



CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 1



a.a. 2014/2015
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The flag of Sardinia



- This is the Sardinian flag.
- It is white, black and red.
- Sardinia is in Italy.



The flag of Italy



- This is the Italian flag.
- It is green, white and red.
- Italy is in Europe.



The flag of the Republic of Ireland



This is the Irish flag.
It is green, white and orange.
Ireland is in Europe.



The flag of Bolivia



This is the Bolivian flag.
It is red, yellow and green.
Bolivia is in South America.



The flag of Tanzania



This is the Tanzanian flag.
It is green, yellow, black and blue.
Tanzania is in Africa.



The Vietnamese flag



This is the Vietnamese flag.
It is red and yellow.
Vietnam is in Asia.



Grammar 1.1

This is the **Irish** flag. Yes!

~~This is the **irish** flag.~~ No!

~~This is the **flag Irish**.~~ No!

It is green, white and orange. Yes!

~~Is green, white and orange.~~ No!

Nella lingua inglese le lingue e gli aggettivi di nazionalità iniziano con la maiuscola.

L'aggettivo precede il sostantivo.

I pronomi personali soggetto non vengono omessi.



Colours

red

yellow

green

blue

grey

orange

brown

pink

purple

black white

Countries and nationalities



COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Italy	Italian
France	French
Germany	German
Britain	British
The United States	American
China	Chinese
Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish
Holland	Dutch



1. Complete

1. I am from Russia	I am _____
2. I am from _____	I am Albanian
3. I am from Morocco	I am _____
4. I am from _____	I am Polish
5. I am from Ireland	I am _____
6. I am from _____	I am Colombian
7. I am from China	I am _____
8. I am from _____	I am Portuguese
9. I am from Scotland	I am _____
10. I am from _____	I am Dutch



1. I am from Russia	I am Russian
2. I am from Albania	I am Albanian
3. I am from Morocco	I am Moroccan
4. I am from Poland	I am Polish
5. I am from Ireland	I am Irish
6. I am from Colombia	I am Colombian
7. I am from China	I am Chinese
8. I am from Portugal	I am Portuguese
9. I am from Scotland	I am Scottish
10. I am from The Netherlands	I am Dutch



NATIONALITIES VERSUS COUNTRIES

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

I AM FROM ENGLAND

WHAT IS YOUR NATIONALITY?

I AM ENGLISH

Country/City of origin vs Nationality



Luigi is Italian. He is _____ Bologna.

Sheila is from Canberra, Australia. She is _____.

I am _____ Oporto. I am Portuguese.

Tom and Dick are from Chicago. They are _____.

Karl and I are Austrian. We _____ Vienna.

This beer is _____ . It is Guinness.

Country/City of origin vs Nationality



Luigi is Italian. He is **from** Bologna.

Sheila is from Canberra. She is **Australian**.

I am **from** Oporto. I am Portuguese.

Tom and Dick are from Chicago. They are **American**.

Karl and I are Austrian. We **are from** Vienna.

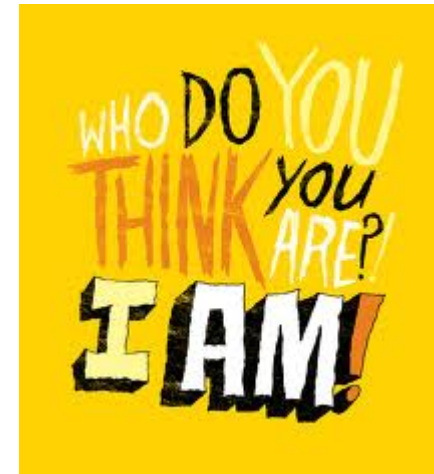
This beer is **from Ireland**. It is Guinness.



TO BE (essere)

1. I AM
2. YOU ARE
3. HE/SHE/IT IS

1. WE ARE
2. YOU ARE
3. THEY ARE





SUBJECT PRONOUNS

1 singular	I
2 singular	YOU
3 singular (masculine)	HE
3 singular (feminine)	SHE
3 singular (neutral)	IT
1 plural	WE
2 plural	YOU
3 plural	THEY

Grammar 2:



YOU informale vs formale

**Pronome
personale**

you =

**Pronomi
allocutivi**

tu, lei (forma di cortesia) e
voi

**Aggettivo
possessivo**

***Your* + noun**

la tua chiave = *your key*

le vostre chiave = *your keys*

i suoi documenti, sig.ra Verdi = *your documents*, Mrs Greene

i tuoi documenti, Barbara = *your documents*, Barbara

il vostro contratto = *your contract*

il tuo contratto = *your contract*

il suo contratto, sig. Bianchi = *your contract*, Mr White.

ENGLISH IS EASY!

The structure of the English Language



TO BE

- **SVO** – affirmative
 - I am happy – I'm happy
- **SVnO** – negative –
 - I am not happy – I'm not happy
- **VSO** – interrogative
 - Are you happy?
- **VnSO** – interrogative negative
 - Aren't you happy?



TO BE = ESSERE (infinito)

Dizionario: Be (to)

TO BE = ESSERE (infinito)

Dizionario: be (to)

Present Simple Tense

Affirmative Form

Subject + **am**
is
are

Interrogative Form

am
is + Subject **?**
are

Negative Form

Am
Subject + **is** + not
are



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.

Grammar 4: negative forms of *to be*



I am not = I'm not

you are not = you aren't

he is not = he isn't

she is not = she isn't

it is not = it isn't

we are not = we aren't

you are not = you aren't

they are not = they aren't

Uses of to be



To be

1. dire la provenienza

I am from Canterbury

(Sono di Canterbury)

2. presentare/presentarsi

This is Jane / I' m Jane

(Questa è Jane / Sono Jane)

3. dire l' età

I am fourteen years old

(Ho quattordici anni)



To be

4. descrivere persone e cose

She is blond, her clothes are nice
(È bionda, i suoi vestiti sono carini)

5. Dire che lavoro si fa

He is a doctor
(È un dottore)

6. dire l' ora (al singolare)

It is five o'clock
(Sono le cinque)



To be

7. dire come ci si sente

I am tired

(Sono stanco/a)

8. parlare del tempo

It's very cold, today!

(Fa molto caldo oggi!)

Grammar 3: **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.



- **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!



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



- 1 Jezebel parla di sé. Mentre leggi e ascolti, sottolinea le forme del presente di *be*.

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.

- 2 Ora riscrivi le informazioni lette usando le forme contratte, dove possibile.



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



4 Completa questi titoli di canzoni e questi modi di dire.

1. Roses red, violets blue, sugar sweet, and you too!
2. Diamonds a girl's best friend. 3. The best things in life free.
4. You the sunshine of my life. 5. No man an island. 6. Love
..... everything. 7. I nothing without you!



5

1. Roses **are** red, violets **are** blue, sugar **is** sweet, and you **are** too!
2. Diamonds **are** girl's best friends.
3. The best things in life **are** free.
4. You **are** the sunshine of my life.
5. No man **is** an island.
6. Love **is** everything.
7. I **am** nothing without you!

Grammar 2

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

MY

YOUR

HIS

HER

+ NOUN

ITS

OUR

YOUR

THEIR

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.

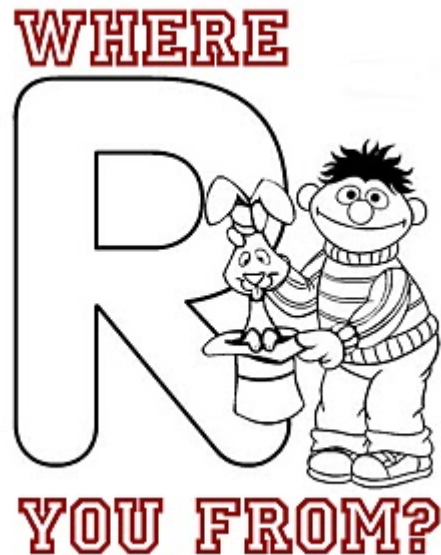
his = il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue di lui

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



Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=crAv5ttax2I>



<http://youtu.be/crAv5ttax2I>





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.”

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.



your eCards
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Come rivolgersi alle persone 1



Con un interlocutore maschile: Mr + surname

Con un'interlocutrice: Ms + surname

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

Con un'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.

Mrs, Miss e Mr (Mister) si scrivono sempre con l'iniziale maiuscola. "Mister" si scrive sempre abbreviato "Mr".

Mrs deriva dall'antica forma Mistress. Sia Mrs che Miss e Mr non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo e sono sempre seguiti dal cognome mai dal nome.

Nell'uso moderno oltre a Mrs e Miss esiste una forma, Ms, che non precisa lo stato civile della donna.

Like Miss and Mrs., the term Ms. derived from the female English title for all women, Mistress. It fell into disuse but was revived in the 20th century. Either *Mss.* or *Mses.* may be used as the plural

Come rivolgersi alle persone 2



Non si usano *Mr*, *Ms* o *Mrs* senza cognome come vocativi:

~~Good evening, Mrs.~~ No!

Good evening, Mrs Harrison. Yes.

Con *Miss* invece, l'uso del cognome non è obbligatorio:

Excuse me, Miss. Yes.



Nella lingua inglese si usano meno titoli accademici e professionali rispetto all'italiano. *Doctor (Dr)* di solito si riferisce ad un medico o ad uno studioso che ha conseguito il dottorato di ricerca. Le lauree di 1° e 2° livello non danno il diritto all'uso del titolo *Dr*. Gli avvocati, gli ingegneri, i ragionieri, i geometri e la maggior parte dei docenti si devono accontentare di *Mr* or *Ms*. Soltanto i docenti universitari del più alto livello prendono il titolo *professor (prof.)*.



Introduction to Phonetics

- Phoneme: the smallest unit of speech
- Consonant sound: a block of the air flow
- Vowel sound: open/close, short/long

- IPA table: phonetic symbols

[tʃeɪndʒ]



Dia-
phoneme[1] Phones Examples
IPA: English Consonants

p	p ^h , p	pen, spin, tip
b	b	but, web
t	t ^h , t, r, ʔ[2]	two, sting, bet
d	d, r[3]	do, odd
tʃ	tʃ ^h , tʃ	chair, nature, teach
dʒ	dʒ	gin, joy, edge
k	k ^h , k	cat, kill, skin, queen, unique, thick
g	g	go, get, beg
f	f	fool, enough, leaf, off, photo
v	v	voice, have, of
θ	θ, t̪[4]	thing, teeth
ð	ð, d̪[5]	this, breathe, father
s	s	see, city, pass
z	z	zoo, rose



Dia-
phoneme[1] Phones Examples
IPA: English Consonants

ʃ	ʃ	she, sure, session, emotion, leash
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure, beige, equation, seizure
x	x	loch (Scottish), [6] ugh [7]
h	h, h̥, [8] ç [9]	ham
m	m, m̥ [10]	man, ham
n	n	no, tin
ŋ	ŋ	ringer, sing, [11] finger, drink
l	l, l̥, [12] ɫ [13] w, o, ʊ [14]	left, bell
r	r̥, r, [15] ɹ, ʊ [16]	run, very
w	w	we, queen
j	j	yes, nyala
hw	ʍ, w [17]	what



HOMEWORK

- New English File Elementary: pp. 4-13
- Student registration form: write a student registration form and send it to marongiuma@unica.it for correction.



Review

Book review pp. 14-15

Unit 1 online @

[https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/
elementary3/?cc=it&selLanguage=it](https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/elementary3/?cc=it&selLanguage=it)