He can't be repairing his motorcycle again! It's incredible/ unbelievable. They've failed the exam again. I can't give credit to such dubious news. I've always entertained doubts about her sincerity. I'm not assured of their innocence.

ESPRIMERE DISPIACERE, RAMMARICO, RINCRESCIMENTO

I'm sorry / I regret that my friends aren't here yet. I'm sorry not to have met her.

I wish they were here today.

I'd like them to be here with all of us.

I'm sorry that they didn't come yesterday.

I wish she had bought more food for her party. I'd rather they hadn't come for Christmas.

We are very sorry that they were injured in the accident.

We should have liked to have moved house before. Our old house was too small and uncomfortable.

They were sorry they hadn't told the police about the robbery. They regretted not having told the police about the robbery. It's a pity / a shame that she didn't come yesterday. Unfortunately / I'm afraid I won't be able to come. I wish I hadn't seen that film. It was awful. I feel awful about not having invited the Smiths to dinner.

ESPRIMERE INDIFFERENZA, INSODDISFAZIONE

It's nothing to do with me.

It's all the same to me.

I don't care at all / I don't mind what happens. So what? / Well, what about it? / Who cares? It's none of my business.

What a horrible film!

I'm not pleased with it.

This isn't what I wanted / meant / had in mind. It won't do!

That was foolish / thoughtless / silly of you. It doesn't matter to me where we eat.

ESPRIMERE AUGURIO, SPERANZA

I wish you success / I hope you'll succeed.

Would you like to come to the cinema with your friends? Does she wish me to stay?

Enjoy yourself. / Have fun.

I wish he could understand the real problem. I wish she would fall in love with me. They'd rather not remember what happened.

ESPRIMERE SOLIDARIETA', CONSOLAZIONE, INCORAGGIAMENTO, DISPONIBILITA':

Come on, pull yourself together, don't worry. I'm sure it's just a matter of harder work. That's all right / Everything's in order. It must have been a terrible shock.

Shall I help you with your test?

I don't mind / I wouldn't mind doing the washing up. That's nothing to worry about.

ESPRIMERE SOLLIEVO:

You can thank your lucky stars. What a relief! At last we've clone it. I'm so glad that everything's all right.

ESPRIMERE SCUSE, PERDONO, INDULGENZA, GRATITUDINE:

Excuse me, I must get off the bus at the next stop.

I'm terribly / extremely / awfully / very sorry about forgetting the meeting. I apologize / do apologize for not telling you before. I feel sorry about being late.

I feel awful about forgetting Helen's birthday.

Please, forgive me for my mistakes.

Please, accept my apologies for being so rude. I beg your pardon / what do you mean? Would / could you repeat that please?

That's all right / never mind / it doesn't matter.

Don't mention it! / I quite understand / You couldn't help it / It can't be helped! / It was not your fault /

Forget about it!

Don't worry about it!

I'm very grateful to you for your help. You're welcome.
Thanks very much / a lot for your invitation. It's so kind of you.
That would be very kind of you.

PARLARE DI INTENZIONI, PROGETTI, DECISIONI:

I'm going to buy a new dress.
I am moving house next week.
They are planning to go abroad with their parents.
We mean to buy some new furniture.
They have made up their minds to go to the mountains. They chose to stay where they were.
I'm willing to see you next month at the meeting in Florida. You are due to make an official speech at the end of the meal. I've decided to study harder.
I intend to get a good job.
I'm thinking of/about studying economics at university. We're contemplating going to Greece for our holidays. I plan to buy a new car.
I have a good mind to tell your parents about that.

ESPRIMERE SORPRESE, ASPETTATIVE PIACEVOLI:

It would be lovely to be with her.
Just imagine if we could go to the Maldives for our holidays! They are looking forward to going on holiday.
She's been longing to get married ever since she first met him. I can't wait, that trip will be marvellous!
How about that film everybody's talking about? Why not see it? How astonishing / surprising / amazing / funny to see John here! Who / what / why / how / where / when / on earth is that? I'm surprised that he hasn't invited us.

ESPRIMERE FORMULE PERSUASIVE E GENTILI:

Are you sure? Oh! I can assure you it's true.
Do you think you could repeat that, please?
There's no doubt whatever about what he said being true. You wouldn't like that, would you? I want to ask you a small favour.
I wondered / I was wondering whether you could help me. I'll be glad to help, within reason. I'd help if I could, of course.
I'd love to see you at the meeting. If you see what I mean.

RICHIEDERE ESPRIMERE OPINIONI

What do you think of/about Julia's new hat?
What about going to the cinema?
What's your opinion on that point?
Do you agree with what he said?
Are you in favour of nuclear disarmament?
I think / reckon / presume / believe that the economy will improve.
What I think / believe is that the government has made a bad mistake.
In my opinion / to my mind / according to me / as for me / from my part / from my point of view I would say that the company should spend more of its profits on charity.

I'd say that you're right.
It seems to me that is a good idea.
What a horrible film!
I'm not pleased with it.
Well, personally I think / I believe / I feel that everybody ought to know what is happening. I don't think that's right.
As far as I can see the opposite is true.
As far as I'm concerned that's fine.
I'm convinced that the policies are wrong.
I hate staying in that place in the summer.
It's not good / very interesting.
It's terrible / awful.
I don't like / I dislike playing football.
I can't bear / stand playing volleyball.
I'm fed up with school.

ESPRIMERE LA CAUSA DI UN'AZIONE:

She didn't come since / because / as she wasn't interested in the lessons. She's glad it's snowing, as she's got a lot of work to do at home. They didn't want to come because of the rain.
Owing to the bad weather conditions the flight was cancelled. He's sorry about being so late.
Thank you for helping me with my work.

ESPRIMERE LO SCOPO DI UN'AZIONE:

Why did you reserve seats on tomorrow's flight for London? To attend the official opening of Parliament.
They've got up early so as to do their shopping before going to work. I've left this letter on her desk for her to read.
I've left this letter on her desk so that she may / can read it.
In order that she may / can read it.

ESPRIMERE LA CONSEGUENZA DI UN'AZIONE:

She failed to wake me up so I was late.
It was so expensive that hardly anyone could afford it.
She was so stupid as to inform everybody about what he had done. He was silly enough not to have paid his fare.
He spoke with such a strange accent that everyone thought he might be a spy.

ESPRIMERE APPROVAZIONE / ACCORDO:

That's good / fine / right. I'm glad about that. That's not bad.
Quite right / well done / what a success. I really admire your results. She couldn't have done better in her philosophy exam. You can rely / count on me.
I'd like to support your proposal at the meeting. This is exactly what I think.
That's absolutely true.
I take your point.
I have no objections.

I approve/thoroughly approve of restoring the old museum. Yes, I agree / I quite agree / I completely agree. Yes, let's do that.

Surely /certainly /go ahead. OK /all right /sure.

That's exactly what I would do or say, if I were you. Yes, if you like.

I don't mind helping you.

I'm (all) for / I'm in favour of going to the theatre on Sunday. Why not? I'm glad/pleased about your results in the test. It looks / sounds / tastes / smells / feels nice. That / it sounds like a good idea.

I'll go along with you on that.

ESPRIMERE DISAPPROVAZIONE / DISACCORDO:

I don't like the colour of his car.

I didn't enjoy the concert / I don't think much of the conductor. They don't care for tennis at all. She drives very fast. Is it really necessary to go so fast? Why on earth did they do that?

Nonsense! you can't do that! You shouldn't have come.

It's not very pleasant / nice / funny / interesting / amusing / to ski so fast.

I don't approve / I disapprove of people jumping the queue.

I differ with you on /about / over that.

I'm afraid I don't agree with him on that point.

I don't believe it's true that everybody has that idea.

I'm sorry, but I don't share your opinion about the government's policies.

I can't go along with you on this point. I take a different view of the question. I disagree entirely.

I can't accept what you propose. I'm afraid I can't follow you. No, I disagree.

I would say his proposal isn't that attractive.

Let's say I have a different point of view / way of looking at it. Aren't they forgetting the main point? Do you really think so?

Wouldn't you say this is a very serious problem?

Are you sure you have understood the whole question? I think you must be out of your mind.

I haven't the faintest idea what he's talking about. Have you made up your mind yet?

Would you do that? I have the opposite idea.

I was under the impression that the alternatives could be very different. Have you reached a decision? No, I haven't, not yet. I wouldn't say that /I'm not so sure you're right. I wonder if the pub is open yet.

But don't you think it's important for everybody to know? Well, I think most people should know.

But, on the other hand, telling everybody might be a mistake. I'm against capital punishment. How on earth can you say that? You must be joking!

I'm inclined to disagree with you. I'm not sure you're right there.

I see no valid reasons for supporting the proposal.

ESPRIMERE AMMIRAZIONE:

What a beautiful house!

How marvellous! It's such a nice dress! I just love your new flat.

Absolutely great / wonderful / splendid! It's absolutely fascinating / terrific! I can't tell you what a pleasure it is! How exciting /quite extraordinary! That's a great /good idea!

ESPRIMERE LAMENZIONE, PROTESTE, AVVERTIMENTI, MINACCE:

Why didn't you go to school?

I have a complaint to make.
 I'd like to make a complaint about / I'd like to complain about / I want to complain that / about the terrible noise the children make.
 I'm sorry to have to say that I can't help you at all.
 I really must protest about the awful smell from that factory.
 Beware of the dog.
 They are dangerous; I'm warning you / I warn you.
 Let me warn you about / against walking in that part of town late at night. Look! This isn't what I was supposed to think.
 I'm not satisfied with your work.
 This is riot wholly satisfactory.
 I've just about had enough / I've had enough of doirw , all your work for you! Come on! How dare Vol[,
 This is really going too far!
 `Mind out! / Watch out: / Look out!

RICHIEDERE / ESPRIMERE PREFERENZE:

I like this dress, not the one you wore yesterday.
 It would be fun to play rugby instead of football.
 I like going to rock concerts, not classical concerts.
 They are very keen on tennis, but not on golf.
 I'd rather stay here / I'd prefer to stay here under the tree and watch the sun set over the sea. Would you prefer to have dinner with me by candlelight?
 Would you rather have tea or coffee?
 Which would you like with your tea, lemon or milk?

ESPRIMERE SUGGERIMENTI / CONSIGLI / RACCOMANDAZIONI:

If I were you I shouldn't worry about that. Why don't you talk to him? You shouldn't smoke so much.
 You ought to apologize to them about your behaviour.
 May / could I raise a point about what you said?
 Why don't you wait until they come back?
 Would you like a drink? / I'd like about a lager?
 What would you say to a glass of champagne?
 You ought to / should add some more eggs and butter to your cake.
 Can't you / couldn't you apply for the position of hotel manager?
 Perhaps you'd be interested in attending my wife's lecture on Harold Pinter. Does it matter if I go and look for some books in the library? Have you ever thought of / considered changing your nationality? You'd better not drive so fast.
 You could always change your car if you want. You can surely afford a new one. I advise / I'd advise you to get to work much earlier than usual. If you ask me / If you want / take my advice, you should accept their offer. The best thing for you to do is to tell them the truth.
 I've got a great / good idea, we could get Julian a new camera for his birthday. Wouldn't it be a good idea to tell them about the concert?
 How does the idea of going to the cinema strike you?
 Have you tried asking her to come to your house?
 If I might make a suggestion, we could go to that new Chinese restaurant in Duke Street. Don't forget to lock the door.

Remember to turn the lights off.
Make sure the window is closed.

CHIEDERE CONSIGLIO / INFORMAZIONE:

What would you do in my position / if you were me? What do you reckon I should do?

What do you think would be the best thing for me to do?

I wonder if you could explain how this computer works.

I'm interested in knowing more about holidays in the Greek islands. How exactly do you get to the station from here?

WHAT IS A TEXT (SYNTHESIS)

Etimologically "text" comes from a metaphorical use of the latin verb "Textere" (Weave), suggesting a sequence of sentences or utterances "Interwoven" structurally to refer to a sequential collection of sentences or utterances which form a unit by reason of their linguistic cohesion and semantic coherence. Other features that make a text a text are:

INTENTIONALITY: having a plan or purpose;

ACCEPTABILITY: having some use for the receiver;

SITUATIONALITY: relevance to the context;

INFORMATIVITY: degrees of new information;

INTERTEXTUALITY: relations with other texts.

These are the criteria for evaluating a text. (Beaugrande and Dressler 1981, Halliday 1978, 1985).

COHESION: concerns the words that connect up the sentences of a text to create a network of relations within it.

COHERENCE: concerns the unity of topic and function of the text.

COHERENCE: For a text to be fully satisfactory to a listener or reader, it needs not only appropriate grammatical links between sentences (cohesion) but it also need the concepts, propositions or events to be related to each other and to be consistent with the overall subject of the text. This semantic and propositional organization is called coherence. It refers to the underlying semantic unity by which the readers perceives that propositions, actions or events fit together.

COHESION: It refers to the grammatical means by which the elements are linked, usually at sentence level. It provides the linguistic threads that furnish unity to the text and that connect phrases; it recalls to mind the material previously encountered, allowing the linking up of different elements. The most common forms of grammatical connection are: 1) Reference by the use of personal promouns, the definite article, comparative forms or substitution by the use of pro-forms. Cohesion is also created by the use of linking words.

In order to effect cohesion different linguistic devices called cohesion mechanisms may be employed. Some cohesion mechanisms consist in the following:

- 1) lexical repetitions, for example, the re-iteration of the same word, or the use of a verb and its corresponding noun form (to analyse - analysis);
- 2) the use of keywords, for example, the re-proposition of some particularly important words in the text, that allow the meaning to progress;
- 3) the use of parallel structures, for example, the repetition of a syntactic structure, with different lexical items, in the same or in a following phrase or sentence (too near... too far; the more... the less...);
- 4) the use of "pro-forms", that is, parts of speech that substitute others that have preceded them. The most well-known are the pronouns (it, one, ones), but there are also pro-verbs (to do) used to substitute previous full verbs, pro-adverbs (so), pro-adjectives (such), and pro-phrases (this), used to refer to an entire preceding sentence. With regard to the latter it may be noted that the definite article (the) is often used in English where Italian uses questo/quello; certain forms called 'retrospective labels', namely, nouns preceded by the determinative article or by the demonstrative adjectives, that allude to and re-propose previous information. These labels can functions as information connectors and so link topics, or else they can shift the focus of information and so effect a transition in the topics.

However, the main category of cohesion mechanisms are the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, which link up and indicate the relationship between one sentence or clause and another. In what follows some of the relationships and the words that can indicate them are presented:

- 1) a logical deduction or result: therefore, then, thus, hence, as a consequence, consequently, as a result, accordingly, for this reason, so; a contrast or contraposition: but, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the

other hand, whereas, while, instead, on the contrary, conversely, in

2) contrast, all the same, in spite of, alternatively, even so, yet, despite; a temporal relationship: at first, firstly, subsequently, then, afterwards, thereafter, next, after, before, when, as soon as, since, till until, while, hitherto, as yet, at the same time, concurrently, meanwhile, in the meantime, henceforward, henceforth, from now on, from now onwards, up to now, to date;

3) a concession: although, though, despite, in spite of, even though, even if, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that, given that, notwithstanding;

4) a subdivision into different topics or stages: first, second, third, etc., last, firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc., lastly, finally, on the one hand, on the other hand;

5) an exemplification, especially of what has already been said: for example (eg.), for instance, that is (i.e.), namely (viz.), in other words; a clarification or correction: actually, in fact, as a matter of fact, rather, a validity or generalization: by and large, as a rule, in general generally, generally speaking, broadly speaking, on the whole, approximately;

6) a cause or reason: as, because, since, in view of the fact that;

7) an addition: and, besides, also, in addition, in addition to, additionally, furthermore, moreover, further;

8) a purpose: to, in order to, so as to;

9) a condition: if, to the extent that, unless, on condition that, as long as, provided that,

10) a certainty: of course, naturally, obviously; a doubt: possibly, perhaps;

11) a conclusion or summing up: in brief, briefly, in short, in conclusion, to summarize, to sum up, to conclude, in summary.

TEXT TYPES (SYNTHESIS)

NARRATIVE: the focus is on persons, objects or relations in time. This text type is related to the mental processes of "perception in time".

DESCRIPTIVE: the focus is on people, objects or relations in space. This text type is related to the mental processes of "perception in space".

EXPOSITORY: the focus is on the analysis or synthesis of concepts, the related mental process is that of comprehension.

ARGUMENTATIVE: the focus is on the relations between concepts, where one opinion is upheld and its relation with opposing opinions or solutions investigated. The related mental process is that of "Judging".

INSTRUCTIVE: the focus is on intended future behaviour of the sender or of the receiver. The related mental process is that of "planning".

SCIENTIFIC OR ACADEMIC WRITING GENERAL CRITERIA

Scientific or academic writing consists in a prose text directed to the peers of the writers, that are, like the author, specialists or professionals in the topic. It is the kind of writing employed for learned articles and journals, books, scientific conferences and papers and scientific research.

Effective writing for scientific or academic purposes may be said to be characterised by five general criteria: fluency, lucidity, precision, synthesis and objectivity.

FLUENCY: two elements are fundamental for the fluency of a text: coherence and cohesion.

Coherence is the logical link between the phrases, sentences and paragraphs that constitute a text. It concerns the effective distribution of information in the text and it involves the sequence of information.

Cohesion is the implicit or explicit correlation between a phrase and the one following so as to develop organic thought. It sustains the logical development of the information: it provides the linguistic threads that furnish unity to the text and that connect phrases; it recalls to mind the material previously encountered, allowing the linking up of different elements.

LUCIDITY: it can be articulated into five distinct aspects: denomination; characterisation of the discourse; equivalence (what the object or theme of the discourse is like, and to what it is similar or analogous;

examination of the topic, all those elements that constitute the discourse topic itself; function or purpose of the discourse, in this context the scope, relevance and rationale of the discourse are evidenced.

PRECISION: the terms selected should be appropriate and they should be univocal in meaning, in that words with different significations should be avoided so as to prevent ambiguity. Finally the words should be endowed with objectivity, that is, they should lack multiple connotations that might impair comprehension.

SYNTHESIS: redundancy must be avoided and the discourse must lack unessential and superfluous information.

OBJECTIVITY: avoid to speak in the first person, use active and passive structures with introductory subjects, for example it, you must always remember the experimental method and research results, as a matter of fact science and technology develop through trials and errors.

MORE ABOUT CONNECTORS AND LINKERS

ADDITION

Uniscono, mettendola in evidenza, una frase ad un'altra. They are the following: again (nuovamente), also (anche), and (e), and then (e poi), apart from. ...also (oltre a ... anche), as well as (come pure), besides (inoltre), both ...and (sia ... sia), equally important (altrettanto importante), further (oltre), furthermore (inoltre), in addition to (oltre a), indeed (davvero), in fact (infatti), moreover (per di più), too (anche), on top of that (inoltre), what's more (e per di più).

Esempi:

There are so many ways of improving your English in England. You can speak with native speakers for example. Moreover you can read English newspapers and watch English television, which can be very helpful. (Ci sono molti modi per migliorare il proprio inglese in Inghilterra. Si può parlare con parlanti madrelingua. Inoltre si possono leggere giornali inglesi e guardare la televisione inglese, il che può essere molto d'aiuto.)

CAUSE

Indicano una causa, una ragione, un motivo per cui si compie l'azione o si prova il sentimento espressi dalla proposizione reggente.

as (poiché), because (perché), because of (a causa di), considering/given/seeing that, due to (dovuto a), for per, for + ing (per), for this reason (per questo motivo), in case (qualora), owing to (a causa di), now that (ora che), just in case (nel caso), since (poiché).

Esempi:

Since the air traffic controller were on strike, we couldn't leave for Barcelona yesterday. (Poiché i controllori di volo erano in sciopero, non siamo potuti partire per Barcellona ieri.)

She'll have the letter translated because she doesn't know Spanish. (Ella si farà tradurre la lettera, perché non conosce lo spagnolo.)

I stayed at home because it was very cold outside. (Rimasi a casa perché fuori faceva molto freddo).

They were very late at the meeting because of the traffic jam. (Erano molto in ritardo alla riunione a causa dell'ingorgo stradale.)

The teacher did not get angry because the student was late, but because he made a lot of noise during the lesson. (L'insegnante si adirò, non perché lo studente fosse in ritardo, ma perché faceva molto chiasso durante la lezione.)

He only smokes because his friends do. (Egli fuma solo perché lo fanno i suoi amici.)

As/since/seeing that she knows German well, she'd better introduce the lecturer at the opening of the seminar.

Poiché ella conosce bene il tedesco, sarebbe bene che presentasse il conferenziere all'apertura del convegno.

Since I've never met them, I can't say what they are like.

Poiché non li ho mai incontrati, non posso dirti come sono.

I'll do the translation myself, as you don't want to work now.

Farò io la traduzione, visto che adesso non vuoi lavorare.

We decided to stay a little longer at the party as/since it was still early and we were enjoying ourselves.

Decidemmo di rimanere un po' più a lungo alla festa, poiché era ancora presto e ci stavamo divertendo.

Since she is not keen on rock music, why did you give her a Guns'n Roses' record?

Poiché ella non è appassionata di musica rock, perché le hai regalato un disco dei Guns 'n Roses'

He stayed one more week in New York for he had nowhere else to go.

Egli rimase a New York ancora una settimana, poiché non c'era nessun altro posto dove potesse andare/non aveva

dove andare.

COMPARISON

Stabiliscono una comparazione.

as ... as (tanto quanto), as well ... as (bene quanto), as if/as though (come se), likewise (similmente), in the same way (allo stesso modo), similarly (analogamente).

Esempi:

She plays the guitar as well as her brother (does). (Ella suona la chitarra bene quanto suo fratello.)

His computer holds as much information as mine (does). (Il suo computer contiene tante informazioni quanto il mio.)

He studies as hard as his sister.

CONCESSION

Indicano una circostanza che potrebbe impedire quanto è espresso nella proposizione reggente o indicano una difficoltà nonostante la quale si compie ciò che la reggente esprime.

as much (anche se), although (sebbene), despite (malgrado), even if (anche se), even though (sebbene), even so (ciononostante), except that (solo che), however (tuttavia), in spite of (malgrado), not that (non che), no matter (non importa), still (tuttavia), though (eppure), whereas (invece), while (benché, mentre), whatever (qualsiasi).

Esempi:

Although she had no specific qualifications, she got that job at the American Embassy. (Sebbene non avesse alcuna specifica qualifica professionale, ella ottenne quel posto all'ambasciata americana.)

I used to love listening to music, even though I was very busy with my work. (Mi piaceva ascoltare musica, sebbene fossi molto impegnato col mio lavoro).

Though/although she liked that film, she couldn't watch it.

Sebbene quel film non le piacesse, non poté vederlo.

They said they would come; I don't think they will though.

Dissero che sarebbero venuti; non credo che verranno, tuttavia.

Even though he was very tired, he couldn't sleep all night.

Anche se era molto stanco, non riuscì a dormire/non poté dormire tutta la notte.

It is still quite warm despite the rainstorm.

E ancora abbastanza caldo nonostante la burrasca di pioggia.

In spite of what they had heard about the dangers in the jungle, the explorers went on with their journey.

Nonostante quello che avevano sentito sui pericoli della giungla, gli esploratori proseguirono nel loro viaggio.

She's not feeling well in spite of the fact that she's taken a lot of medicines.

Ella non sta bene, nonostante abbia preso molte medicine.

CONCLUSION

Indicano la fine dell'avvenimento/dell'azione compiuta nella proposizione reggente e vengono usati per trarre

una conclusione.

after all (dopo tutto), all the same (eppure), anyway (tuttavia), anyhow (comunque), as a whole (nel complesso), at any rate (in ogni modo), at all events (in ogni caso), in any case (in ogni modo), in brief (in breve), in conclusion (concludendo), in the main (tutto sommato), in short (brevemente), however (comunque), nevertheless (nondimeno), on the whole (tutto sommato), to conclude (per concludere), still (comunque sia), though (peraltro), to summarize (riassumendo), to sum up (rieppilogando), yet (tuttavia).

Esempi:

There is fog at Malpensa Airport today. Therefore the plane will be diverted to Fiumicino. (C'è nebbia all'aeroporto Malpensa oggi. Perciò l'aereo sarà dirottato a Fiumicino.)

The champion hadn't trained hard. However he won the race all the same. (Il campione non si era allenato molto. Tuttavia vinse la corsa lo stesso).

CONDITION

Introducono un'opposizione, indicano un fatto in forte contrasto con l'azione che è espressa nella proposizione reggente. Indicano una condizione, senza la quale l'azione espressa nella principale non potrebbe realizzarsi.

assuming (that) (supposto (che)), as long as (ammesso che), if (se), in case (that) (in caso (che)), on condition that (a condizione che), only if (solo se), provided (that) (sempreché), providing (that) (qualora), suppose (that) (ammesso (che)), supposing (concesso), unless (se non), whether or not (in ogni caso/se ...o no), in the event that (nel caso che).

Esempi:

In case the weather is cold, we will take some warm clothes. (Se c'è freddo, porteremo vestiti pesanti).

I can lend you the money, if you let me know when I can have it back. (Posso prestarti il denaro, se mi fai sapere quando potrò riaverlo).

Providing you have a ticket you can get into the football ground. (Qualora tu abbia un biglietto, puoi accedere allo stadio).

Write down the time of your meeting tomorrow, in case you forget it.

Prendi nota del tuo appuntamento di domani, nel caso tu lo dimentichi.

If you don't get to the airport in time, you won't be able to check in.

Se non arriverai all'aeroporto in tempo, non potrai fare il check in.

If you get any more news, let us know.

Se hai ulteriori notizie, faccele sapere.

When you get some more news, let us know.

Quando avrai ulteriori notizie, faccele sapere.

I'll be at my aunt's house in case they (should) need to reach me.

Sarò a casa di mia zia, se/nel caso avessero bisogno di raggiungermi.

You'll finish late unless you start work at once.

If you don't start work at once, you'll finish late.

Finirai tardi, se non comincerai / a meno che tu non cominci a lavorare subito.

In case you are in trouble, call me.

Se/nel caso fossi in difficoltà, chiamami.

In the event/In case of rain, the trip will be postponed.

In caso di pioggia, il viaggio sarà rinviato.

Only if there is fog at the airport will the flight be cancelled.

Solo se c'è nebbia all'aeroporto, il volo sarà cancellato.

Providing / provided (that) there are no further questions, the meeting will be adjourned.

Se/ammesso che non ci siano ulteriori domande, la seduta sarà aggiornata.

I don't mind lending you my portable computer on condition that I can have it back by Thursday.

Non mi spiace darti in prestito il mio Computer portatile, purché possa riaverlo per giovedì.

Suppose/Supposing your train is late, will you miss your connection?

Supponendo che il treno sia in ritardo, perderai la tua coincidenza?
You won't be allowed to smoke in here, unless you leave the window open.
Non ti sarà concesso di fumare qui dentro, a meno che non lasci la finestra aperta.

CONTRAST / OPPOSITION

Introducono un'opposizione, indicano un fatto in forte contrasto con l'azione che è espressa nella proposizione reggente.

although (sebbene), but (ma), compared with (in confronto a), in comparison with (in paragone a), despite (malgrado), else (altrimenti), even though (anche se), granted (concesso), however (tuttavia), in contrast (in contrasto), in spite of (nonostante/malgrado), nevertheless (eppure), on the contrary (al contrario), on the other hand (d'altra parte), otherwise (altrimenti), still (tuttavia), whereas (invece), while (mentre), and yet (eppure), at the same time (allo stesso tempo).

Esempi:

Nuclear physics has always been very easy for her. On the other hand it is very difficult for most people. (La fisica nucleare è stata sempre molto facile per lei. Al contrario essa è molto difficile per la maggior parte della gente).

The novel was wonderful, whereas the film is terrible. (Il romanzo era splendido mentre il film è un fallimento).

EFFECT / RESULT

Indicano la conseguenza di ciò che è indicato nella proposizione principale, dove si trova quasi sempre un termine correlativo o antecedente alla consecutiva.

accordingly (in conseguenza), as a result (come risultato), consequently (conseguentemente), in this way (in tal modo), so (quindi), so that (così che), such that (tale da), then (quindi), thereby (perciò), therefore (dunque), thus (di conseguenza).

Esempi:

We were so late that we missed the last train for London. (Eravamo così in ritardo che perdemmo l'ultimo treno per Londra).

EXPLANATION / EMPHASIS

Introducono una dichiarazione o una spiegazione.

Actually (in realtà), as a matter of fact (in verità), in fact (infatti), in other words (in altre parole), namely (precisamente), or rather (o piuttosto), to tell the truth (a dire il vero).

Esempi:

"You look happy". "Yes, in fact I am". (Sembri contento. Sì. Infatti lo sono.)

She seems to be rich, but actually she hasn't got any money at all. (Sembra ricca, ma in realtà non ha affatto denaro.)

ILLUSTRATION / EXAMPLE

Chiariscono quanto già espresso nella proposizione reggente, adducendo esempi.

Especially (particolarmente), for example (per esempio), for instance (ad esempio), for this reason (per questa ragione), incidentally (per inciso), in particular (in particolare), in other words (in altre parole), namely (cioè), I mean (intendo dire), particularly (in particolare), specifically (precisamente), such as (come), that is (cioè), that is to say (vale a dire).

Esempi:

They always use the bus, especially when they go to the city centre. (Usano sempre l'autobus, specialmente quando vanno in centro).

INTRODUCING A SUBJECT

Collegandosi a quanto espresso nella proposizione reggente, introducono un nuovo argomento.

by the way (a proposito), incidentally (per inciso), as for/as to (quanto a), as far as is concerned (per ciò che concerne), regarding (riguardo a), as regards (per quanto riguarda).

Esempi:

As regards contemporary English literature, my favourite author is David Lodge. (Per quanto riguarda la letteratura inglese contemporanea, il mio autore preferito è David Lodge).

MANNER

Indicano il modo di attuazione dell'azione espressa nella proposizione reggente.

as (come), as if/as though (come se), just as (proprio come), like (come).

Esempi:

The teacher treats her students as though they were all her children. (L'insegnante tratta i suoi studenti come se fossero tutti suoi figli).

There was a loud noise outside as if it were raining heavily. (C'era molto rumore fuori. come se stesse piovendo forte).

TIME

Indicano una circostanza di tempo. Precisano le circostanze temporali di quanto è espresso nella proposizione principale, mettendolo in relazione cronologica con quanto è espresso nella subordinata.

after (poi), after a short time (dopo un po' di tempo), after a while (dopo poco), as (mentre), afterwards (successivamente), as soon as (non appena), at last (alla fine), at present (attualmente), before (prima), immediately (immediatamente), in the meantime (frattanto), later (dopo), lately (ultimamente), meanwhile (nel contempo), no sooner ...than (non appena ... che), now (that) (ora (che)), once (una volta), originally (in origine), presently (tra poco/ attualmente), previously (precedentemente), shortly (fra poco), since (da allora), since then (da allora in poi), soon (presto), subsequently (successivamente), temporarily (temporaneamente), then (poi), thereafter (successivamente), till (finché), until (finché non), when (quando), whenever (ogni volta che), while (mentre).

Esempi:

My parents won't move to London until I get my university degree. (I miei genitori non si trasferiranno a Londra, finché non prenderò la laurea.)

He called an ambulance as soon as he realized he had broken his leg. (Chiamò l'ambulanza, non appena si rese conto che si era rotta la gamba.)

He always reads the newspaper before going to work. (Legge sempre il giornale prima di andare al lavoro).

PURPOSE

Indicano lo scopo per il quale un'azione si compie o tende a realizzarsi.

to (per), so that (cosicché), so as to (così da), so as not to (non da), for (per), in order to (affinché), in order not to (per non), in order that (così da), for the purpose of (con lo scopo di).

Esempi:

Dr Brown is trying to learn English so that he can read medical journals in that language. (Il Dr. Brown sta cercando di studiare l'inglese per potere leggere le riviste mediche in quella lingua.

He is working very hard to earn enough money to /in order to buy a flat.

Lavora molto per guadagnare abbastanza denaro per comprare un appartamento.

They passed the law, in order to restrict the sale of fire arms.

Approvarono la legge per ridurre la vendita delle armi da fuoco.

I always use my neighbour's lawn mower for cutting/to cut the grass.

Uso sempre la falciatrice del mio vicino per tagliare l'erba.

She studied hard so that she might go to university.

Studiò molto per poter andare all'università.

I want to learn English so that I can go/will be able to go to America.

Voglio imparare l'inglese per poter andare in America.

I took my car to the garage so that it could be serviced.

Portai l'auto al garage perché fosse controllata.

While you were out, some friends of yours called on you.

Mentre eri fuori, alcuni tuoi amici vennero a trovarti.

While they were swimming, someone took their wallets.

Mentre stavano nuotando, qualcuno prese i loro portafogli.

She has to look after the baby until his parents arrive.

Deve aver cura del bimbo, finché arriveranno i suoi genitori.

Before going on holiday, he finished all his work.

Prima di andare in vacanza, finì tutto il suo lavoro.

The college accepted Jane after she had passed her exams.

Il college accettò Jane dopo che ebbe superato gli esami.

SEQUENCE

Servono a specificare l'ordine in cui determinati avvenimenti o azioni si verificano, oppure servono a stabilire l'ordine di importanza di azioni avvenute o che avverranno.

to begin with (a cominciare con), to start with (a iniziare con), first(ly) (per prima cosa), at first (dapprima), in the first place (in primo luogo), initially (inizialmente), second(ly) (in secondo luogo), third(ly) (in terzo luogo), eventually (infine), finally (alla fine), next (in seguito), in the end (in fondo), last(ly) (per finire).

Esempi:

First finish your homework and then you can go out and play. (Prima finisci il compito e dopo puoi uscire a giocare).

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so are a complete semantic unit. Sentences, however, may contain direct and indirect objects in addition to the phrasal verb.[1] Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language. A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb.

According to Tom McArthur:

...the term 'phrasal verb' was first used by Logan Pearsall Smith, in "Words and Idioms" (1925), in which he states that the OED Editor Henry Bradley suggested the term to him. Alternative terms for phrasal verb are 'compound verb', 'verb-adverb combination', 'verb-particle construction (VPC)', AmE "two-part word/verb" and 'three-part word/verb' (depending on the number of particles), and multi-word verb (MWV).[2]

'Preposition' and 'adverb' as used in a phrasal verb are also called 'particle' in that they do not alter their form through inflections (are therefore uninflected, they do not accept affixes, etc.).

It is, however, the figurative or idiomatic application in everyday speech which makes phrasal verbs so important:

"I hope you will get over your operation quickly."

"Work hard, and get your examination over WITH."

The literal meaning of "to get over", in the sense of "to climb over something to get to the other side", no longer applies to explain the subject's enduring an operation or the stress of an examination which they have to overcome. It is when the combined meaning of verb plus adverb, or verb plus preposition is totally different from each its component parts, that the semantic content of the phrasal verb cannot be predicted by its constituent parts and so becomes much more difficult for a student learning English to recognise.

Other idiomatic usages of phrasal verbs show a verb + direct object + preposition/adverb + indirect object construction:

In her introduction to "Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs, What this dictionary contains", Rosemary Courtney includes as a third category

3. Idioms which are formed from phrasal verbs, such as let the cat out of the bag. These idioms are printed in heavy type. Idioms have a meaning which is different from the meaning of the single words, and usually have a fixed word order.[3]

Courtney then cites among many other examples in the dictionary such phrases as "to add insult to injury", "to add fuel to the flames", "to leave someone in the lurch", "to scare someone out of their wits", etc.

"To get over an examination" is not the correct application of the phrasal verb "to get over." The author wants to imply, "to finish," the phrasal verb in this case is "to get over with." To get over the examination means put it in your emotional past.

Phrasal Verb Definition Example

account for. To explain

ache for. Want something or someone a lot

act on. To take action because of something like information received

act out. Perform something with actions and gestures. Express an emotion in your behaviour

act up. Behave badly or strangely

act up behave or function improperly I think I need to take my car to the mechanic because it's acting up again.

add on. Include in a calculation

add up. To make a mathematical total. Be a satisfactory explanation for something

add up. to Have a certain result

add up + calculate a sum I added up the receipts and it totaled \$ 279,57.

add up to + equal an amount The total expenses added up to \$ 8645,766.

add up make sense Her story doesn't add up. I think she is lying.

aim at. To target

allow for. Include something in a plan or calculation

angle for. Try to get something indirectly, by hinting or suggesting

answer back. To reply rudely to someone in authority

answer for. Be held responsible for a problem. Speak on behalf of someone or from knowing them

argue out. Argue about a problem to find a solution

ask after. Enquire about someone's health, how life is going

ask around. Ask a number of people for information of help. Invite someone

ask for. To provoke a negative reaction. Request to have or be given

ask in. To invite somebody into your house

ask out. To invite someone for a date

ask out + invite on a date I can't believe that Joe finally asked me out on a date!

ask over. Invite
 ask over + invite to one's home Why don't we ask the Johnsons over for dinner?
 ask round. Invite someone
 auction off. Sell something in an auction
 back down stop defending your opinion in a debate Jane never backs down. She always wins arguments.
 back out not keep (a promise, agreement,deal) Sam backed out at the last second.
 back out of + not keep (a promise, agreement, deal) Sam backed out of the agreement at the last second.
 back up + give support You need examples to back up your opinion.
 back up move backwards, reverse Could you back up a little so I can open this drawer.
 back up Make a copy of computer data
 ball up Confuse or make things complicated Roll or form into a round shape
 bawl out criticize, reprimand (inf.) She bawled him out for arriving late.
 bash about Mistreat physically
 bash in Break, damage or injure by hitting
 bash out Write something quickly without much preparation
 bash up Break, damage or hurt by hitting
 be after Try to find or get
 be along Arrive
 be away Be elsewhere; on holiday, etc.
 be cut out for Be suitable, have the necessary qualities
 be cut up Be upset
 be down Be depressed. Be reduced or less
 be down on Have negative feelings toward someone
 be down with Be ill
 be fed up Be bored, upset or sick of something
 be in Be at home or at work. Be submitted, arrive
 be in on. Be involved in
 be not on. Be unacceptable
 be off. Be bad (of food). Depart, leave
 be on. Be functioning (of machines). Take place. Take medication or drugs, especially when they affect the person badly. Be at the top of one's game, performing very well
 be on about. Mean, try to say
 be onto. Pursue, be aware of someone's true nature
 be out. Be absent from a place
 be out of. Have no more left
 be out to. Attempt
 be snowed under. Have too much work
 be taken aback. Be shocked or surprised
 be taken with. Like something

be up. Be out of bed. Have increased or risen. When the time for something finishes or expires

be up for. Be enthusiastic about an upcoming event

be up to. Be good enough. Doing something naughty or wrong

bear down on + bite The soldier had to bear down on the leather strap while the doctor removed a bullet from the soldier's arm.

bear down on + take strong measures against The U.S.A. is bearing down on drug traffickers.

bear on + have to do with This information may bear on this case.

bear up withstand I didn't think he would bear up so well in that situation.

bear up under + withstand How did he bear up under such extreme pressure.

bear with + be patient Please bear with me while I fill out the paperwork.

blow in visit unexpectedly (inf.) My cousin blew in unexpectedly with his entire family.

blow over pass without creating a problem All this negative publicity will blow over in a couple of weeks.

blow up + make explode;destroy using explosives The terrorists blew the bridge up.

blow up explode The bomb blew up before they could defuse it.

blow up suddenly become very angry When Joan heard the news, she blew up and rushed out of the room.

break down + analyze in detail We need to break this problem down in order to solve.

break down stop working properly through mechanical defect The local train had a breakdown this morning. The truck broke down in the desert.

break down become mentally ill or lose emotional control because of grief. She broke down after her husband died.

break down collapse due to bad health Mr Brown had been overworked for some time before he finally broke down in his office.

break in + wear or use something new until it is comfortable I need to break these shoes in before I go hiking.

break in interrupt While we were discussing the situation, Terri broke in to give her opinion.

break in enter a place unlawfully The burglar broke in between midnight and 3 AM.

break in on + interrupt (a conversation) Jane broke in on the conversation and told us to get back to work.

break into + enter a house unlawfully The burglar broke into the house between midnight and 3 AM.

break into + interrupt (a conversation) Jane broke into the conversation and told us what she knew.

break off + end something Sally broke her engagement to John off.

break out appear violently Violent protests broke out in response to the military coup.

break out + use something extravagant for celebration He broke out the champagne to celebrate his promotion.

break out of + escape The murderer broke out of the prison.

break up + break into pieces I broke the cracker up into pieces and put it in the soup.

break up + disperse (a crowd), stop (a fight) The police broke the demonstration up before it got out of control.

break up end a relationship Sam and Diane broke up again. What a rocky relationship.

bring about + cause to happen Democracy brought about great change in the lives of the people.

bring along + bring with When we go to the forest, bring your wildlife guide along.

bring around change someone's mind, convince someone She doesn't want to go, but we'll eventually bring her around.

bring away learn or gain (from an experience) My trip across the Sahara was difficult, but I brought a new appreciation for life away from the experience.

bring off + succeed at something difficult or unexpected You robbed the bank! I can't believe you brought that off.

bring on + cause something I can't believe she got so angry. What brought that on?

bring out + highlight, stress Your new shirt brings out the color of your eyes.

bring over + bring to someone's house When you visit me, why don't you bring over your son.

bring to revive consciousness We used smelling salts to bring her to after she fainted.

bring up + mention I didn't want to bring up the fact that she was unemployed.

bring up + raise (a child) Sam was brought up in South Carolina.

brush off + ignore something or someone (inf.) Mary brushed her ex-boyfriend off at the party.

burn down + destroy by setting fire to The children burned the house down while playing with matches.

burn down burn until completely gone (building) Two buildings burnt down in the fire.

burn up be hot I am burning up in here - open the window.

burn up consume by fire The papers were burned up in the fire.

burn up + destroy by fire He burnt up the files.

buy out + buy the shares of a company or the shares the other person owns of a business Pacific Inc. was bought out by a company from Oregon.

buy up + purchase the entire supply of something We bought up all the beer in the store.

call for + require (as in a recipe) This recipe calls for milk, not water.

call off + cancel something They called the picnic off because of the rain.

call off + order to stop (an invasion, guard dogs) He called off the dogs when he saw it was his neighbor.

call on + visit Mark called on Naomi while he was in town.

call on + invite someone to speak in a meeting or a classroom Professor Tanzer called on Tim to answer the question.

call up + telephone I called Sam up to see if he wanted to go to the movies.

calm down + make someone relax You can calm the baby down by rocking her gently.

care for + nurse someone or something He cared for the bird until its wing healed.

care for + like someone or something I don't care for sour cream on my potato.

carry on + continue (a conversation, a game) Please, carry on. I didn't mean to interrupt you.

carry on about + continue in an annoying way He kept carrying on about how much money he makes.

carry on with + continue I want you to carry on with the project while I am out of town.

carry out + complete and/or accomplish something The secret agent carried out his orders exactly as planned.

carry over + continue on a subsequent day, page, etc. The meeting carried over into lunch time.

catch on slowly start to understand (inf.) He caught on after a few minutes.

catch up make up for lost time I will never catch up. I am too behind in my work.

catch up with + speed up to be at the same place as a person or thing in front of you I had to run to catch up with the others.

catch up on + become up-to-date I need to catch up on world events. I haven't seen the news in ages.

check back return to see if everything is OK We will check back tomorrow to make sure the project is finished.

check by + go to a place to see if everything is OK We need to check by the office to see if the documents are ready.

check for + try to find They checked for termites before they bought the house.

check in enter a hospital, hotel etc. They need to check in before noon.

check into + enter a hospital, hotel etc. They checked into the hotel at 11:00 AM.

check into + investigate, look for (often through a service) We are checking into discount flights to London.

check off + make a mark next to (an item on a list) Check each name off the list.

check on + make sure something is OK Let's check on the baby again before we go to sleep.

check out + investigate, take a look at He checked out the new restaurant down the street.

check out leave a hotel, hospital It's already eleven. We need to check out.

check out of + leave a hotel, hospital We checked out of the hotel before ten.

check over + closely examine the condition of something He checked over the old car to see if it was worth buying.

check up on + investigate someone or something The police are checking up on the bomb threats.

check through send luggage through (to a destination) Your luggage will be checked through to Paris.

check with + ask a person for confirmation He needs to check with his parents before he goes.

cheer up make someone feel cheerful The party really cheered me up.
 cheer up become cheerful Cheer up. Everything will be all right.
 chew up + chew into small pieces The dog chewed up my shoe.
 chop down + fell/cut (a tree) The lumberjack chopped the tree down.
 chop up + chop/cut into small bits He chopped the meat up into little pieces.
 clean up + tidy Susan cleaned the mess up before she left.
 clear ut leave (inf.) Everybody clear out! We're closed.
 clear up + tidy Susan cleared up the mess before she left.
 close down + close a place permanently The corner market closed down because they didn't have many customers.
 close down close permanently The bar was closed down because they served alcohol to minors.
 close in on + approach and threaten The rebels were closing in on the capital, so the government called in the army.
 close up + close temporarily They are closing the ski resort up for the summer.
 close up close temporarily The ski resort is closing up for the summer.
 come about occur / happen How did you idea for the book come about.
 come across + discover by accident They came across some lost Mayan ruins in the jungle.
 come across + initially seem or have the appearance He comes across as rather rude, but he isn't.
 come along accompany someone If you want, you can come along.
 come along with + accompany Sam came along with us to the beach.
 come along progress How's the research paper coming along.
 come along with + progress How are you coming along with the research paper.
 come away leave a place with a particular feeling or impression I came away from the meeting feeling like the presentation was a success.
 come back return What time are you coming back?
 come by + get, receive How did you come by that new Mercedes?
 come by visit a person at their house I'll come by later this afternoon.
 come down with + become sick with He came down with the flu.
 come into + inherit He came into a large sum of money when his aunt died.
 come off + fall off, break off The handle came off the suitcase when I picked it up.
 come out appear I didn't see the car at first. It came out of nowhere.
 come out reveal you are homosexual Sam finally came out last month.
 come out turn out, end up The pictures came out great.
 come out with + produce and distribute a product Microsoft is coming out with a new video game system next month.
 come over visit someone at their house Why don't you come over after work for dinner.
 come to regain consciousness Don't worry! She faints all the time. She always comes to after a few minutes.

come through do what is needed or expected Terry really came through for us in the end.
 come up to + approach; to equal The job offer didn't come up to her expectations.
 come up with + produce or create (an idea, a plan) She came up with a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
 come with + include (an accessory) The computer system doesn't come with a printer.
 count in + include Did you count expenses in?
 count on + depend/rely on You can really count on Sarah.
 count out + exclude You can count James out. He hates playing poker.
 count up + add Count the change up and see how much we have.
 crack down on + become tougher on, better enforce laws on The police have been cracking down on drunk driving.
 crack up laugh uncontrollably, laugh a lot When I told the joke, they all cracked up.
 crack up at + laugh uncontrollably about, laugh a lot about I cracked up at his joke.
 cross out + draw a line through something, eliminate Why did you cross my name out on the list?
 cut down decrease the amount of You eat too much fat. You need to cut down.
 cut down on + decrease the amount of You need to cut down on your fat intake.
 cut in interrupt She suddenly cut in and delivered the news
 cut in on + interrupt She cut in on the conversation and delivered the news.
 cut off interrupt someone while they were speaking She cut him off before he said something he would regret later.
 cut off + sever (with a knife) His finger was accidentally cut off in an industrial accident.
 cut out + remove He cut the bone out of the steak.
 cut out stop an action Cut it out! You're bothering me.
 cut up + cut into small pieces He cut the beef up and put the pieces in the soup.
 die away diminish in intensity The applause died away after 5 minutes.
 die down diminish in intensity The controversy about the president's affair finally died down.
 die off/out become extinct Whales are in danger of dying off.
 disagree with + cause to feel sick due to food or drink Spicy food disagrees with me.
 do away with + abolish Some Americans want to do away with the death penalty.
 do over + repeat You made many mistakes, so I want you to do the report over.
 do without + manage without something one wants or needs I couldn't do without a car in California.
 draw up + create (a contract) Let's draw an agreement up before we go any further with this project.
 dress down reprimand severely The mother dressed her son down for skipping school.
 dress down dress casually I am dressing down because we're going to a barbecue by the beach.
 dress up + decorate You could dress this house up with some bright colors

dress up wear elegant clothes She always dresses up at work.
 drive back + repulse The invaders were driven back by the army.
 drop in visit someone unexpectedly Meg dropped in yesterday after dinner.
 drop in on + visit someone unexpectedly Let's drop in on Julie since we're driving by her house.
 drop out quit an organized activity Yuri isn't on the team any more. He dropped out.
 drop out of + quit an organized activity (school) It's difficult to get a good job if you drop out of high school.
 drop over visit someone casually Drop over any time you feel like talking.
 eat away gradually destroy, erode The heavy rains ate away at the sandstone cliffs.
 eat up + devour Ken ate the cookies up.
 eat in eat inside the home We usually eat in instead of going out for dinner.
 eat out eat outside the home They eat out once a week.
 face up to + acknowledge something difficult or embarrassing I'll never be able to face up to my colleagues after getting so drunk last night at the work party.
 fall back on + be able to use in case of emergency Yuki can fall back on her degree in biology if she doesn't succeed in her acting career.
 fall behind go slower than scheduled, lag Hurry up or you will fall behind!
 fall behind in + go slower than scheduled, lag Cheryl has missed several days of school and now she is falling behind in her homework.
 fall off decrease Interest in the project fell off when they realized it wouldn't be profitable.
 fall out with + have an argument with I had a falling out with my sister last month and we haven't talked to each other since.
 fall through fail to happen Unfortunately, my trip to Indonesia fell through because I couldn't save enough money.
 feel up + grope She sued her boss for sexual harassment after he felt her up.
 feel up to + have the energy to do something I don't feel up to going out tonight because I had a long day at work.
 figure on + expect Where do you figure on living when you move to the the U.S.A.?
 figure out + solve something, understand I finally figured the joke out. Now I understand why everybody was laughing.
 figure up + calculate I need to figure my expenses up before I give you an estimate.
 fill in + complete Don't forget to fill in all the blanks on the application.
 fill in substitute Who is going to fill in while you're gone?
 fill in for + substitute for Miguel filled in for me at the meeting yesterday because I was sick.
 fill out + complete (an application) I filled out an application to rent the apartment last week.
 fill out mature, get breasts Now that you're filling out honey, we need to get you a bra.
 fill up + fill to the top Fill the car up with unleaded gas, please.

find out + discover You will never find out all my secrets!

find out discover Vicky's parents are going to be so mad when they find out she got a tattoo.

fix up + repair, renovate, remodel My neighbors are fixing their house up.

get across + cause to be understood It's difficult to get humor across in another language.

get ahead make progress I can't get ahead even though I work two jobs.

get ahead of + surpass You need to work overtime in order to get ahead of schedule.

get along have a good relationship Do you and your sister get along?

get along with + have a good relationship Giovanna doesn't get along with her two brothers.

get around + avoid someone or something Some people get around paying taxes by hiring a good accountant.

get around go many places It's easy to get around town with public transportation.

get away escape The bank robbers got away.

get away with + do something against the rules or illegal and not get caught or punished My sister gets away with everything!

get by survive without having the things you need or want I lost my job, so I am having a hard time getting by this year.

get by on + survive with minimal resources It's nearly impossible to get by on making minimum wage.

get by with + manage with You don't need a computer. You can get by with the typewriter.

get down to + get serious about a topic Enough small talk. Let's get down to business.

get in + enter (a car, a small boat) Get in the front seat. You will have more leg room.

get in enter Get in. I will give you a ride to school

get off + send (a package) I finally got my sister's birthday present off yesterday.

get off remove (a spider from your shirt) Can you get this spider off my shirt?

get off + leave (a bus, plane, train, boat) We need to get off the bus at the next stop.

get off leave It's dangerous to sit on the roof. Get off!

get off idiomatic phrase - How does he justify saying that?! Where does he get off saying that?!

get on put on (clothes) You should get your jacket on because it's going to be cold.

get on enter (a bus, train), mount (a horse, a bike) The train is leaving. Quick, get on!

get on + enter (a bus, train), mount (a horse, a bike) Get on my bike and I will give you a ride home.

get on have a good relationship Natasha doesn't get on with her co-workers.

get on with + have a good relationship Do you get on with your neighbors?

get on with + continue an activity Now that the police have left, let's get on with the party!

get out of + exit (a small boat, car, an enclosed area) I fell into the water when I tried to get out of the canoe.

get over + recover (a cold, a disease, an ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend) Jennifer still hasn't gotten over her breakup with Peter.

get through + complete We will never get through all of these boxes by 9:00 PM.

get through + penetrate We need a stronger drill to get through this wall.

get through penetrate The door was jammed, so we couldn't get through.

get through (with) + finish Have you gotten through with your homework yet?

get through to + make contact It's hard to get through to Janet because her telephone line is always busy.

get up cause someone to rise (from a sitting position or a lying position) Ahmed got Abdul up at 5:30 in the morning by turning the music up really loud.

get up rise (from sitting position or a bed) What time did you get up this morning?

give away + give something without asking for anything in exchange Why did Nancy give all of her furniture away?

give away + betray (a secret) We are having a surprise party for Susan next Saturday, so don't give our surprise away by acting suspicious.

give back + return something you borrowed When are you going to give that book back to your teacher?

give in stop trying Never give in! You can do it!

give off + release (a smell, light) That white flower gives off a beautiful smell.

give out + distribute I earn extra money by giving out brochures on the street.

give out become very tired (inf.) I hope this car doesn't give out in the middle of the desert.

give up + surrender something The police told the thief to give his gun up.

give up surrender Never give up learning English!

go away leave I yelled at the dogs to make them go away.

go back return When are you going back to your house?

go by + go past, go close to, visit quickly We go by the coffee shop everyday.

go back on + not keep (one's word, a promise) Don't trust him. He always goes back on his promises.

go down decrease The cost of flight tickets is going down.

go for + try to achieve Our team is going for the gold medal in the Olympics.

go for idiomatic phrase - I am craving pepperoni pizza. I could go for pepperoni pizza.

go in for + participate (inf.) Are you going to go in for soccer this year at school?

go into + discuss in detail I really don't want to go into that now.

go off explode The bomb could go off at any moment.

go off begin, start (used with signals, alarms, warning sounds) The alarm clock went off at 6:00 AM.

go off stop (said of a machine) The DVD player goes off automatically if you are not using it.

go off become angry Maria went off last night after I told her about losing her bike.

go on continue Please, go on. Don't let me interrupt you.

go on happen This place is a mess! What went on here last night?

go on with + continue (a plan, a conversation) I think we should go on with the meeting and stop wasting time.

go out stop burning (a fire) The fire went out after three days.

go out take part in social activities (usually at night) They love to go out every Saturday night.

go over + review Do you usually go over your notes before class?

go over be well received, succeed That didn't go over well.

go through + examine in detail, study carefully I need to have my lawyer go through this contract before I sign it.

go through + endure; experience challenges, difficulties or traumas She has gone through so much in her life.

go through with + continue or proceed despite difficulties or fears I have decided to go through with the operation.

go with + match (clothing) That shirt doesn't go with those pants.

go with + accompany a person I am going with Alejandro to the party.

go with + have a boyfriend/girlfriend I am going with Yuri.

go without + abstain from something you want or need A person can go without water for three days.

grow under go out of business The restaurant went under after it lost its liquor license.

grow up mature Your brother needs to grow up and start thinking about his future.

hand back + return Is the teacher going to hand back our tests today?

hand down + pronounce formally The president is going to hand his decision down on health care tonight.

hand down + give as an inheritance When my clothes got too small for me as a child, I handed them down to my sister.

hand in + submit I have to hand in an offer by March 12.

hand out + distribute We should hand the concert fliers out at school.

hand over + relinquish control of Hand your car keys over. You're too drunk to drive.

hang around + stay in a place for fun (inf.) Maria and Salvador usually hang around the beach after school.

hang around stay in a place for fun Those guys just hang around all day.

hang up + suspend (clothes on a hanger) You can hang your jacket up in the front closet.

hang up put down the telephone receiver Don't hang up. I'm going to change phones.

hang out + stay in a place for fun (inf.) Let's go hang out at the mall tonight.

hang out stay in a place for fun What are you doing? - - I'm just hanging out.

have on + wear Do you have your hiking boots on?

have over invite guests to your home Why don't we have Mr. and Mrs. Jones over for dinner tonight.

hear from + receive news from (a letter, an e-mail) Have you heard from Steve lately?

hear of + know about something or somebody Have you heard of chocolate covered ants?

hit on + find on accident I hit on the idea while watching the Simpsons show.

hit on + flirt with Jay's friend Marc was trying to hit on my sister last night.

hold back + restrain The police held the demonstrators back while the politicians entered the building.

hold back not allow to advance in school The teacher held Frank back a year, so he couldn't enter fifth grade.

hold off + restrain Mr. Johnson held the dog off while we crossed the yard.

hold off on + delay We should hold off on making dinner until your parents arrive.

hold on grasp tightly Hold on tight! The roller coaster is about to take off.

hold on tell someone to wait on the telephone Hold on a minute. I'll get Carol.

hold on to + grasp tightly Make sure you hold on to the hand rail as you walk down the stairs.

hold out not give in, continue to resist Stop holding out and tell us where you found all of these old records.

hold out against + not give in, resist They held out against enemy attack.

hold up + delay (a flight, traffic); The accident held traffic up for an hour.

hold up + rob (a bank, a person) with a weapon Five men held the bank up yesterday.

hook up + make the electrical connections required for a machine or information service Can you hook up the fax machine for me?

iron out eliminate We need to have a meeting this week in order to iron out the distribution problems.

jack up + to raise We need to jack up the car before we change the tire.

joke around to be humorous Mike is always joking around at work.

jump in enter a conversation Feel free to jump in at any moment while we are talking.

jump to + make a quick, poorly thought out decision You shouldn't jump to conclusions.

keep around have handy, have accessible I always keep a dictionary around to translate new words.

keep at + not give up (an activity), to persevere You should keep at your studies.

keep away prevent access to, hold back Keep the kids away from the cookies.

keep back maintain a safe distance, cause to maintain a safe distance Keep back! The burning building is about to collapse.

keep down not vomit, not throw up, keep in one's stomach If I ate that, I don't know if I could keep it down.

keep in keep in a particular place, have something in a specific location When I am not using it, I keep my passport in this drawer.

keep off prevent from stepping or climbing on to something Keep the cat off the couch.

keep on continue He kept on talking after everybody asked him to stop.

keep out prevent from entering Keep the dog out of the garden; he keeps digging up the flowers.

keep over cover something with, put something above I keep a tarp over my bicycle at night to prevent it from getting wet.

keep to + continue, persist in (an activity) Everybody said she would never finish the puzzle, but she kept to it until it was done.

keep up stay on the required schedule You have to keep up if you want to work here.

keep up + continue You are doing a great job! Keep it up.

keep up with + stay on schedule with (a person, the workload, homework) I have so much reading that I can't keep up with the writing exercises.

kick back sit or lie back (to relax) After work, I like to kick back in front of the TV and relax.

kick in begin taking effect The medicine takes one hour to kick in.

lay away + save for the future Why don't you lay away your wedding outfit?

lay down + establish (laws, rules) Lori lays down the law in her class. English only!

lay in on + scold or criticize severely My mom really laid in on me when I got home at 4:00 in the morning last night.

lay into + scold or criticize severely I saw Reto's mom lay into him when he came home late last night.

lay off + suspend someone from a job (during a slow period) The company was losing money, so they had to lay off 100 workers.

lay out + arrange Why don't we lay the pieces of the table out before we put it together.

leave out + not include, omit Why did your parents leave you out of their vacation plans?

let down disappoint I felt let down when I didn't receive a birthday card from my sister.

let down lengthen (pants in sewing) My uncle is a tailor, so he can let your pants down.

let out release I am happy my brother was let out of prison early.

let out make bigger (in sewing) I need to let out this skirt because I have gained weight.

let up weaken in intensity I told her NO a thousand times, but she won't let up.

lie down rest, recline I need to lie down before we go out tonight.

lie down on + rest, recline (on a couch, bed) I'm going to lie down on the sofa for a while.

lie with + be decided by Whether or not you can go to the party lies with your father.

light up + illuminate Let's get some candles to light this room up.

light up + to smoke Do you have to light up another cigarette? I thought you were trying to cut down.

live down + live in a way that a shameful or embarrassing event is forgotten Jose will never live down singing that song at the karaoke bar.

live on + survive from I could live on bread and cheese.

live up to + keep a standard It would be hard to live up to her parent's expectations. They are so demanding.

look after + take care of (a child, a house, a pet) When my sister goes on vacation, I look after her dog.

look back on + to remember nostalgically When I look back on my childhood, I often feel angry.

look down on + see as inferior She's so conceited. She looks down on everybody else.

look for + to seek or search for I'm looking for my keys. Have you seen them?

look forward to + anticipate with pleasure I am looking forward to traveling to New York next year.

look into + investigate The police are looking into the murder.

look on observe as a spectator Everybody just looked on as the two men fought.

look out be careful, pay attention, heed a certain danger Look out, there's a black widow spider on the wall.

look over + examine, review When I'm camping, I look my shoes over before I put them on.

look up + search for (in a dictionary) It takes time to look up new vocabulary words.

look up + locate and visit If you ever travel to California, you should look me up.

look up to + respect, admire someone He looks up to his father.

make out decipher I can't make out your handwriting. What does this say?

make out + write a check or other document Who should I make this check out to?

make out succeed He really made out in the stock market last year.

make out progress How is your son making out in his new job?

make out kiss passionately I saw Benno and Isabelle making out in the movie theater last night!

make out with + kiss someone passionately Did you make out with Sally?

make over do again The teacher made me do my homework over.

make up + invent (a story) Don't believe anything she says. She always makes things up.

make up + complete what was missed Fortunately, my professor let me make up the exam I missed yesterday.

make up + put on cosmetics It takes me 10 minutes to make my face up.

make up reconcile You two have been friends for so long that I think you should make up.

make up for + compensate for Allen made up for being late by getting me flowers.

mix up + confuse I sometimes mix the verb tenses up.

mix up + blend We need to mix up these different kinds of nuts before we put them in a bowl.

mix up + make lively (a party) Let's mix up this party with a little disco music.

name after + name a child using another family member's name I was named after my grandfather.

nod off fall asleep The movie was so boring that I nodded off before it was finished.

nose around + sneak around I hate it when my mother noses around my room.

occur to + pop into one's mind, come to one's mind It didn't occur to us that we had left the iron on.

open up share feelings I'm glad that John feels comfortable enough around me to open up.

out to + verb try to She is out to get revenge now that her husband left her for another woman.

pan out be successful, turn out well The trip to Vegas didn't pan out.

pass away die After battling cancer for several years, he finally passed away at the age of 87.

pass off + try to convince someone that something is real He tried to pass the fake watch off as a real Rolex.

pass on + transmit Please pass this message on to your co-workers.

pass on + not accept (an invitation to eat or do something) Jennifer passed on the invitation to join us for dinner.

pass on die I am afraid Professor Johnson has passed on.

pass out + distribute We need to pass out these flyers for the concert tomorrow.

pass out become unconscious He passed out because the room was too hot.

pass up + not take advantage (of an opportunity) I can't believe she passed up the opportunity to study in Rome.

pay back + repay If I loan you money, will you pay me back.

pay off + complete payment on a debt It took me ten years to pay off my credit card debt.

pay off + to bribe Don't try to pay the police officer off if you get pulled over for speeding.

pick on + to tease, bully She keeps picking on me! Make her stop.

pick out + choose Diane picked out a lovely dress for the dance.

pick up + to lift an object with the hands Keep your back straight when you lift the TV up.

pick up + come and get someone in a car What time are you going to pick me up.

pick up + learn something without effort It's possible to pick up enough English in two weeks to get by on your trip to Los Angeles.

pick up + try to initiate a relationship with someone (often in a bar) Some weird guy tried to pick Patricia up at the bar.

pick up grow, increase (inf.) Business is really picking up this quarter.

play down + make less important (inf.) The President played down his affair with the intern.

play up highlight something (inf.) She played up her part in the new movie, but it was actually a very small role.

play up to + flatter someone for your personal advantage She has been playing up to the boss because she wants a promotion.
 point out + indicate I'd like to point out that figures in column two might be outdated.
 pull down earn He pulls down about \$300,000 a year.
 pull in park (a vehicle) Mark pulled in too quickly and crashed into the wall.
 pull out depart (a vehicle) Our train pulls out at 8:00, so don't be late.
 pull through barely survive I didn't think she was going to make it, but she pulled through in the end.
 put across + communicate (an idea or suggestion) clearly so that it is understood I thought Ms. Smith put her ideas across rather clearly in the meeting.
 put away + return to the proper place of storage I told you kids to put your toys away.
 put down + insult, say bad things about She always puts down people who don't share her opinions.
 put in + officially submit a request (in the armed forces or public services) He put in for a transfer to the division in Los Angeles.
 put off + postpone Don't put off your work - do it now!
 put on + wear Make sure you put on a sweater before you go outside.
 put on + deceive I didn't believe a thing he said. I think he was putting me on.
 put out + extinguish (a fire) Don't use water to put out a grease fire.
 put out + inconvenience someone I don't want to put you out, but could you pick me up at the airport.
 put out + spend (usually used with unreasonably large sums of money) I can't put out that much money each month.
 put up have a guest stay in your house for a short time Can you put me up while I'm in town.
 put up with + tolerate Sandy will not put up with smoking in her house.
 quiet down + be quiet, or cause to be quiet The neighbors told us to quiet down last night or they would call the police.
 read up on + research a topic for a reason I need to read up on the company before I go on the job interview.
 ring up telephone Jack rung me up last night at 3:00 in the morning.
 rule out + eliminate I wouldn't rule out the possibility of moving to another country if I get a good job offer.
 run across + find or meet unexpectedly I ran across some old photos while I was cleaning my house.
 run against + compete in an election Gore ran against Bush in the 2000 elections in the U.S.A.
 run away leave home permanently before you are a legal adult The child ran away because her parents beat her.
 run away from + escape from The child ran away from its parents.
 run down trace Have you run down those phone numbers I asked for last week?

run down criticize My boss runs everyone down.

run down hit with a car My dog was run down by a bus.

run down loose power, be very tired You need to wind your watch so it doesn't run down.

run for + campaign for a government position Gore is running for president of the U.S.A.

run into + meet unexpectedly I ran into my English teacher at the movies last night. She's so nice!

run off + make leave The new government is trying to run the drug traffickers off.

run off reproduce (photocopies) Would you mind running off 10 copies of this document for me?

run off leave quickly Why did you run off after the party?

run off waste water You shouldn't swim where the sewage runs off into the ocean.

run out of + not have any more of something We ran out of milk this morning, so we need to go to the store.

save up + accumulate (money) I hope I will be able to save up enough money to go to school.

see about + arrange or consider something My dad said he was going to see about buying me a car.

see off say good-bye to someone at the beginning of their trip (at the airport, train station) Did you see your sister off at the train station?

see to + make sure something happens, arrange I'll see to it that Mr. Ramirez gets your message.

see through finish something despite difficulties Are you going to be able to see your studies through now that you have a baby?

sell out tell on someone My partner in crime sold me out for a reduced jail sentence.

set up arrange a relationship My mom set me up with her friend's son.

set up falsely incriminate a person I don't think he killed those men. Somebody set him up.

set up + arrange (an appointment, a meeting, etc.) I set up an appointment with my doctor at 3:30 this afternoon.

settle on + make a decision after a period of time I settled on the job at the oil company.

settle up pay one's debts We need to settle up before you move.

show off + show to everybody with a lot of pride He always shows off his new things.

show off boast, draw attention to oneself Young boys show off in order to impress girls.

show up make someone seem inferior He's always trying to show up his co-workers in order to get ahead.

show up arrive without previous notice I hadn't seen my cousin for years, and all of a sudden, he showed up at my workplace yesterday!

shut off stop from functioning If you don't pay your electric bill, your power is going to get shut off.

shut up + make quiet Would someone shut him up! He's talking so loudly that we're going to get in trouble.

slow down + make move more slowly Because Mary's level in English is lower than the rest of the students, she slows the class down.

slow up + make move more slowly Because Mary's level in English is lower than the rest of the students, she slows the class up.

spell out + to explain something in a detailed way so that the meaning is clearly understood He's so stupid that you have to spell everything out for him.

stand by wait I need you to stand by and answer the phone when my broker calls.

stand for + represent SCUBA stands for "self contained underwater breathing apparatus."

stand for + tolerate I won't stand for people criticizing me.

stand out be very noticeable Soledad is so beautiful! She really stands out in a crowd.

stand up not arrive to a date or an appointment (inf.) I arranged to meet Joe at the library at 8:00, but he stood me up. I hope he has a good excuse.

stand up for + defend (something one believes in) Every individual must stand up for what they believe in.

stand up to + defend oneself against someone or something I think you should stand up to your older brother and tell him to stop pushing you around.

stay over spend the night at a person's house It takes you so long to take the bus home, so why don't you just stay over?

stick it to + severely criticize a person (inf.) My boss really stuck it to me when I arrived late to work for the third time this week.

stick to + persevere, keep trying Even though English is a hard language to master, you must stick to it!

stick up for + defend oneself or opinions Joseph joined the army because he believes he must stick up for his country.

take after + resemble a parent or relative I take after my father. Who do you take after?

take away + remove, seize or capture The soldiers took the captives away.

take back + retract something you said I demand that you take back what you said.

take back + return an item to a store The dress my grandmother bought for me didn't fit, so I took it back and exchanged it for a pair of pants.

take down + write down what is said Would you mind taking down my messages while I am on vacation?

take down + remove (from a high place) The city government made the shop take down their bright, neon sign.

take for consider, view as Do you take me for an idiot?

take in + learning Are you taking in all of these phrasal verbs?

take in + deceive a person He was taken in by the con artist.

take in + make smaller when sewing I lost weight, so I need to take some of my skirts to the tailor to have them taken in.

take off when a plane or rocket leaves the ground My stomach felt funny when the plane took off.

take off + remove In many cultures, it is appropriate to take off your shoes when entering a house.

take off + leave work or school for a period of time I was sick last week, so I took a few days off of work.

take off leave We took off after dinner.

take on + accept (responsibilities, work) She has taken on too much responsibility in this project.

take over + take control of Who is going to take over the family business when Aretha's father dies?

take over take control of If the President is assassinated, the Vice-president will take over.

take out + accompany a person on a date (for dinner, the movies) I can't meet you tonight because I am taking Fernanda out to dinner.

take up + begin a new hobby Have you taken up any new hobbies since you moved here?

take up + discuss (at a later date) We should take this issue up in the meeting tomorrow.

take up + shorten a garment when sewing This dress is too long, I am going to take it up.

take up + occupy space This couch takes up too much space in the living room.

talk back respond in an impolite way to an adult Don't talk back!

talk back to + respond in an impolite way to an adult Children should not talk back to their parents.

talk over + discuss I hope my parents talk their relationship problems over before they get divorced.

tear down + destroy The county decided to tear down the dilapidated school and build a new one.

tear up + tear or rip into small pieces I always tear up my personal papers before I throw them out.

tell off + criticize a person severely, reprimand (inf.) Carolina told me off when she found out I was gossiping about her date with Martin.

tell on + report a crime to the police or bad behavior to a parent Every time I did something wrong when I was a child, my sister would tell on me.

think over + consider Think over the offer before you sign the contract.

think through + consider carefully You need to think this through carefully before you make a decision.

think up + create or invent a false story I need to think up an excuse for not going to her party.

throw away + discard Don't throw away those bottles; we can recycle them.

throw out + discard I asked him not to throw out the Sunday newspaper because I wanted to save an article.

throw out + remove by force from (a room, school, a house, etc.) Mary threw out her roommate because she stopped paying rent.

throw up vomit If you drink too much alcohol, you might throw up.

tie up + tie securely When we dock, make sure you tie the boat up.

tire out cause someone to be very tired Speaking English all day tires me out.

touch on + talk about for a short time The presidential candidates touched on the subject of health care during the debates.

touch up make the final improvements We didn't paint the whole kitchen, we just touched up the cabinets.

try on + put on to make sure a piece of clothing fits Try on the pants before you buy them.

try out test Try out this massage chair - it feels great!

turn away refuse to deal with or give service They turned us away at the border because we didn't have visas.

turn around change or reverse direction Turn the car around and go back home.

turn down + refuse an offer; reject an application She turned down the new job in New York, because she didn't want to move.

turn down + lower the volume or intensity of a TV, radio, or other machine I'm studying! Please turn down the TV.

turn in submit You need to turn your essays in next week.

turn in go to bed (inf.) It's getting late. I think it is about time to turn in.

turn into + become something different, transform When she kissed the frog, it turned into a handsome prince.

turn off + stop the function of (a stove, a water faucet, a car, etc.) Don't forget to turn off the iron before you leave the house.

turn on + attack unexpectedly The pit bull suddenly turned on the small child.

turn on cause to be excited sexually Scientists have discovered that the smell of cinnamon turns many people on.

turn on + start the function of a TV, a radio, a machine Turn on the TV. The baseball game starts in a few minutes.

turn out produce The weavers can turn out two or three rugs a month.

turn out switch off a light Turn out the light before you go to bed.

turn out audience members to a function Over 100,000 people turned out for the concert.

turn out end up being She turned out to be the murderer after all.

turn over give to authorities (said of evidence or stolen / lost property) They turned the wallet over to the police.

turn up + increase the volume or intensity of a TV, radio, or other machine Turn up the TV. I can't hear what they're saying.

turn up find unexpectedly My keys turned up in the bedroom.

use up use all of something I used up all of the soap, so we need to buy some more.
veer away from + stay away from, avoid I veer away from the same old summer
blockbuster films.

wait on + serve, service (a table) Each waitress waits on three different tables in the
restaurant.

wait up not sleep because you are waiting for something or someone Don't wait up.

wait up for + not sleep because you are waiting for someone or something Let's wait up
for Mary to see how her date went.

wake up + awaken someone The car alarm woke me up at 6:00 in the morning.

wake up awaken Wake up. It's time to get ready for work.

wash up clean oneself Make sure you wash up before dinner.

wash up + clean If we work together, we can wash the kitchen up in a few minutes.

watch out be careful Watch out - there's a rattlesnake!

watch out for + be careful of Watch out for snakes while you are hiking in the desert.

wear off disappear after a period of time The affects of the medicine will wear off after a
few hours.

wear out use until something is not useable anymore If you wear the same shoes
everyday, you'll wear them out.

wear out cause to be very tired Her three kids wore me out.

wind up + finish (inf.) If he doesn't get his act together, he is going to wind up in jail.

wind up + tighten the spring of a watch or similar machine He wound up the toy dog
and set it on the floor.

wind up + cause an animal or a child to behave wildly The kids always get wound up
when Uncle Henry comes over.

wipe out + massacre or destroy The tidal wave wiped out the small fishing village.

wipe out cause to be very tired After surfing all day, I was completely wiped out.

work out + solve I hope you two can work out your problems.

work out exercise I work out three times a week at the fitness center.

work out be successful I am glad your new catering business is working out.

write down + record Write down the directions so you don't forget them.

write out + write down every word or letter He wrote out the lyrics so I could understand
what the singer was saying.

write up + prepare a report He wrote up a business proposal in order to get a loan.

yak on to continue talking in an annoying way ("on" can be repeated for emphasis) He
just yakked on and on and on.

yak on about + to continue talking in an annoying way about something ("on" can be
repeated for emphasis) She just yakked on and on about her husband's new job.

yammer on to talk in an annoying way or complain ("on" can be repeated for emphasis)
They yammered on and on and on.

yammer on about + to talk in an annoying way about something or complain about ("on" can be repeated for emphasis) He just yammered on and on about how horrible the waiter was.

zero in on + discover, pinpoint I think I have zeroed in on what has been causing the problem.

zip around + move quickly from place to place I zipped around town after work yesterday.

zone out stop paying attention He zoned out during class.

zonk out fall asleep Jill was so exhausted after taking the TOEFL test that she zonked out before dinner.

zoom in focus You need a telephoto lens to zoom in.

zoom in on + focus on something, pinpoint She zoomed in on his face while taking the picture.