

# Università di Cagliari



Corso di Laurea in Economia e Gestione Aziendale

Corso di Laurea in Economia e Finanza

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# WHEN TO USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE

TYPES ACTIONS	EXAMPLES
HABIT	Mike goes to class every day
HABIT	It rains a lot in London
HABIT	Sheila always talks about you
HABIT	Bob spends Christmas with us every year
CONDITION/STATE OF BEING	George lives in Florida
CONDITION	Mary has green eyes
CONDITION	Martin likes chocolate
CONDITION	Ann believes in God

# SPELLING OF THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

- The verbs ending in –S, -SS, -SH, -Z, - and -O add –ES to the main verb to form the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:

To dress            she dresses

To wash            he washes

To teach            he teaches

To go                she goes

To do                she does

To kiss              he kisses

To watch            she watches

- When verbs end with –Y preceded by a VOWEL we simply add –S

To play              she plays

- When the –Y is preceded by a CONSONANT it turns into –I + -ES

To study            he studies

To fly                it flies

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

**never**

**seldom/rarely**

**sometimes**

**usually**

**generally**

**often**

**always**

**everyday**

**every Saturday**

**once a day/week/month/year**

**twice a day/week/month/year**

**three times a day/week/month/year**

mai

raramente

qualche volta

di solito

generalmente

spesso

sempre

ogni giorno

ogni sabato

una volta al giorno/alla settimana/

al mese/all'anno

due volte al giorno/alla settimana/

al mese/all'anno

tre volte al giorno/alla settimana/

al mese/all'anno

# Present simple with frequency adverbs

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 to books take my I ever forget to hardly college.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2 in school the is never late for morning Jake.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3 see Pablo after and Juan we often the game.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4 drink the coffee do you always in mornings?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5 visit in my we sometimes grandmother France.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Present simple with frequency adverbs

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 to books take my I ever forget to hardly college.

I hardly ever forget to take my books to college.

2 in school the is never late for morning Jake.

Jake is never late in the morning for school.

3 see Pablo after and Juan we often the game.

We often see Pablo and Juan after the game.

4 drink the coffee do you always in mornings?

Do you always drink coffee in the morning?

5 visit in my we sometimes grandmother France.

We sometimes visit my grandmother in France.

## WH- QUESTIONS

<b>Wh- word</b>	<b>Uso</b>	<b>Esempio</b>
<b>What</b>	cosa, quale (per le cose)	What's your favourite colour?
<b>When</b>	quando	When do you come here?
<b>Where</b>	dove	Where do you live?
<b>Which</b>	quale (scelta limitata)	Which do you prefer?
<b>Who</b>	chi (soggetto)	Who is she?
<b>Whom</b>	chi (oggetto)	Whom did you meet yesterday?
<b>Whose</b>	di chi	Whose jacket is this?
<b>Why</b>	perché	Why don't you come here?
<b>How</b>	come	How do you spell it?
<b>How far</b>	quanto lontano	How far do you live from here?
<b>How long</b>	quanto tempo, per/da quanto tempo	How long are you staying?
<b>How many</b>	quanti/e	How many do you want?
<b>How much</b>	quanto/a	How much does it cost?
<b>How often</b>	quante volte, con che frequenza	How often do you go to the cinema?
<b>How old</b>	quanti anni	How old are you?

# Wh- questions

Write the questions for these answers.

A: *Where do you live?*

B: I live in Madrid.

1 A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I have breakfast at about 10 o'clock on Saturdays.

2 A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: They work outside London.

3 A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: She goes to the gym once a week.

4 A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: On Friday night I often go out.

5 A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, they never go clubbing.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Sylvie studies (study) French at university. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what she wants to do when she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her degree. Sylvie (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) at home with her family.



Albert (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not work). He's 75 years old. He usually (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) his time at home. He (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper. Sometimes he (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk or (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some shopping. He (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook), so his daughter (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) him food to eat.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Sylvie studies (study) French at university. She (1) Doesn't know (not know) what she wants to do when she (2) finishes (finish) her degree. Sylvie (3) lives (live) at home with her family.



Albert (9) Doesn't work (not work). He's 75 years old. He usually (10) spends (spend) his time at home. He (11) watches (watch) TV and (12) reads (read) the newspaper. Sometimes he (13) goes (go) for a walk or (14) does (do) some shopping. He (15) doesn't (not cook), so his daughter (16) brings (bring) him food to eat.

# USE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

## 1) to describe actions in progress

- Tom is having a bath

## 2) to define a concrete fact

- It is raining at the moment

## 3) to talk about present situations

- What are you studying at university?

## 4) to ask about someone

- How are you doing?

## 5) to talk about current trends

- The climate is changing

## 6) To talk about a planned action in the future

- I'm leaving tomorrow

# GERUND: ING FORM

Il suffisso -ing che si unisce alla voce fondamentale del verbo (infinito senza to) per formare il gerundio apporta alcune modificazioni ortografiche a quest'ultima:

- 1) La consonante finale viene raddoppiata nei verbi monosillabici caratterizzati da una consonante finale preceduta da una vocale:**

to stop ⇒ stopping

to sit ⇒ sitting

to clean ⇒ cleaning

to read ⇒ reading

- 2) La consonante finale viene raddoppiata nei verbi bisillabici caratterizzati da una consonante finale preceduta da una vocale, solo se accentati sull'ultima sillaba:**

to prefer ⇒ preferring

to permit ⇒ permitting

to offer ⇒ offering

to repeat ⇒ repeating

# GERUND: ING FORM

3) **La e finale dei verbi (non sonora) cade prima dell'aggiunta del prefisso -ing:**

to have ⇒ having  
to come ⇒ coming

to be ⇒ being  
to see ⇒ seeing

4) **Il dittongo -ie finale dei verbi si trasforma in y prima dell'aggiunta del suffisso -ing:**

to die ⇒ dying

to lie ⇒ lying

5) **La consonante finale viene raddoppiata nei verbi terminanti in -l, se preceduta da una vocale:**

to travel ⇒ travelling  
to cancel ⇒ cancelling

to boil ⇒ boiling  
to feel ⇒ feeling

6) **La y finale non si modifica mai:**

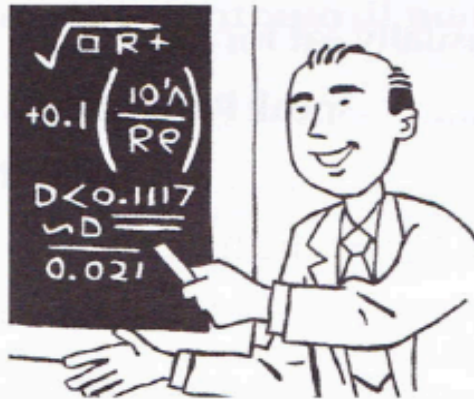
to study ⇒ studying  
to play ⇒ playing

to cry ⇒ crying  
to buy ⇒ buying

# Choose the most suitable



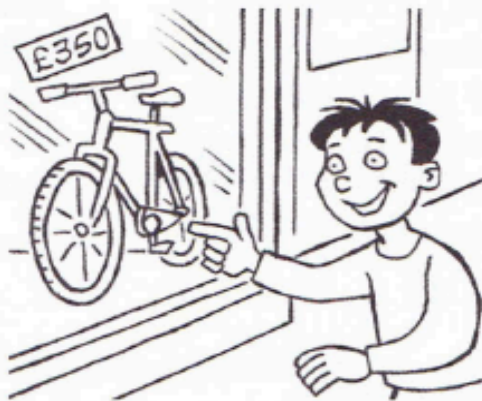
- 1 a I wash my hair.  
b I'm washing my hair. ✓



- 2 a Do you know the answer?  
b Are you knowing the answer?



- 3 a Do you wait for the school bus?  
b Are you waiting for the school bus?



- 4 a That bike costs £350.  
b That bike is costing £350.



- 5 a Do you understand?  
b Are you understanding?



- 6 a I do my homework.  
b I'm doing my homework.

# Present simple or present continuous?

- 1 Richard always, (get up) ....*gets up*..... before 7.00.
- 2 Hurry up! The bus (wait) ..... for us!
- 3 Where (we, go) .....? This is the wrong road!
- 4 My friends (not believe) ..... my story.
- 5 (like, Susan) ..... horror films?
- 6 I'm sorry, but I can't hear you. You (talk) ..... very quietly.

# Present simple or present continuous?

- 1 Richard always, (get up) ..... *gets up* ..... before 7.00.
- 2 Hurry up! The bus (wait) ..... *is waiting* ..... for us!
- 3 Where (we, go) ..... *are we going* .....? This is the wrong road!
- 4 My friends (not believe) ..... *don't believe* ..... my story.
- 5 (like, Susan) ..... *Susan, do you like* ..... horror films?
- 6 I'm sorry, but I can't hear you. You (talk) ..... *talk* ..... very quietly.

Look at the diary: what is July doing this week?



<b>SUNDAY</b> Dinner at John's	<b>MONDAY</b> Juliet 4.30pm	<b>TUESDAY</b> Lawyer 10.30am	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Football
<b>THURSDAY</b>	<b>FRIDAY</b> Flight to Paris 6.00pm	<b>SATURDAY</b> Paris	

- 1 (have) ...*I'm having dinner at John's on Sunday night.*.....
- 2 (meet) .....
- 3 (see) .....
- 4 (play) .....
- 5 (fly) .....

Look at the diary: what is July doing this week?



<b>SUNDAY</b> Dinner at John's	<b>MONDAY</b> Juliet 4.30pm	<b>TUESDAY</b> Lawyer 10.30am	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Football
<b>THURSDAY</b>	<b>FRIDAY</b> Flight to Paris 6.00pm	<b>SATURDAY</b> Paris	

- 1 (have) ..... *I'm having dinner at John's on Sunday night.* .....
- 2 (meet) ..... *I'm meeting Juliet at 4:30 pm* .....
- 3 (see) ..... *I'm seen my lawyer on Tuesday at 10:30am* .....
- 4 (play) ..... *I'm playing football on Wednesday* .....
- 5 (fly) ..... *I'm flying to Paris on Friday at 6:00pm* .....

# Prepositions of time

## **AT – Time – Age – Parts of day – Meals – Night – Weekend – Festivities**

1. See you this evening at six
2. She got married at (the age of) 25
3. He always goes out at night
4. See you at lunch (breakfast / dinner) time
5. She leaves at noon (midnight)
6. Children have long holidays at Christmas (Easter)

## **ON - Day – Date – Special day – Parts of day**

1. I always meet my boyfriend on Monday
2. I last met her on 4<sup>th</sup> July
3. Chris was born on Christmas Day (on your birthday / on your anniversary)
4. They arrived on the afternoon of the 10<sup>th</sup> (on Friday morning)

## **IN – long time period (months, years, seasons, centuries) – parts of the day**

1. I was born in August
2. I was born in 1959
3. I go to the beach in the Summer
4. Computers were invented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century
5. I go to school in the morning
6. I'll be back in a week

# Prepositions of time

**BY / BEFORE – a / prima / non più tardi di quell'ora / data / periodo**

1. You should be back home by / before 11.00 p.m.
2. This project must be finished by / before the end of August

**ON TIME - punctual**

1. The 8:20 train left on time today

**IN TIME – not later**

1. If you don't want to miss the train you must get there in time

**FROM --- TO / TILL / UNTIL      da ... a / fino a**

1. I work from 8:00 to / until / till 20.00 in the afternoon

**FROM (da un periodo di tempo)**

1. I have been studying for 23 years

**SINCE (da un dato momento)**

1. I have been studying English since 1976

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.



She gets up at 11 o'clock every day.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon she watches TV.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ about 8 p.m. she has a pizza at home.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays she stays at home chatting on the phone.



4 \_\_\_\_\_ the summer, he goes to the beach to meet people.

- 5 He always goes out with friends \_\_\_\_\_ the evenings.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ weekends, he goes to parties or out to the cinema.

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.



She gets up at 11 o'clock every day.

- 1 In the afternoon she watches TV.
- 2 At about 8 p.m. she has a pizza at home.
- 3 On Saturdays she stays at home chatting on the phone.



4 In the summer, he goes to the beach to meet people.

- 5 He always goes out with friends In the evenings.
- 6 At weekends, he goes to parties or out to the cinema.

## INSERT THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION WHEN NEEDED

1. We celebrate Christmas ..... 25th December.
2. People give presents ..... Christmas.
3. Children believe that Santa Claus comes ..... night and they wake up early ..... the morning.
4. Most families eat a turkey ..... lunchtime ..... Christmas Day.
5. In Scotland, people celebrate 'Hogmanay' ..... 31st December.
6. Wild 'Hogmanay' celebrations occur in the streets of Edinburgh and Glasgow ..... every year.
7. People sing *Auld Lang Syne* ..... 12 o'clock.
8. .... 2000, people celebrated the millennium all over the world.
9. Valentine's Day is ..... the early spring.
10. Lovers exchange cards ..... that day.
11. .... 1st April, people play tricks but only ..... the morning.
12. .... Easter, people give chocolate eggs.
13. .... August, there are two 'bank holidays'; nobody works ..... these days.

## INSERT THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION WHEN NEEDED

1. We celebrate Christmas ..... **On the** 25th December.
2. People give presents ..... **at** Christmas.
3. Children believe that Santa Claus comes ..... **at** night and they wake up early ..... **in** the morning.
4. Most families eat a turkey ..... **at** lunchtime ... **for** Christmas Day.
5. In Scotland, people celebrate 'Hogmanay' ..... **On the** 31st December.
6. Wild 'Hogmanay' celebrations occur in the streets of Edinburgh and Glasgow ..... every year.
7. People sing *Auld Lang Syne* ..... **at** 12 o'clock.
8. .... **In** 2000, people celebrated the millennium all over the world.
9. Valentine's Day is ..... **in** the early spring.
10. Lovers exchange cards ..... **on** that day.
11. .... **On** 1st April, people play tricks but only ..... **in** the morning.
12. .... **At** Easter, people give chocolate eggs.
13. .... **In** August, there are two 'bank holidays'; nobody works ..... **in** these days.

## Organize these notes so as to create real sentences – use the present simple

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0. the school holidays: late July – September ( <i>last</i> ) | 4. The supermarket: 8 pm ( <i>close</i> )            |
| 1. Derek's birthday: 8th January ( <i>be</i> )                | 5. Samira's wedding: July ( <i>be</i> )              |
| 2. Christmas: 24th – 26th December ( <i>last</i> )            | 6. The mail: every morning ( <i>come</i> )           |
| 3. Breakfast: 7.30 am ( <i>be</i> )                           | 7. The film on BBC2: 9.00 – 10.55 pm ( <i>last</i> ) |
0. last *The school holidays last from late July to September.*

## Put the appropriate preposition when needed

*I met her...*

0. *on* Sunday.    1. .... 3.00 pm.    2. .... 20th April.    3. .... April.    4. .... 1999.  
5. .... yesterday evening.    6. .... last spring.    7. .... night.    8. .... the first half of  
1999.    9. .... her birthday.    10. .... Easter.

## Organize these notes so as to create real sentences – use the present simple

1. Derek's birthday is **on** (the) 8<sup>th</sup> (of) January.
2. Christmas lasts **from** (the) 24<sup>th</sup> **to** (the) 26<sup>th</sup> (of) December.
3. Breakfast is **at** 7:30 am.
4. The supermarket closes **at** 8:00.
5. Samira's wedding is **in** July.
6. The mail comes every evening.
7. The film **on** BBC2 lasts **from** 9:00 **to** 10:55 pm.

## Put the appropriate preposition when needed

I met her ...

- |                      |  |                      |                   |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>at</b> 3:00 pm | 2. <b>on</b> (the) 20 <sup>th</sup> (of) April | 3. <b>in</b> April   | 4. <b>in</b> 1999 |
| 5. yesterday evening | 6. last spring                                 | 7. <b>at</b> night   | 8. <b>in</b> the  |
| first half of 1999   | 9. <b>on</b> her birthday                      | 10. <b>at</b> Easter |                   |

# PAST SIMPLE

- **REGULAR VERBS**

verb + ed

I work-ed

She work-ed

I phone-d

I stop-p-ed

I prefer-r-ed

I transmit-t-ed

I travel-l-ed

To try → tried

To study → studied

To carry → carried

- **REGULAR VERBS**

Verbs ending with:

-ch, -sh, -th, -p, -k, -s, /f/

→ /t/

Verbs ending with: -d, -t,

→ /id/

Verbs ending with all other

sounds: → /d/

# PAST SIMPLE: Regular Verbs

/-t/	/-d/	/-id/
Touched	Lived	Wanted
Asked	Phoned	Waited
Stopped	Cycled	Started
Helped	Used	Hated
Worked	Loved	Needed
Watched	Answered	Skated
Laughed	Listened	
Washed	Moved	
Danced		

# PAST SIMPLE: Irregular Verbs

- **Verbs that don't change**

To cut – cut / to hit – hit

To fit – fit / to cost – cost

- **Verbs that change the vowel**

To get – got / to sit – sat

To drink – drank / to come – came

- **Verbs that change completely**

To catch – caught / to go – went

To bring – brought / to teach – taught

# ***SIMPLE PAST:***

## ***AFFERMATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES***

<b>STATEMENTS</b>	<b>NEGATIVE SENTENCE</b>
I had a dog	I did not /didn't have a dog
You drank a coke	You did not / didn't drink a coke
She was there	She was not / wasn't there
You were at the cinema	You were not / weren't at the cinema

# ***SIMPLE PAST:***

## ***AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS***

STATEMENT	QUESTION
He left his girlfriend	Did he leave his girlfriend?
He was tired	Was he tired?

**With the *Wh-* pronouns the auxiliary verb goes in second position**

STATEMENTS	QUESTIONS	<i>Wh-</i> QUESTIONS
They lived in London.	Did they live in London?	Where did they live?
The shop was closed.	Was the shop closed?	Why was the shop closed?
They were at home at 8.	Were they at home at 8?	What time were they at home?

## WRITE WHAT LAURA DID YESTERDAY

- 6** Laura works in the music industry. Look at a list of the things she wanted to do yesterday. Write sentences to say what she did and didn't do.

meet Bob for lunch ✓

finish report on the concert locations ✗

meet with marketing representatives ✓

take suit to the cleaners ✗

ring Shane to organise party ✓

talk to producers about the CD cover ✗

check concert dates ✓

organise accommodation for the  
journalists ✓

pay the video company ✓

talk to the sound engineers ✓

# WRITING SKILLS – KEY ISSUES

- **ADJECTIVES** (position, gender and number: “**others people**”; “**many newspapers important**”)
- **WORD ORDER** (SVO: “**Is necessary a cure**”; “**is important to be friends**”)
- **FALSE FRIENDS** (actually, eventually, in fact, ...)
- **INVENTIONS** (“**Comparated**”, “**bag of study**”; “**producted**”, “**descripted**”, “**comparation**”)
- **USE OF TENSES** (“**is not ended**”, “**are arrived**”)
- **ORTHOGRAPHY** (months: **january, february**... years: **in the 1984**, nationality: **german, italian**; other: **indipendence**)

# WRITING SKILLS – KEY ISSUES

- **Lexical Choice**
- **Confusing word classe** (e.g. **dead vs. died, life vs. live**)
- **Acronyms** (e.g. **EU/ UE, ONU/UN**)
- **Spelling** (e.g. **Bruxelles Brussels, Whashington**)
- **Translation of toponyms** (**L'Aia / The Hague**)
- **Collocations** (**This depends from/on me??; The reason of/for??  
To do/make business; to do/make a deal??; Make/do money;  
make/do promise??; Take/make a decision?? To do/make  
mistakes?**)
- **AGREMENTS** (e.g. **he cry, much persons, America and his  
partners**)
- **COHERENCE** (**active/passive; past/present; plural/singular**)
- **ORTHOGRAPHY** (e.g. **wich, whit, whome**)
- **IRREGULAR / REGULAR VERBS** (e.g. **drived, gived, lead-lead**)

# ARTICLES

## ALWAYS WITH SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUNS

*a boy, the chair, the scholarship, the man, a student, the environment*

## NEVER WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

*time, money, food, choice, globalization*

Ex: MONEY IS INDISPENSABLE; TIME IS MONEY; I NEED FOOD TO SURVIVE

*But:*

- The money you gave me yesterday is not enough.
- I like the food they serve in that restaurant.
- They think with pleasure about the time they spent with us in California

## NEVER WITH PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- This article is about brands
- Students don't like studying

But....

- The students in our class are very nice
- The brands sold in that shop are outdated

## COMMON MISTAKES

- **AGREEMENTS:** This article speak; brands and its power; This brands; New consumers is; The article continue; Positives and negatives aspects of brands; Brands wasn't built; They was different;
- **SPELLING:** RAPPRESENT; SIMBOL; BY-BUY- STORY-HISTORY; OBTEIN
- **WORD CLASSES:** This article talks about brands and their powerful. Brands are important for the company successful. It compares the brands' past with the actually.
- Principle v principal
- **VERB TENSES:** The role of brands is changed; companies are changed, production systems are transformed ...
- Verbs as subject: At the beginning building a brand was easier
- **WORD ORDER: SVO** – A big importance have also logo and slogo
- **INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE:** This article speaks about marketing brands (???) in the global economy and the tactics for convince consumers
- **PERSONAL PRONOUNS; RELATIVE PRONOUNS** (THEY/THEM, WHO/WHICH/ THAT)