

COMPITI PER LE VACANZE:

Tutti gli esercizi sono da fare/ricopiare per intero sul quaderno degli esercizi.

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31

Present Continuous con valore di futuro (He's working tomorrow)

■ Osserva questi esempi:

I'm flying home tomorrow.
He's starting a new job on Monday.
Tony and Ann are coming at the weekend.

In ciascun esempio si sta usando il Present Continuous (vedi le unità 7-9) ma si sta parlando del futuro, non del presente.

■ Osserva questo esempio:

Hai comprato un biglietto aereo la settimana scorsa. Adesso puoi dire:
I bought my ticket last week. I'm flying home next week.

Si usa il Present Continuous per indicare azioni che si è deciso nel passato di fare nel futuro. Queste sono di solito definite come 'piani prestabiliti' che è poco probabile che siano cambiati.

Ecco altri esempi:

Una banca ha scritto a Sharon per chiederle di cominciare a lavorare la prossima settimana. Adesso si può dire:
She's starting a new job next week.

Tom ha detto a Tony e Ann:
Would you like to come for dinner on Sunday?
 Tony e Ann hanno risposto: *Yes.*
 Adesso Tom dice:
Tony and Ann are coming on Sunday.

■ Il Present Continuous con valore di futuro è spesso accompagnato da un'espressione precisa di tempo (es. **next week, in July, tomorrow, on Sunday**):

PRESENTE: *I'm leaving.* (= Sto partendo adesso.)

FUTURO: *I'm leaving tomorrow.* (= Parto domani.)

PRESENTE: *We're having a party at the moment. Can I phone you tomorrow?*

FUTURO: *We're having a party in July.* (= Daremo una festa a luglio.)

■ Di solito si usa il Present Continuous per fare domande sui progetti delle persone:
What are you doing this weekend?

■ Non si usa il Present Continuous per indicare eventi futuri che non abbiamo deciso o che non dipendono da noi:

NON ~~*The sun is shining tomorrow.*~~ MA *The sun will shine tomorrow.*

■ Nota che si usa il Present Simple per parlare di eventi futuri che fanno parte di un programma o di un orario:

The film starts at 8.30 this evening.
School ends on 28th July for the summer.

Esercizi

A Leggi gli eventi passati tra parentesi e poi scrivi delle frasi utilizzando le parole nel riquadro. Usa le forme contratte del Present Continuous per il futuro.

I/fly/to Florida in August	I/go/to the doctor tomorrow
I/study/English in London in May	I/see/Mary this weekend
I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight	I/go/to a concert next Tuesday

0 (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)

I'm studying English in London in May.

1 (You booked a table at a new restaurant last week.)

.....

2 (You bought a ticket for a concert last month.)

.....

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)

.....

4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent's last week.)

.....

5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

.....

B Guarda questa pagina tratta dall'agenda di Laura per la settimana prossima e completa le frasi sui suoi programmi, usando il Present Continuous.

Monday:	work until 6 o'clock; go to the library after work
Tuesday:	play tennis with Ian, 5 o'clock
Wednesday:	go to the doctor's, 2.30
Thursday:	have a typing lesson, 10.30-12.30
Friday:	meet Jackie outside cinema, 8.30; film starts at 9
Saturday:	Nick & Lucy come here for dinner
Sunday:	_____

0 *She's working* until 6 on Monday.

1 to the library after work on Monday.

2 tennis with Ian at 5 on Tuesday.

3 to the doctor's at 2.30 on Wednesday.

4 a typing lesson from 10.30 to 12.30 on Thursday.

5 Jackie outside the cinema at 8.30 on Friday.

6 a film at 9 on Friday.

7 Nick and Lucy to her house for dinner on Saturday.

8 anything on Sunday.

C Completa questi dialoghi usando il Present Continuous per il futuro e le parole tra parentesi. Usa le forme contratte dove è possibile.

0 STEVE: *Are you doing* (you/do) anything this weekend?

LYNN: *I'm seeing* (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 PETE: Jane, Joe and Sally (come) to my house on Friday night.

MARK: (you/have) a party?

PETE: No, we aren't. (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 DAVID: (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.

CHRIS: (you/see) John there?

DAVID: Yes, (we/meet) at the airport.

3 PHILIP: Mary and I (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

MIKE: (you/stay) in Edinburgh?

PHILIP: No, (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.

4 PAUL: (I/start) a new job on Monday.

CLIVE: Really? What is it?

PAUL: (I/sell) cars. Do you need a new car?

- 1 La maggior parte dei nomi possiede forme singolari e plurali:

house/houses dog/dogs man/men

Questi nomi vengono chiamati numerabili, perché si possono contare:

one house two dogs three men

Si possono usare **a, the, e some** con i nomi numerabili:

	SINGOLARE	PLURALE
a:	a house	~
the:	the house	the houses
some:	~	some houses

- 2 Alcuni nomi possiedono solo una forma:

water bread petrol rain tennis

Questi si chiamano non numerabili, perché non si possono contare (vedi la Tavola B a pag. 322).

Osserva questa figura:



rain (non numerabile) **cars** (numerabile)

Non si usano **a** o **one, two, three** ecc. prima dei nomi non numerabili, ma si possono usare **the** e **some**:

a: We need to buy bread and sugar.
some: Let's stop the car. We need **some** petrol.
the: Look at **the** rain!

- 3 Ecco una lista di nomi comuni non numerabili, e alcune delle parole che si usano davanti a loro:

a { glass bottle carton }	of { water milk }	a cup of { tea coffee }
a spoonful of	{ sugar coffee }	
a { slice piece }	of { cake bread toast cheese }	
a piece of	{ luggage information news advice homework }	some { money petrol snow }

Si può usare **some** con tutte queste parole. Si usano anche **grams/kilos/litres** ecc. nei negozi:

Can I have two litres of milk, please?

- 4 Alcuni nomi possono essere sia numerabili che non numerabili:

NON NUMERABILI

I like tea.

Her hair is red.

I haven't got time.

I always have sugar in my tea.

NUMERABILI

I'll have two teas, please. (due tazze di tè)

There's a hair in my tea.

We had a good time.

Three sugars in my tea, please.

Esercizi

- A Cerchia i nomi non numerabili.

house	cat	cheese	car	coat	snow	lemon
advice	clock	table	tea	ball	museum	apple
painting	petrol	news	cigar	teacher	film	rain
holiday	office	bed	pen	sugar	homework	watch
tennis	doctor	cinema	luggage	chair	banana	information
cup	coffee	shoe	shirt	money	exam	hour
city	park	toast	sock	nose	water	school
bread	book	jumper	cloud	milk	bike	television

B Metti la parola giusta nelle frasi seguenti.

- 0 (slice, piece, cup) I'd like a *cup* of coffee, please.
1 (glass, slice, spoonful) Would you like a of cheese on your toast?
2 (pieces, cups, bottles) My father gave me two of advice.
3 (slice, carton, piece) Could you buy a of milk at the shops?
4 (spoonful, piece, cup) That was a difficult of homework!
5 (glass, piece, slice) Would you give me a of water, please?
6 (slices, cups, pieces) How many of luggage do you have?
7 (spoonfuls, glasses, cups) I normally take three of sugar in my tea.
8 (pieces, slices, litres) I've just put twenty of petrol in the car.
9 (piece, slice, glass) I need a of information.
10 (piece, packet, slice) I'd like a of coffee, please.

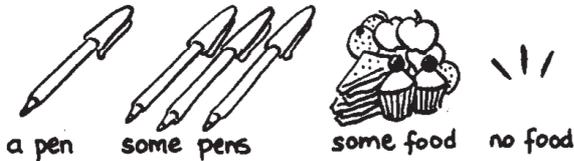
C Nelle frasi seguenti, cancella **a/an** se è sbagliato e sostituisilo con **some**. Se è corretto, metti il segno (✓).

- 0 Can you give me ~~a~~ *some* information, please?
0 I bought a ✓ suitcase in town this morning.
1 We need to go to the bank for a money.
2 I'm going to have a holiday in Scotland this year.
3 Can you see a skier on the mountain?
4 Drive carefully! There's a snow on the road.
5 I had a bad news this morning.
6 I'd like a petrol, please.
7 Can you give me an advice about the exam?
8 Shall I buy you a newspaper?
9 We must buy a bread for the weekend.

D Inserisci una parola negli spazi dei seguenti dialoghi.

- A: Are you coming to the cinema this evening?
B: No, I haven't got ⁰ *time* I'm very busy at the moment.
A: Is that your brother?
B: No, my brother's much taller and his hair ¹ brown, not black.
A: How many ² do you have in your tea?
B: I don't drink tea. Could you give me a glass ³ water, please?
A: Did you have ⁴ good time last night?
B: I didn't go out. My teacher gave me ⁵ homework to do.
A: What did your mother say to you?
B: Oh, she just gave me ⁶ piece of advice. She told me to take ⁷ money in traveller's cheques.

1 Osserva queste figure:



2 Si usa **a** con i nomi singolari numerabili (es. **pen, car, friend**):

*I bought **a pen** yesterday.*
*Do you have **a car**?*
*He doesn't have **a friend**.*

(Per i nomi numerabili e non numerabili, vedi l'unità 66.)

3 **Some** o **any** si usano con i nomi plurali numerabili (**pens, friends, books**):

*I bought **some new pens** yesterday.*
*John doesn't have **any friends**.*
*Do you have **any books** about Africa?*

4 Si usano **some** o **any** con i nomi non numerabili (**money, information, advice, news, music, coffee, milk, toast, bread, food, water, snow**):

*I haven't got **any money**.*
*Did the teacher give you **any advice**?*
*I would like **some coffee**, please.*

5 AFFERMATIVE

Normalmente nelle frasi affermative si usa **some**:

*She took **some photos**.*
*I'd like **some information**, please.*

Ma talvolta si usa **any** per dire che non ha importanza quando, quale, chi, ecc.:

*You can leave at **any time**.* (= Puoi partire in qualsiasi momento.)
*Take **any book**.* (= Prendi il libro che vuoi.)

6 NEGATIVE

Di solito nelle frasi negative si usa **any**:

*I didn't see **any good films** last year.*
*We haven't got **any food**.*

Qualche volta si usa **no**, invece di **not ... any**:

*I'm sorry, there are **no buses** to the museum.*
*The shops are shut, and we've got **no food**.*

7 INTERROGATIVE

Nella maggior parte delle domande si usa **any**:

*Do you speak **any Russian**?*

Ma si usa **some** quando si richiede qualcosa in particolare:

*Can you give me **some information**?*

Si usa **some** quando si offre qualcosa in particolare:

*Would you like **some coffee**?*

Esercizi

A Metti le parole tra parentesi nell'ordine giusto per fare delle frasi.

0 A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes, please. *I'd like to buy **some furniture** for my living-room.*

(to buy – for my living-room. – furniture – I'd – some – like)

1 A: Shall we go into town this afternoon?

B: Why?

(shops open today. – any – there aren't)

2 A:

(can I – cheese, please? – some – have)

B: Of course. How much would you like?

3 A:

(any – in Cambridge? – museums – are there)

B: I don't know. We can find out at the Tourist Information Centre.

4 A: I'd like to go to Bristol, please.

B: Certainly, madam.
(any – you – train from platform 9 – can take)

5 A: I'd love to go to South America.

B: Really?
(you speak – Spanish? – do – any)

6 A: I'm hungry! We haven't eaten all day. Look at that wonderful restaurant!

B: Wait a moment!
(money – with us. – we've – no – brought)

B Trasforma le frasi seguenti nella forma negativa. Usa **not ... any**.

0 We've got some photos of our holiday.

We haven't got any photos of our holiday.

1 She gave me some advice.

.....

2 There are some good films at the cinema this week.

.....

3 You'll find some cake in the cupboard.

.....

4 Miriam had some heavy luggage with her at the airport.

.....

5 There are some letters for you today.

.....

6 We saw some snow on the mountains this morning.

.....

C Riempi gli spazi nelle frasi. Usa **some, any o no**.

0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like *some* water, please.

1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find interesting books.

2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?

B: Could I have toast, please?

3 I bought coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.

4 A: Would you like something to read?

B: Yes. Could you give me magazines, please?

5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got music.

B: Don't worry. I'll bring cassettes this afternoon.

6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got milk.

7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?

B: Yes. I'm sorry, but there are flights today.

8 Excuse me, I'm just going to buy bread.

9 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?

B: It doesn't matter. I like fruit.

75 A lot of, a little, a few

1 Osserva questi esempi con **a lot of**:



She's got **a lot of** luggage.

(**a lot of** = una grande quantità o numero)

Nota che si può anche dire: *She's got **lots of** luggage.* **A lot of** e **lots of** hanno lo stesso significato.

Nell'inglese parlato, di solito si usa **a lot of/lots of** nelle frasi affermative:

*There's **a lot of** information in this book.*

(NON *There's ~~much~~ information in this book.*)

*I bought **a lot of** new books today.*

(NON *I bought ~~many~~ new books today.*)

***A lot of** students work in the holidays.*

Nell'inglese scritto, spesso si usano **much** e **many** nelle frasi affermative:

*Britain has **many** problems.*

2 Si usa:

➤ **a lot of/lots of** con i nomi non numerabili:
a lot of luggage a lot of information

➤ **a lot of/lots of** con i nomi plurali:
a lot of books a lot of students
a lot of things a lot of people

3 Si usa un verbo al plurale con un nome plurale:

***A lot of** students work ...* (NON ... ~~works~~...)

Si usa un verbo al singolare con un nome singolare:

*There **is** a lot of information ...* (NON ... ~~are~~...)

4 Osserva questi esempi con **a few** (= pochi/e) e **a little** (= poco/a):



She has **a little** luggage.

She has **a few** bags.

(**a few** and **a little** = una piccola quantità o numero)

A few e **a little** possono essere usati con more:

*Would you like **a little more** coffee?*

5 Si usa:

➤ **a little** con nomi non numerabili:

*I have **a little** money, but I don't have much.*

➤ **a few** con nomi plurali:

*Can you wait **a few** minutes, John?*

A few e **a little** possono essere usati senza nomi:

A: *Have you got any money?*

B: *Sorry. I only have **a little** (money).*

6 Ecco alcuni tra i più comuni nomi non numerabili:

coffee	milk	cheese	cake
water	bread	money	advice
sugar	news	luggage	homework

Esercizi

A Scrivi la seconda riga di questi dialoghi usando le parole tra parentesi. Metti **a lot of** al posto giusto.

0 A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?

B: (No, I have homework to do.) *No, I have a lot of homework to do.*

1 A: Are you hungry?

B: (No, I ate cake in town.)

2 A: Do you want some help?

B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.)

3 A: Did you enjoy the party?

B: (Yes, I met interesting people.)

- 4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?
 B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.)
- 5 A: Is Bill coming?
 B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.)
- 6 A: Did she help you?
 B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.)

B Cosa vedi nelle figure? Scrivi le tue risposte. Usa **a lot of**, **a few** o **a little**.



0 a few pens



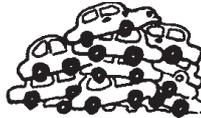
1



2



3



4



5



6



7

C Un amico è venuto a farti visita. Riscrivi le domande che gli fai, usando **a few** o **a little** invece di **some**.

- 0 Would you like some coffee? Would you like a little coffee?
- 1 Can I get you some biscuits?
- 2 Shall I make you some sandwiches?
- 3 Would you like some more cheese?
- 4 Can I bring you some more cake?
- 5 Would you like some milk in your coffee?
- 6 Would you like some more sugar in your coffee?

D In queste frasi, metti il segno (✓) se le parole sottolineate sono giuste. Riscrivile se sono sbagliate.

- 0 There is are a lot of tall buildings in New York.
- 0 I bought a few ✓ presents today.
- 1 A lot of people travels to work by car.
- 2 She only has a little luggage with her.
- 3 We need a little tomatoes for this meal.
- 4 There are a lot of news on TV in Britain.
- 5 My great-grandfather left me a little money when he died.
- 6 Would you give me a few water, please?
- 7 A lot of children use computers in school.
- 8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little sandwiches?

50 Must, mustn't (I must leave)

1 Le frasi con **must** si costruiscono in questo modo:

must	+ INFINITO
<i>I must</i>	<i>go.</i>

Nota che NON si usa **to** prima dell'infinito.
(NON *I must to go.*)

AFFERMATIVA

I/he/she/it/you/we/they must go.

NEGATIVA

I/he/she/you (ecc.) must not/mustn't go.

2 **must** (= dovere)

- Si usa **You must** per dare un ordine:
You must all finish your work before you go home!
You must pay attention when I'm talking to you!
- Si usa **You must** per dire alle persone di fare le cose. Viene scritto nei regolamenti e negli avvisi pubblici:
You must pay before you enter the museum.
All visitors must go to reception when they arrive.
- Si usa **You must** anche per raccomandare fortemente qualche cosa:
You must visit the art gallery. The paintings there are fantastic.
You must read this book; it's fantastic!
- Si usa **I must** o **we must** per dire che pensiamo che è necessario che noi facciamo qualcosa:
I must leave now, I'm getting tired.
I haven't got any money. I must get a job.
We must buy some milk at the supermarket.

3 **mustn't**

- Si usa **You mustn't** per dire alle persone di NON fare qualcosa:



You mustn't be late.

You mustn't forget to buy your ticket.

- Si usa **I mustn't** o **we mustn't** per dire che pensiamo che è necessario che NON facciamo qualcosa:

I mustn't forget my passport.

We mustn't spend all our money today!

4 Si usa **must** e **mustn't** per parlare del presente e del futuro:

PRESENTE

I'm tired. I must go to bed.

You mustn't speak to her now!

FUTURO

You must book your ticket next week.

(NON *You will must ...*)

I haven't seen my uncle for a long time. I must visit him next month.

Nota che NON si usa **must** per il passato. Si usa una forma di **have to** (vedi l'unità 51.)

Di solito non si usa **must** nelle domande. Si preferisce **have to** (vedi l'unità 51).

Esercizi

A Inserisci **must** o **mustn't** in queste frasi.

- 0 You *mustn't* cross the road without looking. It's dangerous.
- 1 You try the food that he cooks. It's delicious!
- 2 The exam is next month. I work harder.
- 3 You forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 4 We stay here any longer. We must go to the station now, or we'll miss our train.
- 5 You learn to swim before you go sailing.
- 6 I phone John tonight. I haven't spoken to him for a long time.

- 7 You listen or you won't understand.
- 8 It's seven o'clock. Shall we go? We miss the concert.
- 9 Be careful! You lose that money.
- 10 It's an important match. You play well.
- 11 You read this book. It's fantastic.
- 12 You go into the cinema without a ticket.

B L'Hotel Rio non è un albergo molto accogliente. Ci sono troppe regole. Leggi il regolamento e trasforma ogni regola in una frase usando **must** o **must not**.

NOTICE TO GUESTS

Carry your own suitcases to your room.
 Do not take food into your room.
 Pay for your room when you arrive.
 Vacate your room by 9 a.m. on the day you leave.
 Do not ask hotel staff for tourist information.
 Return to the hotel before 10 o'clock every night.



- 0 *You must carry* your own suitcases to your room.
- 1 You food into your room.
- 2 for your room when you arrive.
- 3 your room by 9 a.m. on the day you leave.
- 4 hotel staff for tourist information.
- 5 to the hotel before 10 o'clock every night.

C Henry vuole cambiare vita. Utilizza le figure e le parole nel riquadro per comporre delle frasi. Scrivi ciò che dice, usando **I must** o **I mustn't**.

study in the evening
 run every morning
~~dress smartly~~
 watch TV all day
~~smoke~~
 visit my grandmother
 sleep in the afternoon
 dance all night

0 
I mustn't smoke.

0 
I must dress smartly.

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

51 Have to, don't have to (He has to go)

1 Le forme al Present Simple di **have to** sono:

AFFERMATIVA & NEGATIVA			
I/you/we/they	{	have don't have	} to go.
He/she/it	{	has doesn't have	
INTERROGATIVA			
Do	I/you/we/they	} have	to go?
Does	he/she/it		

2 **have to** (= dovere)

Si usa **have to** per parlare di cose che sono necessarie a causa di regole o leggi che altre persone ci obbligano a seguire:

*My brother **has to travel** a lot in his job.*

(È richiesto dal suo capo.)

*We **have to pay** the rent every month.*

(Viene scritto nel contratto.)

Per parlare di cose che NOI riteniamo necessarie, di solito si usa **must** (vedi l'unità 50).

3 Si usa **have to** anche per le cose che sono necessarie a causa delle circostanze:

*I **have to get** a bus to school.* (È l'unico modo per arrivare fino là.)

*She **has to live** on a small income.* (Riceve solo una piccola somma di denaro per pagare ciò di cui ha bisogno.)

4 Si usa **Do I/you** ecc. **have to ...?** per chiedere ciò che è necessario fare.

*Do I **have to show** my passport?*

*Do you **have to wear** a uniform at work?*

5 Si usa **don't have to** per dire che qualcosa non è necessario:



*We **don't have to hurry**; we're early.*

(Non è necessario affrettarsi. Abbiamo molto tempo.)

*I **don't have to get up** early on Sunday. I can stay in bed if I want.*

6 Il passato di **have to** si costruisce in questo modo:

*I **had to do** a lot of work yesterday.*

*We **didn't have to play** football at school.*

*Did you **have to work** hard for the exam?*

7 Il futuro di **have to** si costruisce in questo modo:

*He'll **have to look** for another job.*

*We **won't have to get** tickets in advance.*

*Will they **have to get** visas?*

Nota che si può usare il Present Simple di **have to** per parlare del futuro:

*I **have to do** some shopping tomorrow.*

*Do you **have to work** next weekend?*

Esercizi

A Guarda questa tabella sulle diverse professioni e utilizza le informazioni per completare le frasi, usando **have to** o **don't have to**.

	Shop assistants	Bank clerks	Doctors	Teachers
deal with the public	✓	✓	✓	X
work on Sundays	✓	✓	X	X
work with money	✓	✓	X	X
wear uniforms	✓	X	✓	X

0 Shop assistants *have to deal* with the public.

1 Teachers the public.

2 Teachers on Sundays.

3 Doctors on Sundays.

4 Shop assistants with money.

5 Bank clerks with money.

- 6 Doctors with money.
- 7 Shop assistants often uniforms.
- 8 Teachers uniforms.

B Completa le frasi usando le forme corrette di **have to** e le parole tra parentesi.
 Attenzione a mettere il tempo giusto.

- 0 *I have to leave* (I/leave) now; I've got an appointment at the dentist's.
- 0 *Did you have to study* (you/study) literature when you were at school?
- 0 *You don't have to come* (You/not/come) with me now if you don't want to.
- 1 (I/not/work) hard because the job was very easy.
- 2 (I/do) this work now, or can I do it tomorrow?
- 3 (I/run) to school because I was late.
- 4 (I/go) to an important meeting yesterday.
- 5 (you/show) your passports when you reached the border?
- 6 (I/pay) in cash next week or can I give you a cheque?
- 7 (You/not/decide) today. You can tell me tomorrow.
- 8 I arrived late yesterday because (I/wait) a long time for a bus.

C Completa queste conversazioni usando le forme corrette di **have to**.

A: (Good morning. I'd like to buy a travel card. What/I/do?)

0 *Good morning. I'd like to buy a travel card. What do I have to do?*

B: (You/fill/in an application form.)

1

A: (I/give/you/a photograph?)

2

B: (No, you/not/give/me anything, except the money for the card!)

3

DAD: (What/you/do/at school today?)

0 *What did you have to do at school today?*

GEOFF: (We/do/some/English tests.)

4

DAD: (How many questions/you/answer?)

5

GEOFF: (We/answer/about 40 grammar questions.)

6

(I/think/about them very carefully.)

7

DAD: (you/speak/in English?)

8

GEOFF: (No, but we/do/that next week.)

9

1 Si usa **must** quando NOI pensiamo che sia importante fare un'azione:
You must go. (È importante che tu vada.)
 La forma negativa si costruisce in questo modo:
You mustn't worry.

2 Si usa **have to** per parlare di un'azione che è necessaria a causa di leggi o regolamenti, oppure perché qualcuno ci obbliga a farla:
Doctors sometimes have to work on Sunday. (È nelle regole del loro lavoro.)
 Le frasi negative, interrogative e le risposte brevi si fanno con una forma di **do**:
Teachers don't have to work on Sunday.
Do you have to work today? ~ No, I don't.

3 AFFERMATIVE
 Nelle frasi affermative si possono usare spesso **must** e **have to** con poca differenza di significato, poiché molte cose sono importanti sia perché noi pensiamo così sia perché ci sono delle regole:
In Britain you must drive on the left. (OPPURE *you have to drive on the left.*)
 (= È obbligatorio guidare a sinistra.)

4 NEGATIVE
 Nota la differenza di significato tra **mustn't** e **don't have to**.
 ➤ Nelle frasi negative spesso si usa **mustn't** per dire che qualcosa è contro le regole o contro la legge:
You mustn't smoke on buses. (Fumare è contro le regole.)
In football you mustn't touch the ball with your hands. (Toccare la palla è contro le regole.)
 ➤ Si usa **don't have to** per dire che le persone non sono obbligate a fare qualcosa:
In Britain, people don't have to carry a passport with them. (La gente non è obbligata a portarlo.)
Nowadays pupils do not have to learn Latin at school. (Non sono obbligati a impararlo.)

5 INTERROGATIVE
 Nelle frasi interrogative di solito si usa **do/does** ... **have to** (NON **must**) per chiedere se qualcosa è obbligatorio o importante:
Does Michael have to get up early tomorrow?
Do we have to wait here?

Esercizi

A Trasforma queste frasi alla forma negativa, come nell'esempio.

- 0 They must come today. *They mustn't come today.*
- 0 Tim has to stay at home. *Tim doesn't have to stay at home.*
- 1 They have to go now.
- 2 Mark must speak to my cousin.
- 3 You have to drive slowly here.
- 4 Alice has to get up early.
- 5 The children must play in the park.

B Metti **must** o **mustn't** e un verbo del riquadro negli spazi di questi dialoghi. Usa ciascun verbo una sola volta.

finish forget visit buy ask leave tell have

- A: We ⁰..... *must visit*..... the castle before we leave.
 B: Yes, and we ¹..... to take a boat trip on the river.
 A: Do you think I can take a holiday next month, George?
 B: Yes, but you ²..... the boss first.

A: We ³..... this work tonight.

B: Why?

A: We're going to have a test tomorrow.

A: You ⁴..... now.

B: Why not? I'm tired and I want to go home.

A: Please stay. She's going to sing the best song of the evening.

A: I worked hard yesterday and made a lot of money.

B: That's good but you look tired. You ⁵..... a rest tomorrow.

A: John and I are going to get married, but you ⁶..... my father.

B: Why not?

A: John is an actor and my father doesn't like actors!

A: I hate this flat. It's so small.

B: I know. We ⁷..... a house with a garden.

C Dalle frasi tra parentesi formula una domanda usando **Do/Does ... have to** e una risposta breve, come negli esempi.

0 (They don't have to work hard.)

Do they have to work hard? ~ No, *they don't.*

0 (They must stay at home.)

Do they have to stay at home? ~ Yes, *they do.*

1 (Jim has to go to the doctor's.)

..... ~ Yes,

2 (We must show our passports.)

..... ~ Yes,

3 (Linda doesn't have to pay.)

..... ~ No,

4 (They must do all this work today.)

..... ~ Yes,

D Riscrivi le frasi tra parentesi usando **must** o **mustn't/must not**.

0 (Have some of this fish. It's wonderful.)

You *must have some of this fish* It's wonderful.

1 (Don't tell lies. It's bad.)

You It's bad.

2 (Passengers: Do not open the door while the train is moving.)

Passengers while the train is moving.

3 (Come for dinner with us one evening next week!)

You one evening next week!

4 (All staff: Show identity cards when you enter the building.)

All staff when they enter the building.

E Guarda questa tabella con le norme del regolamento scolastico. Utilizzala per comporre delle frasi con **must** o **mustn't**.

	Yes	No
Attend all classes.	✓	
Take school books home with you.		X
Make a noise in the corridors.		X
Write in school books.		X
Arrive for lessons on time.	✓	
Bring your own pens and paper.	✓	

- 0 *You must attend* all classes.
 1 school books home with you.
 2 a noise in the corridors.
 3 in school books.
 4 for lessons on time.
 5 your own pens and paper.

F Inserisci le parole del riquadro negli spazi. Non aggiungere altro.

Does she have to has she has must mustn't ~~have~~ does she

MARK: We ⁰ *have* to get up early tomorrow.

BOB: Why?

MARK: Have you forgotten? Angela ¹ to move to a new flat tomorrow, and I promised we would help her.

BOB: ² have to move out by a particular time?

MARK: No, there's no rush. She doesn't ³ leave her old flat before the afternoon, but there are lots of things that ⁴ to pack, so we ⁵ get there fairly early.

BOB: Why ⁶ have to move, by the way?

MARK: She said that I ⁷ tell you because she wants to tell you herself when she sees you tomorrow.

G Inserisci **must** o **mustn't** e uno dei verbi del riquadro nelle frasi.

be ~~drive~~ obey park play work

- 0 Car drivers *must drive* slowly in towns.
 1 You your car in a 'No Parking' area.
 2 Everybody the traffic police.
 3 You football in the street.
 4 Drivers careful when it's foggy.
 5 Lorry drivers when they are tired.

H Lo Stanton Squash Club ha deciso che è importante per tutti i soci del club fare queste cose:

wear sports shoes leave the changing rooms tidy finish on time

Ma queste altre non sono permesse:

disturb other players eat or drink outside the bar take club balls home

Inserisci **have to**, **don't have to**, o **mustn't** negli spazi.

- 0 You *don't have to* wear white clothes, but you *have to* wear sports shoes.
- 0 You *mustn't* disturb other players, but you *don't have to* be silent.
- 1 You finish on time, but you start on time.
- 2 You play with club balls, but if you do, you take them home.
- 3 You eat or drink outside the bar, but you buy your food in the bar if you don't want to.
- 4 You leave the changing rooms tidy.

I Traduci queste frasi su alcuni aspetti della vita in Gran Bretagna. Poi decidi se ciascuna frase è vera (**True**) o falsa (**False**) e confronta le tue idee con l'insegnante o con i tuoi compagni.

- 1 Devi avere sedici anni per comprare le sigarette.
.....
- 2 Se non passi gli esami a scuola, devi ripetere l'anno.
.....
- 3 Quando vai da Londra a Parigi, non devi portarti il passaporto.
.....
- 4 Devi avere diciotto anni per comprare un biglietto della lotteria.
.....
- 5 Devi avere una autorizzazione se vuoi tenere un cane.
.....
- 6 Non devi fumare nei pub o nei ristoranti.
.....
- 7 Se vuoi guidare la motocicletta devi portare il casco.
.....
- 8 Quando c'è un'elezione generale, tutti gli adulti devono votare.
.....
- 9 Devi avere diciotto anni per comprare una pinta di birra in un pub.
.....
- 10 Non devi andare in bicicletta di notte senza luci.
.....
- 11 Se hai diciassette anni e vuoi sposarti, non devi chiedere il permesso ai tuoi genitori.
.....
- 12 Devi metterti la cintura di sicurezza se guidi la macchina, ma se sei un passeggero, non sei obbligato.
.....

84 Aggettivi comparativi (older, more famous)

1 Osserva il modo in cui si confrontano le cose:



The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper** than the Excelsior.
 The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger** than the Plaza.
 The Excelsior is **more expensive** than the Plaza.
 The Plaza Hotel is **smaller** than the Excelsior.

2 **Cheaper** e **more expensive** sono aggettivi comparativi. Si formano in questo modo:

► aggettivi di una sillaba:

AGGETTIVO	COMPARATIVO
old	older
long	longer
nice	nicer
new	newer
slow	slower
fat	fatter
hot	hotter
big	bigger

► aggettivi di due o più sillabe:

famous	more famous
difficult	more difficult
careful	more careful
expensive	more expensive

► aggettivi che terminano in **-y**:

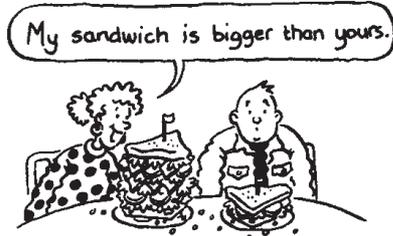
happy	happier
hungry	hungrier

► aggettivi irregolari:

good	better
bad	worse
far	farther/further

(Per maggiori informazioni, vedi la Tavola G, a pag. 326.)

3 Per confrontare le cose, si usa un aggettivo comparativo + **than**:



Tom is **richer** than Paul. (NON ... *richer of Paul*.)
 (= Tom è più ricco di Paul.)

Paris is **more beautiful** than London.
 (Parigi è più bella di Londra.)

My new car is **better** than my old one.
 (= La mia macchina nuova è meglio di quella vecchia.)

Esercizi

A Scrivi la forma comparativa di questi aggettivi.

- 0 cold *colder*
- 1 big
- 2 careful
- 3 expensive
- 4 good
- 5 fat
- 6 famous
- 7 new
- 8 modern

- 9 young
- 10 cheap
- 11 delicious
- 12 rich
- 13 long
- 14 hungry
- 15 nice
- 16 happy
- 17 difficult

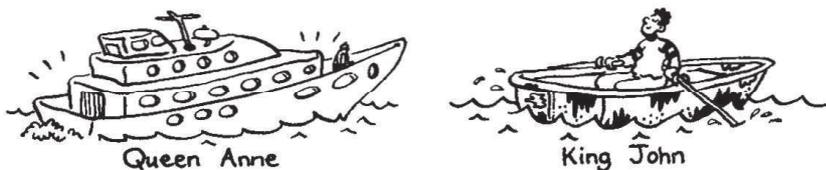
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 18 old | | 22 wonderful | |
| 19 beautiful | | 23 bad | |
| 20 friendly | | 24 small | |
| 21 hot | | 25 sad | |

B Scrivi frasi comparative sulle figure usando **than** e le parole tra parentesi. Usa il Present Simple.

<p>0</p>  <p>Tom Sam</p>	<p>1</p>  <p>Alaska Spain</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Steve Jane</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Washington New York</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>Mary Mike</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>I My brother</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Film stars Teachers</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>Peter Chris</p>

- 0 (be/tall) *Tom is taller than Sam.*
- 1 (be/cold)
- 2 (be/hungry)
- 3 (be/small)
- 4 (be/happy)
- 5 (be/young)
- 6 (be/rich)
- 7 (be/friendly)

C Guarda queste due barche. Poi metti le parole del riquadro nelle frasi.



King John (x2)	Queen Anne (x2)	bigger	longer	slower
expensive	is more than			

- 0 The Queen Anne is *bigger* than the King John.
- 1 The King John is smaller the Queen Anne.
- 2 The Queen Anne is modern than the King John.
- 3 The King John older than the Queen Anne.
- 4 The is faster than the
- 5 The Queen Anne is more than the King John.
- 6 The King John is than the Queen Anne.
- 7 The is cheaper than the
- 8 The Queen Anne is than the King John.

1 Leggi questa conversazione telefonica:

A: *Tourist Information. Can I help?*

B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*

A: *Well, the Scotsman is **the oldest** hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also **the most expensive**. The Castle is **the most beautiful**. The Prince is **the newest and the biggest** ...*

2 **Oldest, most expensive, newest** sono aggettivi superlativi. Gli aggettivi superlativi si formano con **-est** o **most**. Osserva questa tabella:

AGGETTIVO	SUPERLATIVO
cheap	the cheapest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest
famous	the most famous
difficult	the most difficult
hungry	the hungriest

Good e **bad** sono irregolari:

good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest/the furthest

(Per maggiori informazioni, vedi la Tavola G, a pag. 326.)

3 Di solito si usa **the** davanti al superlativo:
*London is **the biggest** city in England.*
 (= Londra è la città più grande dell'Inghilterra.)
*The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful building** in the world.*
 (= Il Taj Mahal è il monumento più bello del mondo.)

Nota che si usa **in** (NON **of**) per i luoghi dopo il superlativo:

... ***the richest** man in Europe.* (NON ... *of Europe*.)

Non si usa sempre un nome dopo un aggettivo superlativo:

*George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.*

A: *Which table did you buy?*

B: ***The most expensive**.*

4 Spesso si usa il Present Perfect con **ever** dopo il superlativo:

*That was **the best** film I've ever seen.*

(= Quello è stato il film migliore che abbia mai visto.)

A: *How was your holiday?*

B: *Fantastic! Iceland is **the most beautiful** country I've ever visited.*

Esercizi

A Metti le parole tra parentesi nell'ordine giusto per fare delle frasi.

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

B Riempi gli spazi di questi dialoghi, usando **the** e la forma superlativa delle parole tra parentesi.

0 A: Which cities did you visit?

B: Bath, Oxford and York.

A: And which did you like best?

B: I thought that Bath was *the most beautiful* (beautiful).

1 A: Have you finished all your exams?

B: Yes, I did the last one today.

A: Was it difficult?

B: Yes. It was (bad).

2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?

B: Yes. I'm 25 today.

A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?

B: Are you sure? It's (expensive) restaurant in town!

3 A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles. How much are (cheap) tickets?

4 A: Did you enjoy that?

B: Yes. It was (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.

5 A: What are you going to see?

B: We're going to see *The Winner*. It's (good) film in London at the moment.

6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.

B: Why?

A: It's (old) in England.

7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?

B: Me please; I'm (hungry).

8 A: Which jumper is (nice)?

B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

C Utilizza le parole tra parentesi per scrivere delle frasi. Usa **the** + superlativo, e il Present Perfect + **ever**.

0 (It's/cold/place/I/visit) *It's the coldest place I've ever visited.*

1 (It's/big/ship/I/see)

2 (He's/rich/man/I/meet)

3 (It's/difficult/exam/I/do)

4 (It's/sad/film/I/see)

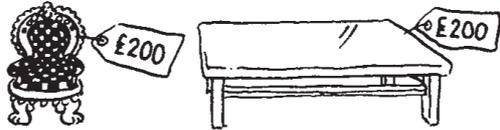
5 (She's/happy/person/I/meet)

6 (It's/beautiful/flat/I/see)

7 (It's/hot/country/I/visit)

8 (It's/small/dog/I/see)

- 1 Si usa **as** + aggettivo + **as** (es. **as old as**) per dire che due cose o persone sono uguali in qualche maniera:



*The chair is **as expensive as** the table.* (= La sedia costa quanto il tavolo.)

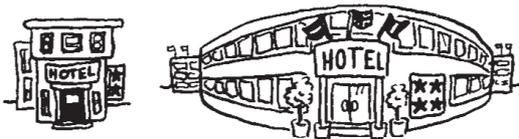
*You're **as old as** me.* (= Tu hai la mia stessa età.)

Nota che si dice **as me/as him/as her/as us as them**, e NON **as I/as he/as she** ecc:

*She's **as strong as** him.* (NON ... *as he*.)

*I'm **as fast as** them.* (NON ... *as they*.)

Si usa **not as ... as** per parlare di una differenza tra due cose o persone:



*The two star hotel isn't **as big as** the four star hotel.*

*I'm **not as clever as** her.* (= Non sono intelligente come lei.)

- 2 Si può anche usare **as** + avverbio + **as** (es. **as well as**):

*Jean cooks **as well as** Tom.* (Jean è brava a cucinare quanto Tom.)

*He couldn't run **as quickly as** Maria.*

(= Non poteva correre così veloce come Maria.)

(Per altre informazioni sugli avverbi, vedi l'unità 86.)

- 3 Si usa **as many** + nome plurale + **as** (es. **as many friends as**) per dire che il numero di due cose sono uguali:

*Jane has got **as many friends as** Mary.* (= Jane ha tanti amici quanti ne ha Mary.)

Si usa **not as many ... as** per dire che due cose non sono uguali:

*I don't have **as many books as** you.* (= Non ho tanti libri quanti ne hai tu.)

- 4 Si usa **as much** + nome non numerabile + **as** (es. **as much money as**) per confrontare due cose. I nomi non numerabili sono parole che indicano cose che non si possono contare, e per questo non hanno una forma plurale (es. **money, work, luggage, traffic**):

*Helen earns **as much money as** Colin.*

*Jack doesn't do **as much work as** me.*

*They aren't carrying **as much luggage as** us.*

Esercizi

- A Completa ciascuna frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato di quella di sopra. Usa **as** + aggettivo/avverbio + **as**.

0 Sweden is bigger than Britain.

Britain isn't *as big as* Sweden.

1 The other students learn more quickly than me.

I don't learn the other students.

2 You're very angry and I'm very angry also.

I'm you.

3 The seats at the front are more expensive than the seats at the back.

The seats at the back aren't the seats at the front.

4 Central Park in New York is bigger than Hyde Park in London.

Hyde Park in London isn't Central Park in New York.

5 Her last film was very good and her new film is also very good.

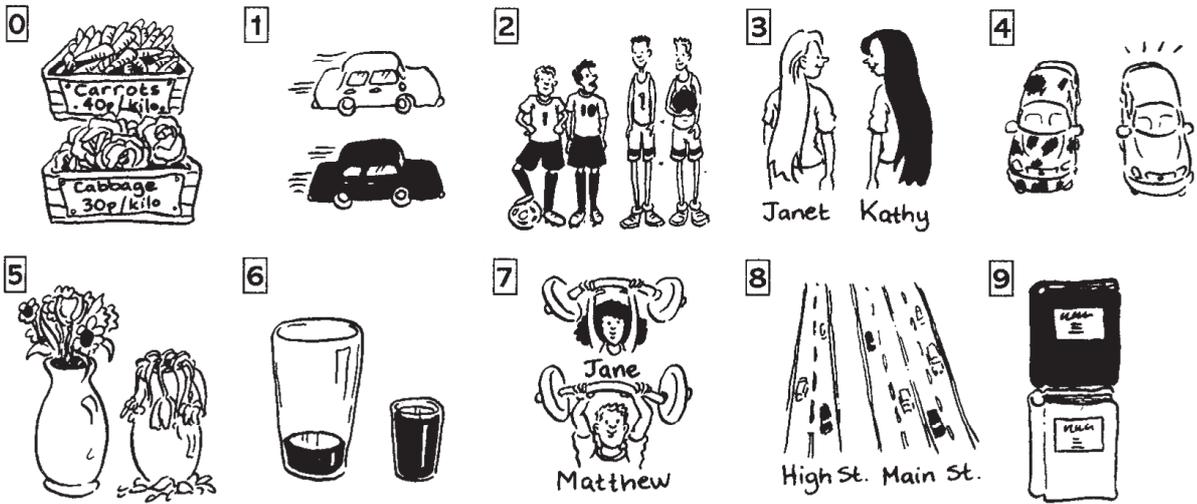
Her new film is her last film.

6 The other students work harder than him.

He doesn't work the other students.

B Completa le frasi su ogni figura, usando *as ... as* e una parola dal riquadro. Usa ciascuna parola una sola volta.

long clean fast fresh tall big ~~cheap~~ strong wide full



- 0 The carrots aren't *as cheap as* the cabbages.
- 1 The black car is going the white car.
- 2 The footballers aren't the basketball players.
- 3 Janet's hair is Kathy's hair.
- 4 The car on the left isn't the car on the right.
- 5 The flowers on the right aren't the flowers on the left.
- 6 The big glass isn't the little glass.
- 7 Jane is Matthew.
- 8 High Street isn't Main Street.
- 9 The black book is the white book.

C Unisci le due frasi tra parentesi, usando *as much ... as* o *as many ... as*.

- 0 (I've got about 50 books. Jack's got about 100.)
I haven't got *as many books as* Jack.
- 0 (You've done a lot of work. I've done a lot of work also.)
I've done *as much work as* you.
- 1 (Alan earns a lot of money. Sheila only earns a little.)
Sheila doesn't earn Alan.
- 2 (George has been to five countries. I've also been to five countries.)
I've been to George.
- 3 (You've had five jobs. I've only had two.)
I haven't had you.
- 4 (Tom has a lot of luggage. Jane has a lot of luggage too.)
Jane has Tom.
- 5 (Mary answered most of the questions. I only answered about half.)
I didn't answer Mary.
- 6 (Ruth spent £50. I also spent £50.)
I spent Ruth.