

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 2

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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 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.”

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 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.

Grammar 4: 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>

- 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 5

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

MY

YOUR

HIS

HER + NOUN

ITS

OUR

YOUR

THEIR

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPsz6QVZeVE>

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 pg. 25 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 pg. 25 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
1. 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



This is my son.
Questo è mio figlio.

These biscuits are for you.
Questi biscotti sono per voi.



That is my car.
Quella è la mia macchina.



Who are those people?
Chi sono quelle persone?

Grammar 6: **Gli AGGETTIVI DIMOSTRATIVI**

	(near speaker)	(far from speaker)
Sing.	THIS	THAT
Plur.	THESE	THOSE

In inglese non ci sono differenze di genere

This girl	this boy	these women	these men
questa ragazza	questo ragazzo	queste donne	questi uomini

This si usa nelle presentazioni al posto del pronome personale.

This is my brother Tom.

Lui è mio fratello Tom.

This e *that* si usano nelle conversazioni telefoniche in questo modo.

Hello, this is Vicki. Is that Barbara?

Pronto, sono Vicki. Sei Barbara?



This is my brother
Tom.

Completa con *this, that, these* o *those*.

1



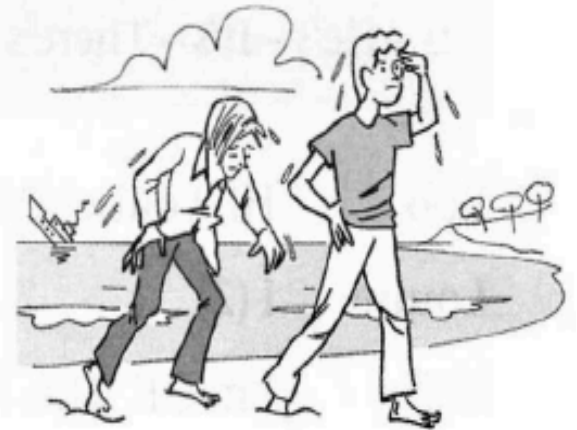
This is my mid-term report.

2



..... girl over there
is Samantha.

3



What country
is

4



Hi, is Bridget.
Is Mark?

5



I love shoes.

6



Tom, is Linda.

SIMPLE PRESENT

WHY DO WE USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE?

The Present Simple is used 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

Therefore, 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?

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 _____.

a Change the sentences.

We like animals.

He likes animals.

1 I listen to the radio.

She listens to the radio.

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We live in a flat.

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He has two children.

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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?

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*

Quando si parla di ABITUDINI:

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

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)

The teen numbers

Thirtēen
Fourtēen
Fiftēen
Sixtēen
Seventēen
Eightēen
Ninetēen

By ten

Twēnty
Thīrty
Fōrty
Fīfty
Sīxty
Sēventy
Ēighty
Nīnety

hundred

100 one hundred
two hundred
one thousand
1,000
two thousand
seven thousand

The Numbers 2

57

1,383

426

119

2013

1999

The Numbers 2

57

fiftyseven

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

Homework

- pp. 16-25 student's book (New English File Elementary)
- Write an informal email/letter and send it to marongiuma@unica.it for correction (see example in the book, p. 25)