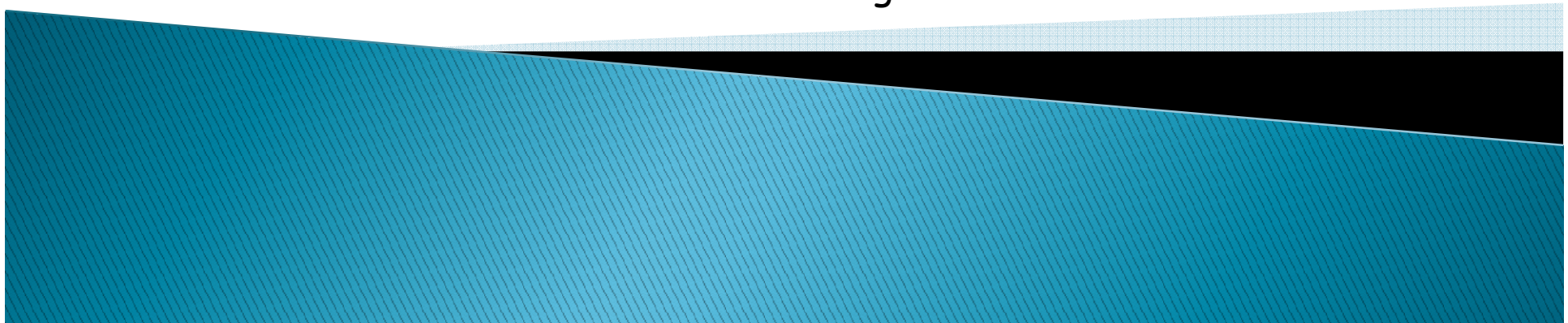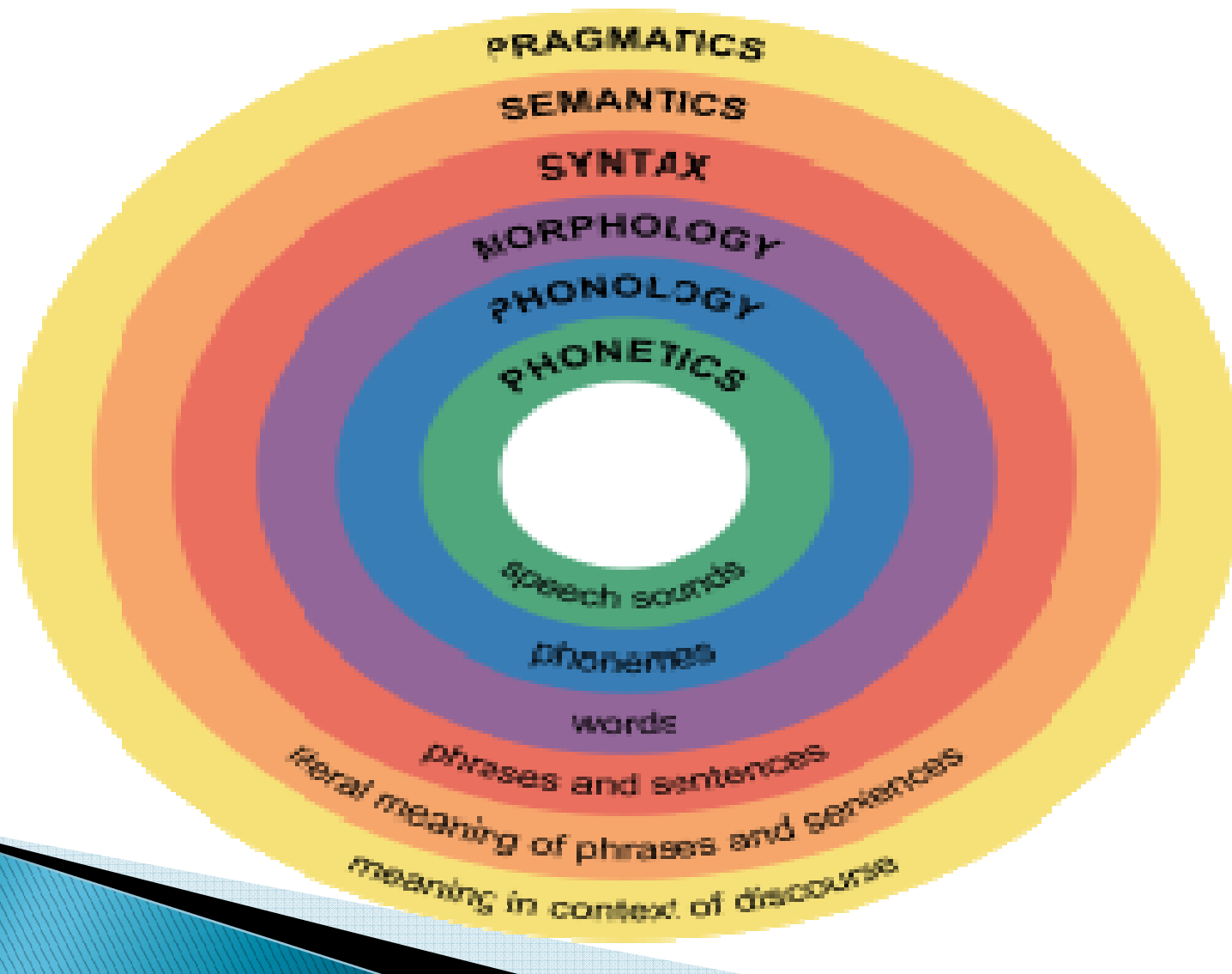# English grammar pills

By Prof.ssa Roberta Fausta Ilaria Visone

Some images are taken from the Web

Language is a system

Phonetics and phonology

Phonemic Chart
voiced
unvoiced

	monophthongs				diphthongs		
VOWELS	iː sheep	ɪ ship	ʊ good	uː shoot	ɪə here	eɪ wait	
	e bed	ə teacher	ɜː bird	ɔː door	ʊə tourist	ɔɪ boy	əʊ show
	æ cat	ʌ up	ɑː far	ɒ on	eə hair	aɪ my	aʊ cow
CONSONANTS	p pea	b boat	t tea	d dog	tʃ cheese	dʒ June	k car	g go
	f fly	v video	θ think	ð this	s see	z zoo	ʃ shall	ʒ television
	m man	n now	ŋ sing	h hat	l love	r red	w wet	j yes

The 44 phonemes of Received Pronunciation based on the popular Adrian Underhill layout

adapted by EnglishClub.com

Parts of speech

Variable words	Invariable words
Noun (name of a thing, place, person or idea)	Conjunction (aka connective or linking word)
Pronoun (substitute of a word)	Preposition (it shows relationships)
Adjective (descriptor of a word)	Interjection (expressive word)
Verb (an action or state word)	Adverb (descriptor of a verb)
	Article (defining a word)*

*or better quantifier and modifier.

Per approfondire le parti del discorso in inglese, clicca qui.

The articles: *a/an* vs. *the*

A/an

Singular countable nouns.

You name a person/thing/fact for the first time.

Exclamations with *What ...!*

+ job/expressions of frequency.

The

Plural nouns in general.

Something specified or that we have already mentioned.

Unique things/people/places.

+ instruments/places in town/superlatives/surname of a family.

Examples of *a/an* vs. *the*

A/an	The
I saw **an** old dog yesterday.	**The** boys in the garden are having fun.
What **a** wonderful world!	**The** dog I saw yesterday was very old.
I am/work as **a** teacher.	I am **the** Doctor!
I go to the gym twice **a** week.	**The** Earth rotates around **the** Sun.
	I love playing **the** piano.
	Let's go to **the** cinema!/Let's go to **the** movies! (American English)
	You're **the** most beautiful in the world.
	The Lannisters always pay their debts.
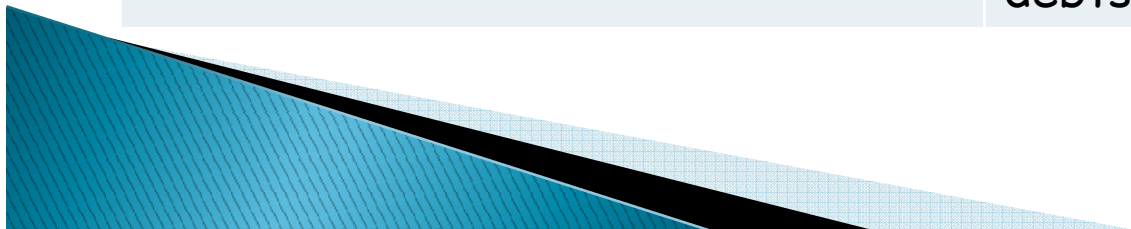
No article

General references (with plural and uncountable nouns), also with abstract concepts.

Ex.: _Love is only a feeling.

I love_dogs.

With some nouns (*home, work, school, church*) after *at/to/from*.

Ex.: I came back_home two minutes ago.

Before meals, days, and months.

Ex.: I have_breakfast at 6:30 am.

On_Sundays people usually go to_church, often to_work, never to_school. Then they go_home.

Before *last/next* + day, week, month, etc.

Ex.: _Last Saturday my boyfriend and I ate out with a couple of friends.

_Next year I am getting married.

SOME & ANY

SOME

+

<u>Some is generally used in positive (affirmative) sentences.</u>
- There are **some** flowers in a vase on the table.
- He needs **some** medicine.

?

<u>Exception To The Rule</u>: 'Some' can also be used in questions if you are offering something to someone or asking for something by thinking that the answer is yes or hopes for such an answer.
- Would you like **some** cofee?

ANY

−

Any is generally used in negative sentences.
- There aren't **any** students in the school.
- I dont want to drink **any** fruit juice.

?

Any is used in questions.
- Do we have **any** bread in the house?
- He hasn't received **any** e-mails yet.

+

<u>Exception To The Rule</u>: Any can only be used in positive sentences if it is used with conjunctions such as If and weather.
- We'll always help you if you have **any** problems or troubles.

PLURAL NOUNS
Rules and Examples

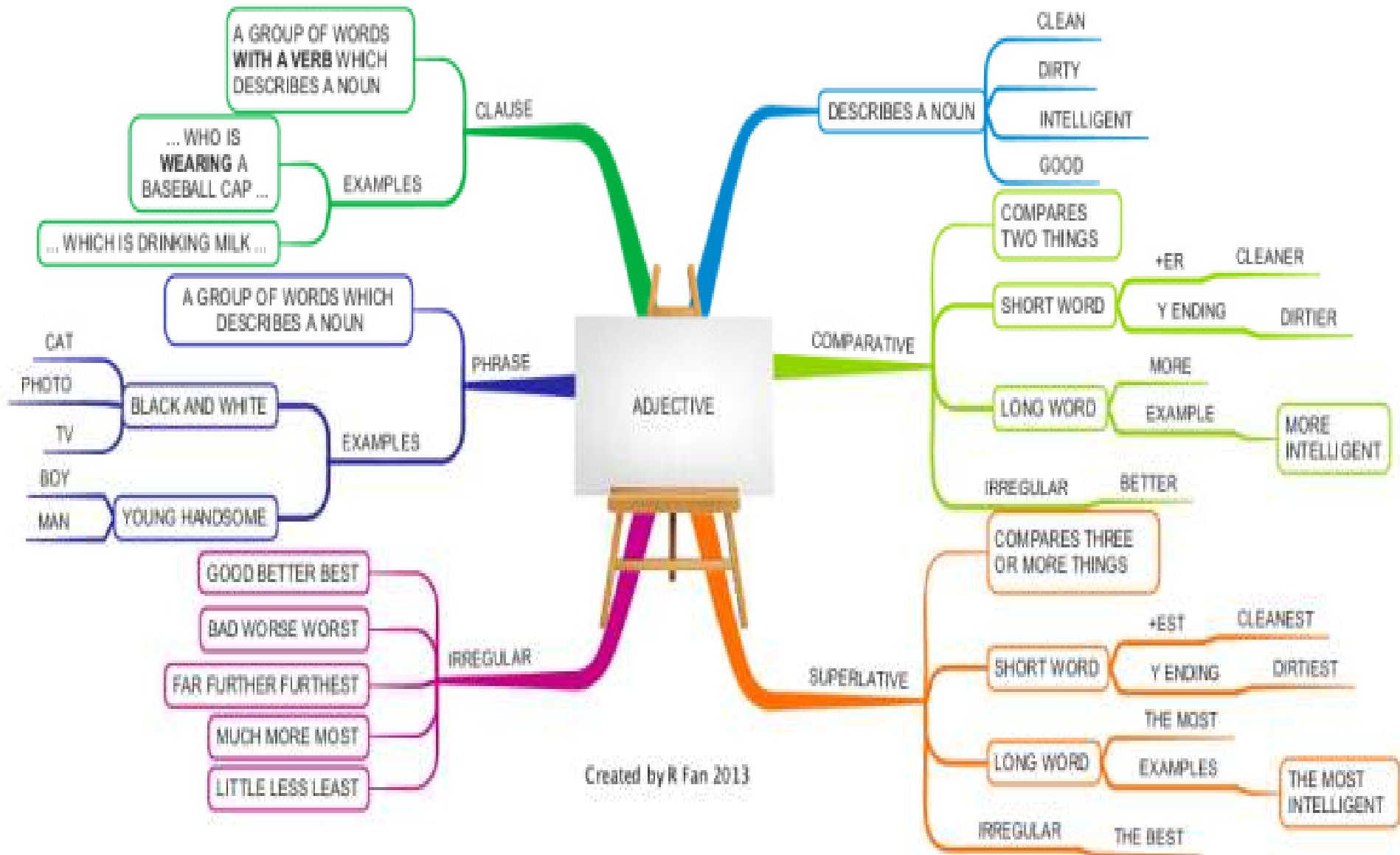| Rules		Examples		Exceptions
		Singular	Plural	
General rule	Most nouns are made plural by adding –s to the end of the singular form.	Car Bag Table	Cars Bags Tables	
Nouns ending in 's', 'x', 'z', 'ch', 'sh', 'ss'	Adding –es	Bus Bench Box	Buses Benches Boxes	Fez – Fezzes Gas – Gasses
Nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe'	Changing the ending to –ves.	Calf Shelf Wolf	Calves Shelves Wolves	Cuff – Cuffs Chef – Chefs Belief – Beliefs
Nouns ending in 'o'	Nouns that end in 'o' preceded by a vowel are made plural by adding –s.	Radio Stereo Video	Radios Stereos Videos	
	Nouns that end in "o" preceded by a consonant are made plural by adding –es.	Potato Hero Domino	Potatoes Heroes Dominoes	Piano – Pianos Photo – Photos Halo – Halos
Nouns ending in 'y'	When the 'y' follows a consonant, changing 'y' to 'i' and adding –es.	City Candy Lady	Cities Candies Ladies	
	When the 'y' follows a vowel, the plural is formed by retaining the 'y' and adding –s	Day Toy Donkey	Days Toys Donkeys	

Pronouns + possessive adjectives

Pronome personale SOGGETTO (prima del verbo - persona o cosa che compie l'azione)	Pronome personale COMPLEMENTO (dopo il verbo - persona o cosa su cui ricade l'azione - compl. Oggetto, di compagnia, di privazione,	Aggettivo possessivo
I (io)	me (me, con me, senza di me, ...)	my
you (tu, voi)	you (te, con te, senza di te, ...)	your
she (lei)	her (lei, -la, -le, con lei, senza di lei, ...)	her
he (lui)	him (lui, -lo, -gli, con lui, senza di lui, ...)	his
it (esso/essa)	it (esso/essa, lo/la, con ess@, senza di ess@, ...)	its
we (noi)	us (noi, ci, con noi, senza di noi, ...)	our
they (loro, essi/esse)	them (loro, con loro, senza di loro, ...)	their

Examples:

I live in San Giuseppe Vesuviano.	Call me./Come with me.	This is my pen.
You are a queen.	I love you.	I am your princess.
Is she beautiful?	George/He loves her.	Gaia reads her book.
He is handsome.	Luisa/She loves him.	Andrea plays with his friends.
The dog/It plays with the ball.	Eat the banana/it.	The dog plays with its ball.
We are dancing.	Play with us.	These are our friends.
They're not American.	I am happy with them.	Their cat's name is Arya.

The adjective

CLAUSE
A GROUP OF WORDS **WITH A VERB** WHICH DESCRIBES A NOUN

EXAMPLES
... WHO IS **WEARING** A BASEBALL CAP ...

... WHICH IS DRINKING MILK ...

PHRASE
A GROUP OF WORDS WHICH DESCRIBES A NOUN

EXAMPLES
BLACK AND WHITE
- CAT
- PHOTO
- TV

YOUNG HANDSOME
- BOY
- MAN

ADJECTIVE

DESCRIBES A NOUN
- CLEAN
- DIRTY
- INTELLIGENT
- GOOD

COMPARATIVE
COMPARES TWO THINGS

SHORT WORD
- +ER → CLEANER
- Y ENDING → DIRTIER

LONG WORD
- MORE
- EXAMPLE → MORE INTELLIGENT

IRREGULAR → BETTER

IRREGULAR
- GOOD BETTER BEST
- BAD WORSE WORST
- FAR FURTHER FURTHEST
- MUCH MORE MOST
- LITTLE LESS LEAST

SUPERLATIVE
COMPARES THREE OR MORE THINGS

SHORT WORD
- +EST → CLEANEST
- Y ENDING → DIRTIEST

LONG WORD
- THE MOST
- EXAMPLES → THE MOST INTELLIGENT

IRREGULAR → THE BEST

Created by R Fan 2013

The verb: the paradigm

▸ Reference system for any verb.
▸ It is composed of 3 voices:
1. **Base form = bare infinitive**: GO
2. **Simple past**: WENT
3. **Past participle**: GONE
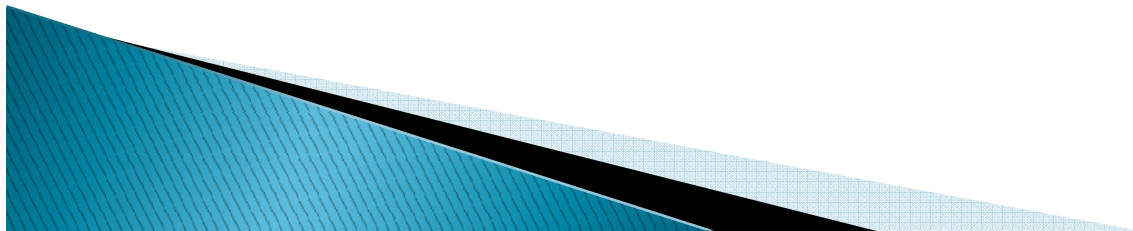
Tenses formed with ...

1°: Base form = bare infinitive - EAT

Simple present (I eat)

Present continuous (I am eating)

Present perfect continuous (I have been eating)

Past continuous (I was eating)

Future simple (I will eat)

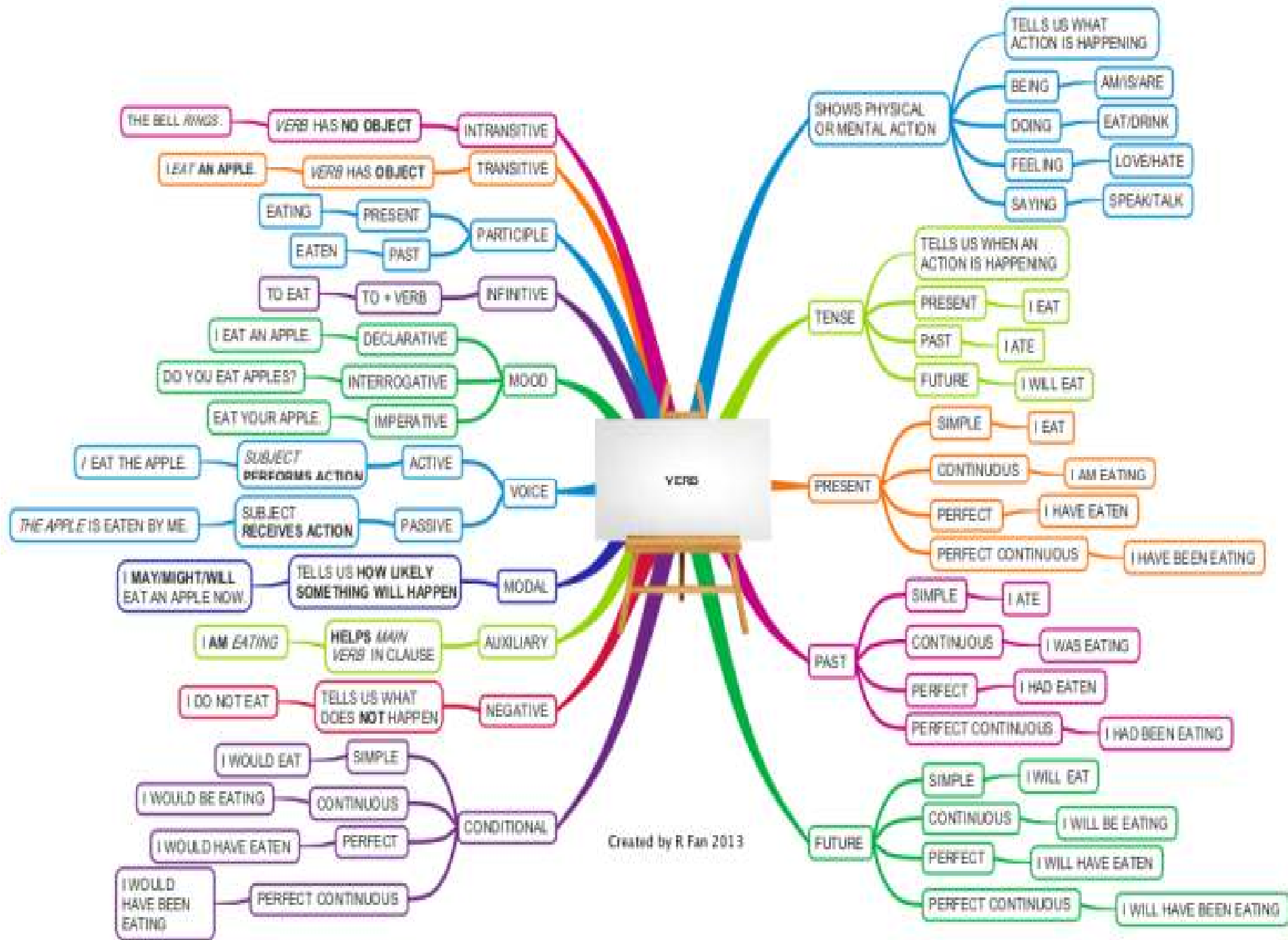**Future continuous** (I will be eating)

3°: Past participle - EATEN

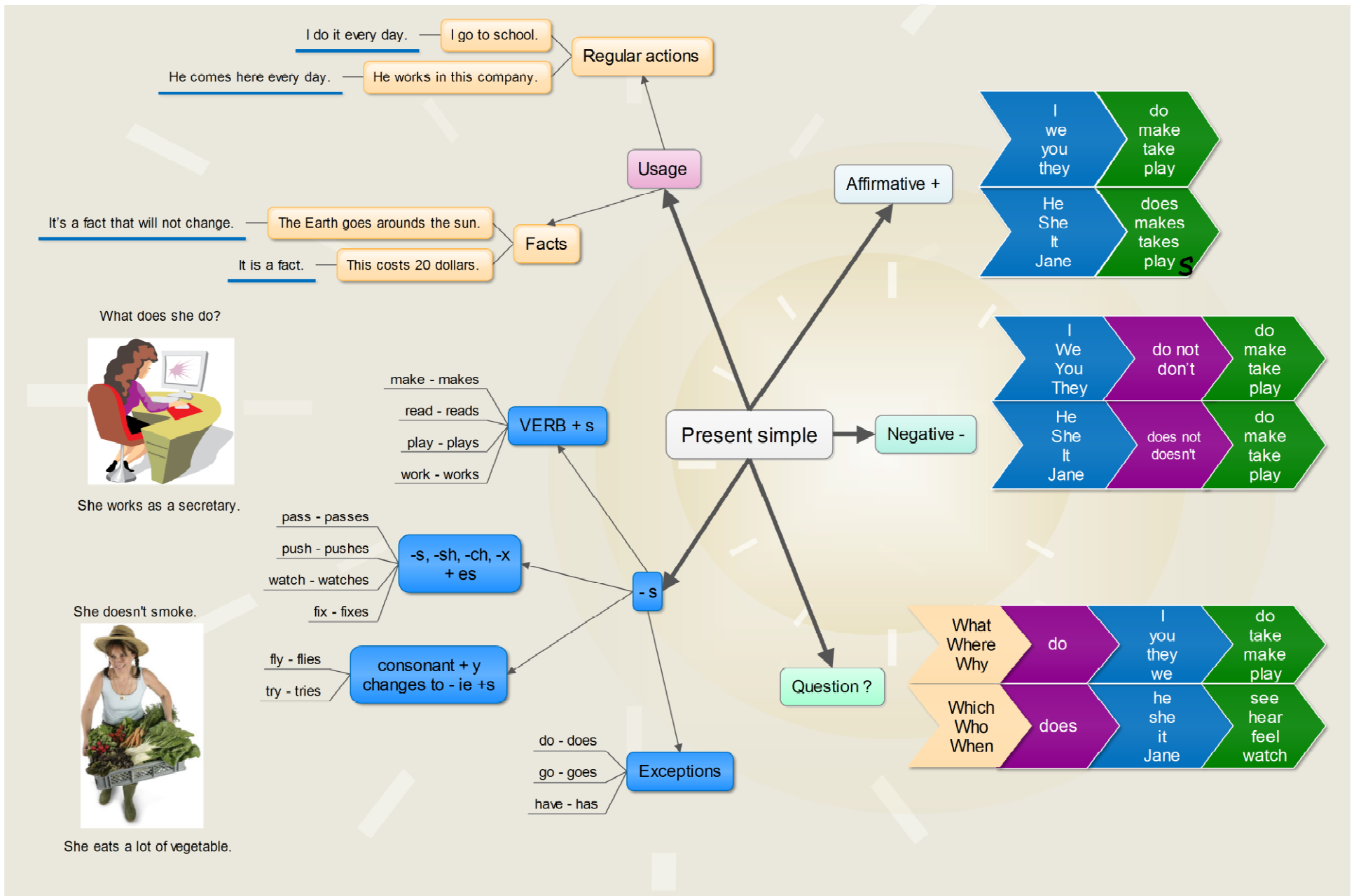**Present perfect** (I have eaten)

Past perfect (I had eaten)
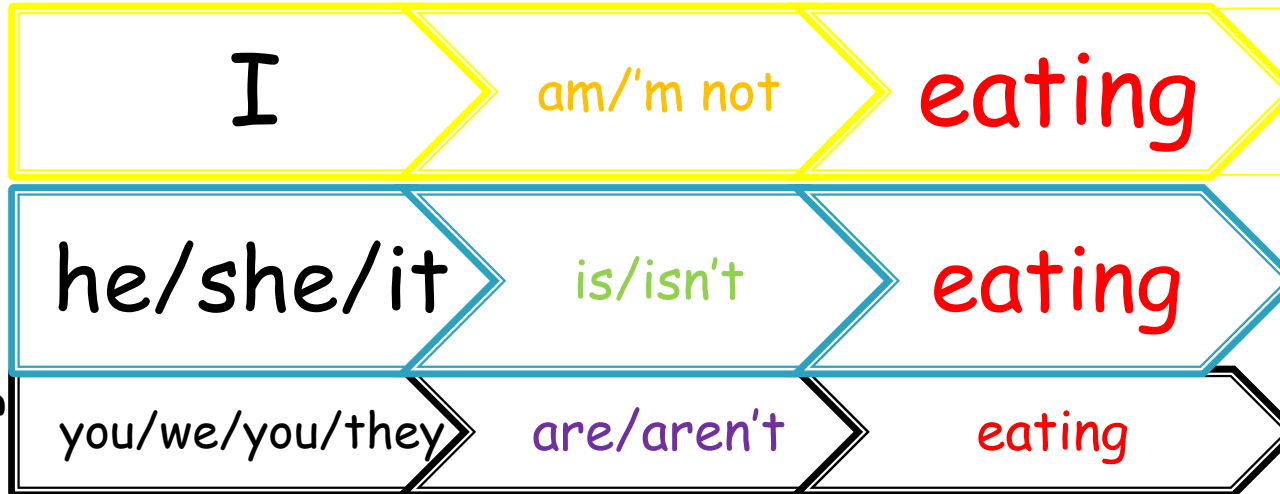
Future perfect (I will have eaten)

VERB

SHOWS PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ACTION
- TELLS US WHAT ACTION IS HAPPENING
- BEING — AM/IS/ARE
- DOING — EAT/DRINK
- FEELING — LOVE/HATE
- SAYING — SPEAK/TALK

TENSE
- TELLS US WHEN AN ACTION IS HAPPENING
- PRESENT — I EAT
- PAST — I ATE
- FUTURE — I WILL EAT

PRESENT
- SIMPLE — I EAT
- CONTINUOUS — I AM EATING
- PERFECT — I HAVE EATEN
- PERFECT CONTINUOUS — I HAVE BEEN EATING

PAST
- SIMPLE — I ATE
- CONTINUOUS — I WAS EATING
- PERFECT — I HAD EATEN
- PERFECT CONTINUOUS — I HAD BEEN EATING

FUTURE
- SIMPLE — I WILL EAT
- CONTINUOUS — I WILL BE EATING
- PERFECT — I WILL HAVE EATEN
- PERFECT CONTINUOUS — I WILL HAVE BEEN EATING

INTRANSITIVE — VERB HAS NO OBJECT — THE BELL RINGS.

TRANSITIVE — VERB HAS OBJECT — I EAT AN APPLE.

PARTICIPLE
- PRESENT — EATING
- PAST — EATEN

INFINITIVE — TO + VERB — TO EAT

MOOD
- DECLARATIVE — I EAT AN APPLE
- INTERROGATIVE — DO YOU EAT APPLES?
- IMPERATIVE — EAT YOUR APPLE.

VOICE
- ACTIVE — SUBJECT PERFORMS ACTION — I EAT THE APPLE.
- PASSIVE — SUBJECT RECEIVES ACTION — THE APPLE IS EATEN BY ME

MODAL — TELLS US HOW LIKELY SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN — I MAY/MIGHT/WILL EAT AN APPLE NOW.

AUXILIARY — HELPS MAIN VERB IN CLAUSE — I AM EATING

NEGATIVE — TELLS US WHAT DOES NOT HAPPEN — I DO NOT EAT

CONDITIONAL
- SIMPLE — I WOULD EAT
- CONTINUOUS — I WOULD BE EATING
- PERFECT — I WOULD HAVE EATEN
- PERFECT CONTINUOUS — I WOULD HAVE BEEN EATING

Created by R Fan 2013

Simple present (I am, I play)

Present simple

Usage

Regular actions
- I do it every day. — I go to school.
- He comes here every day. — He works in this company.

Facts
- It's a fact that will not change. — The Earth goes arounds the sun.
- It is a fact. — This costs 20 dollars.

What does she do?

She works as a secretary.

She doesn't smoke.

She eats a lot of vegetable.

- s

VERB + s
- make - makes
- read - reads
- play - plays
- work - works

-s, -sh, -ch, -x + es
- pass - passes
- push - pushes
- watch - watches
- fix - fixes

consonant + y changes to - ie +s
- fly - flies
- try - tries

Exceptions
- do - does
- go - goes
- have - has

Affirmative +

| I we you they | do make take play |
| He She It Jane | does makes takes play **s** |

Negative -

| I We You They | do not don't | do make take play |
| He She It Jane | does not doesn't | do make take play |

Question ?

| What Where Why | do | I you they we | do take make play |
| Which Who When | does | he she it Jane | see hear feel watch |

Present continuous

[I am (not) playing basketball./Are you playing basketball? Yes, we are. No, we aren't.]

Affirmative and negative

I	am/'m not	eating
he/she/it	is/isn't	eating
you/we/you/they	are/aren't	eating

- Action happening NOW/IN A TIME SPAN.
- Temporary actions.
- Trends.
- Planned actions in the future.

Interrogative and short answers

Am	I	eating?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	he/she/it	eating?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are	you/we/you/they	eating?	Yes, you/we/you/they are.	No, you/we/you/they aren't.

Verb patterns: when to use –ing? When to? When both?

If in doubt use verb + TO + verb. It is much more frequent.

Verb patterns

verb + - ing verb

FEELINGS
- LOVE doing
- LIKE doing
- ENJOY doing
- HATE doing
- PREFER doing
- (don't) MIND doing

START / FINISH
- START doing
- BEGIN doing
- CONTINUE doing
- STOP doing
- FINISH doing

Verb + preposition
- FEEL LIKE doing
- INTERESTED IN doing
- He SPOKE ABOUT doing
- LOOK FORWARD TO doing

verb + TO + verb

adjectives
- He was so good to do it.
- I was glad to hear from him.
- He was too tired to do his homework.

OTHERS
- seem to — He seems to be tired.
- try to — She tried to help me.

would + like/love
- I would like to talk to him.
- She would like to meet him.

DESIRE
- want to — I want to go out
- need to — I need to study hard.
- hope to — I hope to win in lottery.
- desire — I desire to see her once again.

EXPRESS YOUR WILL
- agree to — She agreed to help me.
- decide to — They decided to get married.
- promise to — She promised to be there on time.
- plan to — I plan to study English every day.
- prefer to — I prefer to wlearn at home.
- refuse to — My mother refused to come to my wedding.

Both

LIKE / LOVE / START / BEGIN - no change in meaning
- I like playing tennis.
- I like to play tennis.
- I started to play when I was 6.
- I started playing when I was six.

REMEMBER / FORGET / STOP TO DO - I FIRST remembered / stopped / forgot and THEN I did the other action
- I stopped to phone her. — First I stopped and then I phoned.
- I remembered to lock the door. — First I remembered and then I locked the door.
- I forgot to close the window. — I didn't close the window.

REMEMBER / FORGET / STOP + DOING - FIRST I did it and then I remembered / forgot / stopped.
- I remember playing with a teddy bear. — I first played with the teddy and then I remembered.
- I forgot speaking to her. — I spoke to her first and then I forgot it.
- I stopped smoking. — I smoked first and then I stopped.

Don't Forget

Quit Smoking — Life is beautiful

Simple past of "to be"
(I was, you were)

Affirmative:

I was

You were

He/She/It was

We/you/They were

Negative:

I wasn't

You weren't

He/She/It wasn't

We/you/They weren't

Interrogative:

Was I?

Were you?

Was he/she/it?

Were we/you/they?

Short answers:

Yes, I was//No, I wasn't.

Yes, you were/No, you weren't.

Yes, he/she/it was.//No, he/she/it wasn't.

Yes, we/you/they were.//No, we/you/they weren't.

Simple past of "to have"
(I had/I didn't have)

To have

I/you/He/She/It/We/You/They **had**

I/you/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't have**

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **have**?

Yes, I **did.**//No, I **didn't**.

Simple past – regular verbs
## (sogg. + base form of verb + -ed: I played)

PAST TENSE

REGULAR VERBS

PAST TENSE Regular verbs

- verb ends with -e → Add -d
  - live - lived
  - use - used
  - decide - decided

- verb ends with -ry / -ly / -dy → change ry - ried / ly - lied / dy - died
  - try - tried
  - apply - applied
  - study - studied

- verb has one syllable and ends with one vowel and one consonant → double the last consonant and add - ed
  - stop - stopped
  - chat - chatted

- Exceptions → memorise them
  - Travel - travelled
  - regret - regretted
  - refer - referred

- All other regular verbs → add - ed
  - use - used
  - call - called
  - turn - turned
  - ask - asked

Most frequent regular verbs in English

use	used
call	called
ask	asked
look	looked
seem	seemed
turn	turned
want	wanted
start	started
expect	expected
need	needed

www.engames.eu

PRONUNCIATION

/-id/ verb ends with -ted or -ded

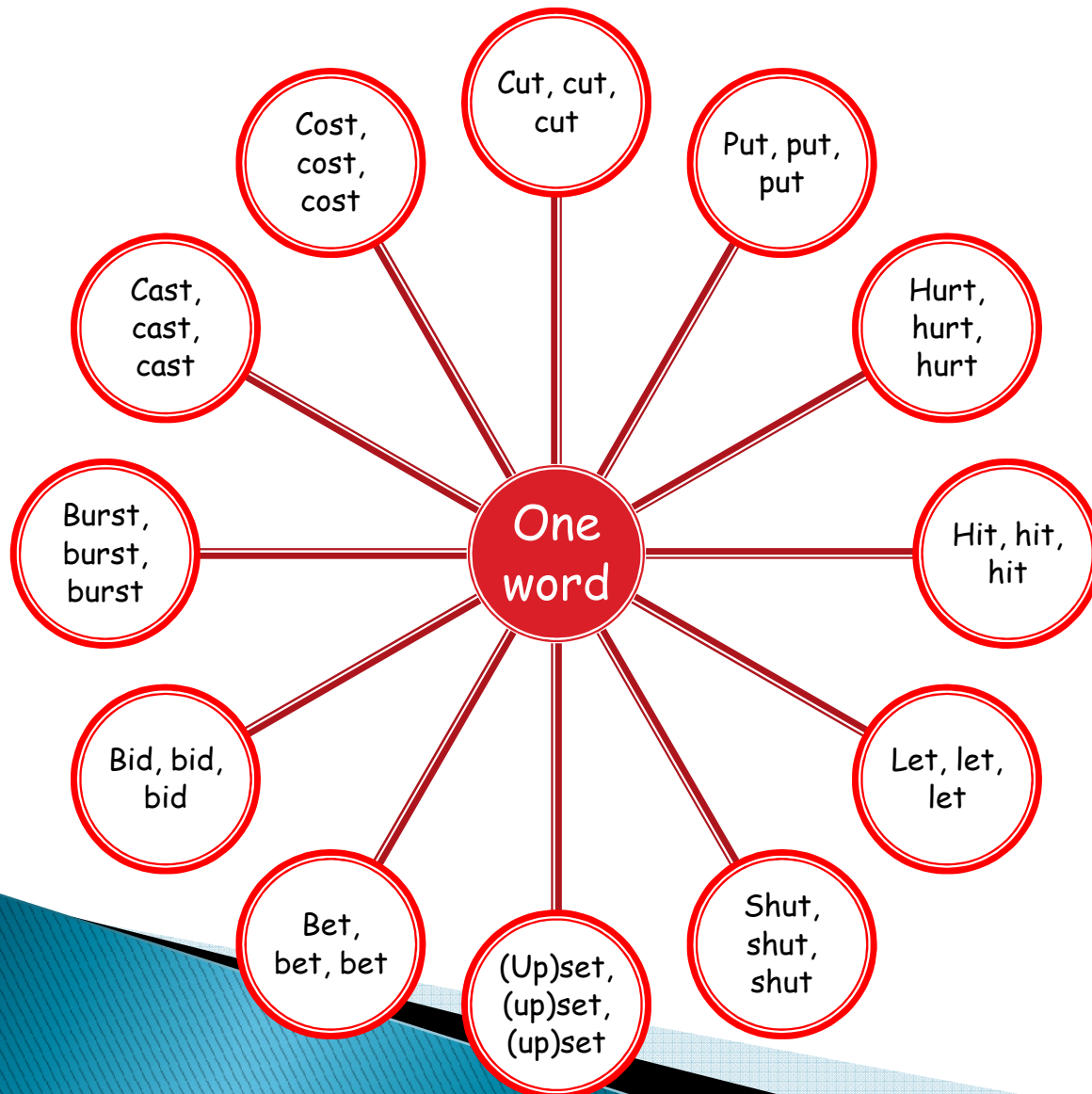/-t/ verbs end with -ked / -ped / -hed / -fed

/-d/ all other verbs
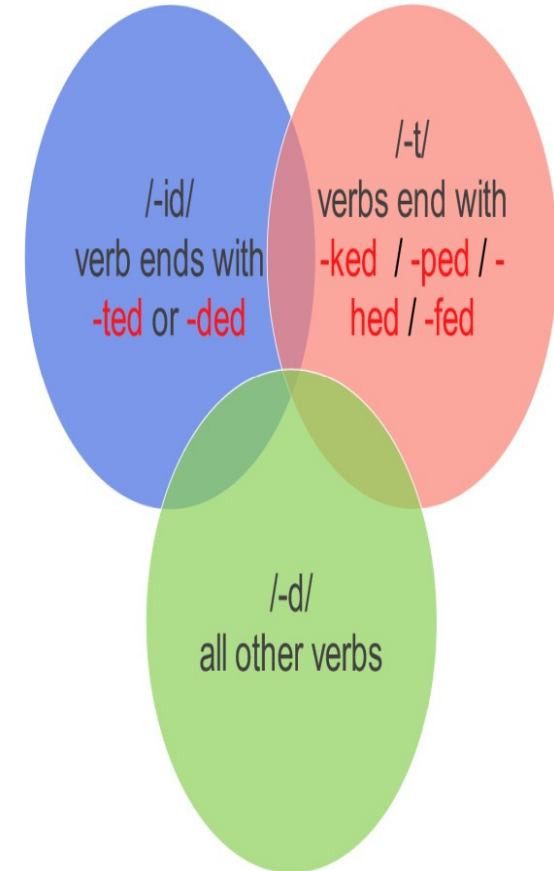
REMEMBER: NO –s in the third singular person!!!
I/you/she/he/it/we/you/they PLAYED!!!

Simple past – irregular verbs
(sogg. + 2° voice of paradigm: I went)

Irregular verbs

Group 1 word

Paradigm doesn't change.

Group 2 words

Simple past and past participle are generally the same.

Group 3 words

There is a change in vowel or consonants.

Group one word: monosillabic verbs

One word

- Cut, cut, cut
- Cost, cost, cost
- Cast, cast, cast
- Burst, burst, burst
- Bid, bid, bid
- Bet, bet, bet
- (Up)set, (up)set, (up)set
- Shut, shut, shut
- Let, let, let
- Hit, hit, hit
- Hurt, hurt, hurt
- Put, put, put
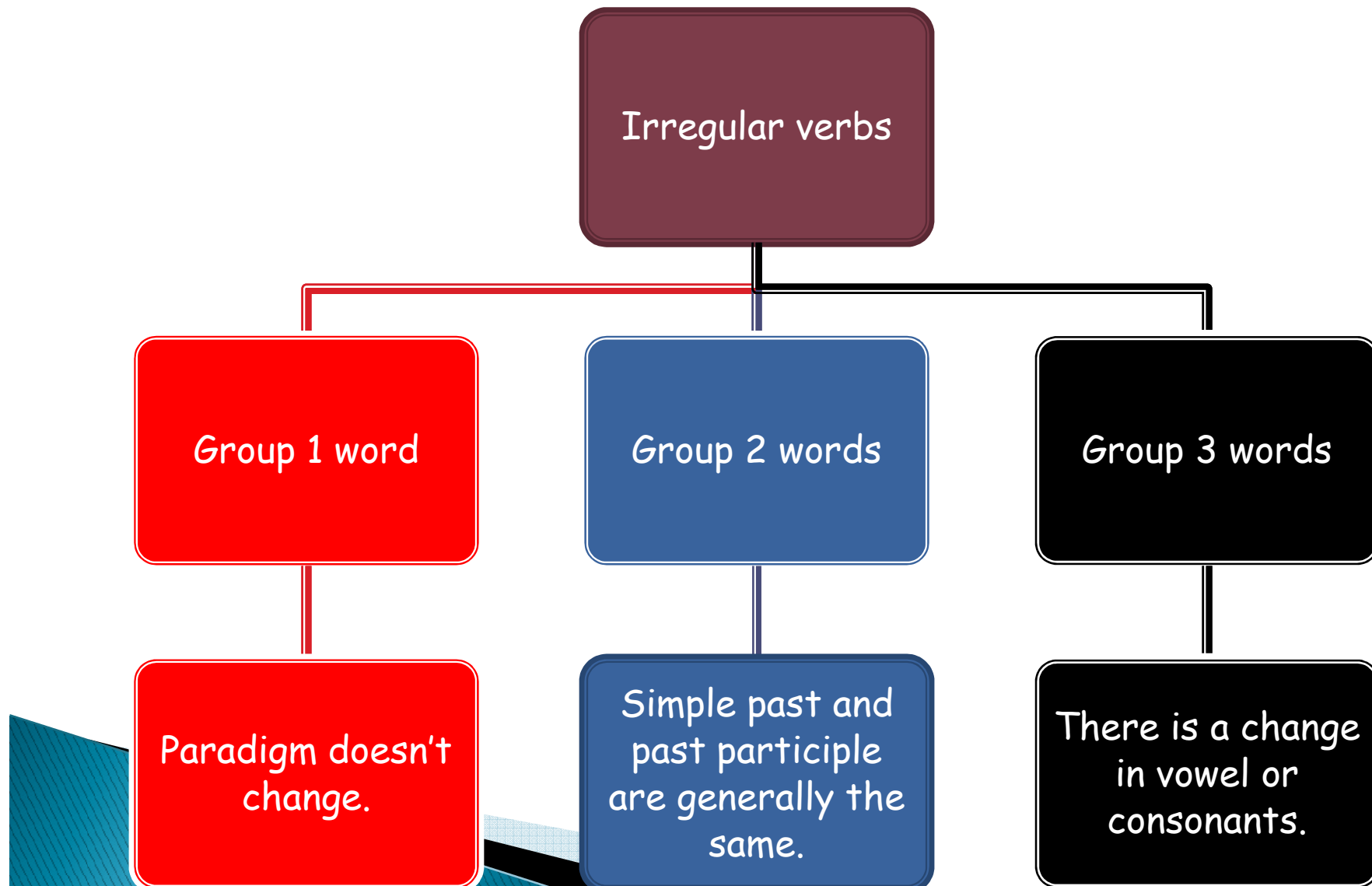
Examples:

Simple Present
- I/She put/puts the pen on the table.

Simple Past
- Yesterday I/she put the pen on the table.

Present Perfect
- I have/She has just put the pen on the table.

Group two words: -d, -t, -ght

-d

- Pay, paid, paid – say, said, said

- Hold, held, held – hear, heard, heard
  Have, had, had

- Tell, told, told – sell, sold, sold

- Read /ri:d/, read /red/, read /red/ - feed, fed, fed – bleed, bled, bled – breed, bred, bred

- [Mis(Under)]Stand, [mis(under)]stood, [mis(under)]stood,

- Bind, bound, bound – find, found, found

-t

- Lend, lent, lent – build, built, built - send, sent, sent – spend, spent, spent- bend, bent, bent

- Keep, kept, kept - sleep, slept, slept – creep, crept, crept – dream, dreamt, dreamt – leave, left, left – meet, met, met

- Lose, lost, lost - burn, burnt, burnt – learn, learnt, learnt

- Get, got, got – sit, sat, sat

- Spell, spelt, spelt – feel, felt, felt

-ght

- Teach, taught, taught – catch, caught, caught

- Buy, bought, bought– think, thought, thought – seek, sought, sought - fight, fought, fought

- Bring, brought, brought

Examples:

Simple Present
- I/She pay/pays jackets by credit card.
- I/She sleep/sleeps very much on Sundays.
- I/She teach/teaches English at school.

Simple Past
- Yesterday I/she paid the jacket.
- I/She slept very much last Sunday.
- I/She taught English at school.

Present Perfect
- I have/She has just paid the jacket.
- I/She have/has slept very much recently.
- I/She have/has taught English at school.

Group three words: -i-/-a-/-u-, -e/-wn, -en

-i-/-a-/-u-

Run, ran, run

Begin, began, begun – ring, rang, rung –

sing, sang, sung –

sink, sank, sunk –

swim, swam, swum –

drink, drank, drunk

-e/-wn

Know, knew, known - fly, flew, flown – throw, threw, thrown –

blow, blew, blown

(With)Draw, (with)drew, (with)drawn

Show, showed, shown

-en

(For)give, (for)gave, (for)given – eat, ate, eaten –

(for)bid, (for)bade, (for)bidden

Be, was/were, been – see, saw, seen

Take, took, taken – fall, fell, fallen

Hide, hid, hidden – bite, bit, bitten

Forget, forgot, forgotten - break, broke, broken –

awake, awoke, awoken –

speak, spoke, spoken

Write, wrote, written –

ride, rode, ridden

Simple Present

| I/She begin/begins school at 8:00. | I/She know/knows the answers. | I/She forgive/forgives my/her friends. |

Simple Past

| Yesterday I/she began the test. | I/She knew the answers. | I/She forgave my/her friends. |

Present Perfect

| I have/She has just begun the test. | I/She have/has known vhe answers. | I/She have/has forgiven my/her friends |

Other verbs (groups 2 and 3)

Group 2 words — Shine, shone, shone/ win, won, won | (Be)come, (be)came, (be)come | Make, made, made | Dig, dug, dug | Beat, beat, beaten

**Group 3 words** — Go, went, gone/ do, did, done | Wear, wore, worn/ bear, bore, born

Simple past – irregular verbs
(sogg. + 2° voice of paradigm: I went)

English Irregular Verbs

WITH -D
- say / said — *coûter*
- sell / sold — *vendre*
- tell / told — *coûter*
- stand / stood — *coûter*
- have / had — *avoir*
- pay / paid — *coûter*
- read / read — *coûter*
- make / made — *coûter*
- hold / held — *coûter*
- hear / heard — *coûter*

WITH -GHT
- teach / taught — *enseigner*
- catch / caught — *attraper*
- bring / brought — *apporter*
- buy / bought — *acheter*
- think / thought — *penser*

GROUP 1 WORD
- put — *mettre*
- cut — *couper*
- cost — *coûter*
- shut — *fermer*
- hurt — *blesser*
- hit — *frapper*
- let — *permettre*

WITH -T
- sleep / slept — *dormir*
- dream / dreamt — *rêver*
- keep / kept — *garder*
- spell / spelt — *épeler*
- sit / sat — *s'asseoir*
- get / got — *obtenir*
- lend / lent — *prêter*
- send / sent — *envoyer*
- spend / spent — *dépenser*
- build / built — *construire*
- lose / lost — *perdre*

GROUP 2 WORDS

WITH -EN
- fall / fell / fallen — *tomber*
- break / broke / broken — *casser*
- speak / spoke / spoken — *parler / dire*
- wake / woke / woken — *réveiller*
- eat / ate / eaten — *manger*
- write / wrote / written — *écrire*
- see / saw / seen — *voir*
- forget / forgot / forgotten — *oublier*
- be / was-were / been — *être*
- bite / bit / bitten — *mordre*
- take / took / taken — *prendre*
- hide / hid / hidden — *cacher*
- give / gave / given — *donner*
- ride / rode / ridden — *monter (à cheval, vélo, moto..)*

GROUP 3 WORDS

-E / -WN
- blow / blew / blown — *souffler*
- grow / grew / grown — *grandir / pousser (plantes)*
- know / knew / know — *savoir*
- throw / threw / thrown — *lancer / jeter*
- draw / drew / drawn — *dessiner*
- show / showed / shown — *montrer*

-I / -A / -U
- begin / began / begun — *commencer*
- sing / sang / sung — *chanter*
- swim / swam / swum — *nager*
- drink / drank / drunk — *boire*
- ring / rang / rung — *sonner / téléphoner*

REMEMBER!

▸ Group 2 words usually have TWO (LONG) vowels (keep, dream, sleep) and usually end with:

1. **-ll → -ld** (sell, tell → sold, told);
2. **–ld/-nd → -lt/-nt** (build, spend → built, spent);
3. **-ch → -ught** (teach, catch → taught, caught).

▸ Group 3 words with –en usually have ONE (SHORT) vowel (give, take, hide).

▸ Group 3 words with internal vocal change (-i-, -a-, -u-) are to be pronunciated this way: -i-, -e-, -a-.
Sing /sɪŋ/ - sang /sæŋ/- sung /sʌŋ/.
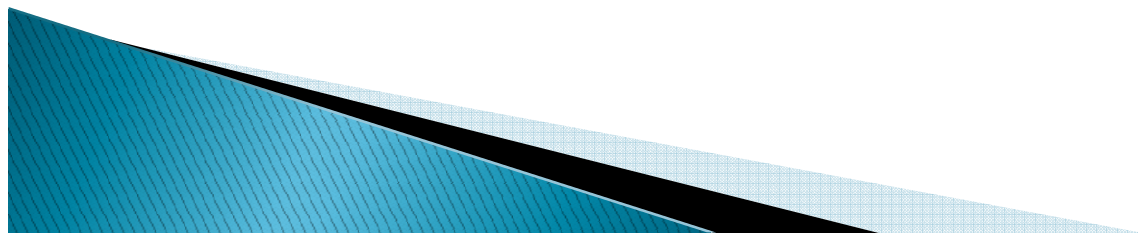
Simple past - Negative and interrogative forms

(I didn't play/go, Did you play/go? Yes, I did/No, I didn't.)

Negative

Sogg. + **didn't**
(oppure did not)
+ **forma base del verbo**

I **didn't/did not** smoke//
I **didn't** sleep.

Interrogative

Did + sogg. +
forma base del verbo ?

Did you **smoke** yesterday?//
Did you **sleep** tonight?

Short answers

Yes, I **did**.

No, I **didn't**.

Past continuous = background scenes
(I was/wasn't eating, Was she eating? Yes, she was/No, she wasn't.)

Affirmative and negative

I/he/she/it > was/wasn't > eating

you/we/you/they > were/weren't > eating

Interrogative and short answers

Was > I/he/she/it > eating? > Yes, I/he/she/it was. > No, I/he/she/it wasn't.

Were > you/we/you/they > eating? > Yes, you/we/you/they were. > No, you/we/you/they weren't.

While + past continuous vs. when + simple past

While +	Sogg. +	Past continuous

▸ **While I was eating** a slice of pizza, it fell to the floor.

When +	Sogg. +	Simple past

• I was eating a slice of pizza **when it fell** to the floor.
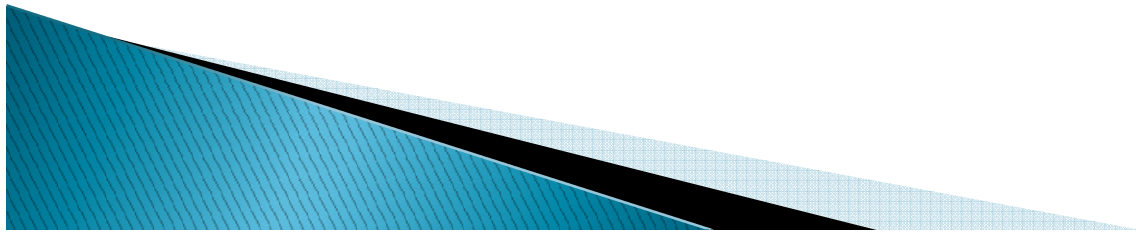
How to form the present perfect simple:
sogg. + have/has + past participle (3° voice of paradigm)

Affirmative and negative

I/you/we/you/they → have/haven't → played/gone

he/she/it → has/hasn't → played/gone

Interrogative and short answers

Have → I/you/we/you/they → played/gone? → Yes, I/you/we/you/they have. → No, I/you/we/you/they haven't.

Has → he/she/it → played/gone? → Yes, he/she/it has. → No, he/she/it hasn't.
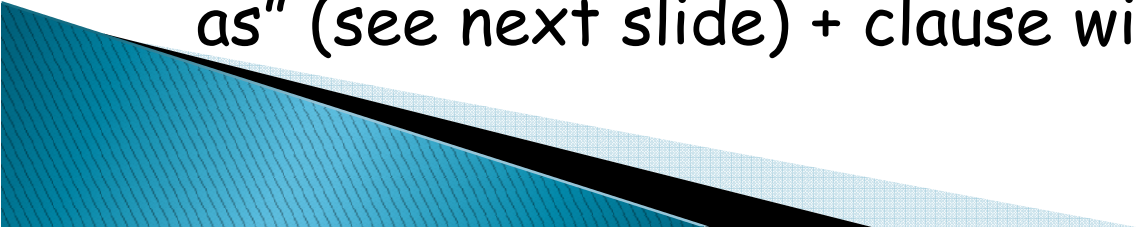
Use of present perfect simple
(I have/haven't played/gone; Has she played/gone? Yes, she has/No, she hasn't.)
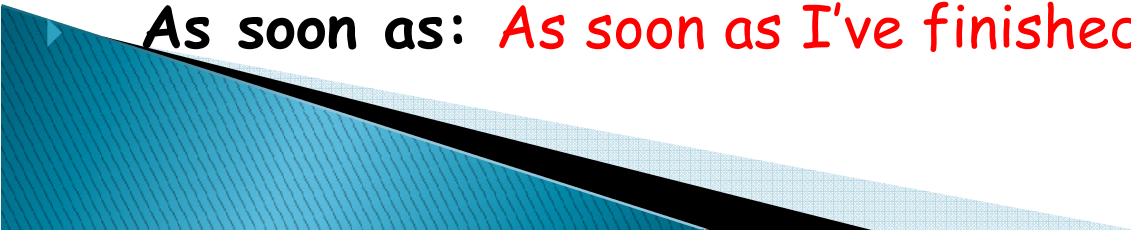
- Past actions with visible consequences/results in the present: I've cut my hair (now my hair is short).
- Unfinished past actions: We have lived in Naples since 1988 (we still live in Naples)

Vs. Finished past actions: We lived in Naples (now we live elsewhere).

- Present perfect simple is often accompained by "already/yet/still/just/never/ever/since/for" (see next slide).
- P.p.s. is accompained also by "after/until/as soon as" (see next slide) + clause with *will.*

Signals indicating when to use the present perfect tense

▸ Already (già)/yet (non ancora)/still (ancora)/just (appena)/never (mai) /ever (mai – nelle domande)/since (da)/for (da)

1. We have already had dinner vs. We have not had dinner yet.
2. I still haven't found what I'm looking for.
3. I have just missed my train.
4. You have never been to Singapore.
5. Have you ever been to Singapore?
6. She has lived in Naples since vs. for ….

▸ **After**: After you 've had something to eat, you'll feel better.
▸ **Until**: Wait until he has gone.
▸ **As soon as**: As soon as I've finished, I'll come.

Since vs. for: most used with present perfect SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

•Since = punctual moment (beginning/end).

•For = duration.

•HOW LONG has it rained?/HOW LONG has it been raining? It has rained/It has been raining since/for …

Since
- 8 o' clock
- Monday
- 12 May
- April
- 1977
- Christmas
- lunchtime
- she was a child

For
- One/Two/three/four seconds/minutes/hours/days/weeks/months/years
- Ages
- A short/long time

Present perfect continuous
(I have been painting/I haven't been painting/Have you been painting? Yes, I have/No, I haven't.)

▸ It is similar to present perfect simple, but …

P. p. s.	P. p. c.
Focus on the RESULT of an activity.	Focus on the ACTIVITY itself.
I have painted the ceiling (now the ceiling is painted).	I have been painting the ceiling (I am dirty with colours).

Past perfect simple = io avevo mangiato
(I had/hadn't eaten, Had you eaten? Yes, I had/No, I hadn't.)

It expresses an action completed before the last one.

I/you/she/it/we/you/they **HAD/HADN'T EATEN.**

HAD I/you/she/it/we/you/they **EATEN?**

Yes, I/you/she/it/we/you/they **HAD.**

No, I/you/she/it/we/you/they **HADN'T.**

Habits

To get used to + -ing form

I enter into the habit.   I get used to running.

To be used to + -ing form

I am inside the habit.   I am used to running.

I/you/she/he/it/we/you/they used to + base form

I stop the habit.   I used to run.

Future tenses and the degrees of probability.

Simple Present

Present Continuous

Going to

Will

Higher degree

Lower degree
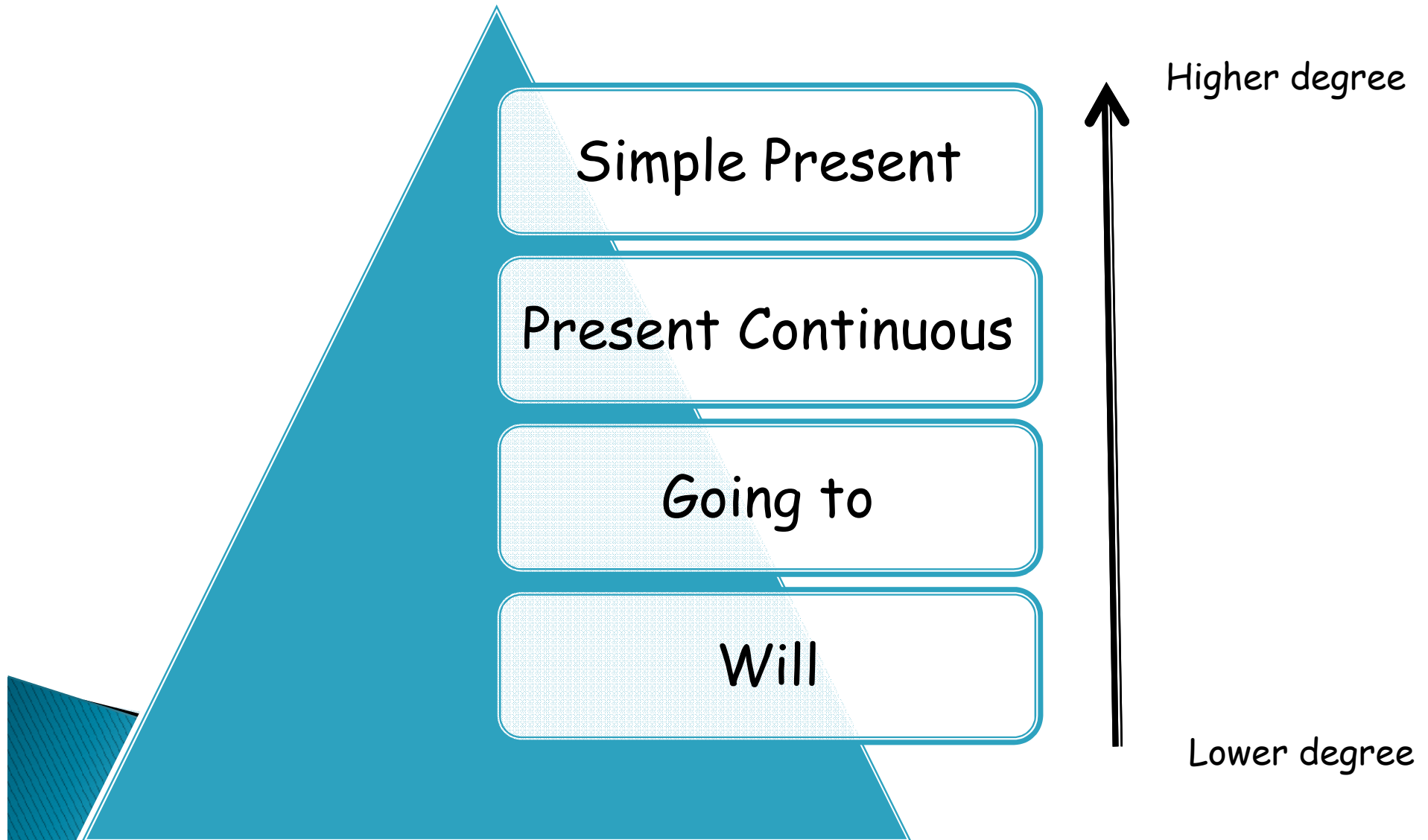
Future tenses (I)

Simple Present

Timetables (airports/train stations), cinemas.

--The train **leaves** London at 11:30 and **arrives** in Plymouth at 14:45.--

--The last *Harry Potter* movie **begins** at 8:45 p.m..--

Present Continuous

Fixed, arranged events.

--**I am going to** Ligabue's concert next Saturday (you have already bought the tickets).--

Future tenses (II): *going to*

Going to

1) Intentions, something that you want to do but that you have not arranged yet (trad.: "ho intenzione di").

--**I am going to fly** to London next Monday (but I still don't have any tickets).--

2) Present evidence (trad.: "sta per").

--I see black clouds on the sky → **It's going to rain**.--

Future tenses (III): *will*

Promises

- **I will love** you until my dying day.

Immediate decisions

- I see somebody carrying some heavy suitcases and I want to help him/her. → **I'll help** you.

Fortune-teller, horoscope

- **You won't feel** held back. Instead, **he will challenge** you to do what is most difficult, and inspire you to take on a tougher challenge. Listen to him and heed his advice.

To express one's opinion

- I think **you will pass** the exam.

Will is also used in the so-called *if clauses* (see next slide).

If clauses

Conditionals

Woodward English

CONDITION	+	RESULT

ZERO conditional
If you stand in the rain,   you get wet.
If you heat ice,   it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE

USES : *Facts which are generally true or scientific facts*
The condition always has the same result

FIRST conditional
If it rains,   we will cancel the trip.
If you study,   you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB

USES : *A possible situation in the future*
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)

SECOND conditional
If I won the lottery,   I would travel a lot.
If they sold their house,   they would be rich.

PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB

USES : *Hypothetical or unlikely situations*
Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future

THIRD conditional
If you had studied,   you would have passed the exam.
If I hadn't been sick,   I would have gone to your party.

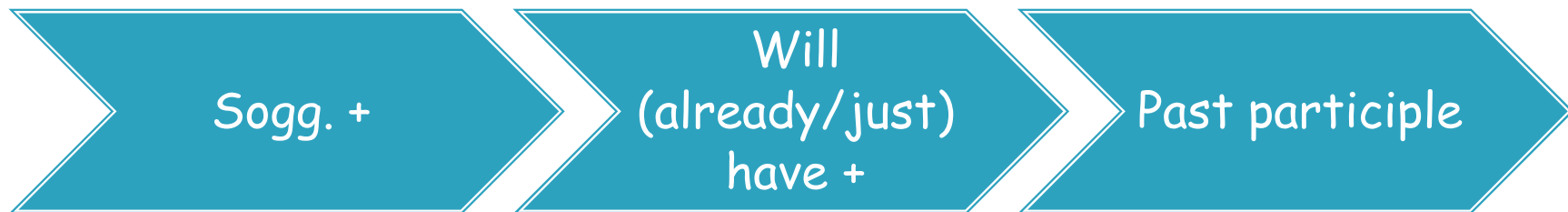| PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

USES : *The person is imagining a different past*
Imaginary situation that did not happen

Future continuous = *starò facendo qcs.*

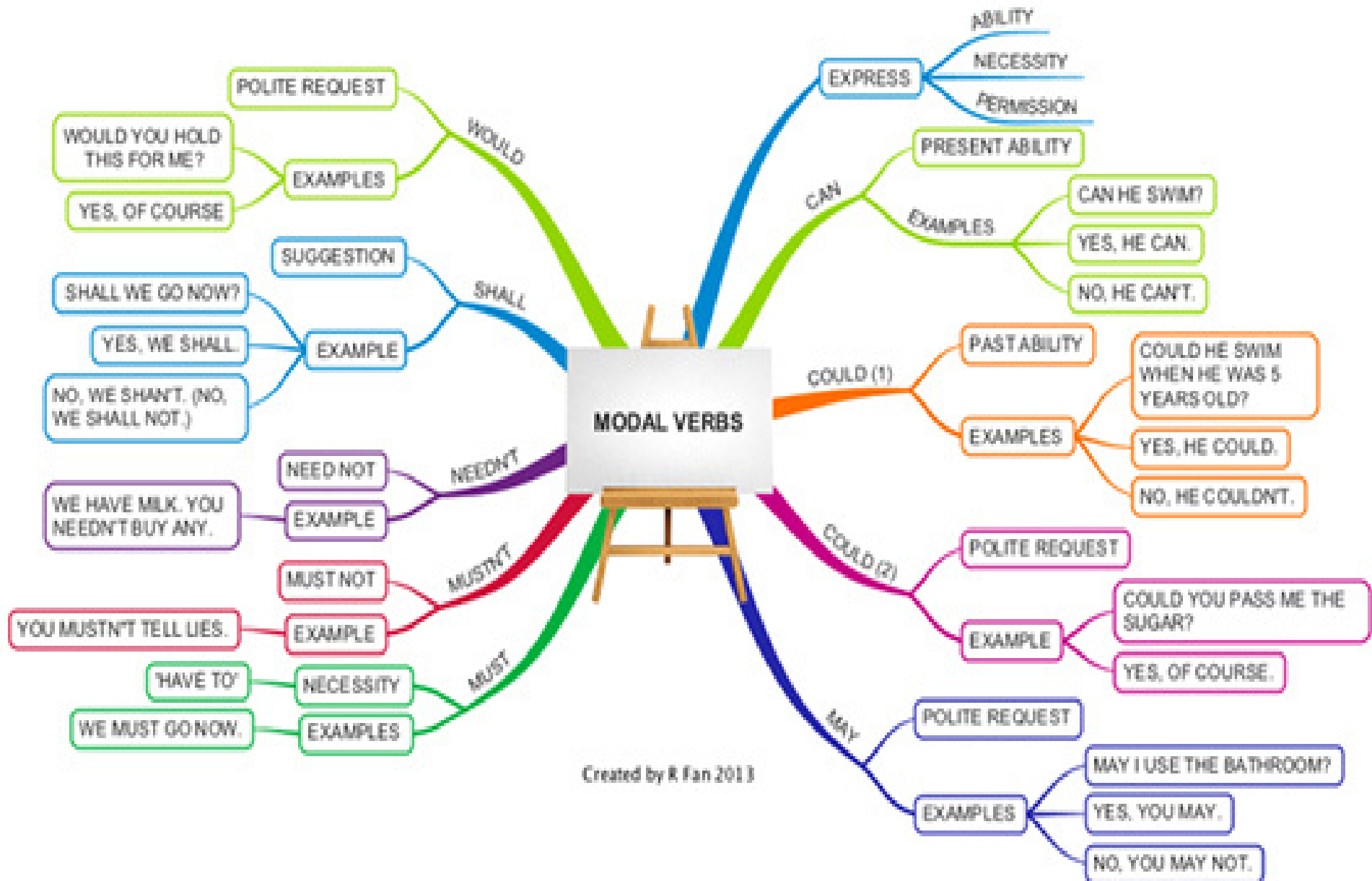**Sogg. +** → **Will be +** → **-ing form**

This time next week I'll be going to the beach.

Future perfect = *avrò fatto qcs.*

Sogg. + → **Will (already/just) have +** → **Past participle**

By the time we get to the cinema the film will already have begun.
Next year they will have been married for 25 years.

Modal verbs

MODAL VERBS

EXPRESS
- ABILITY
- NECESSITY
- PERMISSION

CAN
- PRESENT ABILITY
- EXAMPLES
  - CAN HE SWIM?
  - YES, HE CAN.
  - NO, HE CAN'T.

COULD (1)
- PAST ABILITY
- EXAMPLES
  - COULD HE SWIM WHEN HE WAS 5 YEARS OLD?
  - YES, HE COULD.
  - NO, HE COULDN'T.

COULD (2)
- POLITE REQUEST
- EXAMPLE
  - COULD YOU PASS ME THE SUGAR?
  - YES, OF COURSE.

MAY
- POLITE REQUEST
- EXAMPLES
  - MAY I USE THE BATHROOM?
  - YES, YOU MAY.
  - NO, YOU MAY NOT.

MUST
- NECESSITY
  - 'HAVE TO'
- EXAMPLES
  - WE MUST GO NOW.

MUSTN'T
- MUST NOT
- EXAMPLE
  - YOU MUSTN'T TELL LIES.

NEEDN'T
- NEED NOT
- EXAMPLE
  - WE HAVE MILK. YOU NEEDN'T BUY ANY.

SHALL
- SUGGESTION
- EXAMPLE
  - SHALL WE GO NOW?
  - YES, WE SHALL.
  - NO, WE SHAN'T. (NO, WE SHALL NOT.)

WOULD
- POLITE REQUEST
- EXAMPLES
  - WOULD YOU HOLD THIS FOR ME?
  - YES, OF COURSE

Created by R Fan 2013

Characteristics of modal verbs

Base form of the verb

I can ~~to~~ swim.   I can swim.

No –s to the third singular person

She can~~s~~.   She can.

No auxiliary "don't/doesn't" (present)

I ~~don't~~/She ~~doesn't~~ can   I/she cannot, I/She can't.

No auxiliary "didn't" (past)

I ~~didn't can.~~   I couldn't.

No auxiliary do/does and did in interrogative form

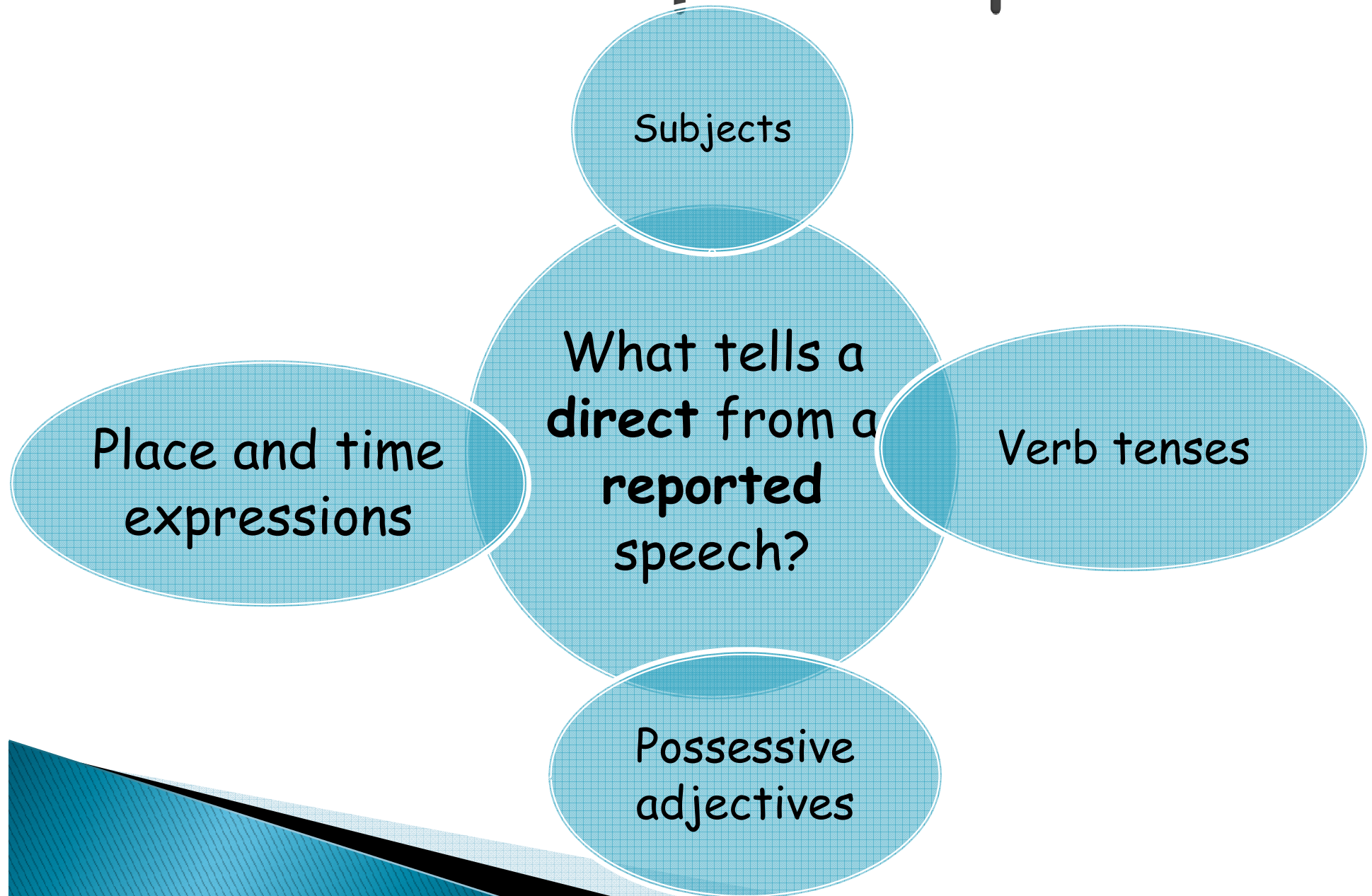~~Do/Did you can?~~   Can/Could you?   ~~Does/Did she can?~~   Can/Could she?

Passive form (I)

	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Once a week, Tom **cleans** the house.	Once a week, the house **is cleaned** by Tom.
Simple Past	Sam **repaired** the car.	The car **was repaired** by Sam.
Present Perfect	Many tourists **have visited** that castle.	That castle **has been visited** by many tourists.
Past Perfect	George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license.	Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license.
Simple Future *WILL*	Someone **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM.	The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM.
Simple Future *BE GOING TO*	Sally **is going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight.	A beautiful dinner **is going to be made** by Sally tonight.

Passive form (II)

	Active	Passive
Used to	Jerry **used to pay** the bills.	The bills **used to be paid** by Jerry.
Would always	My mother **would always make** the pies.	The pies **would always be made** by my mother.
Future in the Past (*WOULD*)	I knew John **would finish** the work by 5:00 PM.	I knew the work **would be finished** by 5:00 PM.
Future in the Past (*WAS GOING TO*)	I thought Sally **was going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight.	I thought a beautiful dinner **was going to be made** by Sally tonight.

Direct vs. reported speech

Subjects

Place and time expressions

What tells a **direct** from a **reported** speech?

Verb tenses

Possessive adjectives

Reported speech – a jump in the past (I)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<u>Simple Present</u> (He said: "I **live** in Naples".)	<u>Simple Past</u> (He said he **lived** in Naples.)
<u>Present Continuous</u> (Paula said: "I **am** playing volleyball **now**".)	<u>Past Continuous</u> (Paula said she **was** playing volleyball **then**.)
<u>Simple Past</u> (Tom and Jack said: "We **lived** in Canada".)	<u>Past Perfect Simple</u> (Tom and Jack said they **had lived** in Canada.)
<u>Present Perfect Simple</u> (Tom and Jack said: "We **have lived** in Canada".)	
<u>Past Perfect Simple</u> (Tom and Jack said: "We **had lived** in Canada".)	

Reported speech – a jump in the past (II)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<u>Past Continuous</u> (Robb said: "I **was having** dinner with my wife, when they sang and played *The Rains of Castamere".*)	<u>Past Perfect Continuous</u> (Robb said he **had been having** dinner with his wife, when they had sung and played *The Rains of Castamere.*)
<u>Present Perfect Continuous</u> (Robb said: "I **have been having** dinner with my wife, when they sang and played *The Rains of Castamere".*)	
<u>Past Perfect Continuous</u> (Robb said: "I **had been having** dinner with my wife, when they sang and played *The Rains of Castamere".*)	

Reported speech – a jump in the past (III)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Future I (*going to*) (Arya said: "I **am** going to become a warrior".) (My father said: "You and Michele **are** going to fly to Canada **next year**".)	*was / were going to* (Arya said she **was** going to become a warrior.) (My father said that Michele and I **were** going to fly to Canada **the following year**.)
Future I (*will*) (Sabrina said: "I **will** help you".)	Conditional I (*would*) (Sabrina said she **would** help me.) (Barbara said she **would** move to London if she had been able to.)
Conditional I (*would*) (Barbara said: "I **would** move to London if I could").	

Place and time expressions

Today (direct speech)	That day (reported speech)
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those

Linking words = connective words = conjunctions

Sequence

- Firstly
- First of all
- Initially

- Then
- After + -ing
- Later
- Moreover (inoltre)
- In addition/Furthermore (in aggiunta a ciò)
- Not long after (poco dopo)

- Meanwhile (nel frattempo)

- Finally
- At the end
- In the end

Question-answer

- Wh- questions (Who, Where, When, What, Which, Why, How) + aux. + subj. + resto della frase + ?
- Yes/No: Aux. + subj. + resto della frase + ?

- It could be that …
- One may conclude …

Problem-solution

- One reason for the … is ….
- The question=issue is …/The questions=issues are …
- A problem is …

- A solution for … is/was/could be …
- One answer is/was/could be …
- Recommendations include …

Compare and contrast	Cause-effect	Description-hierarchical list
• Likewise (similarmente)	• Since/For (poiché)	• For example/e.g.
• Similar to	• …. because	• For instance (per esempio)
• On the one hand …. on the other hand …	• Because of/Owing to/Due to (a causa di)	• i.e. (cioè)
• The difference(s) between …	• On account of …	• Such as (per es., elenco)
• As opposed to …	• This led to … (ciò ha portato a)	• also (anche) = , too.
• But …	• As a result of …	• In fact/Indeed (infatti)
• After all … (dopotutto)	• For this reason	• To begin with …
• However … (comunque)	• That's why …	• And to illustrate … I'll show you this graph/pie chart …. (e per illustrare … vi mostrerò questo grafico/grafico a torta…)
• Yet… (eppure)	• Then … so (poi – è successo questo evento – pertanto/perciò)	• It shows
• Nevertheless … (tuttavia)	• Thus/Therefore (perciò)	• It deals/handles with (ha a che fare con)
• Although (nonostante)	• Consequentially	• As you can see
• In spite of + noun		• It describes …
• Despite + -ing form		• It is about …

Bye!