

# FONDAZIONE OPERA MONTE GRAPPA

## RECUPERO DEBITI FORMATIVI

**Materia: 1 CAL lingua inglese**

**Classi: 2 I fp e 2 M fp**

**Prof. : Greta Baggio**

Il debito formativo prevede il ripasso degli argomenti grammaticali di seguito riportati e lo svolgimento degli esercizi relativi.

I suddetti argomenti saranno oggetto di una verifica all'inizio del prossimo anno formativo. In caso di esito negativo sarà assegnata all'alunno, nel corso dell'anno 2020-2021, un'insufficienza.

### Unità 1

#### PAST SIMPLE DEL VERBO ESSERE- TO BE

Forma affermativa	Forma contratta	Significato
I was		Io ero/sono stato/fui
You were		Tu eri/ sei stato/fosti
He was		Lui era/ è stato/fu
She was		Lei era/ è stata/fu
It was		Esso era/è stato/fu
We were		Noi eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo
You were		Voi eravate/ siete stati/foste
They were		Essi erano/ sono stati/furono

Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I was not	I wasn't	Io <b>non</b> ero/sono stato/fui
You were not	You weren't	Tu <b>non</b> eri/sei stato/fosti
He was not	He wasn't	Lui <b>non</b> era/ non è stato/fu
She was not	She wasn't	Lei <b>non</b> era/ non è stata/fu
It was not	It wasn't	Esso <b>non</b> era/ non è stato/fu



	<p>mese/anno); two days/three weeks/ a few years ago (due giorni/tre settimane fa/qualche giorno fa); in November (a novembre), in 1987 (nel 1987), on Monday/ Tuesday (di lunedì, di martedì)...</p>
--	---

**1. Inserisci la forma affermativa corretta del simple past del verbo essere**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. He _____ a good doctor.                | 5. They _____ bad boys.                        |
| 2. Karl and James _____ friends.          | 6. She _____ a student in a vocational school. |
| 3. She _____ at school yesterday morning. | 7. The car _____ red and white.                |
| 4. We _____ in the mechanics laboratory.  | 8. I _____ a beginner.                         |

**2. Completa le seguenti frasi con was o were**

⇒ *He was in New York last month*

1. Susan's friends \_\_\_\_\_ at the pub on Sunday evening. 2. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden five minutes ago. 3. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen ten minutes ago. 4. Michael and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ born in New York. 5. Bill and I \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym on Saturday afternoon. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ at work on Friday morning.

**3. Trasforma le seguenti frasi dalla forma affermativa a quella negativa**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. They were at home last night.        | _____ |
| 2. We were classmates.                  | _____ |
| 3. He was a good teacher.               | _____ |
| 4. Mrs Robinson was an English teacher. | _____ |
| 5. The screwdrivers were in the lorry.  | _____ |
| 6. She was a pretty dancer.             | _____ |
| 7. The new car was in the garage.       | _____ |
| 8. We were very good drivers.           | _____ |

**4. Scrivi le domande usando le indicazioni date e completa le short answers.**

⇒ *You/ born in Italy.*

*Were you born in Italy? Yes, I was.*

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. WERE Your parents/ at work yesterday?      | _____ |
| 2. WAS The English test/ difficult.           | _____ |
| 3. WAS It/ an internal combustion engine.     | _____ |
| 4. WERE We/ late for the lesson?              | _____ |
| 5. WAS Your best friend/ happy/ this morning? | _____ |
| 6. WAS The football match/ good?              | _____ |
| 7. WERE The books/ interesting?               | _____ |

**5. Rispondi alle domande usando le Short Answers (risposte brevi)**

⇒ *Were they at the cinema last night? - Yes, they were*

1. Was Susan at school this morning? (No)
2. Was Mr Davidson in Boston last week? (Yes)
3. Were you in Trafalgar Square this morning at 9? (Yes)
4. Were you born in February? (No)
5. Were Tom and Bob at the match on Sunday morning? (Yes)
6. Were you the only participants? (Yes)
7. Was she at the pub? (No)
8. Was Mrs Jones a dentist? (No)

**6. Costruisci mini-dialoghi come nell'esempio. Usa il passato di to be, i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari.**

⇒ A: They/post office/ 9:00?

A: Were they at the post office at 9:00?

B: No/ they/ bank

B: No, they weren't. They were at the bank.

1. A: Susan/ home/ Saturday night?

B: No/ she/ theatre.

2. A: Paul and Simon/pub/last night

B: No/they/disco

3. A: You/traffic lights?

B: No/ we/bus stop

4. A: It/cold?

B: No/it/warm and sunny

**7. Crea domande con i suggerimenti dati utilizzando il simple past del verbo to be e rispondi a piacimento**

1. What - the weather - like -yesterday?

2. What – the name – of – your mechanics teacher?

3. Where – you – born?

4. There – any – customers – yesterday

5. The weather – sunny – yesterday?

6. Where - the concert?

**8. Complete the sentences with was / were**

1. How many people \_\_\_\_\_ at your house last weekend?

2. The book wasn't difficult, it \_\_\_\_\_ easy.

3. Those \_\_\_\_\_ my best jeans.

4. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ prehistoric animals.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ your friends at school yesterday?

6. Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ not at school yesterday.

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ nasty to me!

8. \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents designers?

9. John and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents in the restaurant? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ .

11. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse. She wasn't a doctor.

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ thin when I was 6 years old.

13. When I \_\_\_\_\_ younger, I played with teddy bears.

14. We \_\_\_\_\_ away on vacation last month.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you at the cinema last night?
16. Ten years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ a baby.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the exam difficult?
18. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (not) exciting. It was boring.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ there many people at the party?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the girls in the park? No, they \_\_\_\_\_ .
21. Her name wasn't Kate. It \_\_\_\_\_ Isabel.
22. Paco wasn't happy. He \_\_\_\_\_ sad.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the boys at the football game? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ .
24. The books \_\_\_\_\_ (not) on the shelf. They were in the bookcase.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom at a concert? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 9. Scegli l'alternativa corretta

1. Were/was you happy? Yes, we were/was.
2. Were/was she your mother? Yes, she were/was.
3. Were/was they at home? No, they was not/weren't.
4. Were/was this my pen? No, it wasn't/weren't.
5. Was/were I in this class? Yes, you was/weren't.
6. Was/were the pens in the bag? No, they wasn't/weren't.
7. Was/Were the teacher near the door? No, he was/weren't

### 10. Leggi la conversazione, segna con V le cose vere e con X quelle false

A: Hey, Kate!

B: Hi, Max. Where were you last weekend?

A: I was at a birthday party.

B: Was it good?

A: It was quite good, yeah...

B: Were there many people?

A: No, there weren't! I think there were about 20 people!

B: Was there music?

A: Yes, there was. There were two live bands, but there wasn't a Dj.

B: Where was the party?

A: It was at that new hotel in town. There was a swimming pool!

B: Really? Great!

A: Yes, and there was a barbecue. But I wasn't very happy...

B: Why?

A: Because I don't eat meat and there wasn't any vegetarian food!

1. many people ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

2. a Dj ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

3. a barbecue ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

4. live bands ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

5. a swimming pool ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

6. vegetarian food ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

### 11. Completa il testo usando il Past Simple del verbo to be (was/were)

"I \_\_\_\_ WAS \_\_\_\_ at one of the first Glastonbury festivals in 1979. It \_\_\_\_ WAS \_\_\_\_ in a farm for three days. My girlfriend and I \_\_\_\_ WERE \_\_\_\_ students in Newcastle at the time, so it \_\_\_\_ WAS \_\_\_\_ a very long journey, about six hours! But the tickets \_\_\_\_ WERE \_\_\_\_ cheap: only £3! Now they're more than £100! I think about 10,000 people \_\_\_\_ WERE \_\_\_\_ at that festival. The weather \_\_\_\_ WAS \_\_\_\_ very bad: cold and rainy! But the music and the atmosphere \_\_\_\_ WERE \_\_\_\_ fantastic!"

### 12. Rispondi alle domande dopo averle formulate correttamente inserendo il verbo to be al past simple (was/ were)

Ex.: Where/Elisabeth/last night?

Where was Elisabeth last night? She was at home.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1- Where/you/born?                   | WHERE WERE YOU BORN? I WAS BORN IN ITALY                        |
| 2- Where/you/yesterday at 6.30 p.m.? | WHERE WERE YOU ....? I WASN'T AT HOME/IN MY HOUSE               |
| 3- Where/your first holiday?         | WHERE WAS YOUR FIRST HOLIDAY?                                   |
| 4- Where/Sarah/on Saturday?          | WHERE WAS SARAH ON SATURDAY? WAS SHE AT WORK?                   |
| 5- When/the last English test?       | WHEN WAS THE LAST ENGLISH TEST? IT WAS THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY |

### 13. Abbina ad ogni domanda la sua risposta breve

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1- Was I in London last May?                 | a- yes, she was    |
| 2- Were you and Tracey at the bar on Monday? | b- no, he wasn't   |
| 3- Was your mother in the shop yesterday?    | c- yes, they were  |
| 4- Were you at the festival in 2012?         | d- no, we weren't  |
| 5- Were we in your group last year?          | e- no, you weren't |
| 6- Were John and Louise at our school?       | f- yes, I was      |
| 7- Was John's father at the football match?  | g- yes, you were   |

## Unità 2

### SIMPLE PAST - REGULAR VERBS

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I walked	-	Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai
You walked	-	Tu camminavi, hai camminato, camminasti
He walked	-	Lui camminava, ha camminato, camminò
She walked	-	Lei camminava, ha camminato, camminò
It walked	-	Esso camminava, ha camminato, camminò
We walked	-	Noi camminavamo, abbiamo camminato, camminammo
You walked	-	Voi camminavate, avete camminato, camminaste
They walked	-	Essi camminavano, hanno camminato, camminarono

Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
----------------	--------------------------	-------------

I did not walk You did not walk He did not walk She did not walk It did not walk We did not walk You did not walk They did not walk	I didn't walk You didn't walk He didn't walk She didn't walk It didn't walk We didn't walk You didn't walk They didn't walk	Io non camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai Tu non camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti Lui non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Lei non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Esso non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Noi non camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo Voi non camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste Essi non camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Did I walk? Did you walk? Did he walk? Did she walk? Did it walk? Did we walk? Did you walk? Did they walk?	Yes, I did/No, I didn't Yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, he did/No, he didn't Yes, she did/No, she didn't Yes, It did/No, it didn't Yes, we did/No, we didn't yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, they did/No, they didn't	Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai? Tu camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti? Lui camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Lei camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Esso camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Noi camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo? Voi camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste? Essi camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono?

La forma **affermativa** del past simple dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo -ed alla forma base del verbo ed è uguale per tutte le persone.

*Yesterday morning I missed the bus. Ieri mattina ho perso l'autobus*

La forma **interrogativa** del past simple si ottiene così:

*did + soggetto + forma base del verbo?*

*Did he stay for a long time? E' rimasto a lungo?*

La forma **negativa** del past simple si ottiene così:

*soggetto+ did not o didn't + forma base del verbo.*

*He didn't eat dinner with me. Non ha cenato con me.*

### STRUTTURA FORMA AFFERMATIVA

Forma base	Termina in	past simple	esempi
<i>phone</i>	-e	aggiunge solo -ed	<i>phoned</i>
<i>play</i>	-y preceduta da vocale	aggiunge -ed	<i>played</i>
<i>study</i>	-y preceduta da consonante	cambia -y in i + -ed	<i>studied</i>
<i>stop</i>	monosillabici terminanti in consonante preceduta da vocale accentata	raddoppiano la consonante	<i>stopped</i>
<i>travel-prefer</i>	bisillabi terminanti in -l o -r	raddoppiano la consonante l o r	<i>travelled preferred</i>

### USO

Il past simple si usa per indicare azioni ed eventi completamente passati e conclusi, ciò è evidente dal contesto o dalla presenza di espressioni di tempo determinato come:



yesterday (ieri) last night/week/month/year (ieri notte/la scorsa settimana/il mese/l'anno scorso)  
two days/weeks/months/...ago (due giorni/due settimane/mesi fa)  
in 1987 (nel 1987) when I was a child/at school..(quando ero un bambino/ a scuola).

Ex.: when I was a child I lived in a house by the sea

**1. Inserisci negli spazi la forma corretta al Past Simple.**

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth two minutes ago. (brush)
2. Greg \_\_\_\_\_ so well yesterday. (play)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ their mother yesterday. (help)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday. (call)
5. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her dog two days ago. (walk)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ our car last month. (wash)
7. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ smoking three years ago. (stop)
8. The little baby \_\_\_\_\_ a lot an hour ago. (cry)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ English last year. (study)
10. John and Jessie \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher. (like)
11. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Europe. (plan)
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ your exams. (pass)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ flowers. (water)
14. None of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ me. (support)
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ to me silently. (talk)

**2. Trasforma le frasi con verbi regolari alla forma interrogativa e negativa. Fai attenzione alle variazioni ortografiche**

1. They stopped in Milan for lunch \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She tried the pullover on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He studied geography yesterday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Martin and Paul liked the film \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They travelled to New York \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Bob washed his car last week \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Leggi la prima frase e poi completa le altre con le parole del riquadro**

ago	year	February	was	Sunday	1997
-----	------	----------	-----	--------	------

1. Today is Monday. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_. Two days \_\_\_\_\_ was Saturday.
2. This month is April. Last month \_\_\_\_\_ March. Two months ago was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This year is 1999. Last \_\_\_\_\_ was 1998. Two years ago was \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Unisci le seguenti espressioni alla loro traduzione inglese**

La scorsa settimana	Last night
---------------------	------------

Ieri	Last Sunday
Domenica scorsa	Today
Due settimane fa	Last year
L'anno scorso	This year
Ieri sera	Yesterday
Oggi	Last week
Quest'anno	Two weeks ago

**5. Rimetti in ordine le seguenti espressioni di tempo: la numero 1 è la più recente, mentre la numero 8 è la più lontana nel tempo.**

<i>last night</i> _____	<i>yesterday afternoon</i> _____
<i>yesterday morning</i> _____	<i>four days ago</i> _____
<i>two weeks ago</i> _____	<i>this morning</i> _____
<i>three years ago</i> _____	<i>two months ago</i> _____

**6. Complete with the past simple of the regular verbs in brackets and of the verb to be. Then answer.**

#### THOMAS EDISON

Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in 1847 in Ohio in the United States. He \_\_\_\_\_ (start) school at the age of eight but he \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) it because on his first day the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him stupid. After that, he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home a lot of time and \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with his mother. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really interested in science books so he read a lot of them at home. He \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to come back to school but he never \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it very much. He \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to leave school forever at the age of twelve and he \_\_\_\_\_ (start) a new job with a newsagent. He \_\_\_\_\_ (start) inventing things at the age of nineteen. He \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the photograph and a sort of very early CD player! Two years later, he \_\_\_\_\_ (create) the world's first electric light bulb and, thanks to him, New York \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the first city to have electric lights.

- 1-When was T. Edison born? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Why did he hate school? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- When did he start inventing things? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What did he create? \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Scrivi il past simple dei verbi regolari**

1. change \_\_\_\_\_
2. rain \_\_\_\_\_
3. carry \_\_\_\_\_
4. finish \_\_\_\_\_
5. open \_\_\_\_\_
6. start \_\_\_\_\_
7. stay \_\_\_\_\_
8. pray \_\_\_\_\_
9. ask \_\_\_\_\_
10. change \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Write the correct form of the verb (affirmative or negative). Choose from the box.**

work	be(4)	like	arrive	play	watch	stay	go	study	listen	have
------	-------	------	--------	------	-------	------	----	-------	--------	------

- I \_\_\_\_\_ that new restaurant at all. The food \_\_\_\_\_ terrible!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ at home during the summer holidays. We \_\_\_\_\_ any money!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ to music instead!
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ to work this morning because the weather \_\_\_\_\_ terrible!
- When she \_\_\_\_\_ young she \_\_\_\_\_ the violin really well.
- On Saturday night I \_\_\_\_\_ television until two o'clock in the morning!
- She \_\_\_\_\_ at the station just in time to catch the train.
- When the children \_\_\_\_\_ little she \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

### 9. Traduci in inglese

- Ieri sera ho giocato a tennis \_\_\_\_\_
- Hai guardato un film ieri sera? \_\_\_\_\_
- Jane non ha ascoltato la radio ieri \_\_\_\_\_
- Quando sei arrivato a scuola? \_\_\_\_\_
- Che cosa ha comprato Mary la scorsa settimana (purchase)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Che cosa ha dipinto John domenica scorsa? \_\_\_\_\_
- Hai pulito la tua casa ieri mattina? \_\_\_\_\_
- I bambini hanno attraversato la strada un'ora fa \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Reading

#### STEVE JOBS

Steve Jobs was born in San Francisco in 1955. When he was at school he attended evening classes and worked for a computer company in the summer. In 1972 he finished school and moved to Oregon, but in 1974 he returned to California and worked for a video games company.

In 1976 Jobs started a computer company with a friend. They called it Apple. They introduced the first Macintosh computer in 1984. In 2001 Apple created the iPod, now the world's most popular MP3 player, and in 2003 they opened the Internet's biggest online music store.

- When was he born?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What company did he work for in summer when he was at school?

\_\_\_\_\_

- When did he start a computer company?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What did they create in 2001?

\_\_\_\_\_

- When did they open Internet's biggest online store?

\_\_\_\_\_

## SIMPLE PAST - IRREGULAR VERBS

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I went	-	Io andavo/sono andato/ andai
You went	-	Tu andavi/sei andato/ andasti
He went	-	Lui andava/ è andato/ andò
She went	-	Lei andava/ è andata/ andò
It went	-	Esso andava/ è andato/ andò
We went	-	Noi andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo
You went	-	Voi andavate/ siete andati/ andaste
They went	-	Essi andavano/ sono andati/ andarono

Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I did not go	I didn't go	Io <b>non</b> andavo/sono andato/ andai
You did not go	You didn't go	Tu <b>non</b> andavi/sei andato/ andasti
He did not go	He didn't go	Lui <b>non</b> andava/ è andato/ andò
She did not go	She didn't go	Lei <b>non</b> andava/ lei è andata/ andò
It did not go	It didn't go	Esso <b>non</b> andava/ è andato/ andò
We did not go	We didn't go	Noi <b>non</b> andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo
You did not go	You didn't go	Voi <b>non</b> andavate/ siete andati/ andaste
They did not go	They didn't go	Essi <b>non</b> andavano/ sono andati/ andarono

Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Did I go?	Yes, I did/No, I didn't	Io andavo/sono andato/andai?
Did you go?	Yes, you did/No, you didn't	Tu andavi/sei andato/andasti?
Did he go?	Yes, he did/No, he didn't	Lui andava/è andato/andò?
Did she go?	Yes, she did/No, she didn't	Lei andava/è andata/andò?
Did it go?	Yes, It did/No, it didn't	Esso andava/è andato/andò?
Did we go?	Yes, we did/No, we didn't	Noi andavamo/siamo andati/ andammo?
Did you go?	Yes, you did/No, you didn't	Voi andavate/siete andati/andaste?
Did they go?	Yes, they did/No, they Didn't	Essi andavano/sono andati/ andarono?

### Forma affermativa

Ai verbi irregolari non va aggiunta la desinenza -ed, ma ciascuno ha una forma propria del past simple, che corrisponde alla seconda forma del paradigma.

Presentano una sola forma per tutte le persone. Fa eccezione il verbo to be che ha due forme: was (per la 1a e per la 3a singolare) e were (per tutte le altre).

Ex: I **drank** a lot of beer at the pub last night

Ho bevuto molta birra al pub ieri sera

Le due forme **interrogativa** e **negativa** dei verbi irregolari si formano allo stesso modo dei verbi regolari.

L'elenco dei principali verbi irregolari è riportato al termine del volume.

### Esercizi

#### 1. Completa la tabella.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
1. swim	.....	7. sing	.....
2. ....	heard	8. ....	slept
3. ....	gave	9. speak	.....
4. find	.....	10. spend	.....
5. ....	lent	11. ....	bought
6. run	.....	12 take	.....

#### 2. Completa le frasi con il past simple dei verbi irregolari tra parentesi

- Manchester United (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the match last week.
- John (lend) \_\_\_\_\_ me his car yesterday .
- Peter and his family (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ their holidays in Greece last summer.
- The Johnsons (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ their house in September.
- She (get up) \_\_\_\_\_ late this morning.
- Lucy (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her German friend yesterday afternoon.
- Tom (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs on Monday.
- He (break) \_\_\_\_\_ his left leg last month.

#### 3. Completa adeguatamente le frasi con il past simple dei verbi forniti in ordine sparso.

run   lose   meet   buy   go   feel   see   read   forget   sit

- This morning the children \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus
- He \_\_\_\_\_ two packets of cigarettes yesterday
- She \_\_\_\_\_ home because she was late
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her wallet yesterday
- Paul and Colin \_\_\_\_\_ their friends at the pub last night
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book last week
- Mr Rossi \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the front door before he went out

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ on a comfortable sofa.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful film at the cinema
10. Allan \_\_\_\_\_ sick last night

**4. Write the questions. Look at the example.**

- *What time did you get up?*
  - *I got up at 10.30.*
1. \_\_\_\_\_ ? They were born in Pisa
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ ? The train arrived ten minutes ago.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ ? We stayed in London for two weeks.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ ? We saw David Guetta at the airport.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ ? She bought a pair of shoes in the sales.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ ? He travelled to Spain by bike.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ ? They were 100 people at the pizzeria!

**5. Scrivi queste frasi alla forma negativa.**

*Ex.: We saw Jack and his sister*

*We didn't see Jack and his sister*

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. She taught the students Maths           | _____ |
| 2. Suzy went to New York last year         | _____ |
| 3. We attended the same school             | _____ |
| 4. Mike and John spent all their money     | _____ |
| 5. We had a good time at the party         | _____ |
| 6. Jason played computer games all morning | _____ |
| 7. Lisa watched a film last night          | _____ |
| 8. I was at the football stadium yesterday | _____ |

**6. Scrivi il past simple dei seguenti verbi.**

1. become	_____	11. make	_____
2. buy	_____	12. do	_____
3. cost	_____	13. meet	_____
4. wear	_____	14. put	_____
5. forget	_____	15. see	_____
6. come	_____	16. teach	_____
7. go	_____	17. have	_____
8. leave	_____	18. think	_____
		20. be	_____

**7. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Past in the statements.**

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) her jewels in her safe.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to stay at home on my birthday.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a postcard to my aunt for Christmas.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) terrible after eating too much sugar.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) for a long time.
6. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some drinks and chips to the party.

7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (write) two books last year.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (run) after the cat to catch it.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) everything I said.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy cheese.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
12. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in their car after the earthquake.
13. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) early.
14. My son \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to San Francisco yesterday.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower two hours ago.
16. You \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my mother's favorite vase yesterday.
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car last week.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) my mother some flowers for her birthday.
19. When I was 23, I \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a teacher.
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me the answer of the second question.

**8. Change the following sentences into the negative form (-) or into questions (?).**

1. My mother kept her jewels in her safe. (-)
2. I chose to stay at home on my birthday. (?)
3. I sent a postcard to my aunt for Christmas. (-)
4. He felt terrible after eating all those candies. (?)
5. They swam across the lake. (-)
6. Sarah brought some drinks to the party. (?)
7. My sister wrote two books last year. (-)
8. They ran four miles. (?)
9. He understood everything said. (-)
10. We forgot to buy cheese. (?)
11. You drank too much coffee yesterday. (-)
12. My friends slept in their car after the earthquake. (?)
13. The train left early. (-)
14. My son flew to San Francisco yesterday. (?)
15. I took a shower two hours ago. (-)

**9. Make the past simple (positive, negative or question):**

1. (how / they / go/to work?)
2. (Sam/ not /talk much)
3. (when / you/ arrive home?)
4. (my brother / know / a lot / about/computers)
5. (we / go/to church/ on Sunday)
6. (she / not / study enough/ for the exam)
7. (your sister/ catch / the plane?)
8. (they / not / like/the meals)
9. (Cathy/ do / the laundry /last week?)
10. (you / not / set / the alarm clock)
11. (when / Mr. Green / get up / Yesterday?)
12. (where / you / find /my glasses?)
13. (Alice / not / enjoy / the party)
14. (when / Joseph / hear a strange noise?)

15. (Mr. Daniels/ take / me / to the airport)

**10. Circle the correct past and participle forms of the verbs (irregular verbs - multiple choice)**

1. (Write) A) Wrote / written B) Wroted / writted C) Writed / wrote
2. (Find) A) Founded / found B) Finded / found C) Found / found
3. (Make) A) Maded / maded B) Maked / maked C) Made / made
4. (Drive) A) Drove / drove B) Drove / driven C) Driven / drove
5. (Break) A) Broke / broke B) Broke / broken C) Broken / brokened
6. (Leave) A) Left / lefted B) Left / left C) Leaved / leaved
7. (Feel) A) Fell / fallen B) Felt / follen C) Felt / felt
8. (Cut) A) Cut / cut B) Cut / cuted C) Cuted / cuted
9. (Fly) A) Flew / flew B) Flew / flown C) Flied / flied
10. (Eat) A) Ate / ated B) Ate / eaten C) Eated / eated
11. (Catch) A) Caought / caought B) Caught / caught C) Could / could
12. (Buy) A) Bought / bought B) Buyed / buyed C) Buy / buy
13. (Fall) A) Fell / fallen B) Felt / felt C) Felt / fallen
14. (Let) A) Let / leted B) Let / let C) Leted / leted
15. (Hide) A) Hid / hid B) Hid / hidden C) Hided / hided

**11. Select the correct SIMPLE PAST TENSE answer.**

1. When -- -- - you go to the USA? Last year.  
A) did B) was C) went D) have
2. When -- -- - the program begin?  
A) didn't B) day C) time D) did
3. Did she stay with her friends? -- -- -.  
A) No, she didn't B) No, she didn't stay C) No, she didn't stayed D) No, she stayed not
4. He -- -- - born in 1963 in America. A) had B) is C) was D) did
5. She read the newspaper -- -- -.  
A) now B) everyday C) yesterday D) tomorrow
6. How long ago -- -- - married?  
A) were you get B) you were C) did you get D) have you
7. He always cried when he -- -- - a baby.  
A) gets B) was C) were D) is
8. -- -- - you work before you came here?  
A) Did B) Do C) Have D) Can
9. Who -- -- - you see at the party?  
A) were B) are C) did D) have
10. It -- -- - all day long yesterday



A) was rained B) raining C) rained D) has rained

11. Who -- -- - America?

A) discovered B) has discovered C) discovers D) discover

12. Elizabeth just -- -- - water because her doctor recommended not to drink soda.

A) drink B) drunk C) drinks D) drank

13. The teacher was taking attendance when you -- -- -.

A) were coming B) came in C) have come in D) come in

14. Last year I -- -- - in a bank.

A) have worked B) had worked C) work D) worked

15. They went to Australia -- -- - a month -- -- - summer.

A) during, the B) for, during C) for, last D) last, during

16. I feel fine this morning but I -- -- - very tired last night.

A) was B) is C) am D) were

17. It was hot in the room, so I -- -- - the window.

A) open B) am opening C) opened D) opens

18. -- -- - you -- -- - TV last night?

A) Do / watch B) Does / watch C) Did / watch D) was / watching

19. Carol -- -- - her arm last week.

A) was breaking B) broke C) breaks D) is breaking

20. We -- -- - to learn English last month.

A) begin B) begins C) is beginning D) began

21. They bought a new t-shirt -- -- -.

A) now B) every day C) last week D) tomorrow

22. I had a party last week, but Paul and Jenny -- -- -.

A) won't come B) couldn't come C) can't come D) may not come

23. He -- -- - his leg in an accident last winter.

A) braked B) broke C) has broken D) broked

24. -- -- - the musicians -- -- - a concert yesterday?

A) Do, give B) Did, gave C) Did, give D) Have, given

25. They -- -- - to Paris by train, they returned by bus.

A) have returned B) will return C) didn't return D) don't arrive

26. When -- -- - you born? A) did B) was C) were D) can

27. What did Gaby -- -- - yesterday?

A) eat B) ate C) eaten D) eating

28. Why did you -- -- - that shirt? I don't like it.

A) bought B) to buy C) buy D) buying

29. Everybody in the classroom -- -- - sleepy.

A) was B) were C) are D) weren't

30. Where -- -- - you last Saturday?

A) was B) were C) is D) are

Abbina adeguatamente domande e risposte.

A	B	
1. What time did you get up?	a. Four or five, if I remember well.	1. ....
2. What did you do after breakfast?	b. At about midnight.	2. ....
3. Did you have lunch at home?	c. No, not really. I woke up many times.	3. ....
4. How many phone calls did you receive?	d. Yes, I did. I had a good time there.	4. ....
5. Did you see your friends in the afternoon?	e. No, I didn't. I had lunch in a small cafeteria.	5. ....
6. How many times did you phone Mary?	f. Three times, I think.	6. ....
7. Did you go to the pub in the evening?	g. My friends Allan and Bob.	7. ....
8. Who did you meet there?	h. No, I didn't, but I met them in the evening.	8. ....
9. What time did you go to bed?	i. I went out.	9. ....
10. Did you sleep well?	j. At eight o'clock.	10. ....

Scrivi domande e risposte al *past simple* usando i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungendo le parole necessarie per costruire frasi di senso compiuto.

◇ A: *Where / he / go / last summer?* → A: *Where did he go last summer?*  
 B: *south coast.* → B: *He went to the south coast.*

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. A: What / your parents / see / on TV / last night? | A: ..... |
| B: film.  | B: ..... |
| 2. A: What / she / buy?                               | A: ..... |
| B: two pullovers.                                     | B: ..... |
| 3. A: How many tickets / she / find?                  | A: ..... |
| B: only three.  | B: ..... |
| 4. A: When / Susan / become / actress?                | A: ..... |
| B: four years ago.                                    | B: ..... |
| 5. A: What time / he / get up / yesterday?            | A: ..... |
| B: at seven o'clock.                                  | B: ..... |
| 6. A: What time / you / go / bed?                     | A: ..... |
| B: at eleven o'clock.                                 | B: ..... |
| 7. A: When / they / get married?                      | A: ..... |
| B: three years ago.                                   | B: ..... |
| 8. A: What / you / do / yesterday afternoon?          | A: ..... |
| B: go shopping.                                       | B: ..... |

## Unità 4

### COMPARATIVES

Il comparativo si usa generalmente per confrontare due entità.

La forma comparativa di MAGGIORANZA (...più di...) degli aggettivi e degli avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.

aggettivi/avverbi (1 sillaba)	+ er	<i>slow</i> → <i>slower</i> <i>old</i> → <i>older</i>	<i>fast</i> → <i>faster</i> <i>hard</i> → <i>harder</i>
----------------------------------	------	--	--

		<i>cheap → cheaper</i>
aggettivi/avverbi (2 sillabe) che terminano in -e	+ <b>r</b>	<i>nice → nicer      late → later</i>
aggettivi/avverbi che terminano con consonante preceduta da una sola vocale	si raddoppia la consonante + <b>er</b>	<i>big → bigger fat → fatter hot → hotter</i>
aggettivi/avverbi (2 sillabe) che terminano in -y	si cambia -y in -i + <b>er</b>	<i>happy → happier easy → easier early → earlier</i>
aggettivi/ <b>avverbi</b> (2 sillabe) terminanti in -le, -er, -ow	+ <b>er</b>	<i>simple → simpler clever → cleverer narrow → narrower</i>
aggettivi/ <b>avverbi</b> (2/3/4 sillabe)	<b>more</b> + aggettivo o avverbio	<i>boring → more boring interesting → more interesting tired → more tired expensive → more expensive</i>
irregolari		<i>good → better well → better <u>bad</u> → <u>worse</u> <u>badly</u> → <u>worse</u> far → farther / further many/much → more little → less</i>

Per fare paragoni tra persone, cose o situazioni si usa la forma comparativa degli aggettivi ed avverbi + **than**, che serve per introdurre il secondo termine di paragone; **than** corrisponde all'italiano **di** oppure **che**.

France is **bigger** than Switzerland.

Communication is **easier** now than in the past.

Your English is **better** now than it was last year.

I think history is **more interesting** than geography.

Mrs Barnes drives **more carefully** than her husband.

Maria speaks **more slowly** than her sister.

La Francia è **più grande** della Svizzera.

Comunicare è **più facile** oggi che in passato.

Il tuo inglese è **migliore** ora che l'anno scorso.

Penso che la storia sia **più interessante** della geografia.

La signora Barnes guida **più cautamente** di suo marito.

Maria parla **più lentamente** di sua sorella.

Si usano **more/fewer** (più/meno) con nomi NUMERABILI e **more/less** (più/meno) con nomi NON NUMERABILI.

I send **more** text messages than my friends.

I'd like to have **more** free time.

There are **fewer** boys than girls at my school.

Katie eats **less** chocolate than her sister.

Io spedisco **più** SMS dei miei amici.

Mi piacerebbe avere **più** tempo libero.

Ci sono **meno** ragazzi che ragazze nella mia scuola.

Katie mangia **meno** cioccolata di sua sorella.

### 1. Complete the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives/ adverbs.

Adjective/ Adverb	Comparative		es.: high	higher
1. loud			8. bad	
2. large			9. expensive	
3. thin			10. dependent	

4. heavy			11. good/well	
5. quiet			12. difficult	
6. quietly			13. cheap	
7. intelligently			14. little	

## 2. Choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.

He worked more efficiently than I did. (efficiently, more efficiently, efficientlier)

- Her promotion was the \_\_\_\_\_ moment of her life. (**prouder, proud, more proud**)
- Hawaii is \_\_\_\_\_ from Hong Kong than Japan. (**farer, far, farther**)
- This ring is too \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (**small, more smaller, smaller**)
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for help than solve the problem by yourself. (**easy, easier, easier**)
- Grace's work is \_\_\_\_\_, but Joan's is \_\_\_\_\_. (**good, better, gooder**)
- August is \_\_\_\_\_ than any other month. (**more hot, hotter, hot**)
- Do you support his \_\_\_\_\_ proposal? (**later, late, more later**)
- Prevention is \_\_\_\_\_ than cure. (**better, good, more better**)
- He may be the \_\_\_\_\_ man in Hong Kong. (**rich, richer, richest**)
- This pair of glasses is \_\_\_\_\_ than that pair. (**fashionabler, more fashionable, fashionable**)

## 3. Fill in each blank with the correct comparative form – adjective/ adverb.

The manager is the most powerful man here. (powerful)

- Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ other metals. (useful)
- My English teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ more handsome than \_\_\_\_\_ Andy Lau. (handsome)
- His Chinese is getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ he gets, the \_\_\_\_\_ he becomes. (old, wise)
- Ann does not swim \_\_\_\_\_ her teammates. (quickly)
- Which is \_\_\_\_\_, grammar or vocabulary? (important)
- Staying at home is \_\_\_\_\_ going on holiday abroad. (comfortable)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ money you spend, the \_\_\_\_\_ you can save. (little, much)
- The new job is \_\_\_\_\_ the one I had before. (challenging)
- This mini-bus driver is much \_\_\_\_\_ any other driver. (kind)

## 4. Compare the jobs. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets. Give your opinion.

e.g. firefighter / soldier (dangerous) I think a firefighter has got a more dangerous job than a soldier.

- flight attendant/ tour guide (easy)
- coach / architect (interesting)
- surgeon/vet (difficult)
- receptionist / cashier (boring)
- chemist / police inspector ( safe)
- soldier / plumber (dirty)

## 5. Write sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE form of the adjectives and THAN.

e.g. Liam / tall / Helen. *Liam is taller than Helen.*

- I / lazy / my brother.
- Tom / confident / Karen.
- Simon / impatient / his sister
- August / hot / May
- My mum / funny / my dad.
- London / big / Manchester.

## 6. Complete the sentences choosing one of the given alternatives..

1. Andrew's house is \_\_\_\_\_ than his cousin's.  
a. more big      b. more larger      c. more large      d. more modern
2. Jason is \_\_\_\_\_ in Maths than his brother.  
a. more young      b. more smart      c. smarter      d. smart
3. Today I am much \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. more relaxed      b. happy      c. more happy      d. more happier
4. Ferrari is \_\_\_\_\_ than Mercedes.  
a. more expensive      b. more fast      c. cheaper      d. more faster
5. The USA is a \_\_\_\_\_ country than Italy.  
a. more older      b. more bigger      c. more extensive      d. older
6. Italian food is \_\_\_\_\_ than American food.  
a. healthier      b. fatter      c. heavier      d. traditional
7. Today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
a. more wetter      b. more wet      c. wetter      d. wet
8. Elaine is \_\_\_\_\_ than my brother Fred.  
a. more younger      b. more young      c. younger      d. young
9. Station wagons are \_\_\_\_\_ than sports cars.  
a. more faster      b. more comfortable      c. smaller      d. more big
10. Black, my cat is \_\_\_\_\_ than my other cat.  
a. soft      b. softer      c. more softer      d. more soft

**7. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of the suitable adjective.**

1. Henry is 5 years old. Sue is 8 years old. Henry is \_\_\_\_\_ Sue.
2. Diana is 1,55 tall, Martin 1,65. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Diana.
3. The North Sea waters are cold. The Mediterranean Sea waters are \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Fiat cars are cheap. Mercedes cars aren't \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Mary's marks are bad. Anne's marks are excellent. Mary's marks are \_\_\_\_\_ Anne's.
6. This exercise is very difficult. The one I did yesterday wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The weather is not very good today, it's cloudy. I hope it will be \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
8. Venice is quite far from here, Trieste is \_\_\_\_\_ but Bassano isn't \_\_\_\_\_
9. People aren't friendly in big cities. They are usually \_\_\_\_\_ in small towns.

**La forma comparativa di UGUAGLIANZA (tanto ... quanto) di aggettivi ed avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.**

aggettivi/avverbi (TUTTI)	as + aggettivo o avverbio + as	<i>big</i> → <i>as big as...</i> <i>happy</i> → <i>as happy as ...</i> <i>old</i> → <i>as old as ...</i> <i>simple</i> → <i>as simple as ...</i> <i>boring</i> → <i>as boring as ...</i> <i>interesting</i> → <i>as interesting as ...</i> <i>tired</i> → <i>as tired as ...</i> <i>expensive</i> → <i>as expensive as ...</i>
------------------------------	--------------------------------	---

Serve per descrivere due cose, persone o situazioni che mostrano uguaglianza, quindi identità, nella qualità che si vuole mettere in evidenza. La forma *as ... as* può essere sostituita da *so ... as*

*John is as tall as Alan.*

*John è alto quanto/come Alan.*

*Tom is as obstinate as a mule.*

*Tom è ostinato come un mulo.*

*He is as fat as a pig.*

*Lui è grasso come un maiale.*

### 8. Write sentences. Use (NOT) AS ... AS.

HEAVY / RICH / LIGHT / OLD / POOR / SHORT / TALL / YOUNG

	SALLY	VICKY	JACK	TOMMY
Age	18	21	23	21
Height	165 cm	165 cm	175 cm	180 cm
Weight	56 kg	64 kg	64 kg	75 kg
Salary	€ 450	€ 700	€ 900	€ 700

*e.g. Sally isn't as old as Vicky.*

*Tommy is as rich as Vicky.*

### 9. Transform the sentences as in the example.

*e.g. Aunt Mary is healthier than uncle John.*

→

*Uncle John isn't as healthy as aunt Mary.*

1. Football is more popular than tennis

5. This ring is more expensive than this watch.

2. Paul is more intelligent than Kate.

6. London is more populated than Milan.

3. Paris is bigger than Rome.

7. The shirt is cheaper than the dress.

4. The book is more interesting than the film.

8. George is stronger than Roger.

La forma comparativa di MINORANZA (...meno di...) degli aggettivi e degli avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.

aggettivi/avverbi (TUTTI)	less + aggettivo o avverbio	<i>big</i> → <i>less big</i> <i>happy</i> → <i>less happy</i> <i>old</i> → <i>less old</i> <i>simple</i> → <i>less simple</i> <i>boring</i> → <i>less boring</i> <i>interesting</i> → <i>less interesting</i> <i>tired</i> → <i>less tired</i> <i>expensive</i> → <i>less expensive</i>
------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

Serve per comparare due cose, persone o situazioni in frasi in cui si vuol mettere in evidenza la qualità posseduta in misura minore dal soggetto.

Il comparativo di minoranza tuttavia non è molto usato. Si preferisce generalmente utilizzare la forma negativa del comparativo di uguaglianza o il comparativo di maggioranza di significato opposto.

*This machine is less noisy than that one.* → *This machine isn't as noisy as that one.*  
*Questa macchina è meno rumorosa di quella.* → *Questa macchina non è tanto rumorosa quanto quella.*

*Communication was less easy in the past than now.* → *Communication wasn't as easy in the past as now.*  
*Comunicare era meno facile in passato che ora.* → *Comunicare non era tanto facile in passato quanto ora.*

10. Write 15 sentences comparing the features of these three cellphones, using all three types of comparative.  
heavy old expensive light short high bright long

Phone Type	Price list (Euro)	Our price	Reduction	Year	Weight	Shipping Time	Talking time	Customer rating
Sun	280.00	100.00	50%	2010	75g	24 hours	450 min	*****
Moon	400.00	280.00	30%	2013	70g	48 hours	380 min	***
Venus	300.00	120.00	60%	2009	60g	36 hours	250 min	**

11: Rewrite the following sentences using the three comparative types, using the adjectives in brackets and without changing the sentences' meaning.

- My brother and my sister are shorter than me. (tall)
- Today it's much colder than yesterday. (warm)
- I know England better than you do. (well)
- There are fewer participants at the congress than last year. (many)
- Mercedes cars are much cheaper than Ferrari cars. (expensive)
- The weather in Italy is drier than in England. (wet)
- I think that English is much easier than German. (difficult)
- The economic situation is worse than ten years ago. (good)
- In my class boys don't study less than girls. (much)
- Rabbits aren't as fast as leopards. (slow)
- Hippos are less light than giraffes. (heavy)
- Lake Garda is bigger than Lake Maggiore. (small)
- Summer in Southern Italy is usually warmer than in Northern Italy. (cool)
- You are less tall than Bob and thinner than the rest of your class. (short; fat)

## Unità 5

### SUPERLATIVES

Il superlativo si usa generalmente per confrontare un'entità con il gruppo di appartenenza.

La forma superlativa di MAGGIORANZA (...il più ... di tutti ...) di aggettivi ed avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.

aggettivi/avverbi (1 sillaba)	+ est	<i>slow → the slowest   fast → the fastest old → the oldest   hard → the hardest cheap → the cheapest</i>
aggettivi/avverbi (2 sillabe) che terminano in -e	+ st	<i>nice → the nicest   late → the latest</i>
aggettivi/avverbi che terminano con consonante preceduta da una sola vocale	si raddoppia la consonante + est	<i>big → the biggest fat → the fattest hot → the hottest</i>
aggettivi/avverbi (2 sillabe) che terminano in -y	si cambia -y in -i + est	<i>happy → the happiest easy → the easiest early → the earliest</i>
aggettivi/ <b>avverbi</b> (2 sillabe) terminanti in -le, -er, -ow	+ est	<i>simple → the simplest clever → the cleverest narrow → the narrowest</i>
aggettivi/ <b>avverbi</b> (2/3/4 sillabe)	most + aggettivo o avverbio	<i>boring → the most boring interesting → the most interesting tired → the most tired expensive → the most expensive</i>
irregolari		<i>good → the best well → the best bad → the worst badly → the worst far → the farthest / the furthest many/much → the most little → the least</i>

Per mettere in evidenza persone, cose o situazioni che mostrano di possedere una qualità in misura maggiore rispetto al resto del gruppo di appartenenza, si usa la forma superlativa di maggioranza degli aggettivi ed avverbi.

L'aggettivo o l'avverbio vengono sempre introdotti dall'articolo determinativo **the** e seguiti da:

<b>of</b> (o anche <b>among</b> = tra più di due)	<i>Mark is <b>the</b> tallest <b>of</b> the three boys. Mark è il più alto dei tre ragazzi.</i>
<b>in</b> se il secondo termine di paragone è rappresentato da un luogo	<i>Mexico City is one of <b>the</b> biggest cities <b>in</b> the world. Città del Messico è una delle città più grandi del mondo.</i>
<b>on</b> davanti a earth (terra) e island (isola)	<i>Azizia is <b>the</b> hottest place <b>on</b> earth. Azizia è il posto più caldo della terra.</i>
<b>that</b> (che può esser sottinteso) se il secondo termine è una frase relativa	<i>This is <b>the</b> best book (<b>that</b>) I have ever read. Questo è il miglior libro che io abbia mai letto.</i>

1. Complete the superlative forms of the following adjectives/ adverbs.



Adjective/ Adverb	Superlative		es.: <i>high</i>	<i>the highest</i>
1. loud			8. bad	
2. large			9. expensive	
3. thin			10. dependent	
4. heavy			11. good/well	
5. quiet			12. difficult	
6. quietly			13. cheap	
7. intelligently			14. little	

## 2. Write sentences using the SUPERLATIVE FORM of the adjectives. Give your opinion.

*e.g. (easy/subject) I think geography is the easiest subject in the world!*

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (beautiful / actress)  | 4. (bad / singer)     |
| 2. (funny / TV programme) | 5. (handsome / actor) |
| 3. (honest / politician)  | 6. (good / pop group) |

## 3. THE COMPARATIVE QUIZ. Put these words in the correct order.

*e.g. sea, ocean, lake (large). Ocean, sea, lake. An ocean is the largest. A sea is larger than a lake.*

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. captain, sergeant, major (important) | 6. puddle, river, stream (deep)      |
| 2. city, village, town (big)            | 7. nurse, matron, surgeon (senior)   |
| 3. foot, inch, yard (long)              | 8. bush, shrub, tree (tall)          |
| 4. gold, platinum, silver (precious)    | 9. baby, teenager, infant (young)    |
| 5. motorway, lane, road (wide)          | 10. elephant, leopard, turtle (fast) |

## 4. Complete with the COMPARATIVE OR THE SUPERLATIVE.

- You look much.....(good).....yesterday
- The .....(bad) thing you can do near a fierce dog is to be afraid.
- She's .....(careful) girl .....the class. She has never broken anything.
- Indian cooking has some of ....(hot) dishes ..... the world.
- Who is..... (beautiful) , Madonna or Sophia Loren ?
- He is .....(extravagant) teacher I know. He wears his hat even in class.
- Living in Paris is .....(expensive) ..... living in Valencia.
- Anne is .....(clever) person I know. She learns everything immediately.
- The teacher thinks we have to be .....(tidy) ..... last year. We can't go on like this.
- I feel .....(bad) ..... yesterday. I need a rest.

## 5. The same instructions as in exercise 4.

- A car is..... (expensive) a bicycle.
- Tokyo is..... (large) city .....the world.
- An elephant is ..... (heavy)a horse.
- Spain is ..... (big) England. England isn't ..... Spain (big).
- My car is..... (bad)your car.
- Helen was ..... (beautiful) woman .....Greece.
- An aeroplane is ..... (fast) .....a plane.
- This exam is ..... (difficult) ..... all
- Old people are ..... (intelligent) young people.

10. Winter is ..... (cold) autumn.
11. ....(hot) desert ..... all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
12. I am much ..... (healthy) now ..... 5 years ago.
13. Germany is ..... (far) from home ..... France.
14. I've got .....(little) money ..... you but I don't mind.
15. Chinese is .....(difficult) language ..... the world.
16. The pink sweater is ..... (warm) the green one. (-)
17. Cats are not ..... (intelligent) ..... dogs.
18. I think you must tell me ..... (good) way to do it, or it will take me ages to finish.
19. My sister Anne had a ..... (tidy) room ..... me.
20. Who is..... (talkative) person ..... class? (-)

**6. Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the given adjective. Don't forget *in* and *of*.**

*It was a very good holiday. → It was the best holiday of my life.*

1. This shop is very expensive. It is \_\_\_\_\_ town.
2. Mark is very intelligent. He is \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
3. The National Gallery is very interesting. It's \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.
4. The Mona Lisa is a very valuable painting. It is \_\_\_\_\_ the Louvre Museum.
5. It was a very bad experience. It was \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
6. Mont Blanc is a very high mountain. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
7. The 21<sup>st</sup> December is very short. It is \_\_\_\_\_ the year.
8. The Nile is longer than the Amazon. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ river \_\_\_\_\_ the world
9. John is only 13 years old. He's the \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.
10. People in the south of Italy are very friendly. They are \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.

**7. Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the given adjective.**

**cold      long                      large                      polluted**

1. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE LARGEST \_\_\_\_ continent? Asia.
2. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE HIGHEST \_\_\_\_\_ mountain? Mount Everest in Nepal.
3. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE DEEPEST \_\_\_\_\_ ocean? The Pacific Ocean.
4. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE LONGEST \_\_\_\_\_ river? The Nile in Africa.
5. Where is \_\_\_\_\_ THE HOTTEST \_\_\_\_\_ temperature? In Death Valley, California.
6. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE DRIEST \_\_\_\_\_ place in the world? Atacama Desert, in Chile.
7. What is \_\_\_\_\_ THE \_\_\_\_\_ Coral Reef? It's the Great Barrier Reef in Australia.
8. What is \_\_\_\_\_ place in the world? It's the Antarctica.
9. What is \_\_\_\_\_ city in Italy? I think it's Milan.
10. What is \_\_\_\_\_ lake? It's the Baycal Lake in Russia.

La forma superlativa di MINORANZA (... *il meno ... di tutti ...*) di aggettivi ed avverbi è riassunta nella tabella.

aggettivi/avverbi (TUTTI)	the least + aggettivo o avverbio	<i>big → the least big</i> <i>happy → the least happy</i> <i>old → the least old</i> <i>simple → the least simple</i> <i>boring → the least boring</i> <i>interesting → the least interesting</i> <i>tired → the least tired</i> <i>expensive → the least expensive</i>
------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

Per mettere in evidenza persone, cose o situazioni che mostrano di possedere una qualità in misura minore rispetto al resto del gruppo di appartenenza, si usa la forma superlativa di minoranza degli aggettivi ed avverbi.

L'aggettivo o l'avverbio vengono sempre introdotti dall'articolo determinativo *the* e seguiti dalle stesse preposizioni negli stessi casi del superlativo di maggioranza.

8. Complete the following sentences using the superlative of the given adjectives.

expensive    light    old    heavy    short    high    bright    long

Phone Type	Price list (Euro)	Our price	Reduction	Year	Weight	Shipping Time	Talking time	Customer rating
Sun	280.00	100.00	50%	2010	75g	24 hours	450 min	*****
Moon	400.00	280.00	30%	2013	70g	48 hours	380 min	***
Venus	300.00	120.00	60%	2009	60g	36 hours	250 min	**

1. Sun costs 280 euro, it is \_\_\_\_\_ model.
2. They reduce Venus by 60%, so it has \_\_\_\_\_ reduction of all.
3. They produced the Venus model in 2009, so it is \_\_\_\_\_ model.
4. Venus is blue and white, it has \_\_\_\_\_ colours.
5. Sun weighs 75 grams, it is \_\_\_\_\_ model of the three.
6. They ship Moon in 48 hours, it is \_\_\_\_\_ shipping time.
7. Venus allows you to talk for 250 minutes, it is \_\_\_\_\_ talking time of all.
8. What is \_\_\_\_\_ model of the three? It's Venus, it weighs only 60 grams.