

TITLES AND VERBS**Indice**

1	TITLES -----	3
2	VERBS -----	5
2.1.	PRESENT SIMPLE.....	5
2.2.	THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS -----	6
2.3.	PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS.....	6
2.4.	PRESENT TENSES.....	9
3	POSSESSIVE CASE -----	12
4	TEST DI AUTOVALUTAZIONE -----	15

1 Titles

Appellativi

SIGNORE, SIGNORA, SIGNORINA:

Si traducono:

- **Mr** (mister) Baker,
- **Mrs** (misses) Baker;
- **Miss** Baker (*per la figlia non sposata*)
- **Mr** and **Mrs** Baker (*i Signori Baker*)
- The Bakers (*I Baker*)
- **Mr** Baker and **Mr** Smith (*I Signori Baker e Smith*)
- **The Misses** Baker or **The Miss** Bakers (*le Signorine Baker*)
- **Ms (Miss, Mrs), used only for single women or divorced women who keep their**

family name.

- **Ms (Signorina, Signora) usato solo per donne single o divorziate che mantengono il**

loro cognome di nascita.

ES.: Call Ms. Smith and let her know I'll be late.

Al vocativo si traducono con:

al singolare

- **sir** (signore),
- **madam** (signora),

al plurale:

- **gentlemen**,
- **ladies**

Es.

- How are you, sir?

- Good morning, gentlemen!

Senza il nome proprio, quando non sono vocativi si traducono:

- **gentleman, lady, young lady**

Più semplicemente:

- **man, woman, girl.**

Sir seguito da nome e cognome è un titolo nobiliare:

- es.: Sir Walter Scott

Lord è un appellativo per duchi e membri della camera dei pari, **lady** è il suo corrispettivo femminile:

- es.: Lord Alifax; Lady Hamilton

Altri appellativi:

dr (abbrev. per **doctor**); **the reverend** (reverendo);

Esq. (abbrev. per **esquire**/signore; di solito lo si usa

negli indirizzi, dopo il cognome, preceduto da una

virgola: es., Mr. George Baker, Esq.).

Tutti gli appellativi indicanti professioni e cariche seguiti dal nome proprio rifiutano l'articolo determinativo:

- Es. **Captain** Scott (il capitano Scott);
- **Dr** Scott (il dottor Scott).

2 Verbs

2.1. *Present simple*

The present tense is used to talk about something that is true now and most of the time. It is used for something that happens regularly.

Il tempo presente si usa per parlare di qualcosa che è vero oggi e il più delle volte, viene usato per qualcosa che accade regolarmente.

Examples:

I get up at 8 o'clock **every morning**;

I **usually** go to the cinema at the weekend.

We always use the base form of the verb, except in the third-person singular. For the third-person singular we usually add –s to the infinitive.

E ' sempre usata la forma base del verbo, chiamato infinito, tranne che nella terza persona singolare, la terza persona singolare normalmente aggiungere -s all'infinito.

Present simple - example:

I read

You read

He/she reads

We read

You read

They read

2.2. *The present progressive or present continuous*

(Presente progressivo)

The present continuous uses *am/are/is* with the present participle (*-ing* form) of the main verb. It indicates that something is happening right now or continues to happen.

Il presente continuo usa *am/are/is* con il participio presente (*-ing* form) dei verbi principali. Esso indica che qualcosa sta accadendo in questo momento e continua ad accadere.

Present continuous – example:

I'm coming

You are coming

He is coming

We are coming

You are coming

They are coming

2.3. *Present simple and present continuous*

(Presente semplice e presente progressivo)

Con i verbi di percezione e quelli indicanti un sentimento o possesso non si usa la forma progressiva:

Like love hate want need prefer

Know realize suppose mean understand believe remember

Belong contain consist depend seem

- **I understand you.../ I can understand you** (ti capisco, ti sto comprendendo)
- Do you **understand** what I mean?
- I verbi: **See hear smell taste**, sono spesso preceduti da **can**:
- **Ex.:**
- **Can you hear me?**
- **I'm seeing** è possibile quando significa '**having a meeting**'
- **Ex.:**
- **I'm seeing Mary tomorrow morning**
- (incontrerò M. domani mattina)
- **I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.**

- **Examples:**

I think this is your book(CREDO)

What are you doing? I'm thinking of giving up my job(CONSIDERANDO).

Excuse me is anybody sitting here? No it's free.

Don't answer the phone, I'm having dinner.

Who is that woman?Why is she looking at me?

Who is that man? What does he want?

ALCUNE COSTRUZIONI VERBALI:

I verbi: **to apologise, to promise, to advise, to insist, to suggest, to agree, to refuse**, etc.,

usati al presente e seguiti dall'infinito vengono tradotti

con il presente semplice (mai progressivo) seguiti da

una coordinata.

Examples:

- I promise I won't be late
- (prometto di non far tardi)
- What do you suggest/advise I do?
- I suggest/advise that you go out for a walk.

Il verbo **'to think'**

1. se significa 'to believe' (ritenere, prestare fede, aver fiducia) non usa il progressivo:

- Ex.: **What do you think?** (cosa credi/pensi?)

2. Se significa 'considerare/opinare/pensare', usa il progressivo:

- Ex.: **You look happy. What are you thinking about?**
- **(What is going on in your mind?)**

Con i verbi 'see', 'hear', 'smell', 'taste', si usa il pres. semplice, spesso preceduto da 'can':

- Ex.: **Can you hear me?**
- I verbi 'look' e 'feel' usano la doppia forma quando si vuole esprimere, al presente, come qualcuno appare o si sente:
 - ***You look well today/you are looking well today.***
 - ***How do you feel now?/How are you feeling now?***
- Il pres. progressivo traduce il futuro se è accompagnato da un complemento o da un avverbio di tempo.
- Il presente progressivo usato come futuro indica un'azione programmata (in questo caso non si usa il futuro con 'will').
- Ex.: **What are you doing on Tuesday evening? (e non 'what will you do?') I'm going to the theatre.**

- Il presente semplice sostituisce il futuro se si parla di orari ferroviari, scolastici, orari programmati in genere.
- La forma progressiva viene preferita per appuntamenti personali.

Examples:

- What time are you leaving tomorrow?
- What time does the train leave tomorrow?
- I'm going to church this afternoon.
- The film starts at 6:15pm.

2.4. Present tenses**Put the verbs into the correct form, present simple or present continuous**

1. Helen_____ (not drink) coffee very often. (DOESN'T DRINK)
2. What____? (you/do) I_ (be) an architect. (DO YOU DO) (I 'M)
3. Where_____? (John/come from) He's Greek. (DOES John COME...)
4. It_____ (take) me an hour to get to work. (TAKES)
5. How long_____ (it/take) you? (DOES IT TAKE)
6. I_____ (play) the piano, but I_____ (not/play) very well. (PLAY..) (I DON'T PLAY)
7. What time (the pubs/close) in Britain? (DO THE PUBS CLOSE...)
8. _____ (Lisa/live) in London? No, she currently lives in Liverpool. (DOES LISA LIVE..)
9. Bananas_____ (not/grow) in cold climates. (DON'T GROW)
10. During the summer Micheal usually____ (play) tennis once or twice a week. (PLAYS).

Put the verbs into the correct form, present simple or present continuous

1. Myriam is very good at languages. She___(speak) four languages very well.(SPEAKS)
2. Hurry up! Everybody___(wait) for you!(IS WAITING)
3. ___(you/listen) to the radio? No, you can turn it off.(ARE YOU LISTENING..)
4. ___(you/listen) to the radio every day? No, just occasionally. (DO YOU LISTEN..)
5. The river Nile_____(flow) into the Mediterranean.(FLOWS)
6. Look at the river. It ____(flow) very fast today, much faster than usual.(IS FLOWING)
7. Jim is very untidy. He _(always/leave) his things all over the place.(ALWAYS LEAVES)
8. The train is never late. It____(always/leave) on time.(...ALWAYS LEAVES...)
9. What_____(your father/do)? He's an engineer but he_(not work) at the moment.(...DOES YOUR FATHER DO?) (...IS NOT WORKING...)
10. Can you drive? No, but at the moment I___(learn). (..AM LEARNING)

Put the verbs into the correct form, present simple or present continuous

1. Jill is interested in politics but she_____to a political party. (not/belong)(DOESN'T BELONG...)
2. Don't put the dictionary away. I___it. (use). (AM USING..)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I___it. (need). (NEED...)
4. Who is that man? What___? (he/want) (DOES HE WANT)
5. Who is that man? Why _____at us? (he/look).(IS HE LOOKING)
6. George says he's 80 years old but nobody___him. (believe). (BELIEVES)
7. She told me her name but I _it now. (not/remember)((..CAN'T REMEMBER..)
8. I___you should sell your car. (think) You ___it very often. (not/use). (THINK..)(DON'T USE).

9. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I_ tea. (prefer) (PREFER)
10. Air__mainly of nitrogen and oxygen. (consist)(CONSISTS)

3 Possessive case

POSSESSORE + 'S + COSA POSSEDUTA

Example:

La casa di mia sorella / My sister's house

I sostantivi plurali che terminano per s prendono solo l'apostrofo

Example:

Il libro degli studenti / The *students'* book

I nomi propri che terminano per s possono prendere sia 's che il solo apostrofo.

Example:

La casa di Mr James / Mr James's house / Mr James' house

Quando la cosa posseduta appartiene a piu' possessori si aggiunge 's soltanto all ultimo possessore.

es.: Jack and Melanie's house.

La casa di Jack e Melanie.

Il genitivo sassone si usa anche con:

A) Alcune espressioni geografiche.

es.: Italy's monuments are famous

B) Alcune espressioni quotidianamente usate dove sono sottintese parole come :

house, shop, church, hospital, restaurant, ect.

es.: At the butcher's (presso il negozio del macellaio).

At Helen's (a casa di helen).

Ma non si usa il genitivo sassone quando la preposizione “of” (di), indica una relazione tra cose o tra persone e luoghi.

es.: The Queen of England (la regina d’Inghilterra)

es.: The title of the book is “ Now” (il titolo del libro e’ Now).

Complete the sentences below:

Helen has an appointment with the hairdresser at 10 a.m.

Emma will be_(AT THE HAIRDRESSER’S AT...).

The government made a proposal which was rejected by the TradeUnions.

The Trade Unions rejected the____.(..GOVERNMENT’S PROPOSAL)

I know Michael very well. We have become friends.

Michael is ...(A FRIEND OF MINE)

The head office of the company is on Park Avenue.

The _...(COMPANY’S HEAD OFFICE) is on Park Avenue.

My neighbours have a red car.

(My NEIGHBOURS’ CAR...) is red.

My parents have painted their house blue.

(MY PARENTS’ HOUSE) is blue.

The dog has a long tail, so be careful not to walk on it.

Don’t walk on (THE DOG’S TAIL).

George has a friend called David.

David is_(GEORGE’S FRIEND).

My grandfather has a cat. Its name is Fox.

(THE CAT'S NAME) ... is Fox.

Peter has a lot of friends, including David.

David is ...(ONE OF PETER'S FRIENDS).

4 Test di autovalutazione

Put the verbs into the correct form:

1. Do you _____ (play) the guitar? No I don't.
2. What _____ (be) the new social trend?
3. Do you _____ (come) from Canada? No I don't
4. We _____ (go) to explore some old temples in the mountains next weekend
5. It is important to _____ (respect) the local culture
6. What _____ (you/eat)? I'm very hungry.
7. what are you doing? _____ (read) a book .
8. Sonia....(look) for a place to live.
9. Can you please help me? I _____ (be) very tired
10. I _____ of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it ?

RISPOSTE CORRETTE POSSIBILI

1. play/plays/playd/playing
2. are/is/be/were
3. come/comes/coming/came
4. Are going/ go/gone/went
5. .respect/respected/respects/respecting
6. you eat/you ate/you are eating/ are you eating.
7. I'm reading/ I read/ I was reading/ You are reading
8. look/looked/ is looking/ was looking
9. am/was/be/being
10. think/ amthinking/ was thinking /thought.

AUTOVALUTAZIONE: risposte corrette

- Answer key:
- **1. PLAY 2. IS 3. COME 4. ARE GOING**
- **5. RESPECT 6. ARE YOU EATING**
- **7. I'M READING 8. IS LOOKING**
- **9. AM 10. AM THINKING**