

WILL, WOULD, WANT, WISH

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1 Shall and should

Contenuti:

- *Shall/should*
- *Must/have to*
- *Must/Can't (Couldn't)*
- *Will/Would*
- *Want/Wish*
- *Situational dialogue: «Tea Time»*

Modal Verbs

SHALL / SHOULD,

MUST / HAVE TO,

MUST / CAN'T (COULDN'T)

Shall/ should sono usati per formare il futuro e il condizionale

SHALL in frasi interrogative e interrog.-negative si usa per chiedere qualcosa da fare.

Examples:

- *Shall I open the window?*
- *Shall he come with you?*

Should = *condizionale di dovere (dovresti, dovrebbe, dovrebbero, etc.)*

Examples:

- *You should come tomorrow;*

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- *You should not do that.*
- *At what time should I come?*

Should è sostituito da **must** allorché indica obbligo, necessità, probabilità

Examples:

- *I must speak to him*
- *He must come here if he wants to speak to me*
- *What time is it? It must be three o'clock.*
- *I think that John must be drunk.*

Should/ Ought to

Ex.:

- *In his position he should not do /(ought not to do) such things.*

Per tradurre i tempi composti il verbo *dovere* è sostituito da:

- *to have to*
- *to be obliged to*
- *to be forced to*
- *to be compelled to*
- *to be bound to* (essere tenuto a)
- *to be supposed to* (essere tenuto a)
- **To have** nel senso di «dovere» ammette l'ausiliare *to do* nella forma interrog. e negat.
- *I have had to sell my bicycle* (ho dovuto vendere la mia bici)
- Il **condizionale composto** avrei dovuto/ sarei dovuto,
- avresti o saresti dovuto, etc. seguito dall'infinito *si*

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- *rende con la voce 'should' seguita dall'infinito*
- *Composto*

Ex.:

- ***I should have gone*** (*sarei dovuto andare*)
- ***I should have praised him*** (*avrei dovuto lodarlo*)
- ***You should have been in Rome*** (*saresti dovuto essere a Roma*)
- ***We shouldn't have called him*** (*non avremmo dovuto chiamarlo*)

*L'espressione **owing to** traduce le locuzioni: a causa di, dovuto a*

Ex.:

- ***Owing to John I didn't catch the train*** (*a causa di J. non presi il treno*)

Exercises

1. *SHALL_____I wait for Mary here?*
2. *What time is it now? I left my watch at home, but it MUST_____be about five o'clock.*
3. *Do you have to do anything this morning? Really, I SHOULD___have to pay a visit to my sister Mary before I leave.*
4. *I'm ringing John, but he doesn't answer. He MUST_ be out of Rome today. It is Saturday and he SHOULD_____have gone to Ostia for the week-end.*
5. *Last month I bought a beautiful car, but I was OBLIGED_ to sell it again as I had an accident.*
6. *You MUST___have lost some money on that. You SHOULD_ be more careful in the future about spending your money*
7. *Yes, of course, I OUGHT TO____be. I OUGHT NOT TO____buy things and sell them again without making any profit on them.*

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8. You SHOULD not stay so long in the damp air, it will do you harm.
9. If you want to talk to my father you SHOULD be kind enough to wait a few minutes. In the meanwhile come into the study and sit down. If you like you can read something from my bookcase. There MUST be some interesting books I've just bought.
10. In order to learn a foreign language well, oneSHOULD...practice it in the country where the language itself is spoken.

2 Will and would

WILL (voglio) / **WOULD** (volevo, volli, vorrei, volessi)

Sono sempre accompagnati da un infinito senza il 'to', altrimenti si farà dipendere da queste voci l'infinito 'have'.

Examples:

- *Will you have some more tea?*
- *Which one would you have?*

Per mitigare un ordine o una richiesta si usa l'espressione '**will you?**' che sostituisce 'please'.

Examples:

- *Open the window, **will you?** / please (per piacere; sì?; vi dispiace? Etc.)*
- *Give me that book, **will you?***

WOULD significa anche '**solevo**', '**solevi**', etc. (qualcosa che accade regolarmente nel passato)

Examples:

- *I would see him every day (solevo vederlo ogni giorno)*
- *I used to see him everyday (solevo vederlo ogni giorno, ma ora non lo vedo più)*
- *We used to live in a small village when I was a boy, but now we live in London.*

"I used to do something" questa forma al passato non ha una forma al presente ("I use to do" non è possibile)

La corrispondente forma interrogativa è : "did (you) use to...?"

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- *Did you use to eat a lot when you were a child?*
- *I didn't use to eat a lot.../è possibile anche (I used not to eat a lot..)*

Will/would, shall/should

Fill in the blanks using an appropriate modal (will/would, shall/should)

1. *I SHOULD leave now. It is too late.*
2. *We SHOULD rather say something than stay quiet.*
3. *You SHOULD have seen him. His dance was amazing.*
4. *Let's drink, SHALL/WILL we?*
5. *If I were you, I WOULD not be so happy.*
6. *There SHOULD be an old city hall building here.*
7. *I WOULD like to have one more pencil.*
8. *SHALL/WILL we have lunch together?*
9. *I WOULD like a cup of tea, please.*
SHALL we read the e mail?

3 Altri verbi che traducono ‘volere’

(to) **WANT** (*esigere, necessitare, aver bisogno*)

(to) **WISH** (*desiderare*) regge un complemento ed è seguito da ‘for’.

Examples:

- *We want your help in this matter (abbiamo bisogno del vostro aiuto...)*
- *If you want to smoke, you must go outside (se volete fumare...)*
- *Now the Americans only wish for a long peace (...desiderano una...)*

(To) **WANT** e (to) **WISH** seguiti da una proposizione

oggettiva , in inglese vogliono l’*accusativo* e l’*infinito*;

analoga costruzione spesso anche per (to)**LIKE**

Ex.:

- *He wanted me to live with him (voleva che vivessi con lui)*
- *I wished him to come with me (desideravo che venisse con me)*
- *I should have liked him to wait for me (avrei voluto che egli mi aspettasse)*

La domanda ‘*volete che..?/ vuoi che...?*’ può tradursi non solo

con ‘*to want*’ e ‘*to wish*’ seguiti da *accusativo* ed *infinito*, ma

anche con ‘*shall I*’ ‘*shall he*’ (*devo io?*), *deve egli?*)

Ex.:

- *Do you want me to speak aloud?/ Shall I speak aloud? (devo parlare più forte?)*

- *Do you wish him to repeat the lesson?/ Shall he repeat the lesson? (deve egli ripetere la lezione?)*

Le forme 'will have', 'would have' (voglio, volevo, volli, vorrei, volessi) sono sempre seguite dall'accusativo e l'infinito senza la particella 'to'

Ex.:

- *I will have him go to Naples (voglio che vada a Napoli)*
- *He would have me write a letter fo him everyday (vorrebbe che scrivessi una lettera per lui ogni giorno).*

'Volere' in senso ottativo alla prima persona del condizionale (vorrei), seguito da un congiuntivo, (ma anche da un infinito) si traduce con I WISH seguito dal congiuntivo imperfetto o più che perfetto

Ex.:

- *I wish we lived in Rome*
- *I wish I had a car*
- *I wish I were with you*
- *I wish I had been with you (vorrei essere stato con te)*
- *I wish I could help you (vorrei potervi aiutare)*

La forma più comune per tradurre il condizionale è:

- *I should like (I'd like) (mi piacerebbe)*
- *I should have liked (mi sarebbe piaciuto)*

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Examples:

- *I should like (/I'd like) to go out*
- *He would have liked to go out*

Complete the sentences using would plus of these verbs:

forget – shake – share - walk

1. *Whenever Mark was angry, he _WOULD WALK__out of the room.*
2. *I used to live next to a railway line. Whenever a train went past, the house_WOULD SHAKE____*
3. *You could never rely on Mark. I didn't matter how many times you reminded him to do something, he _WOULD____always_ FORGET _____*
4. *Vivian was very generous, she didn't have much but she _WOULD SHARE_ what she had with everyone else.*

Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. *I wish Mary would be here now. _____*
2. *I wish I would have more money. HAD _____*
3. *I wish everything wouldn't be so expensive. _____*
4. *I wish the weather would change. _____*
5. *I wish you would listen to me. _____*

Le espressioni “ci vuole”, “ci vogliono”, “ci vorrà”, ecc., si traducono con (to) take, (to) require in forma impersonale.

Ex.:

- *It takes two hours to learn the lesson. (ci vogliono due ore per ..)*
- *Did it take you a long time to learn the lesson? (ti ci volle molto tempo per...)*
- *It takes two hours from London to Brighton*

4 Situational dialogue

TEA TIME:

The English drink more tea than any other nation – .. 4.67 cups daily per head. In times of disaster or tragedy ' a nice cup of tea ' is offered as a kind of universal cure.

1.

Would you care for a cup of tea?

Only if you're having one.

Do you take milk and sugar?

A dash of milk and two lumps, please.

2.

I expected you could do with a cup of tea, couldn't you?

I'd rather have a cup of coffee, if you don't mind.

Milk and sugar?

A milky one without sugar, please.

3.

How about a nice cup of tea before you go?

Yes, I'd love one.

How do you like it?

A strong one with three spoons for me, please.

4.

Would you like a cup of tea?

Only if it's not too much trouble.

Do you like it with milk and sugar?

Not too much milk and just half a spoonful, please.

More exercises...

- *I told him that you wanted to see him but he WOULD not come. He said he didn't intend to lose any time.*
- *He has worked hard throughout the winter and now he WOULD ASK _____ for a bit of rest.*
- *My mother WOULD not have me go with you.*
- *I WOULD buy a new car if I had money, but I'm afraid I 'LL have to wait until the end of the year.*
- *He WOULD have liked to go to England this summer, but he failed in his examinations and he HAS to remain at home.*
- *COULD you please close the window?*

5 Autovalutazione

Test di autovalutazione

1. *Next Sunday I ... (like) you to come to the theatre with me.*

(should/would/liked/like)

2. *He ... (not believe) what I said though I had told him I had seen it with my own eyes.*

(would not/should/believed/believes)

3. *Will you be so kind to wait a moment? How long ... (want) me to wait?*

(do you want/ want/wanted/wants)

4. *Give me one pound, will you? I (want) to buy the last issue of the magazine I prefer.*

(will/want/would/wants)

5. *What ... (have)? I will have a beer. I don't want any coffee; I don't like coffee.*

(will you have/do you want/ do you wish)

6. *I only... I ... (have) more work to do.*

(wish I had/ want to have/want I have)

7. *He ... (like) to go to Rome this summer to improve his knowledge of Italian.*

(would have liked/ liked/wanted)

8. *Will you have some strawberries? No, thanks, I ... (like) to have some cherries.*

(should like/liked/like/likes).

9. *Next Sunday I ... (like) you to come to the opera with me. I'm sure you ... (enjoy) yourself very much.*

(will enjoy/would enjoy/enjoy/enjoys)

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10. I... (have) someone meet you at the station. So you won't have to worry about anything.

(will have/ have/would have/ will has).

AUTOVALUTAZIONE – (risposte corrette)

Answer key:

1. should 2. would not 3. do you want

4. want 5. Will you have 6. wish I had

7. would have liked

8. should like 9. will enjoy 10. will have

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