

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

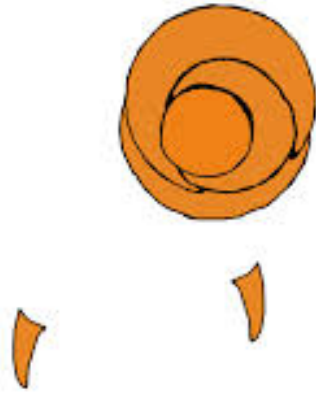
UNIT 2

a.a. 2016/2017

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Hello.
What is
your
name?



IDONEITÀ LINGUA INGLESE



Unit 2

What's your name?

Introduce yourself/others

Greetings

Possessive adjectives

Demonstrative

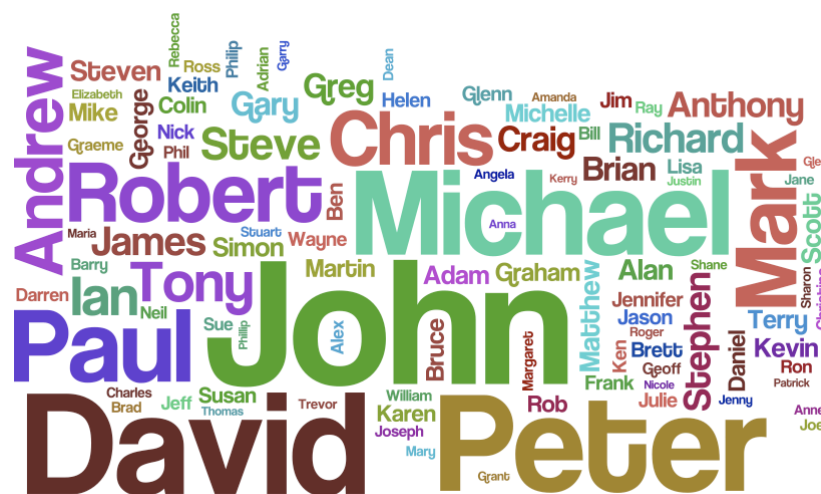
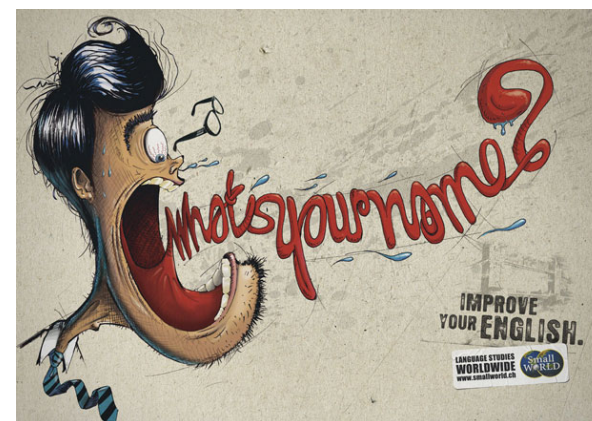
Present simple / questions / negative structure

Frequency adverbs

Week days/months/seasons

Numbers

Interrogative adverbs



Questions and answers

Where are **you** **from**?

I am **from** Rotterdam.

Where are **you** **from**?

We are **from** Kiev.

[**you** = i pronomi allocutivi tu, lei (forma di cortesia) e voi]

What flag is **this**?

It is the Turkish flag.

What nationality is **Mario**?

He is Italian.

What nationality is **Maria**?

She is Spanish.

Where are **Ali and Abdul** from?

They are from Saudi Arabia.

Questions and answers 2

“Hello. Are you Spanish?”

“No, we aren’t. We’re Mexican.”

“Is your first name English?”

“No, it isn’t. Padraig is an Irish name.”

“Are Helmut and Ludwig German?”

“No, they aren’t. They are from Austria.”

Grammar: **contracted forms**

I am from Chile = **I'm** from Chile

She is Nigerian = **She's** Nigerian

He is Japanese = **He's** Japanese

What is your name? = **What's** your name?

This girl is Indian = This **girl's** Indian

My name is Robert = My **name's** Robert

Si usano le contrazioni **nell'inglese parlato e nei testi scritti informali** ma non nei testi accademici o formali.

Grammar: negative forms of *to be*

I am not	=	<i>I'm not</i>
you are not	=	<i>you aren't</i>
he is not	=	<i>he isn't</i>
she is not	=	<i>she isn't</i>
it is not	=	<i>it isn't</i>
we are not	=	<i>we aren't</i>
you are not	=	<i>you aren't</i>
they are not	=	<i>they aren't</i>

NON SI CONTRAE:

- dopo un sostantivo plurale

The book's here

Il libro è qui

The books are here

The cake's here

La torta è buona

The cakes are nice

- se il soggetto che precede il verbo *to be* termina con **-ch**
-sh -x -z -s

This watch is cheap Questo orologio costa poco

These **watches are** cheap

- **Forma Contratta:** si usa nel parlato o nella scrittura informale

We're on holiday in Sicily

(Noi) siamo in vacanza in Sicilia

- La **forma non contratta nel parlato** si usa per dare enfasi

- **I am** tired! (Io) sono stanco!

Hi! My name ... Jezebel Vine. I ... from north London. I ... twenty years old and I ... a singer. My CD ... Number One in the Charts. My brother ... an actor. His name ... Callum Vine and he ... the star of a TV soap opera. Our parents ... poor but we ... rich.

Hi! My name **is** Jezebel Vine. I **am** from north London. I **am** twenty years old and I **am** a singer. My CD **is** Number One in the Charts. My brother **is** an actor. His name **is** Callum Vine and he **is** the star of a TV soap opera. Our parents **are** poor but we **are** rich.

Hi! ... name's Jezebel Vine. I'm ... north London. I'm twenty years old and I'm ... singer. ... CD is Number One in the Charts. ... brother's an actor. ... name's Callum Vine and he's ... star of ... TV soap opera. ... parents are poor but ... are rich.

Hi! **My** name's Jezebel Vine. I'm **from** north London. I'm twenty years old and I'm **a** singer. **My** CD is Number One in the Charts. **My** brother's an actor. **His** name's Callum Vine and he's **a** star of **the** TV soap opera. **Our** parents are poor but **we** are rich.

What is your name?



This man is Danish. His name is Nils.

What is your name?



This woman is Russian. Her name's Olga.

What is your name?



This girl's Indian. Her name is Rashmi.

What is your name?



This boy is Brazilian. His name's Joaquim.

Grammar 1

This **man** is Danish. **His** name is Nils.

This **woman** is Russian. **Her** name's Olga.

This **girl**'s Indian. **Her** name is Rashmi.

This **boy** is Brazilian. **His** name's Joaquim.

his = il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue di lui

her = il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue di lei

Introductions



“Hello. **My** name’s Mike. What’s **your** name?”

“Hi, Mike. **My** name’s Ben, Ben Taylor. What’s **your** surname?”

“It’s Clarke.”

Grammar 2: YOU informal vs formal

Personal Pronoun

you = tu,
= lei (forma di cortesia)
= voi

This is your book, John.

This is your bag, Sir.

This is your lemonade, girls!

Questions and Answers

“Excuse me. Is **your** name Smith?”

“No, it isn't. It's Cuccureddu.”

“And what's **your** first name, Mr Cuccureddu?”

“Efisio.”

“Are you from Scotland, Silvia?”

“No, I'm not. **My** surname's Mac Tavish but I'm English.”

“Good morning, Ms Clinton.”

“Good morning. But please call me Hillary.”

“Thank you, Hillary. And **my** first name's Mario.”

Grammar 5

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

MY

YOUR

HIS

HER

+ NOUN

ITS

OUR

YOUR

THEIR

Possessive adjectives

Your = tua/o, tue/tuoi

- your key, my dear! = la tua chiave, ...
- your keys, my dear! = le tue chiavi, ...
- your keys, Mr and Mrs Brown =
= le vostre chiavi, Sig. e Sig.ra B.
- Your documents, Mrs Green =
= i suoi documenti, sig.ra Verdi
- your documents, Barbara =
= i tuoi documenti, Barbara

ENGLISH IS EASY!

Ex. 1 Grammar

Completa con un **aggettivo possessivo**

1. Mr Ford and _____ family
2. You and _____ friends
3. The students and _____ books
4. Me and _____ brother
5. Pamela and _____ husband
6. The book and _____ pages
7. We and _____ bikes

Ex. 1 Grammar

Completa con un aggettivo possessivo

1. Mr Ford and **his** family
2. You and **your** friends
3. The students and **their** books
4. Me and **my** brother
5. Pamela and **her** husband
6. The book and **its** pages
7. We and **our** bikes

Greetings

MR., MRS., MISS, MS.

QUANDO INCONTRI QUALCUNO

Hello
Hi (informal)
Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening

QUANDO LASCI UNA PERSONA

Goodbye
Bye/Bye-bye (informal)
Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening
Good night

It was nice meeting you.
I forgot your name as
soon as you said it.



Come rivolgersi alle persone 1

Con interlocutore: **Mr** + surname

Con interlocutrice: **Ms** + surname



Con interlocutrice sposata o vedova: **Mrs** + surname*

Con interlocutrice nubile o giovane: **Miss** + surname*

- Molte persone considerano la distinzione tra **Mrs** e **Miss** un fenomeno linguistico discriminatorio e ormai superato. L'opzione politicamente corretta è **Ms** + cognome, che non precisa lo stato civile della donna.



Mrs, Miss o Ms e Mr:

- si scrivono sempre con l'iniziale maiuscola,
- non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo,
- sono sempre seguiti dal cognome mai dal nome.
- Solo MISS può essere usato da solo

Come rivolgersi alle persone ?

~~Good evening, Mrs.~~

No!

Good evening, Mrs Harrison.

Yes.

Excuse me, Miss.

Yes.

✓Mrs
Miss
Mr
Ms

Negli USA si usa: ***Sir/Madam***

Altri titoli:

Doctor (Dr)

si riferisce ad un medico o ad uno studioso che ha conseguito il dottorato di ricerca (Ph.D.).

Le lauree di 1° e 2° livello non danno il diritto all'uso del titolo *Dr.*

Avvocati, ingegneri, ragionieri, geometri, insegnanti: *Mr* or *Ms*.

Prof.: Senior Tenured Professor Soltanto i docenti universitari del più alto livello prendono il titolo

PRESENT SIMPLE

WHY DO WE USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE?

to express:

1. **Habitual actions:** I **get up** at 7.30 (**HABIT**)
2. **A fact which is always true:** Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
3. **A fact which is true for a long time:**
I **live** in Cagliari, Tom **works** in a bank (**STATE**)

structure

- SVO – I love pizza!
- SAnVO – I don't like pizza!
- ASVO? – Do you like veggies?

She drives to work – She **doesn't drive** to work.

He goes to the gym – He **doesn't go** to the gym.

I have a brother – I **don't have/ I haven't got** a brother

– ~~I HAVEN'T A BROTHER!!!~~ NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

We make the negative with an auxiliary verb and a verb.

– I **haven't got any scissors** (possession) YES!!!!

The Present Simple

Positive and **negative** forms:

I / You / We / They **live** near here.

I / You / We / They **don't live** near here.

He/ She / It **lives** near here.

He/ She / It **doesn't live** near here.

The Present Simple

Questions/ Interrogative Form:

*Where **do** I/ you/ we /they **live**?*

*Where **does** she/ he /it **live**?*

Short answers:

Do you **like** John? Yes, I **do**.

Does she **speak** French? No, she **doesn't**.

The Present Simple

Contractions: the verb **do** is normally **contracted** in the negative and negative interrogative sentences

E.g. I **don't** work
he **doesn't** work
don't I work?
doesn't he work?

The Present Simple: EXCEPTIONS

(Spelling)

1. Verbs ending in **ss**, **ch**, **sh** **x** and **o** add **es**, instead of **s** alone, to form the third person singular:

I kiss, He kisses I watch, he watches

I go, She goes I finish, he finishes

2. When **y** follows a consonant we change the **y** into **i** and add **es**: *I copy, he copies*

But verbs ending in **y** following a vowel obey the general rule: *I say, he says*

- Solo con il verbo **to be** l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS** tired in the evenings

a Change the sentences.

We like animals.

He *likes animals.* _____

1 I listen to the radio.

She _____.

2 He lives in a flat.

We _____.

3 They have two children.

He _____.

4 She doesn't drink coffee.

They _____.

5 I don't smoke.

My father _____.

6 The shop closes at 5.00.

The shops _____.

7 I go to the pub.

He _____.

8 I do housework.

She _____.

Solo con il verbo **to be** l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS** tired in the evenings

a Change the sentences.

We like animals.

He likes animals.

1 I listen to the radio.

She listens to the radio.

2 He lives in a flat.

We live in a flat.

3 They have two children.

He has two children.

4 She doesn't drink coffee.

They don't drink coffee.

5 I don't smoke.

My father doesn't smoke.

6 The shop closes at 5.00.

The shops close at 5.00.

7 I go to the pub.

He goes to the pub.

8 I do housework.

She does her homework.

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

Do you have a car?

1 _____ you like Chinese food?

2 _____ your father cook?

3 _____ your mother work?

4 _____ you speak French?

5 _____ you play the piano?

6 _____ people in your country like animals?

7 _____ your teacher smoke?

8 _____ you study another language?

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

Do you have a car?

1 Do you like Chinese food?

2 Does your father cook?

3 Does your mother work?

4 Do you speak French?

5 Do you play the piano?

6 Do people in your country like animals?

7 Does your teacher smoke?

8 Do you study another language?

b Order the words to make questions.

a you car have do ? *Do you have a car?*

1 drink you coffee do ?

2 your does brother work ?

3 work you where do ?

4 music she like what does ?

5 newspaper you what read do ?

6 the go you cinema do to ?

7 does father watch your on TV sport ?

8 mother glasses wear your does ?

1. Do you drink coffee?
2. Does your brother work?
3. Where do you work?
4. What music does she like?
5. What newspaper do you read?
6. Do you go to the cinema?
7. Does your father watch sport on TV?
8. Does your mother wear glasses?

Quando si parla di ABITUDINI:

SUBJ.	FREQ. ADVERB	VERB
I YOU SHE / HE / IT WE THEY	Always Often usually Sometimes Seldom never	get up have lunch take a shower do my homework go to work go out with friends go jogging have dinner go to bed

Gli avverbi di frequenza (usually / always / never / sometimes) vanno tra il soggetto e il verbo.

Solo con il verbo *to be* l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS tired** in the evenings

1. We drink coffee in the morning	We _____
2. They don't play tennis	They _____
3. I don't smoke	I _____
4. She does her homework in the afternoon	She _____
5. He listens to the radio	He _____
6. I take my dog out in the evening	I _____

Solo con il verbo *to be* l'avverbio va dopo:

✓ I **am ALWAYS** tired in the evenings

1. We drink coffee in the morning	We ALWAYS drink coffee in the morning
2. They don't play tennis	They NEVER play tennis
3. I don't smoke	I NEVER smoke
4. She does her homework in the afternoon	She ALWAYS does her homework in the afternoon
5. He listens to the radio	He SOMETIMES listens to the radio
6. I take my dog out in the evening	I REGULARLY take my dog out in the evening

Days of the week	Months	Seasons
Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	January February March April May June July August September October November December	Winter Spring Summer Autumn (Fall)

The numbers (1) (see pg. 140)

<u>The teen numbers</u>	<u>By ten</u>	<u>hundred</u>
		100 one hundred
	Twēnty	two hundred
Thirtēen	Thīrty	
Fourtēen	Fōrty	<u>one thousand</u>
Fiftēen	Fīfty	1,000
Sixtēen	Sīxy	two thousand
Seventēen	Sēventy	seven thousand
Eightēen	Ēighty	
Ninetēen	Nīnety	

The Numbers 2

57

1,383

426

119

2013

1999

The Numbers 2

57

Fifty seven

1,383

one thousand three hundred eighty three

426

four hundred twenty six

119

one hundred nineteen

2013

Two thousand thirteen

1999

nineteen ninety nine
one thousand ninety nine

PRONOMI / AVVERBI INTERROGATIVI

Wh- questions:

WHO?

Chi?

WHAT?

(Che) cosa?

WHERE?

Dove?

WHEN?

Quando?

WHICH?

Quale (dei due)?

HOW?

Come?

WHY?

Perche'?

Who are you?

-I am the new teacher

Chi sei?

What is it?

-It is an apple

Che cos'è?

Where are you now?

-I'm in London now

Dove sei ora?

When are you here?

-I'm here every Monday

Quando sei qua?

How old are you? Quanti anni hai?

-I am (Cardinal Number) (years old)

-The red one

Which is your car? Quale (delle due) è la tua auto?

-The red one

How are you? Come stai?

-I'm very sick!

Why are you here? Perché sei qui?

-**Because** I study here!

Practicing questions and answers

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| • What/name? | Name |
| • How old/? | Age |
| • Work/study? | Occupation |
| • Where/live? | Town |
| • /have a car? | Yes – No |
| • What languages/speak? | Languages |
| • What music/like? | Music |
| • What food/like? | Food |
| • What sports/play? | Play |

Practicing questions and answers

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| • What is your name? | Nome |
| • How old are you? | Age |
| • What do you do? | Occupation |
| • Where do you live? | Town |
| • Where is your car? | parking |
| • What languages do you speak? | Languages |
| • What music do you like? | Music |
| • What food do you like? | Food |
| • What sports do you play? | Play |

Nelle domande che iniziano
con pronome o avverbio interrogativo
le preposizioni vanno alla fine.

Where are you from?

Da dove vieni?
Di dove sei?

I am from London

Formula domande con **Wh-** words

1. 's the time?
2. is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. far is the beach? About one mile away
4. are your best friends?
5. 's your favorite dish?

Formula domanda con Wh- words

1. 's the time?
2. is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. far is the beach? About one mile away
4. are your best friends?
5. 's your favorite dish?

1. **What's** the time?
2. **Which** is your bag? The small one or the big one?
3. **How far** is the beach? About one mile away
4. **Who** are your best friends?
5. **What** is your favorite dish?

HOW? = Come?

How + Adjective / adverb? = Quanto?

How old are you? Quanto sei vecchio?/Quanti anni hai?

How far is it? Quanto è lontano? /dista?

How long is it? Quanto è lontano? /dura?

How big is it? Quanto è grande?

Leggi le risposte e formula le domande

1. I'm 42
2. My address is 34 Victoria Road
3. I'm very well, thanks. What about you?
4. No, I'm not a teacher, I'm a journalist
5. There's spaghetti Bolognese
6. It is a quarter to eleven

Leggi le risposte e formula le domande

1. How old are you? I'm 42
2. What is your address? My address is 34 Victoria Road
3. How are you? I'm very well, thanks. What about you?
4. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not a teacher, I'm a
journalist
5. What is there? There's spaghetti Bolognese
6. What time is it? It is a quarter to eleven

2 Riordina queste parole per formulare delle domande.

1 today / is / day / it / what / ?

What day is it today?

2 are / my / glasses / where / ?

3 old / dog / how / is / your / ?

4 who's / door / the / that / at / woman / ?

5 's your / what / name / first / ?

6 from / where / your parents / are / ?

7 your / is / best / who / friend / ?

8 's your / what / boss / like / ?

2 Riordina queste parole per formulare delle domande.

1 today / is / day / it / what / ?

What day is it today?.....

2 are / my / glasses / where / ?

.....

3 old / dog / how / is / your / ?

.....

4 who's / door / the / that / at / woman / ?

.....

5 's your / what / name / first / ?

.....

6 from / where / your parents / are / ?

.....

7 your / is / best / who / friend / ?

.....

8 's your / what / boss / like / ?

.....

1. What day is today?

2. Where are my
glasses?

3. How old is your dog?

4. Who's that woman at
the door?

5. What's your first name?

6. Where are your parents
from?

7. Who is your best friend?

8. What's your boss like?

Homework

- Write an informal email/letter where you introduce yourself and send it to: marongiuma@unica.it for correction (see example in the book, p. 25)