

Qui di seguito alcune pagine del testo di seconda media

REVISION UNIT

Hi, I'm a new student. I want to introduce myself. My name is Sarah and my surname is Smith. I was born in Dublin on July 2002. I'm Irish. I live in Dublin, my phone number is 0896688**** and my email address is sar****@gmail.com. I have got blue/green eyes and there are four people in my family: my mum Monica, my dad Robert, my sister Katie and me. I have also got a dog. Her name is Winnie. She's nine months. My favourite books are Harry Potter. My favourite channel is Disney Channel and my favourite films are Harry Potter films. My favourite actress is Emma Watson. My favourite sports are hockey and swimming. My favourite animals are dogs. My favourite food is pizza.

1) Fill in the gaps with your information and then try to write a similar presentation of yourself !

Surname height.....
Name weight
Place of birth..... eyes
Date of birth hair
Nationality Address
telephone number.....

In my family there are..... people:.....

Favourite books
Favourite hobbies and games
Favourite tv programmes
Favourite singers/ actors
Favourite sports
Favourite team
Favourite sport champions.....
Favourite animals
Favourite flowers



Favourite colours.....
Favourite food
Favourite clothes.....
Favourite subject
Other

I usually spend my free time with:

___ my friends ___ my family (parents, brothers or sisters, cousins, grandparents,
etc) ___ other adults ___ my school friends ___ alone

During my free time I usually

- read books, comics or magazines.....
- play videogames or computer games
- do a sport
- watch the television.
- listen to music
- use social networks
- go out with friends ___ surf the net ___ draw or paint ___ play an instrument ___ go
to the cinema ___ play outside Other:

I usually watch television:

___ less than an hour a day. ___ from two to three hours a day
___ from 1 to 2 hours a day ___ for more than 3 hours a day
___ with my friends
___ with my family
___ alone

**2) List three things you can do well and three that you can't do but that
you would like to learn**

I can,and
..... I can't,
.....

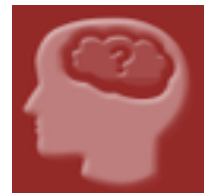
My presentation (prima di farla correggere all'insegnante prova a confrontarti con

un/a compagno/a per vedere se ricordate l'uso delle funzioni studiate l'anno scorso e guarda la tabella in basso)

Hi! My name is...

Remember

in progress



Verbs	Functions
Present Simple Be -am -is -are	Personal info: name, age, address, favourite, ecc..... My..... is..... I'm tall These are.....people in my family
Present simple Have Have got Have got Has got	Possessions / family / physical description..... I have got..... hair /eyes
Can Can	Abilities..... I can play football.....

Present simple I watch TV He watch-es TV	Habits / routine / free time activities... I watch TV with my brother In my free time I usually read comics or surf the internet
Present continuous -am play ING -is play ING -are play ING	Actions of this moment I am playing football now

3) Complete the following sentences using "to be" verb



- 1) Theyat home tonight.
- 2) You a good teacher.
- 3) Shenot a painter.
- 4) Theystudents.
- 5) I..... not Spanish.
- 6) These exercises very difficult.

4) Turn into plural the following sentences

- 1) She is Paul's teacher.
- 2) He is Marie's brother.
- 3) It is Simon's book.
- 4) You are Mrs.Brown's friend.
- 5) I am Mr.Bean's aunt.

5) Turn the sentences using possessive adjectives

- 1) We have got a white cat..... cat is white.
- 2) They have got a big car.....car is big.
- 3) He has got a nice bedroom.....bedroom is nice.
- 4) I have got a black dog.....dog is black.
- 5) The school has got a very big gymnasium.....gymnasium is very big.
- 6) She has got a red bike.....bike is red.

book in progress

UNIT 1 NEW ENTRY

Read and listen carefully to the dialogue

Teacher: Good morning.

Students: Good morning teacher.

Teacher: Today there's a great new.

Students: Oh what's about?

Teacher: I'm introducing you a new pupil.

Students: Oh great.

Teacher: She is English and you can ask her some questions.

Maria: Where are you from?

Helen: I'm from London.

Marco: How old are you?

Helen: I'm 13 years old.

Gianni: Where do you live?

Helen: I live in Bari.

Luca: Do you like ice cream?

Helen: Yes I do.

Gianni: Do you like fish?

Helen: No I don't.

Stefano: And do you like chips?

Heldon: Oh yes very much.

Stefania: Do you like vegetables and meat?

Helen: Well, I hate vegetables but I prefer meat.

Gianna: Mum says vegetables are healthy.

Luca: My mum says chips are unhealthy but I don't like listening to her. I'd like eating what I prefer, like eating no bread and don't drink any milk.

Marco: Do you like playing the guitar?

Helen: Yes I do.

Antonio: Do you like swimming?

Helen: No I don't. I dislike sea I love mountain.

Fabrizio: When's your birthday?

Helen: It's on 2nd May.

Students: Sorry? What?

Teacher: Ok. I will explain you it. Well, to ask the date you say: "What's the date?"

To answer you say: first the ordinal number and then the month. For example today is 29th October. Now what day is it today?



Students: Monday.

Teacher: Can you show Helen your school day activities on Monday?

Marisa: First English, then French, after that Geography, History and finally Music and P.E.

Helen: What are you doing tomorrow?

Tina: Tomorrow we are having Maths, Italian, English, Geography, Religion and finally History.

Helen: I can't understand Maths if the teacher explains it in Italian.

Teacher: Don't worry, I will explain you the most important Maths symbols. Look to this list:

Addition= Plus

Ex: $4+7=11$ Adding four to seven gives you eleven.

Substraction= Minus

Ex: $9-4=5$ Subtracting four from nine gives you five.

Multiplication= By

Ex: $5 \times 3 = 15$ Multiplying five by three gives you fifteen.

Division= Division sign

Ex: $32:8=4$ Dividing thirty-two by eight gives you four.

Equals= Uguale

Fractions= Frazioni

Even number= Numero pari

Odd number= Numero dispari

To count= Contare

What's the sum?= Qual é la somma

Value= Valore

Average= Media

Remainder= Resto



1) Read the following Math operations

$32 \times 4 = 128$; $11 - 4 = 7$; $10 \times 4 = 40$; $50 : 5 = 10$

2) Now listen and repeat the following ordinal number

1st; 2nd; 3rd; 4th; 5th; 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th; 10th.

.....

SPECIAL EDITION OF MASTERCHEF AT SCHOOL



.....This year we did a fantastic edition of Masterchef where each of us made a recipe at home and brought it to school.

There were four judges who tasted and commented on our recipes.

They asked the class a few questions

- 1.What is the name of your recipe?
- 2.What are the ingredients?
- 3.How did you make it?
- 4.Was it easy or difficult to make?

At the end the judges expressed their opinions:

- The first prize went to Rachel for her chocolate muffins with whipped cream
- The second prize went to Francesca for her fried chicken with yoghurt sauce
- The third prize went to Alessia for her chocolate pudding

**Why don't you try your
own Masterchef at
school?**



ORECCHIETTE WITH CIME DI RAPE

.....This is the most well known dish from Bari. "Cime di rape" are known

as “Turnip tops” in English.

Ingredients:

- 400g Orecchiette
- 800g Cime di rape
- 4 Anchovy fillets
- 1 Tablespoon of olive oil
- 1 Clove of garlic
- 1 Dried chilli



Boil the rape in plenty of salted water for 3 or 4 minutes, then add the orecchiette. Meanwhile fry the anchovies, whole garlic clove and chili in the olive oil. Remove the garlic and add the cime di rape and orecchiette.

.....

book in progress

UNIT 2 IN THE PAST



MY FANTASTIC EDUCATIONAL SUMMER HOLIDAY



..... Elena is telling to her friends about her educational holiday. Read and listen carefully to the text

Three years ago, when I was fifteen years old, I was in Scotland for an educational holiday for two weeks. In my group there were 35 students and 3 teachers. On 16th July we were in “Lamezia Terme” airport in the morning and in Edinburgh in the evening. We stayed at the Queen Margaret University College in Edinburgh. It was a big and ancient college, in a quiet and green area in the north-west of Edinburgh at about 20 minutes from Prince Street, the most popular and well-known street for shopping.



In the college there was a swimming pool, tennis courts, football field and a gym.



Near the classrooms there was a little shop where we could find everything. Next to the main building there was a Student's Union.

It was our meeting point and our disco at night.

My group's accommodation was in a building of three floors. In my flat, at the first floor, we were only girls, two for each room. There was a shared kitchen but there wasn't a living room. The boys weren't in the same floor. They were on the third floor. In the morning, from Monday to Friday, there were lessons from 9 to 12 o'clock in the campus. At lunch-time students and teachers were at the school canteen and in the afternoon there were sports activities or excursions to the centre of Edinburgh...

.....



1) True or False? Correct the false ones

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) Elena's educational holiday was in London | T | F |
| 2) She was fifteen years old | T | F |
| 3) There were 36 students and four teachers | T | F |
| 4) Elena was in Edinburgh in the evening | T | F |
| 5) The College wasn't Queen Margaret | T | F |
| 6) There was a swimming pool in the college | T | F |
| 7) There weren't lessons in the afternoon | T | F |
| 8) There weren't excursions and sport activities | T | F |

2) Answer the questions

- 1) When was Elena in Scotland?
- 2) How many students were there?
- 3) Was the Queen Margaret University a big and ancient College?
- 4) What was there in the college? Was there a student's Union?
- 5) Were there lessons in the afternoon?

.....



Il **Past Simple** del verbo **be** si usa per parlare di un'azione che è iniziata e si è conclusa definitivamente nel passato



past simple

present simple

I	was	happy
You	were	happy
He	was	happy
She	was	happy
It	was	happy
We	were	happy
you	were	happy
They	were	happy

I am happy
You are happy
He is happy
She is happy
It is happy
We are happy
You are happy
They are happy



2) Circle the correct alternative

- 1) She **was** / **were** at home yesterday morning.
- 2) We **was** / **were** at the college last year.
- 3) It **was** / **were** in the garden in the morning.
- 4) My dad **was** / **were** at work on Friday.
- 5) They **was** / **were** in London last summer.
- 6) My friends and I **was** / **were** at school from 8,00 to 4,00.



13) Invent some exercises with the affirmative, negative and interrogative form of the verb "be"



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... Interessante è sapere COME si forma il **PASSATO DEI VERBI**

The past simple
shows the time
of an action
which started
and finished in
the past



E' molto semplice! Ma scopriamolo insieme.

Per farlo, partiamo da un gioco:

the **APPLE GAME**. Si tratta di un pair work, un gioco che si fa in coppia.

Troviamo un ambiente spazioso ed accogliente, nel quale ci si possa muovere comodamente.

Ora seguiamo le istruzioni e cominciamo a giocare:

1) take an apple

2) put the apple on your forehead and try to hold it between you and your partner

3) listen to the music and start dancing

4) dance and try to hold the apple between the two of you



Riprendiamo ora alcuni dei verbi utilizzati nel gioco; riusciamo a ricordarne i

significati?

Prova a trascrivere accanto ad ogni parola inglese la sua traduzione:

Drop = _ _ _ _ _

Clap = _ _ _ _ _

Start = _ _ _ _ _

Dance = _ _ _ _ _

Stop = _ _ _ _ _

Try = _ _ _ _ _

Stay = _ _ _ _ _

Listen = _ _ _ _ _



PAST SIMPLE

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

Consideriamo per esempio il verbo:

to start che significa INIZIARE. La forma base del verbo è START.

Pertanto, al verbo START aggiungo il suffisso ED

e diventa _ _ _ _ _.

A questo punto posso provare a coniugare il verbo che rimarrà sempre uguale a se stesso, in tutte le persone:

I started
You
She
He
It
We
You
They

I start
You start
She starts
He starts
It starts
We start
You start
They start



.....

3) Complete the crossword with the simple past verbs



- 1) I..... my face
- 2) Heat the traffic light.
- 3) Yesterday itall day long.

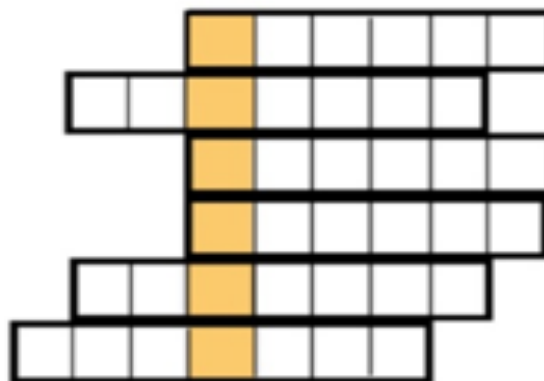
4) Jack the Rippera woman.

5) Sheup in a beautiful dress for the party.

6) TheyHistory.

Now write the colored word:

.....



PAST SIMPLE

VERBI IRREGOLARI

Finora ci siamo occupati della forma del Simple Past dei verbi **REGOLARI**.

Ma cosa succede con i verbi **IRREGOLARI** che sono davvero tanti e tanto usati?

I verbi **IRREGOLARI**, lo dice la parola stessa, **NON seguono REGOLE**. Sono SREGOLATI! Questo vuol dire che non ci sono regole che ci permettono di ottenere la forma del Past Simple di un verbo irregolare partendo dalla sua forma base.

Che fare allora?

BISOGNA IMPARARE I VERBI A MEMORIA, **BY HEART**, COME DICONO GLI INGLESI.

Prima di mettere al lavoro le nostre meningi, però, cerchiamo di capire che cosa dobbiamo imparare **a memoria**.

E' chiaro che si tratta di verbi, ma in modo particolare si tratta di imparare il

PARADIGMA DEI VERBI.

Cos'è un **paradigma**: è quel modello fornito dalla grammatica per la coniugazione di un verbo nelle sue diverse forme (Dizionario della Lingua Italiana Sabatini Colletti).

Dunque, se consideriamo per esempio il verbo *to be*, e il verbo *to have* i loro paradigmi sono rappresentati dall'insieme delle tre forme - infinito, passato semplice e participio passato - posizionate, in genere su tre colonne diverse, come indicato di seguito:

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN
TO HAVE	HAD	HAD

N.B. si ricorda che il **past** traduce non solo il tempo **imperfetto**, come nell'esempio, ma anche il **passato prossimo** ed il **passato remoto**.

.....Proviamo ora ad accorpare i **verbi irregolari per gruppi di suoni**.
Ad ogni gruppo corrisponderà una **sequenza di SUONI diversi**.

Choose	chose	chosen	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Forget	forgot	forgotte	Sing	Sang	Sung
Steal	stole	stolen	Ring	Rang	Rung
Speak	spoke	spoken	Swim	Swam	Swum
			Run	Ran	Run

See	Saw	Seen	Bite	Bit	Bitten
Be	Was	Been	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
			Eat	Ate	Eaten
Tell	Told	Told	Give	Gave	Given
Sell	Sold	Sold	Ride	Rode	Ridden
			Drive	Drove	Driven
			Write	Wrote	Written

3) Use the following groups of words to write sentences in the past simple

1) I / wear / my new T-shirt / yesterday.

- 2) Jade and Lucy / go / to the cinema / on Sunday.
- 3) My friend / see / my mum / at the supermarket in the morning.
- 4) He / do / his English homework / yesterday afternoon.
- 5) My sister / eat / a pizza with a sausage topping with chips / last weekend.
- 6) You/ buy / a red shirt and a pair of white shoes / yesterday afternoon.
- 7) The dog / bite / the cat / under the table / last night.
- 8) The student / have a coffee / with his teacher / yesterday morning.
- 9) The wind / blow / vey fast / last night.
- 10) The school year / begin / in September.

5) Do you remember this picture? Use ita gain now to say what you did yesterday. If you can, add something more, as in the example given

- ex. 1) Yesterday I got up at seven o'clock. It was so early for me.
 2) I had a shower.



UNIT 3 HE'S SHORTER THAN HIS NEW FRIENDS

.....**Alexys and Stephanie are meeting at the park.**

ALEXYS: Hi Steffy!

STEPHANIE: Hi Alexys! How are you?

ALEXYS: Good! And you? Your brother Adam?

STEPHANIE: Oh, we are fine. It's a special moment for him, as you know.

ALEXYS: Yeah! What about his new school?

STEPHANIE: Oh, good! It's bigger than the old one and his classmates are friendlier than

those of the old school. But there's a problem!

ALEXYS: What's going on?

STEPHANIE: (*laughing*) He's shorter than his new friends but taller than two persons...

ALEXYS: Oh, I don't think it's a really big problem!! Let's think about the new school: lessons? Teachers?

STEPHANIE: Well, lessons are more interesting but less long than those of other school.

ALEXYS: Good! And how does Adam get there?

STEPHANIE: On foot. Luckily this school is as near as the other one. You know, I go to school by bus because it isn't as near as his! He should be happy for everything!

ALEXYS: Well! So, Adam's school is less bad than he thought!

STEPHANIE: Yes, it is!

1) Answer the questions

1) Where are Stephanie and Alexys?

.....

2) Who's Adam?

.....

3) Who is attending a new school?

.....

4) Is new school big or small?

.....



5) What do new friends look like?

.....

6) Are lessons boring?

.....

7) How does Stephanie get her school?

.....

Transport



2) Make sentences adding transport

1. everyday / go to school.

.....

2. always / go to the park.

.....

3. often / travel.

.....

4. usually / do the shopping.

.....

5. never / go the gym.

.....

COMPARATIVO DI MAGGIORANZA.....Osserva bene e poi
completa le regole:

SHORT → SHORTER

Per formare il
*comparativo di
maggioranza*, basta
aggiungere il suffisso

.....
all'aggettivo.

BIG → BIGGER

Se però l'aggettivo

FRIENDLY → FRIENDLIER

Se l'aggettivo termina con –
y preceduta da consonante,
si toglie
e si aggiunge.....

CLEVER → CLEVERER

Tutti gli aggettivi di due
sillabe che terminano con
–ow, –er, –le seguono la
regola generale, ovvero
.....

INTERESTING → MORE INTERESTING

Gli aggettivi polisillabi devono essere preceduti
da **more**.



Good → **better**

Bad → **worse**

Fast → **further**

N.B.: Come avrai capito è importante tenere
presente che tipo di aggettivo si vuole trasformare:

aggettivo breve – aggettivo lungo – aggettivo irregolare.

N.B.: Come avrai capito è importante tenere presente che tipo di aggettivo si vuole trasformare: aggettivo breve – aggettivo lungo – aggettivo irregolare.

Make these adjectives into comparative form

SMALL	FAT
LARGE	DANGEROUS
EASY	POPULAR.....
YOUNG	HAPPY.....

N.N.B.: Il secondo termine di paragone deve essere introdotto da **than**

→ *Turin is **LARGER** **THAN** Benevento.*

*Torino è **più** grande **di** Benevento.*

Complete using comparative form

My room is (large) yours.
English is (easy) French.
Climbing is (dangerous) cycling.
Mark is (thin) Frank.

.....

SUPERLATIVE!

Il **SUPERLATIVO RELATIVO DI MAGGIORANZA** si usa per esprimere una qualità posseduta al massimo grado relativamente ad un gruppo di persone o cose e,

Ricordi l'esercizio di pagina 5? Riscrivi qui i seguenti aggettivi ricopiandoli nella forma in cui li hai osservati dal testo:



RICH

KIND

FUNNY

STRANGE

CRAZY

Cosa noti?

Completa la regola

il *superlativo relativo di maggioranza* si forma aggiungendo all'aggettivo e lo si fa precedere dall'articolo

Come per i comparativi, anche in questo caso è necessario distinguere i tre tipi di aggettivi: aggettivo breve – aggettivo lungo – aggettivo irregolare.

OLD → **the oldest**

GOOD → **the best**

IMPORTANT → **the most** important

BAD → **the worst**

.....

N.B.: dopo il superlativo, il secondo termine di paragone è introdotto da **IN**, se si tratta di un luogo, oppure **OF**, se si tratta di una categoria, un gruppo di persone o cose.

*I'm the tallest **in** my class.*

*Mary is the funniest girl **of** our group.*

Complete using superlative

1. Jenny is (funny) girl of the class.
2. Po (long) river in Italy.
3. Russia is (big) country in the world.
4. Ferrari is(expensive) car!
5. Football is (popular) sport in Italy.

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UNIT 4 TOP-FIVE MUST-HAVES FOR TEENAGERS

Top-Five **Must**-Haves for Teenagers

- 1) High-tech gadgets and devices (trendy colourful lightweight smartphones, tablets, laptops...)
- 2) Fashionable school/sports gear (back packs, T-shirt, trainers...)
- 3) Latest video games selection
- 4) Hair products and accessories (hair straightener, hair spray, clips, nail varnish...)
- 5)

- 1) Read the text and add one item you think teenagers **MUST** have to keep up with the times.

Now make a list of 3 things which are **really** important to you, because they make you **feel good**

.....



Listen carefully and read



Mon, Jan 5, 2016

California's # 1 Teen

Magazine

Teen's voice magazine

Crazy school rules

Some students talk about the crazy rules in the strictest schools in Britain.

Hi,

My name's John. I'm 14 and I attend West London Free School. In my school, you can get a suspension for a too short haircut but also prizes for coming first.

Hi,

My name's Bea. I'm 15 and I go to Colne Valley Secondary School in Huddersfield. In my school, you get a one-hour detention if you forget to bring pens, rubbers or pencil-sharpeners

Hi,

My name's Rebecca. I, attend the Noble Street College in Chicago. In my school you have to pay a fine of \$ 5.00 (about € 4) if you chew gum in class.

Hi,

My name's Elizabeth. I'm 14 years old and I go to Dartwood Secondary School. In my school you can't put your hair in a pony tail! If you do it, you get a one-day suspension.

Hi,

My name's Jack. In my school you mustn't wear any jewelry or make-up!

Comprehension questions

Who says what? Write the right name!

- 1) "In my school you can't chew the gum"
- 2) "In my school you can't wear bracelets or earrings"
- 3) "You mustn't come to school with extreme hairstyle"
- 4) "We must bring to school everything we need"
- 5) "In my school, students must dress their hair
according to the school rules!"



.....

..... esprime l'obbligo o il dovere di fare qualcosa

..... è la forma negativa, usata per esprimere proibizione o divieto

Come già per can/ can't, **MUST** ha un'unica forma per tutte le persone ed è seguito dalla forma base del verbo all'infinito.

Come ricorderai, anche il verbo CAN/CAN'T può essere utilizzato per esprimere permesso o proibizione.

Inserire fumetto (alunni di Anna)

SN.

Can I ..

DX

No, you can't

Il verbo **MUST** può essere sostituito da **HAVE TO**

Read and match each sentence with the corresponding function

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tom can cook very well | a. dovere, obbligo |
| 2. You mustn't talk in library | b. capacità di fare qualcosa |
| 3. You must make you bed | c. richiesta di permesso |
| 4. Can I go out, Miss? | d. divieto, proibizione |

.....

Write 6 rules you have in your school. Use must/mustn't/have to. Think about behaviour, personal appearance and how to use possessions

Behaviour	Personal Appearance	How to use personal possessions



Asking for and giving Directions

Language for asking for directions

Can you tell me	the way to	The Post Office The bank The nearest restaurant
How can I	get to	Trafalgar Square?
How far is it to	the bank the Post Office	From here?

Language for giving directions

Now match the picture to the right direction

1. Turn left

2. Turn right
3. Go straight on
4. Cross the road at the pedestrian crossing
5. Go along as far as the traffic lights
6. Take the first exit at the next roundabout,



Listen and complete the dialogue

You: Can you tell me the way to the swimming-pool, please?

Man: We're in Cucchiari street. You must go along the street, turn right, cross the road at the pedestrian crossing. Then go straight on for 100 meters. The swimming pool is on the left side of the street.

You: How far is it from here?

Man: It's near here, it's about 500 meters. You can walk up there.

You: Thank you very much.

Man: You're welcome

.....

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Grammar Reference

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PAST SIMPLE	
BE HAVE CAN	ALTRI VERBI
Forma affermativa	
S + V + C	S + V + C
Forma negativa	
S + V + NOT + C	S + DID + NOT + V + C
Forma interrogativa	
V + S + C + ?	DID + S + V + C + ?
Risposte brevi	
YES + S + V	YES, + S + DID
NO, + S + V + NOT	NO, + S + DIDN'T

- Il **Past Simple** si usa per esprimere un'azione accaduta in un tempo ormai finito, concluso (yesterday, last summer, this morning, when he was not at home).
- I verbi hanno un'unica forma per tutte le persone, ad eccezione del verbo BE che ne ha due: was / were;
- per la forma interrogativa e per la forma negativa del verbo BE al simple past valgono le stesse regole di BE al simple present;
- Il **past simple verbi regolari** si ottiene aggiungendo **ED / D** alla forma base del verbo: arrive → arrived pick → picked;

.....

PAST CONTINUOUS		
AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
S + WAS / WERE + V (ING) + C	S + WAS / WERE + NOT + V (ING) + C	WAS / WERE + S + V (ING) + C?

RISPOSTE BREVI
YES + S + WAS / WERE.
NO + S + WAS / WERE NOT

Most common English irregular verbs

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	Translation
to be	was / were	been	essere
to become	became	become	diventare
to begin	began	begun	incominciare
to break	broke	broken	rompere
to bring	brought	brought	portare
to build	built	built	costruire
to buy	bought	bought	comprare
to catch	caught	caught	prendere
to choose	chose	chosen	scegliere
to come	came	come	venire
to cost	cost	cost	costare
to cut	cut	cut	tagliare
to do	did	done	fare
to drink	drank	drunk	bere
to drive	drove	driven	guidare
to eat	ate	eaten	mangiare
to fall	fell	fallen	cadere
to fight	fought	fought	combattere
to find	found	found	trovare
to fly	flew	flown	volare
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibire
to forget	forgot	forgotten	dimenticare
to get	got	got	ottenere
to give	gave	given	dare

.....

Comparatives and Superlatives

	Comparative	
Maggioranza +	Minoranza -	Uguaglianza =
Aggettivo corto S+V+agg.+ER+THAN+C	S+V+LESS+agg+THAN +C	S+V+AS+agg+AS+C

.....

Superlative
Aggettivo corto S + V + THE + agg. + EST + OF/IN + C
Aggettivo lungo S + V + THE MOST + agg + OF/IN + C

.....

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Must and Have to

Must, dovere, è un **verbo modale**, e come tale segue determinate regole (vedi anche **modali**)

- Si usa solo al presente
- Non prende la **S** della terza persona
- Non si può coniugare né al passato né al futuro
- E' sempre seguito da un altro verbo alla forma base.

Must indica un obbligo che in genere dipende da chi parla:

Es. I must wash my hair.

I must buy a new dress.

Mustn't indica un divieto:

Es. You mustn't speak aloud in a library.

You mustn't cross the road when the traffic light is red.

Have to sostituisce *must* nei tempi mancanti, quindi sia al passato che al futuro, ma può essere usato anche al presente quando l'obbligo dipende da un'autorità superiore o da un regolamento:

Per il passato useremo **Had to** (uguale per tutte le persone).

Lessico relativo a:

Food.....

Sport.....

Transport.....

Holiday.....

Shop

Directions.....

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