

DEBITO DI INGLESE: CLASSI SECONDE (2I, 2M)

PROF. GRETA BAGGIO

PER ASSolvere IL DEBITO STUDIARE LE SEGUENTI SCHEDE RIEPILOGATIVE ED ESEGUIRE I RELATIVI ESERCIZI

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 non ero/sono stato/fui
You were not	You weren't	Tu non eri/sei stato/fosti
He was not	He wasn't	Lui non era/ non è stato/fu
She was not	She wasn't	Lei non era/ non è stata/fu
It was not	It wasn't	Esso non era/ non è stato/fu
We were not	We weren't	Noi non eravamo/siamo stati/fummo
You were not	You weren't	Voi non eravate/siete stati/foste
They were not	They weren't	Essi non erano/sono stati/furono

Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Was I?	Yes, I was/No, I wasn't	Ero/sono stato/fui io?
Were you?	Yes, you were/No, you weren't	Eri/sei stato/fosti tu?
Was he?	Yes, he was/No, he wasn't	Era/è stato/fu lui?
Was she?	Yes, she was/No, she wasn't	Era/è stata/fu lei?
Was it?	Yes, it was/No, it wasn't	Era/ è stato/fu esso?

Were we?	Yes, we were/No, we weren't	Eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo noi?
Were you?	Yes, you were/No, you weren't	Eravate/ siete stati/foste voi?
Were they?	Yes, they were/No, they weren't	Erano/ sono stati/furono essi?

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- *He was at school yesterday morning/ He wasn't at school yesterday morning*
Was he at school yesterday morning?/ Wasn't he at school yesterday morning?
Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
- *They were at the bus stop at eight o'clock/ They weren't at the bus stop at eight o'clock*
Were they at the bus stop at eight o'clock? Weren't they at the bus stop at eight o'clock?
Yes they were. No, they weren't

USO

Il past simple del verbo essere in inglese corrisponde all'imperfetto, al passato remoto e al *passato prossimo* dell'italiano e si usa per:

Parlare di situazioni riferite ad un tempo determinato del passato ed interamente trascorso.	<i>They were at home last night</i> <i>Loro erano a casa ieri sera</i>
Parlare della nascita (was/ were + born)	<i>Where and when were you born? I was born in London on 9th June 1989</i> <i>Dove e quando sei nato? Io sono nato a Londra il 9 giugno 1989</i>
Il past simple è generalmente accompagnato da avverbi ed espressioni di tempo passato determinato	Yesterday (ieri); the day before yesterday (l'altro giorno); yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening (ieri mattina/pomeriggio/sera); last night/week/month/year (la scorsa notte/settimana/lo scorso 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)...

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

- He _____ a good doctor.
- Karl and James _____ friends.
- She _____ at school yesterday morning.
- We _____ in the mechanics laboratory.
- They _____ bad boys.
- She _____ a student in a vocational school.
- The car _____ red and white.
- 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 <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | 4. live bands <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2. a Dj <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | 5. a swimming pool <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 3. a barbecue <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | 6. vegetarian food <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

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
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<i>phone</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>aggiunge solo -ed</i>	<i>phoned</i>
<i>play</i>	<i>-y preceduta da vocale</i>	<i>aggiunge -ed</i>	<i>played</i>
<i>study</i>	<i>-y preceduta da consonante</i>	<i>cambia -y in i + -ed</i>	<i>studied</i>
<i>stop</i>	<i>monosillabici terminanti in consonante preceduta da vocale accentata</i>	<i>raddoppiano la consonante</i>	<i>stopped</i>
<i>travel-prefer</i>	<i>bisillabi terminanti in -l o -r</i>	<i>raddoppiano la consonante l o r</i>	<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 ☹️ They didn't stop in Milan for lunch.
(?) Did they stop in Milan for lunch?
2. She tried the pullover on ☹️ She didn't try the pullover on.
Did she try 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. 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

4. 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> _____

5. 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?

6. Scrivi il past simple dei verbi regolari

- change _____
- rain _____
- carry _____
- finish _____
- open _____
- start _____
- stay _____
- pray _____
- ask _____
- change _____

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. flight attendant/ tour guide (easy) | 4. receptionist / cashier (boring) |
| 2. coach / architect (interesting) | 5. chemist / police inspector (safe) |
| 3. surgeon/vet (difficult) | 6. 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.*

1. I / lazy / my brother.
2. Tom / confident / Karen.
3. Simon / impatient / his sister
4. August / hot / May
5. My mum / funny / my dad.
6. 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>
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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.

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 non andavo/sono andato/ andai
You did not go	You didn't go	Tu non andavi/sei andato/ andasti
He did not go	He didn't go	Lui non andava/ è andato/ andò
She did not go	She didn't go	Lei non andava/ lei è andata/ andò
It did not go	It didn't go	Esso non andava/ è andato/ andò
We did not go	We didn't go	Noi non andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo
You did not go	You didn't go	Voi non andavate/ siete andati/ andaste
They did not go	They didn't go	Essi non 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

1. Manchester United (win) _____ the match last week.
2. John (lend) _____ me his car yesterday .
3. Peter and his family (spend) _____ their holidays in Greece last summer.
4. The Johnsons (sell) _____ their house in September.
5. She (get up) _____ late this morning.
6. Lucy (write) _____ a letter to her German friend yesterday afternoon.
7. Tom (fall) _____ down the stairs on Monday.
8. 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

1. This morning the children _____ to school by bus
2. He _____ two packets of cigarettes yesterday
3. She _____ home because she was late
4. Mary _____ her wallet yesterday
5. Paul and Colin _____ their friends at the pub last night
6. Lucy _____ an interesting book last week
7. 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