

## PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

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# 1 Translation

## 1.1. *Come si traduce 'grande'*

- LARGE, se riferito a estensione o dimensione
- es.: **It is a large room.**
- BIG, se riferito al volume, nel senso di grosso
- Es.: **It is a big mistake.**
- GREAT, in senso figurato, morale o generale
- Es.: **Dickens is a great novelist.**
- WIDE, nel senso di esteso in larghezza, ampio.
- Es.: **the wide world.**
- EXTENSIVE, nel senso di vasto
- Es.: **an extensive knowledge.**

«Grande»

1. Ferrari is a \_GREAT\_ car!
2. It was a \_\_\_LARGE house situated near the river.
3. Get your \_\_\_BIG\_\_\_\_\_feet off my flowers.
4. I felt \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_\_\_excitement as the meeting came nearer.
5. That's a really \_BIG\_\_\_\_\_ improvement.
6. I've had a \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_\_\_idea!
7. I'm afraid my daughter has rather \_\_\_LARGE\_\_\_\_\_feet

8. Her work showed a \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_ improvement last year.
9. Newton was probably the \_\_\_GREATEST\_\_\_ scientist who ever lived.
10. We've got a \_\_\_BIG\_\_\_ new house.
11. There was \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_ confusion about the dates.
12. You're making a \_\_\_BIG\_\_\_ mistake.
13. Do you think Napoleon was really a \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_ man?
14. How's the new job?' \_\_\_GREAT\_\_\_.'

**1.Great 2 large 3 big 4 great 5 big 6 great 7 large 8 great 9 greatest 10 big 11 great 12 big 13 great 14 great**

## **1.2. Come si traduce 'molto'**

- VERY più agg., avv., partic.pres. E pass. Con valore aggettivale :
  - es.:very good; very late; very interesting
- MUCH più sost. Sing., verbi e part. pass. con valore verbale:
  - es.: He hasn't written much.
- MANY più sostantivi al plurale, ma anche A LOT OF:
  - Es. There were many books; there were a lot of books.
  - He has a lot of money/friends. Thanks a lot
- LONG, A LONG TIME, se riferito a tempo:
  - Es. He has waited long (a long time); he has studied for long...

Much, many, a lot, very

1. We have   **many**   oranges.
2. We don't have   **many**   bananas, and we don't have   **much**   fruit juice.
3. How   **much**   is this? It's ten dollars.
4. The book I'm reading is very interesting.
5. He's very busy; he has   **much**   work to do.
6. London has   **many**   beautiful buildings.
7. I wrote   **many**   poems.
8. I have got   **much**   money.
9. The boy is not **very** tall.
10. The forecasts say that the weekend will be **very** rainy.
11. Do you like soccer? Yes,   **a lot**  .
12. Were there   **many**   guests in the wedding? Yes, there were...
13. Leila is popular. She's got   **many**   friends. Nancy does not have   **any**  .
14. She hasn't got   **any**   patience.

### **1.3. Come si traduce 'quanto'**

- interrogative o esclamativo:
- **HOW** con aggettivi e avverbi:
- es.. How interesting this book is!; how tired I am!
- **HOW MUCH** con sost.sing. e verbi:

- Es.: how much money has he had?
- **HOW MANY** con sost.pl.:
- Es.: How many books did you get?
- **HOW LONG** riferito a tempo:
- Es.: How long have you waited?

#### **1.4.      *Come si traduce ‘troppo’***

**TOO** con agg., avv., part.pres. e pass.con valore aggettivale:

- es.. **too lazy, too happy, too tired.**
- ‘Too’ ha pure il significato di ‘anche’,
- es.: **I want to talk to him, too.**
- Notare la differenza fra: My hat is expensive, too/ My hat is too expensive.
- **TOO MUCH** con sost.sing. e verbi:
- Es.. **I work too much.**
- **TOO MANY** con sost. pl.:
- Es. **Too many books.**
- **TOO LONG** riferito a tempo:  
es.: **He has waited too long**

### 1.5. *Come si traduce 'tanto'*

SO con aggettivi e avv.:

- Es.: **He was so kind; it is so late!**

SO può essere sostituito da SUCH:

- es.: **So good a girl!/Such a good girl!/  
so expensive a house!such an expensive house!**

SO MUCH con verbi e sost. Pl.:

- es.: **She has studied so much!/ He spent so much money!**

SO MANY con sost.pl.:

- Es.: **So many friends / So many books..**

SO LONG oppure SUCH A LONG TIME riferito a tempo:

- Es. **I've waited so long/ such a long time...and now I'm tired.**

### 1.6. *Come si traduce 'fino a'*

- **AS FAR AS** riferito a spazio, distanza.

- Es.: We went as far as Rome.

- **AS LONG AS** riferito a tempo nel senso di 'per tutto il tempo che'.

- Es.: As long as you are here, I will not be afraid.

- **TILL/UNTIL** se riferiti a tempo nel senso di 'fino al momento che'(non richiedono la negazione 'not' nel senso di finchè/finchè non)

- Es.: I will not go out until I have done my work.

- I will wait for him till noon/ I will wait for him till he comes(...finchè non verrà).

### **Translation**

- **‘TO’** con il significato di ‘fino al punto di’, ‘fino all’estremo’.
- Es.: Our soldiers fought to the last cartridge.
- **UP TO/DOWN TO** riferito a tempo e a luogo, nel senso di ‘risalendo fino a’/‘scendendo fino a’.
- Es.: From the sea up to the mountains; from the mountains down to the sea.

## **1.7. Exercises**

### **EXERCISE (n.1)**

#### **(QUANTO/TROPPO/TANTO)**

- 1....of you have been to England?
- 2....were you in England last year?
- 3....have you learned?I haven’t learned...because I haven’t had time to study.
- 4.That man has caused me .....trouble.
- 5.I have...puzzled my brain on this subject.
- 6.You are....lazy and you rely ...on your good luck.
- 7.Why have you spent... money?
- 8....have you waited?
- 9. Why has your sister been out for....a long time?
- 10. Where have you bought ..... good a book?

**Answer key:**

**1.how many 2. how long 3. how much/much 4. too much 5. too long 6. too lazy/too much 7. so much 8. how long 9. such 10. so good**

**EXERCISE (n.2)**

1. Shall I begin to read? No you'll not begin.....there is silence in the room.
2. Go to bed and sleep ..... I call you.
3. I'll wait for him .....he comes back.
4. I'll come with you.....the corner.
5. I shall not forget it.....I live.
6. I will wait for you... ..... you come back.
7. He was wrapped in his overcoat... .... his cheek-bones.
8. From the mountains... the sea.
- 9 .... You are here I will not be afraid.
10. I will wait for him ... noon.

**Answer key:**

**1.until 2.until 3.till 4. as far as 5. as long as  
6. till 7. to 8. down to 9. as long as  
10. till**



## 2 Prepositions

Prepositions are a very important class of words. They describe: **direction, location, time** and introduce an object. They are usually followed by an object, a noun or a pronoun.

Le preposizioni sono una classe molto importante di parole, descrivono: la direzione, la posizione, il tempo ed introducono un oggetto.

Essi sono seguiti generalmente da un oggetto, un sostantivo o da un pronome.

**The most common prepositions are:**

**1) Preposition of time ( preposizioni di tempo)**

**on, in, at, before, within, after, by, since, for, during, until**

**ES.: ON Monday; On Sunday**

**IN the afternoon; IN the summer; In December; IN 1975;**

**AT five o'clock; AT Christmas;**

**the payment must be made WITHIN June 30<sup>th</sup> ;**

**you should finish your homework BEFORE dinner;**

**you could go out AFTER lunch;**

**ecc..**

**2) Prepositions of place ( preposizioni di luogo):**

**in, on, over, in front of, near, next to, behind, between, under, opposite, at, among, by,**

**in the middle of, above, inside, below, outside, within, off.**

**ES.: IN the car; ON the table; OVER the fence; IN FRONT OF the post office; NEAR the bank; NEXT TO the cinema; BEHIND the desk; BETWEEN the two cars; UNDER the tree; OPPOSITE the bus stop; AT the airport; AMONG the crowd.**

**3) Prepositions of movement ( preposizioni di movimento)**

**to; from; into; out of; along; across; up; down; past; towards; through; over.**

**ES.: TO London, FROM Paris, INTO the kitchen; OUT OF the bedroom, ALONG Oxford street, ACROSS the road, UP the tree, DOWN the mountain, PAST the bank, TOWARDS the supermarket, THROUGH the tunnel, OVER the hedge.**

Many prepositions may also act as adverbs, while others can act as conjunctions: after, for, since, past, off.

Molte preposizioni possono anche fungere da avverbi, mentre altre possono agire come coniugazione: after, for, since, past, off

Usi di 'after':

Preposition

**I saw them after school.**

Adverb

**He arrived after.**

Conjunction

**After she had learned to drive, Jane felt more independent.**

## Prepositions – exercise

Fill the gaps with **at**, **in** or **on**.

- 1 I hate doing the shopping \_\_ON\_\_\_\_ Saturdays.
- 2 She passed her driving test \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ March.
- 3 Valencia is too hot for me \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ summer.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ON\_\_\_\_ Sunday mornings I have coffee and toast for breakfast and read the newspaper.
- 5 \_\_\_\_ON\_\_\_\_ Monday and Wednesday evenings I go to the English class.
- 6 We're planning to go skiing \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ December.
- 7 It's ridiculous. The bank closes \_\_\_\_AT\_\_\_\_ 2:30 pm.
- 8 Jim had a terrible journey to Wales \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ 2003.
- 9 \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean .
10. I usually go running with a friend of mine \_\_\_\_ON\_\_\_\_ Sundays.

## Prepositions – exercise

1. Did you learn something \_\_AT\_\_\_\_ school?
2. Don't put all your eggs \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ your bag.
3. Eric is studying \_\_AT\_\_\_\_ the university.
4. I live \_\_IN\_\_\_\_ 12 Columbus Street.
5. Is John still \_\_IN\_\_\_\_ bed?
6. I've read it \_\_\_\_IN\_\_\_\_ a book.
7. James met us \_\_IN\_\_\_\_ the bedroom.
9. I was stuck \_\_IN\_\_\_\_ that traffic jam for hours!

10. She fell asleep \_\_IN\_\_ the armchair.
13. There were no clouds \_\_IN\_\_ the sky.
14. Matthew was \_AT\_\_ work when I called.
15. Megan will be \_\_\_IN\_\_ the office from nine to four.

### 3 Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that link words together. A coordinating conjunction connects words or phrases of equal importance while subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause.

Le congiunzioni sono parole che uniscono altre parole, una congiunzione di coordinamento collega parole o frasi di uguale importanza mentre la congiunzione subordinata introduce una proposizione subordinata.

Examples:

Coordinating conjunction (and, or, but)

**They bought apples *and* pears.**

**We can wait in the car *or* out.**

Subordinating conjunction (until, since, either, also, etc.)

**You don't know what you can do until you try.**

**He could *neither* sing nor dance.**

#### EXERCISE

**Now choose the most meaningful option between**

**“Both... and”, “Either...or”, “Neither...nor”, “Not only... but also”**

1. Who wrote you this love letter? - I'm not sure. I think it was EITHER\_\_\_Michael OR .. Paul.
2. \_NEITHER\_\_\_Linda \_NOR\_\_\_Helen called to say sorry. I'm very sad and frustrated.
3. \_NOT ONLY\_Ryan \_BUT ALSO\_\_\_ Susie have disappointed me. They didn't come to my birthday party.

4. He hurt BOTH\_ her feelings \_AND\_\_\_her dignity. This is unforgivable.
5. \_BOTH\_ loyalty AND\_\_\_honesty are essential in a friendship.
6. You should \_NEITHER\_ disrespect \_NOR\_ deceive your friends.
7. I will take you \_EITHER\_ to the cinema \_OR\_ to the theatre. That's a promise.
8. Paul has been neglecting us. He – NEITHER .. calls.. NOR ..hangs out with us anymore.

Exercise:

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Helen picked up her suitcase; she.....picked up her umbrella

• (**also**/too/still)

2. Helen picked up her suitcase, and her umbrella....

(also/**too**/still)

3. Maria felt ill,.....she went to school anyway.

(**but**/ also/too)

- 4..... she was ill, Maria went to school.

(**although**/ though/while)

- 5..... being ill, Maria went to school.

(**Despite**/ though/while)

- 6..... the fact that she was ill, Maria went to school.

(**In spite of**/despite/though)

7. My grandparents worked.....a farm.(fattoria)

(**on**/in/ at)

8. There is a cinema.....the left.

(**on** /in/ at)

9. The man standing ..... me was so tall I couldn't see anything.

(**in front of** / before / opposite)

10. There's a baker..... our house.(fornaio)

(**opposite** / in front of /before)

**Fill in the blanks with these words: *although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.***

1. Walk quickly \_\_\_\_\_you will be late. (OR)

2. He had to retire \_\_\_\_\_of ill health. ( BECAUSE )

3. We will go swimming next Sunday \_\_\_\_\_it's raining. (UNLESS)

4. I heard a noise \_\_\_\_\_I turned the light on. (WHEN)

5. Would you like a coffee \_\_\_\_\_tea? (OR)

6. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_she will arrive? (WHEN)

7. \_\_\_\_\_the car is old it still runs well. (ALTHOUGH)

8. Do you want a pen \_\_\_\_\_a bit of paper? (AND)

9. I would like to go \_\_\_\_\_I am too busy. (BUT)

10. She will die \_\_\_\_\_the doctors operate immediately. (UNLESS)

Conjunctions – exercise

**Fill in the blanks with these words: *although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.***

1. **Things were different \_WHEN\_\_\_\_\_I was young.**

2. I do it \_\_\_\_\_I like it.(BECAUSE)

3. Let us wait here \_\_\_\_\_the rain stops. (UNTIL)

4. You cannot be a lawyer \_\_\_\_\_you have a law degree. (UNLESS)
5. That was years \_\_\_\_\_years ago. (AND)
6. She has not called \_\_\_\_\_she left last week. (SINCE)
7. I saw him leaving an hour \_\_\_\_\_two ago. (OR)
8. This is an expensive \_\_\_\_\_very useful book. (BUT)
9. We were getting tired \_\_\_\_\_we stopped for a rest. (SO)
10. He was angry \_\_\_\_\_he heard what happened. (WHEN)

### **3.1. Correlative conjunctions**

#### **EXERCISE**

1. I've betrayed your trust. I've betrayed your love for me.

(not only...but also) :\_\_\_I've betrayed not only your trust, but also your love...

2. He felt disappointed. He felt misunderstood.

(both...and) **He felt both disappointed and misunderstood.**

3. Mark isn't very considerate. Neither is Fred.

(neither...nor) **Neither Mark nor Fred are very considerate.**

4. A true friend is someone who is caring and loving.

(both...and) **A true friend is someone who is both caring and loving.**



5. Mary should apologise or leave.

(either...or) **Mary should either apologise or leave.**

6. Albert and Richard didn't keep her secret.

(neither...nor) **Neither Albert nor Richard didn't keep her secret.**

### **Correlative conjunctions**

**Change the sentences below using the structures in brackets:**

1. George likes helping his friends. So does Helen.

(both...and) \_\_\_\_

**BOTH GEORGE AND HELEN LIKE HELPING THEIR FRIENDS**

2. Micheal used to date Sophia. Or was it Barbara?

(either...or) **MICHEAL USED TO DATE EITHER SOPHIA OR BARBARA.**

3. We should learn to accept our weaknesses and our strengths.

(not only...but also) **WE SHOULD LEARN TO ACCEPT NOT ONLY OUR WEAKNESSES BUT ALSO OUR STRENGTHS.**

4. He never listens to our advise or his friends advise when he has a problem.

(neither...nor) **HE NEVER LISTENS NEITHER TO OUR ADVISE NOR HIS FRIENDS**

## 4 Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb is used with another verb in a verb phrase. The verbs: **be**, **have** and **do** are used both as independent verbs and auxiliary verbs.

Un verbo ausiliare è usato con un altro verbo in una frase. I verbi: **essere**, **avere** e **fare** sono usati sia come verbi ordinari che come verbi ausiliari.

### To be

This verb is used to form:

- All the progressive tenses,
- Passive voice,

#### Il verbo essere

Questo verbo è usato per formare:

- Tutti i tempi progressivi
- Voce passiva,
- **Examples:**
- .I was going, I have been talking
- .It is bought, it was bought

### To have

This verb is used to form all perfect tenses and modal perfect tenses.

Avere

Questo verbo è usato per formare tutti i tempi del passato prossimo, anche dei verbi modali.

Tempi composti:

**Has made**

**Had made**

**Have been made**

**Must have made**

### **To do**

This verb occurs as an auxiliary verb in negative sentences and in questions. It is also occasionally used for emphasis.

**Fare**

Questo verbo viene usato come ausiliare nelle frasi negative o nelle domande. Esso è inoltre occasionalmente usato per esprimere enfasi.

### **Examples:**

I don't go to the cinema, I don't like it.

He doesn't look like his brother

What do you want to do this morning?

**Write negative sentences in the tenses given in brackets. Decide whether or not to use an auxiliary.**

1. we/eat/not/meat (Active Voice - Simple Present)

**We don't eat meat\_**

2. he/send/not/the parcel (Active Voice - Simple Past) \_

**He didn't send the parcel\_**

3. they/help/not/you (Active Voice - will-Future)

**They will not help you\_\_**

4. she/see/not/us (Active Voice - Present Perfect Simple)

**She hasn't seen us**

5. the car/steal/not (Passive Voice - Simple Past)

**The car wasn't stolen**

6. they/read/not (Active Voice - Present Progressive)

**They aren't reading.**

7. the room/clean/not (Passive Voice - Present Perfect)

**The room has not been cleaned.**

8. you/do/not/your homework (Active Voice - Past Progressive)

**You were not doing your homework.**

9. the test/write/not (Passive Voice - will-Future)

**The test will not be written.**

10. he/go to school by bike/not (Active Voice - Simple Present)

**He doesn't go to school by bike.**

**EXERCISE: Write questions in the tenses given in brackets. Decide whether or not to use an auxiliary.**

1. you/read/that book (Active Voice - Present Perfect Simple)

**HAVE YOU READ THAT BOOK?**

2. he/live/in London (Active Voice - Simple Present)

**DOES HE LIVE IN LONDON?**

3. what/you/do (Active Voice - will-Future)

**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

4. I/hurt/you (Active Voice - Simple Past)

**DID I HURT YOU?**

5. they/work/in a factory (Active Voice - Simple Present)

**DO THEY WORK IN A FACTORY?** (fabbrica)

6. he/help/you (Active Voice - Present Perfect Simple)

**HAS HE HELPED YOU?**

7. you/be/busy? (Active Voice - Simple Present)

**ARE YOU BUSY?**

8. what music/play ? (Passive Voice - will-Future)

**WHAT MUSIC WILL BE PLAYED?**

9. the sailors/rescue ? (Passive Voice - Simple Past)

**WERE THE SAILORS RESCUED?**

10. the tree/cut ? (Passive Voice - Present Perfect)

**WAS THE TREE CUT?**

### **EXERCISE:**

Choose the correct auxiliary verb

1. \_\_\_\_\_the teacher explain this properly?

**Did / Was / Had**

2. \_\_\_\_\_the professor angry?

**Did / Was / Had**

3. \_\_\_\_\_you spoken to him before he called you?

**Had** / Did / Were

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_told me, I would have never found out.

Didn't Weren't **Hadn't**

5. \_\_\_\_\_they seeing each other?

Did/ had/ **were**

6. \_\_\_\_\_they continue seeing each other?

**Did** / Had / Were

7. \_\_\_\_\_you learn anything?

Hadn't / **Didn't** / Weren't

8. \_\_\_\_\_he in my American History class?

Didn't / **Wasn't** / Hadn't

9. I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_learned a thing (= anything).

Didn't / Wasn't / **Hadn't**

10. \_\_\_\_\_your sister living in Paris for a while?

Hadn't / **Wasn't** / Didn't

## **EXERCISE**

Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to have (have, has, had).

### **TO HAVE**

1) Jack \_\_\_\_\_fun at the party last Saturday.

2) I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_to go now.

3) \_\_\_\_\_you ever been to Canada?

4) Dave \_\_\_\_\_passed his driving test.

- 5) Can we \_\_\_\_\_ the bill, please?
- 6) The match \_\_\_\_\_ already started when we arrived.
- 7) They \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 6:30 this morning.
- 8) Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a brother?
- 9) My boss never \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- 10) Doris \_\_\_\_\_ been waiting for Pam for 20 minutes now.

**1.HAD 2.HAVE 3.HAVE 4.HAS 5.HAVE 6.HAS 7.HAD 8. HAVE 9.HAS 10.HAS**

### **HAVE / HAVE GOT**

*possedere*

#### **HAVE / HAVE GOT (possedere):**

Al presente indicativo:

- I/ we have got, etc.
- He has got

#### **Examples:**

- We have(we've) got a new car / we have a new car
- Mary has got two dogs/ Mary has two dogs.

#### **Frase interrogative**

Examples:

Have you got any money?

Do you have any money?

Has he got a dog?

Does he have a dog?

Has he a dog?(possibile, ma poco usato)

Il passato **'had'** non è mai seguito da **'got'**:

**Examples:**

- Mary had a dog when she was a child.
- Did she have a dog when she was a child?
- I didn't have a dog when I was a child.
- Mary had a dog, didn't she?(espres. enfatica)

(to) have con significato di **'possedere'** non vuole la forma progressiva (is having, are having, etc.)

**HAVE** (usato per indicare **un' azione o un'esperienza, in tali casi cambia significato in ragione del termine cui si accompagna**)

- ...breakfast, dinner, a cup of coffee, a cigarette, etc.
- ...a bath, a shower, a swim, a rest, a party, a holiday, a nice time, etc.
- ...an accident, an experience, a dream, etc.
- ...a look (at something), a chat (with somebody).
- ...a baby (give birth to a baby)
- ...difficulty, trouble, fun, etc.

**EXAMPLES:**

- I usually have a sandwich for my lunch (*have* ha significato di 'mangiare' non di 'possedere'/have got)

Ma se dico:

- I've got some sandwiches. Would you like one? (have got = possedere)

The telephone rang, but I didn't answer because I was having dinner. (stavo mangiando)



negativo e interrogativo:

- Did you have any difficulty finding a hotel?

### **EXAMPLES**

-Excuse me, have you got a bicycle? Could I borrow it?

- Excuse me , do you have a bicycle ?
- - Did you have a bicycle when you were in Naples?
- It started to rain while you were walking home, did you have an umbrella?

### **Exercise:**

#### **Complete these sentences and put the verb into the**

**correct form:** (Have a party..... have a look ..... have a chat..... have a cigarette.....have a good flight..... )

1. Did you \_HAVE A PARTY\_last Saturday? Mary told me it was great.
2. Excuse me, can I HAVE A LOOK\_at your newspaper, please?
3. I met Mary at the railway station, we stopped and \_HAD A CHAT.
4. I was feeling very nervous that day, I HADN'T A CIGARETTE\_.
5. Did you \_HAVE A GOOD FLIGHT- yesterday?

### **EXERCISE:**

Exercise:

Put in **have got** or **has got** into the gaps.

Example: Danny \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.

Answer: Danny **has got** a new computer.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ a nice room.
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ a cat.

- 3) Jack\_\_\_\_\_a pet.  
4) The sisters\_\_\_\_\_great teachers.  
5) He\_\_\_\_\_an old bike.  
6) They\_\_\_\_\_a goldfish.  
7) Emma\_\_\_\_\_lots of friends.  
8) We\_\_\_\_\_a problem.  
9) Joe and Philip\_\_\_\_\_a sister. / 10) The family\_\_\_\_\_two cars.

**1.HAVE GOT 2.HAS GOT 3.HAS GOT 4.HAVE GOT 5.HAS GOT 6.HAVE GOT 7.HAS GOT 8.HAVE GOT 9.HAVE GOT 10. HAS GOT.**

#### AUTOVALUTAZIONE

##### Test di autovalutazione

1. I've had a...idea!
- (great/big/large/enormous)
2. We've got a...new house.
- (great/big/large/splendid)
- 3.He wrote...books
- (much/many/a lot/very)
- 4.I've got...money
- (much/many/a lot/ very)
5. He has waited...
- (too long/too much/ too many/very much)
6. Where have you bought...good a book?
- (so/such/much/very)

7. Things were different...I was young

- (since/when/because/but)

8. He has not called...he left last Monday.

- (when/since/because/until)

9. Did you...a good flight?

- (have/have got/ had/ to have)

10. I...a nice room.

- (have got/had got/ had/has)

AUTOVALUTAZIONE: risposte esatte

**Answer key:**

**1. great 2. big 3. many 4.much**

**5. too long 6. so good 7. when**

**8. since 9. have 10. have got.**