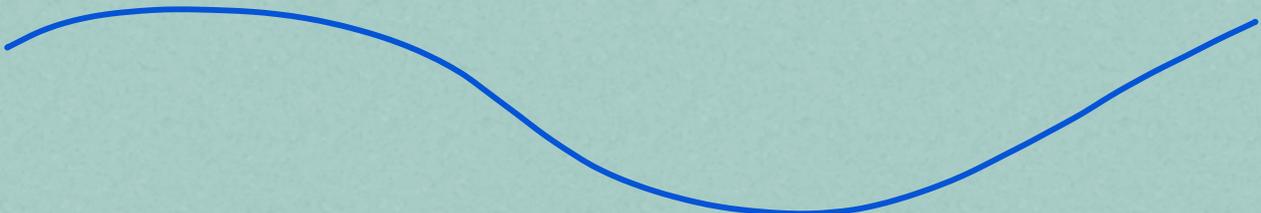




IN GLESE



TO BE (VERBO ESSERE)

- USO ' NAZIONALITA': I AM ITALIAN (IO SONO ITALIANO)
' PROVENIENZA: YOU ARE FROM ITALY (TU VIENI DALL' ITALIA)
' ETA': SHE IS 13 YEARS OLD (LEI HA 13 ANNI)
' OCCUPAZIONE: NALI IS A STUDENT (NALI E' UNO STUDENTE)
' ORARI: IT IS ELEVEN 2.M (SONO LE 11)
' GIORNI: TODAY IS THURSDAY (OGGI E' GIOVEDI')
DATE: TODAY IS OCTOBER 30TH (OGGI E' IL 30 OTTOBRE)
' TEMPO: IT IS RAINING TODAY (OGGI PIOVE)
' PREZZO: THIS NOTEBOOK IS 2 EURS (QUESTO QUADERNO E' 2€)
' LUOGO: THIS IS PIAZZA TRENTO (QUESTA E' PIAZZA TRENTO)
' QUALITA': NALI IS NICE (NALI E' SIMPATICO)
' CARATTERISTICHE: NALI IS TALL AND THIN (NALI E' ALTO E MAGRO)

VERBO ESSERE → TO BE

IO SONO
TU SEI
LUI/LEI/ESSO/A E'
NOI SIAMO
VOI SIETE
ESSI/ESSE SONO

I AM
YOU ARE
HE/SHE/IT IS
WE ARE
YOU ARE
THEY ARE

FORMA
CONTRATTA

I'M
YOU'RE
HE'S/SHE'S/IT'S
WE'RE
YOU'RE
THEY'RE

PRONOMI PERSONALI SOCCETTO

IO → I
TU → YOU
LUI → HE
LEI → SHE
ESSO/A → IT
NOI → WE
VOI → YOU
ESSI/E → THEY

NALI E' ALTO

↓
LUI → HE

ALESSIA E' BASSA

↓
LEI → SHE

NELLA FORMA
CONTRATTA BASTA
DOPO IL PRONOME E
TOGLIERE LA 1° VOCALE
DEL VERBO.
I'XAM → I'M

FORMA NEGATIVA

(AGGIUNGO AL VERBO NOT ALLA FINE)

IO NON SONO → I AM NOT
TU NON SEI → YOU ARE NOT
LUI/LEI/ESSO/A NON E' → HE/SHE/IT IS NOT
NOI NON SIAMO → WE ARE NOT
VOI NON SIETE → YOU ARE NOT
ESSI/E NON SONO → THEY ARE NOT

FORMA CONTRATTA NEGATIVA

PRENDI LA FORMA CONTRATTA DEL
VERBO E AGGIUNGO NOT

I'M NOT
YOU'RE NOT
HE'S NOT/SHE'S NOT
IT'S NOT
WE'RE NOT

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

YOU'RE NOT
THEY'RE NOT

- YOU ARE NAU! → AFFERMAZIONE
TU SEI NAU!
- SEI TU NAU? → DOMANDA
ARE YOU NAU?

CAMBIO DI POSTO VERBO E PRONOME

- AM I ? → SONO IO ?
- ARE YOU --- ? → SEI TU --- ?
- IS HE ? → E' LUI ?
- IS SHE ? → E' LEI --- ?
- IS IT --- ? → E' QUESTO --- ?
- ARE WE --- ? → SIAMO NOI --- ?
- ARE YOU --- ? → SIETE VOI --- ?
- ARE THEY --- ? → SONO ESSI --- ?

RISPOSTE BREVI

ARE YOU NAU?

→ YES, I AM.

ARE YOU A TEACHER?

→ NO, I'M NOT

ESERCIZIO: SCRIVI 5 DOMANDE CON 5 RISPOSTE

- 1) WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
1) I'M FROM ITALY
- 2) DO YOU WANT TO SEE MY CAT?
2) NO, I DON'T WANT TO SEE YOUR CAT
- 3) DO YOU WANT A TOMATO?
3) YES, I WANT IT
- 4) CAN YOU SLAP ME?
4) YES, I WANT TO SLAP YOU.
- 5) HOW ARE YOU?
5) I'M FINE.

DAYS OF THE WEEK → GIORNI DELLA SETTIMANA

LNEDI → MONDAY
MARTEDI → TUESDAY
MERCOLEDI → WEDNESDAY
GIOVEDI → THURSDAY
VENERDI → FRIDAY
SABATO → SATURDAY
DOMENICA → SUNDAY

↓
USO SEMPRE
LA PREPOSIZIONE
"ON"

- ↓
- ON MONDAY
 - ON FRIDAY

MONTHS OF THE YEAR → MESI DELL'ANNO

GENNAIO → JANUARY
FEBBRAIO → FEBRUARY
MARZO → MARCH
APRILE → APRIL
MAGGIO → MAY
GIUGNO → JUNE
LUGLIO → JULY
AGOSTO → AUGUST
SETTEMBRE → SEPTEMBER
OTTOBRE → OCTOBER
NOVEMBRE → NOVEMBER
DICEMBRE → DECEMBER

↓
USO SEMPRE LA
PREPOSIZIONE
"IN"

- IN MARCH
- IN APRIL
- IN MAY

TELLING THE TIME → LEGGERE L'OROLOGIO

- ORA → HOUR
- MINUTO → MINUTE
- OROLOGIO → CLOCK
- OROLOGIO DA POLSO → WATCH
- TEMPO/ORARIO → TIME

COME SI CHIEDE L'ORA?

- WHAT TIME IS IT? = CHE ORE SONO?
- DO YOU HAVE THE TIME? = HAI L'ORA?

COME SI RISPONDE? → HO 2 MODI:

1° MODO (SEMPLICE): LEGGO I NUMERI

- 3:00 → IT'S THREE O'CLOCK → SONO LE 3 IN PUNTO
- 4:15 → IT'S FOUR FIFTEEN
- 8:30 → IT'S EIGHT THIRTY
- 10:45 → IT'S TEN FORTY-FIVE

2° MODO (TRADIZIONALE): LEGGO A PAROLE

→ SI USA PAST (DOPO) E TO (PRIMA DI)

- 3:05 → IT'S FIVE PAST THREE
- 3:15 → IT'S QUARTER PAST THREE
- 3:30 → IT'S HALF PAST THREE
- 3:45 → IT'S A QUARTER TO FOUR
- 3:55 → IT'S FIVE TO FOUR.

• O' CLOCK → IN PUNTO

• A.M. → MATTINA (DA MEZZANOTTE A MEZZOGIORNO)

• P.M. → POMERIGGIO E SERA (DA MEZZOGIORNO A MEZZANOTTE)

GOING TO (FUTURO)

IL GOING TO SI USA PER:

- PARLARE DI INTENZIONI GIÀ DECISE
- FARE PREVISIONI BASATE SU CIÒ CHE VEDIAMO.

STRUTTURA:

SOGGETTO + AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO + VERBO BASE

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I AM GOING TO
YOU ARE GOING TO
HE }
SHE } is GOING TO
IT }
WE ARE GOING TO
YOU ARE GOING TO
THEY ARE GOING TO

ESEMPLI:

- I AM GOING TO STUDY ENGLISH
- SHE IS GOING TO BECOME A NURSE
- WE ARE GOING TO TRAVEL NEXT SUMMER

FORMA NEGATIVA

SOGG + AM/IS/ARE + NOT + GOING TO + VERBO BASE

I AM NOT GOING TO
YOU ARE NOT GOING TO
HE }
SHE } is NOT GOING TO
IT }
WE }
YOU } ARE NOT GOING TO
THEY }

YOU AREN'T GOING TO
SHE ISN'T GOING TO

→ CONTRATTI

ESEMPIO:

- I AM NOT GOING TO PLAY FOOTBALL TODAY.
- HE ISN'T GOING TO WORK TOMORROW.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

AM/IS/ARE + SOGGETTO + GOING TO + VERBO BASE + ?

AM I GOING TO
ARE YOU GOING TO
IS } HE
SHE } GOING TO
IT }
ARE } WE
YOU } GOING TO
THEY }

ESEMPIO:

- ARE YOU GOING TO STUDY TONIGHT?
- IS SHE GOING TO BE A DOCTOR?

SHORT ANSWERS (RISPOSTE BREVI)

- YES, I AM / YES, HE IS / YES, THEY ARE
- NO, I'M NOT / NO, SHE ISN'T / NO, WE AREN'T

ESEMPIO:

- ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?
- YES, I AM / NO, I'M NOT.

GOING TO ESERCIZIO

COMPLETA LE FRASI

- 1) SHE IS GOING TO STUDY (going to / study) ENGLISH.
- 2) THEY ARE NOT GOING TO WORK (NOT / GOING TO / WORK) TODAY.
- 3) I AM GOING TO BE (GOING TO / BE) A TEACHER.

TRASFORMA IN FORMA NEGATIVA

- 1) He is going to play football.
- 1) He is NOT going to play football.
- 2) WE ARE GOING TO VISIT ROME
- 2) WE ARE NOT GOING TO VISIT ROMA (WE AREN'T)

FAI LA DOMANDA

- 1) SHE IS GOING TO STUDY.
- 1) IS SHE GOING TO STUDY?
- 2) THEY ARE GOING TO TRAVEL.
- 2) ARE THEY GOING TO TRAVEL?

VERBO ESSERE

VERBO

ARE YOU GOING TO SCHOOL?

SOGG.

SCUOLA

VOCABULARY: JOBS (LAVORI)

INGLESE

DOCTOR
TEACHER
NURSE
ENGINEER
LAWYER
POLICE OFFICER
FIREFIGHTER
CHEF / COOK
WAITER / WAITRESS
MECHANIC
FARMER
SHOP ASSISTANT
OFFICE WORKER

ITALIANO

MEDICO
INSEGNANTE
INFERMIERE/A
INGEGNERE
AVVOCATO
POLIZIOTTO
POMPIERE
CUOCO
CAMERIERE/A
MECCANICO
CONTABINO
COMMESSE/A
IMPIEGATO

ESERCIZIO

ABBINA

- 1) DOCTOR → A) INSEGNANTE
- 2) TEACHER → B) POLIZIOTTO
- 3) POLICE OFFICER → C) MEDICO

COMPLETA

- 1) A DOCTOR WORKS IN A HOSPITAL
- 2) A TEACHER WORKS IN A SCHOOL

RISPONDI

- WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?
- I WANT TO BE A

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

(PRONOMI RELATIVI)

↓
→ SERVONO PER UNIRE DUE FRASI E DARE PIÙ INFORMAZIONI SU UNA PERSONA O UNA COSA.

• WHO → CHE

↓
Si USA PER LE PERSONE

esempio:

• THE TEACHER WHO HELPS ME IS VERY KIND.
(L'INSEGNANTE CHE MI AIUTA È MOLTO GENTILE)

• WHICH → CHE

↓
Si USA PER COSE E ANIMALI

esempio:

• THIS IS THE BOOK WHICH I LIKE.
(QUESTO È IL LIBRO CHE MI PIACE)

• THAT

↓
PUÒ SOSTITUIRE WHO E WHICH (SOPRATTUTTO NEL LINGUAGGIO INFORMALE)

esempi:
• THE BOY THAT LIVES HERE IS MY FRIEND.
• THE FILM THAT WE WATCHED WAS INTERESTING.

ATTENZIONE: THAT NON SI USA DOPO LA VIRGOLA.

ESERCIZI

COMPLETA CON WHO, WHICH O THAT

- 1) THE GIRL WHO IS WEARING A RED DRESS IS MY SISTER.
- 2) I HAVE A DOG WHICH LOVES PLAYING IN THE GARDEN.
- 3) THIS IS THE BOOK THAT I BOUGHT YESTERDAY.
- 4) THE MAN WHO CALLED YOU IS MY UNCLE.
- 5) WE VISITED A MUSEUM WHICH HAS MANY OLD PAINTINGS.

VERB + INFINITIVE / VERB + ING

IN INGLESE ALCUNI VERBI VOGLIAMO:

- TO + VERBO
- VERBO + ING

VERBO + INFINITIVE

VERBI COMUNI:

WANT - DECIDE - HOPE - PLAN - NEED - TRY

esempio:

• I WANT TO BE A DOCTOR

INFINITO
VERBO ESSERE

• SHE DECIDED TO STUDY ENGLISH.

INFINITO
VERBO
STUDIARE

RICORDA!

INFINITO E' QUANDO =

TO + VERBO

es: TO STUDY

TO BE

TO READ

...

VERBO + ING

VERBI COMUNI → SEMPRE SEGUITI DALLA ING FORM

LIKE - LOVE - HATE - ENJOY - FINISH - STOP

esempio:

• I LIKE PLAYING FOOTBALL.

AGGIUNGO

• HE ENJOYS READING BOOKS.

ING AL VERBO PLAY

ENTRAMBE LE FORME

CI SONO VERBI COME LIKE / LOVE / START CHE VANNO BENE CON ENTRAMBE LE FORME

• I LIKE STUDYING ENGLISH.

• I LIKE TO STUDY ENGLISH.

ESERCIZI

SCEGLI LA FORMA CORRETTA, COMPIUTA LE FRASI SCEGLIENDO TRA TO + VERBO O VERBO + ING.

1) I WANT TO STUDY (TO STUDY / STUDYING) ENGLISH.

2) SHE ENJOYS READING (READ / READING) BOOKS.

3) WE DECIDED TO GO (TO GO / GOING) HOME.

4) HE LIKES PLAYING (TO PLAY / PLAYING) FOOTBALL.

5) THEY PLAN TO VISIT (TO VISIT / VISITING) ROME NEXT SUMMER.

6) I STOPPED SMOKING (TO SMOKE / SMOKING) LAST YEAR.

7) SHE HATES WAKING UP (TO WAKE UP / WAKING UP) EARLY.

8) SHE HOPES TO FIND (TO FIND / FINDING) A GOOD RESTAURANT.