



IDONEITA' LINGUA INGLESE ENGLISH – EM

Master's Degree in Management
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RICEVIMENTO: SU TEAMS
VENERDÌ ORE 18:00-19:00

STUDIO 3, 1° PIANO
FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE E POLITICHE
SANT'IGNAZIO, 84 (BIBLIOTECA ECONOMIA)



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IDONEITÀ LINGUA INGLESE

CdL magistrale Economia Manageriale

MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY	
LESSONS		LESSONS		LESSONS		TUTORATO	
TEAMS		TEAMS		TEAMS		TEAMS	
26 April	18:30-20:00	27 April	18:30-20:00	26 April	18:30-20:00		
3 May	18:30-20:00	4 May	18:30-20:00	5 May	18:30-20:00	6 May	15:00-16:30
10 May	18:30-20:00	11 May	18:30-20:00	12 May	18:30-20:00	13 May	15:00-16:30
				T 19 May	15:00-16:30	20 May	15:00-16:30
				T 26 May	15:00-16:30	27 May	15:00-16:30
		T 1 June	15:00-16:30			3 June	15:00-16:30

SOCIALISING

STRATEGIES

WHICH QUESTIONS?

- STYLE: short and simple, starter questions for easy answers
- *Did you have a good trip?*
- *Is this your first time here?*

ASK FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

- Mix personal and work topics

WORK

Roles and responsibilities
Organization, where work and travel

PERSONAL?

studies
family
hobbies

**Find something you
have in common!**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1AAOhi_840

SOCIALISING

STRATEGIES



HOW TO SOCIALISE

Ms Jonson: What do you do? 😊

You: → I'm an accountant 😐

→ I'm an accountant, in fact, I've worked as an accountant for 10 years now. **How about you?** 😊

Ms Jonson: Where do you live? 😊

You: → In Milan 😐

→ I live in Milan, actually, I've lived there for 10 years now. **How about you?** 😊

HOW TO SOCIALISE

Ms Jonson: How long have you worked here? 😊

You: 6 years 😐

I've worked here for 6 years, I work in the sales department. **How about you?** 😊

Ms Jonson: Do you play any sports? 😊

You: I play tennis 😐

I play tennis every weekend with some friends. **How about you?** 😊

HOW TO SOCIALISE

Ms Jonson: Do you speak any other languages?



You: Yes, I do, I speak Spanish 😐

You: Yes, I do, I speak Spanish. **What about you?** 😊

Ms Jonson: Do you have any children? 😊

You: Yes, I do 😐

You: Yes, I have a son, he's 21. **How about you?** 😊

Ms Jonson: I have two daughters, one is 10, the other is 13. **What does your son do?** 😊

LANGUAGE FEATURES

Wh- question words

- **WHO?** ... is your boss?
- **WHAT?** ... do you do in the evening?
- **WHEN?** ... did you go to the States?
- **WHERE?** ... did you stay?
- **HOW LONG ... FOR?** ... have you travelled ...?
- **HOW OFTEN?** ... do you go abroad?
- **HOW MANY?** ... employees do you have?
- **HOW MUCH?** ... does an accountant earn?

QUESTIONS

1.1

question forms

object questions

Object questions use the word order: question word + auxiliary verb + subject + infinitive.

question word	auxiliary verb	subject	verb
Where	do	you	work?
What	did	she	say?
When	are	they	coming?

yes/no questions

Yes/No questions don't use a question word. The answer to the question is *Yes* or *No*.

auxiliary verb	subject	verb
Does	he	smoke?
Did	we	win?
Have	they	arrived?

subject questions

When the *wh*- question word is the subject of the question:

- we don't use an auxiliary verb (*do*, *did*, etc.).
- we use the same word order as in an affirmative sentence.

question word	verb	object
Who	wants	ice cream?
What	happened?	
Who	ate	the cheese?

subject

questions with prepositions

When we use a verb + preposition expression (but not multi-word verbs) such as *look for*, *depend on*, *write about*, etc., we usually keep the verb and preposition together:

What did you talk about? Who are you looking for?

In very formal English we sometimes move the preposition to the front of the sentence. Compare:

What does it depend on? On what does it depend?

1.2 review of verb tenses

present simple

+	He looks happy.
-	He doesn't look happy.
?	Does he look happy?

Use the present simple to talk about something that is always or generally true, habits, routines, with *be* and other state verbs (see below).

present continuous

+	We're staying here.
-	We aren't staying here.
?	Are we staying here?

Use the present continuous to talk about an activity happening at the time of speaking or a temporary activity happening around now. It may be happening at the moment, but maybe not.

past simple

+	They worked hard.
-	They didn't work hard.
?	Did they work hard?

Use the past simple to talk about finished actions, events or situations in the past.

past continuous

+	I was living there during the 90s.
-	I wasn't living there during the 90s.
?	Were you living there?

Use the past continuous to talk about an action or situation in progress at a particular time in the past. This action was not finished at that time.

state verbs and dynamic verbs

State verbs are not usually used in the continuous form. The most common state verbs are:

- attitude verbs: *love, hate, like, want, prefer*
- thinking verbs: *believe, know, remember, understand, mean, imagine*
- sense verbs: *see, hear, sound, appear, seem*
- belonging verbs: *own, possess, belong to, have, contain, include*

Some state verbs can be used in the continuous form when they describe actions, e.g. *see, have, think*:

I'm seeing Phil tonight. (see = meet)

We're having a party. (have = organise)

I'm thinking of going to university. (think = consider)

WHEN TO USE WHAT

2.1

present perfect and past simple

Present perfect simple: *have/has* + past participle (*lived, worked, seen* etc.)

+	I've been to Poland a few times.
-	He hasn't worked here before.
?	Have you bought a new car?

time up to now

Use the present perfect for actions which have happened in your life before now. These are often general experiences. It isn't important exactly when these things happened. Conversations which begin like this in the present perfect usually continue in the past simple as the speaker adds details:

*I've been to Colombia. Really? Where **did** you go?*

*He's played in an Indie band. What **were** they called?*

We often use the adverbs ever and never with the present perfect:

*We've never been to China. Have you **ever** been to the Opera?*

recent events

Use the present perfect to talk about events which happened a short time ago. We often use the adverbs just, yet and already:

I've just finished his book. It was brilliant.

We've already eaten.

Have you done your homework yet?

We've seen a lot of Jude recently.

present perfect or past simple?

Use the past simple to talk about a specific event which happened at a specific time:

I've been to Sweden.

(At some time in my life up to now. We don't know when.)

We went to Stockholm in 2002.

NOT ~~*We've been to Stockholm in 2002.*~~

(This is a specific occasion and date, so we use the past simple.)

2.2

narrative tenses

Kahoot.it

past simple

Use the past simple for states and actions in the past. We often specify the time when they happened:

I left university in 1996. He didn't know the way to Sal's house.

past continuous

Use the past continuous to talk about the background information for a story. Use the past simple to talk about the main events.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

past continuous

I was walking through the park ...

The sun was shining ...

The birds were singing ...

past

WHEN

MAIN EVENT

past simple

... I heard a noise

now

As I was walking through the park, the sun was shining and the birds were singing. Suddenly, I heard a loud noise.

Often the past continuous action is interrupted by another action (in the past simple):

I was having a bath when the phone rang.

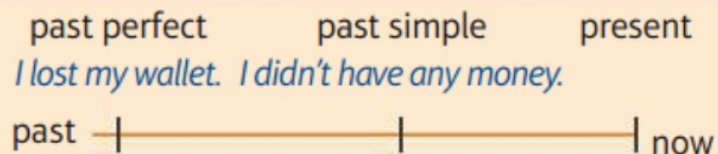
We can use conjunctions like **as** and **while** to talk about two actions which were happening at the same time:

While I was reading the paper, I watched the women buying vegetables in the market.

past perfect

+	I had finished my work.
-	They hadn't had time.
?	Had they been there before?

Use the past perfect to make it clear that one action happened before the other.



I didn't have any money because I had lost my wallet.

When *before* or *after* is used in the sentence, it's already clear which action comes before the other, so we can use the past simple instead of the past perfect:

She had lived in London for five years before she moved to New York.

She lived in London for five years before she moved to New York.

We often use the past perfect with 'thinking' verbs like *remember*, *realise*, *think*, *discover*, *find out*, etc.:

When I got to the school, I realised I'd left my books at home.