

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 3

a.a. 2013/2014



# Outline

- Review of Lesson 1-2: , this, these, that, those; Simple Present; numbers; Adverbs of Frequency
- *a/an* + jobs,
- *the*,
- possessive 's,
- Wh- words (*what/which/when/where/how/who/why?*)
- Telling the time
- Prepositions of time
- Plural nouns,

# Numbers 1 - 30

1 one

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five

6 six

7 seven

8 eight

9 nine

10 ten

11 eleven

12 twelve

13 thirteen

14 fourteen

15 fifteen

16 sixteen

17 seventeen

18 eighteen

19 nineteen

20 twenty

21 twenty-one

22 twenty-two

23 twenty-three

24 twenty-four

25 twenty-five

26 twenty-six

27 twenty-seven

28 twenty-eight

29 twenty-nine

30 thirty

# NUMBERS 31 - 100

31 thirty-one

40 forty

42 forty-two

53 fifty-three

64 sixty-four

75 seventy-five

86 eighty-six

97 ninety-seven

100 one hundred

Pronunciation: **13 thirTEEN** (second syllable) BUT **30 THIRty** (first syllable)

# This, that, these, those: determiners

- We use *this/these* for things near us: *this* is my pen, *these* are my trousers
- We use *that/those* for things far away: *that* is an American car, *those* clothes are Italian
- \* *This* and *that* are singular, *these* and *those* are plural

# PRESENT SIMPLE p. 124

Per formare il *Present Simple* si usa la forma base del verbo. Si aggiunge una -s alla terza persona singolare. Per esempio, questo è il *Present Simple* del verbo *to work*:

SINGOLARE	PLURALE
<i>I work   you work   he / she / it works</i>	<i>we work   you work   they work</i>

# PRESENT SIMPLE p. 124

La forma negativa del *Present Simple* si forma usando *do not* o *does not*:

SINGOLARE	PLURALE
<i>I don't (do not) work</i>	<i>we don't (do not) work</i>
<i>you don't (do not) work</i>	<i>you don't (do not) work</i>
<i>he / she / it doesn't (does not) work</i>	<i>they don't (do not) work</i>

# PRESENT SIMPLE p. 124

Le domande al *Present Simple* si formulano usando *do* o *does*:

SINGOLARE	PLURALE
<i>Do I work? Do you work?</i> <i>Does he / she / it work?</i>	<i>Do we work? Do you work?</i> <i>Do they work?</i>

Nota l'ordine delle parole nella forma interrogativa:

1. DO / DOES	2. SOGGETTO	3. VERBO PRINCIPALE
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>like England?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>Mr Smith</i>	<i>live in London?</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>your friends</i>	<i>speak Italian?</i>

# 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

# Adverbs of frequency

- **Never/hardly ever** – the verb goes in the affirmative form:

e.g., She **never** watches TV, He **hardly ever** goes swimming

- Adverbs of frequency: **always, usually, never, hardly ever, sometimes, often, normally, usually**

e.g., I **usually** play volleyball on Mondays and Thursdays

# Adverbs of frequency



- HOW OFTEN ... ?

E.g., **How often** do you go to the gym?

- **SAfVO**: Subject + Adverb of frequency + Verb + Object

E.g., Jane **always** plays tennis on Saturdays

- I **normally** go twice a week.

- W/ *to be* adverb goes after: **to be + adv.**

E.g., they are **sometimes** boring



# Indefinite article: *a/an*

- We use *a/an* with a **singular** noun:

*a bus, a car, a dog, a fast car*

- We use *an* with a noun starting with a **vowel** (a, e, i, o, u):

- *an African elephant, an elephant, an Indian elephant, an old car, an umbrella*

**BUT** sometimes the initial *u* is pronounced /ʌ/ (*an uncle, an ugly man*), sometimes it is pronounced /ju:/ (*a union, a university*).

# THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

In inglese l'articolo indeterminativo è uguale per nomi maschili e femminili:

A boy



A girl



a man



a woman



an elephant



a + consonant

an + vowel

a hamburger



an herb tea



a + h aspirata (= cons.)

an + h muta (= vocale)

<u>  </u> book	<u>  </u> hamburger	<u>  </u> hen	<u>  </u> corn
<u>  </u> dog	<u>  </u> donkey	<u>  </u> house	<u>  </u> European country
<u>  </u> yogurt	<u>  </u> student	<u>  </u> indian	<u>  </u> ice-cream
<u>  </u> egg	<u>  </u> mouse	<u>  </u> elephant	<u>  </u> watch
<u>an</u> apple	<u>  </u> horse	<u>  </u> cat	<u>  </u> washing machine
<u>  </u> one-way street	<u>  </u> wolf	<u>  </u> hedgehog	<u>  </u> hat
<u>  </u> orange	<u>  </u> university	<u>  </u> alarm clock	
<u>  </u> whale	<u>  </u> lion	<u>  </u> door	<u>  </u> heir

A book	A hamburger	A hen	A corn
<u>A</u> dog	<u>A</u> donkey	<u>A</u> house	<u>AN</u> European country
A yogurt	A student	AN indian	AN ice-cream
AN egg	A mouse	AN elephant	A watch
<u>an</u> apple	<u>A</u> horse	<u>A</u> cat	<u>A</u> washing machine
<u>A</u> one-way street	<u>A</u> wolf	<u>A</u> hedgehog	<u>A</u> hat
AN orange	A university	AN alarm clock	
A whale	A lion	A door	A heir

**1** Formate le combinazioni possibili con le parole delle due liste come nell'esempio.  
Usate anche l'articolo *a(n)*.

e.g. a student / high school

a high-school student

- |   |            |           |       |
|---|------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | a bar      | a tomato  | ..... |
| 2 | a sandwich | b tennis  | ..... |
| 3 | a juice    | c snack   | ..... |
| 4 | a pie      | d gold    | ..... |
| 5 | a racket   | e apple   | ..... |
| 6 | a watch    | f orange  | ..... |
| 7 | a driver   | g English | ..... |
| 8 | a lesson   | h bus     | ..... |

**1** Formate le combinazioni possibili con le parole delle due liste come nell'esempio.  
Usate anche l'articolo *a(n)*.

e.g. a student / high school

a high-school student

1 a bar

a tomato

1. a snack bar.....

2 a sandwich

b tennis

2. a tomato sandwich.....

3 a juice

c snack

3. an orange juice.....

4 a pie

d gold

4. an apple pie.....

5 a racket

e apple

5. a tennis racket.....

6 a watch

f orange

6. a gold watch.....

7 a driver

g English

7. a bus driver.....

8 a lesson

h bus

8. an English lesson.....

# THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

In inglese esiste un solo articolo determinativo: *THE*

*The boy* (m) (sing)      *the girl* (f) (sing)

*The Boys* (m) (plur)      *the girls* (f) (plur)

Si usa *the* con:

- gruppi o categorie di parole:

***the sick, the rich, the poor,***

- gli strumenti musicali:

***the guitar, the violin,***

# Definite article: *the*

- We use **the** with **singular** and **plural** nouns
- Unlike a/an, we use **the** to refer to something **specific**

Examples:

- **The student** is writing his exam
- **Students** study every day
- **The students** of this faculty come to classes every day

**3** Inserite *the* o *a/an* nelle seguenti frasi. Mettete una X se non è richiesto nessun articolo.

- 1 Who is ..... your best friend?
- 2 Ben loves ..... jazz music.
- 3 Meg is ..... shop-assistant.
- 4 Meg and Brian are ..... shop-assistants.
- 5 ..... penguins live at ..... South Pole.
- 6 ..... beer is ..... alcoholic drink.
- 7 Mrs Green is ..... my new boss.
- 8 There's ..... swimming pool in ..... school.
- 9 ..... swimming pool is closed today.
- 10 What's ..... your job? Are you ..... teacher?
- 11 ..... moon is ..... satellite.
- 12 ..... bananas and ..... pineapples are ..... tropical fruits.
- 13 ..... pineapple is in ..... fridge.
- 14 ..... vegetables are good for your health.
- 15 Put ..... vegetables in that basket.
- 16 Have you got ..... computer at home?
- 17 We have ..... computers at school.
- 18 Is ..... tea ..... stimulant, like ..... coffee?

**3** Inserite *the* o *a/an* nelle seguenti frasi. Mettete una X se non è richiesto nessun articolo.

- 1 Who is .....<sup>x</sup> your best friend?
- 2 Ben loves ...<sup>x</sup>... jazz music.
- 3 Meg is .....<sup>a</sup> shop-assistant.
- 4 Meg and Brian are .....<sup>x</sup> shop-assistants.
- 5 .....<sup>x</sup> penguins live at .....<sup>the</sup> South Pole.
- 6 .....<sup>x</sup> beer is .....<sup>an</sup> alcoholic drink.
- 7 Mrs Green is .....<sup>x</sup> my new boss.
- 8 There's .....<sup>a</sup> swimming pool in .....<sup>the</sup> school.
- 9 .....<sup>the</sup> swimming pool is closed today.
- 10 What's .....<sup>x</sup> your job? Are you .....<sup>a</sup> teacher?
- 11 .....<sup>the</sup> moon is .....<sup>a</sup> satellite.
- 12 .....<sup>x</sup> bananas and .....<sup>x</sup> pineapples are .....<sup>x</sup> tropical fruits.
- 13 .....<sup>the</sup> pineapple is in .....<sup>the</sup> fridge.
- 14 .....<sup>x</sup> vegetables are good for your health.
- 15 Put .....<sup>the</sup> vegetables in that basket.
- 16 Have you got .....<sup>a</sup> computer at home?
- 17 We have .....<sup>x</sup> computers at school.
- 18 Is .....<sup>a</sup> tea .....<sup>x</sup> stimulant, like .....<sup>x</sup> coffee?

# ADJECTIVES

- They always **precede** the noun they refer to: a beautiful dress, a pretty girl, a happy child
- They are **neutral** and, therefore, they never take the plural: my gorgeous nieces, my nice neighbors, my new pencils, my wonderful friends
- They don't agree on number and gender

# Some common adjectives

A big elephant and a small elephant.

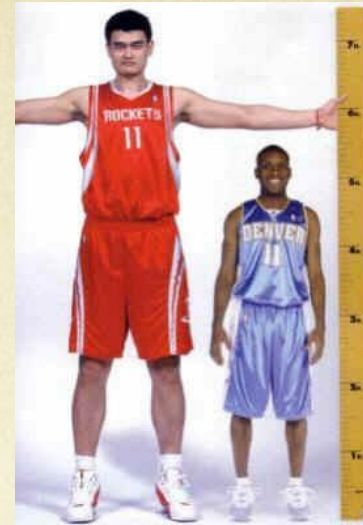


A happy baby and a sad baby



# More adjectives

A tall basketball player and a short basketball player



An old woman and a young girl

An old car and a new car



# 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? Chi sei?

-I am the new teacher

**What** is it? Che cos'è?

-It is an apple

**Where** are you now? Dove sei ora?

-I'm in London now

**When** are you here? Quando sei qua?

-I'm here every Monday

**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!**

# Practising questions and answers

- |                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| ○ What/name?            | Name       |
| ○ How old/?             | Age        |
| ○ What work/study?      | Occupation |
| ○ Where/live?           | Town       |
| ○ Where/car?            | Parking    |
| ○ What languages/speak? | Languages  |
| ○ What music/like?      | Music      |
| ○ What food/like?       | Food       |
| ○ What sports/play?     | Play       |

# Practising 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 domande con Wh- words

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 's your favorite dish?

## 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

**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. 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

# Jobs & professions

- ✘ I'm a doctor – I work as a doctor
- ✘ She's a nurse – She works as a nurse
- ✘ They are engineers – They work as engineers

**Listening** p. 21 Ex. A(2.11)

# What & where?

Job/Profession	Workplace/Place of employment
1) a lecturer	a) a hospital
2) a clerk	b) a law firm / a lawyer's office
3) a surgeon	c) a factory
4) a builder	d) a library
5) a factory worker	e) a university
6) a waiter (M) / a waitress (F)	f) a kitchen
7) an accountant	g) an office
8) a lawyer	h) a law court / a courthouse
9) a judge	i) an office
10) an actor (M) / an actress (F)	l) a restaurant or a café
11) a librarian	m) a building/construction site
12) a chef / a cook	n) a theatre

# WHAT & WHERE?

Job/Profession	Workplace/Place of employment
1) a lecturer	e) a university
2) a clerk	g) an office
3) a surgeon	a) a hospital
4) a builder	m) a building/construction site
5) a factory worker	c) a factory
6) a waiter (M) / a waitress (F)	l) a restaurant or a café
7) an accountant	i) an office
8) a lawyer	b) a law firm / a lawyer's office
9) a judge	h) a law court / a courthouse
10) an actor (M) / an actress (F)	n) a theatre
11) a librarian	d) a library
12) a chef / a cook	f) a kitchen

## RIORDINA LE PAROLE PER FORMARE DELLE DOMANDE

1. today / is / day / it / what / ?     *What day is it?*
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?

# Exercises & homework

- Exercises pp. 36-37
- Connectors (and, or, but, because) and sequencers (then, before/after)
- Homework: Write an article for a magazine: “My favourite day”. Follow the instructions on pg. 37. Send it to: [marongiuma@gmail.com](mailto:marongiuma@gmail.com)