



CONNETTIVI: introdurre e ordinare argomenti, esprimere opinioni, esemplificare, aggiungere, esprimere contrasto, concludere

- Introdurre un argomento (per quanto riguarda...)

as for / as to / as regards	As for / As to / As regards the causes of pollution, we know that...
as far as... is / are concerned (formale)	As far as the causes of pollution are concerned , we know that...

- Ordinare argomenti (prima di tutto/in primo luogo, poi... infine)

first of all... then... finally first... second... third... finally firstly... secondly... thirdly... finally	First of all , I want to say that..., then I'd like to explain that..., finally I'd like to conclude by saying that... .
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- Esprimere un'opinione/punto di vista

in my opinion / in my view	secondo me	In my opinion a terrible war is going to break out.
from my point of view	dal mio punto di vista	The situation is not very easy, from my point of view .
as far as I know	per quanto ne so	As far as I know , they have just attacked some villages.
according to ...	secondo (per riportare l'opinione di altri)	According to experts the rebels will be defeated.

- Esemplificare

for example for instance	per esempio	You could do a lot of things to help your mother. For example / For instance , you could wash the dishes, make the beds, and so on.
such as / like	così come	You could do a lot of things to help your mother, such as / like washing the dishes, making the beds, and so on.
that is	cioè	E-commerce, that is buying and selling things through the Net, is becoming increasingly popular.

- Aggiungere/collegare idee simili

what's more in addition besides (that) moreover furthermore	per di più to this inoltre, oltre a ciò formale formale	Being a travel guide has a lot of advantages. First of all it is not boring because you travel a lot. What's more / In addition to this / Besides that / Moreover / Furthermore , you have the opportunity to meet a lot of interesting people.
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• Esprimere contrasto / collegare idee contrastanti

but	ma	I had met him before but I didn't recognise him.
though / although even though	sebbene, anche se	Though / Although / Even though I had met him before I didn't recognise him.
however	ma, tuttavia, comunque	I had met him before. However , I didn't recognise him.
nevertheless	eppure, tuttavia	I had met him before. Nevertheless , I didn't recognise him.
in spite of that / despite that	nonostante ciò	I had met him many times. In spite of that / Despite that I didn't recognise him.
in spite of the fact that despite the fact that	nonostante il fatto che	In spite of the fact that / Despite the fact that I had seen him many times, I didn't recognise him.
while / whereas	mentre	I like jazz, while / whereas my sister likes pop music.
on the contrary	al contrario	I don't think he is rude. On the contrary , I think he is very polite.
on the other hand	d'altra parte (quando si considera una cosa da un altro punto di vista)	I admit I was angry with Peter. On the other hand he had been very aggressive.

• Concludere un argomento

in conclusion to conclude all things considered	in conclusione per concludere tutto considerato	In conclusion / To conclude / All things considered , I think that trying to reduce pollution is essential.
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1 | Traduci le espressioni tra parentesi. A volte sono possibili più soluzioni.

1. (Prima di tutto), I want to talk about who is working on what projects this year.
2. (In secondo luogo), we need to decide how big the working teams will be.
3. (In terzo luogo), we need to sort out when people want to take their holidays.
4. The year will start with two main projects. (Primo), the supermarket carpark design and (secondo) the local primary school playground re-design.
5. (Secondo) the local council, we have strict schedules for the projects, (cioè) they must be completed before the end of September.
6. (Per quanto riguarda) who will be working on what, I want James to manage the school project and Anna to manage the carpark project. They will choose the two people they want working with them.
7. (Tuttavia), I will need to approve the teams when you have decided.
8. (Secondo me), James and Anna should meet to agree on who they want working with them.
9. (Per esempio), it might be an idea to select a senior and junior member of staff each.
10. (Inoltre), it is important to know when people plan to take their holidays as we can't have more than one person on a team away from the office at the same time.
11. (Infine), when you have worked all this out, you need to schedule the projects into the planning software to make sure all the timings match up.
12. (Per concludere), I trust that this planning stage will be managed without any problems so we are able to meet our deadlines of the end of September.

2 | Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

1. You used the correct typeface. **In addition to this** / **However**, it is too small to read.
2. He knows how shy she is. **Moreover** / **In spite of that**, he is always pushing her to sing in public.
3. She never attended lectures **but** / **what's more** she had no problem passing her exams.
4. He eats a lot. **Nevertheless** / **Furthermore** he never puts on weight.
5. You all think I come from a wealthy family. **On the contrary** / **Besides this**, my family is quite poor.
6. He says I didn't pay for the holiday **whereas** / **despite that**, you know I did.
7. I exercise and eat very little. **Despite this** / **Besides that**, I find it hard to stay slim.
8. **Despite** / **Although** he is able to read and write it quite well, he still can't speak French at all.
9. It is a generous offer. **Moreover** / **Nevertheless** he really shouldn't have to pay for us all.
10. We really should study today. **On the other hand** / **On the contrary**, there aren't many beach days left this summer.

E

CONNETTIVI: causa ed effetto

- Esprimere la **causa** di un fatto/azione

as / since	poiché, siccome	As / Since the roads were icy, there were a lot of accidents.
because	perché, poiché	There were a lot accidents because the roads were icy.
because of / owing to / due to	a causa di	There were a lot of accidents because of / owing to / due to the icy roads.
be due to	essere causato da	The accidents were due to the icy roads.

- Esprimere la **conseguenza / effetto** di un fatto/azione

as a result / as a consequence	di conseguenza	Gases from cars and factories create a 'greenhouse effect.' As a result / As a consequence , the Earth is getting warmer.
so	così	We are destroying lots of species of plants so we will not be able to produce medicines.
therefore	perciò	They have been studying this problem for many years. Therefore , they should be able to find a solution.

- Esprimere **rapporto fra causa ed effetto** (così... che...)

so + aggettivo o avverbio + that...	Travelling will be so comfortable that...
such a / an + (aggettivo) + sostantivo sing. numerabile + that...	It is such a lovely day that...
such + (aggettivo) + sostantivo pl. o sing. non numerabile + that...	There will be such fast cars that...
so + much / many / little / few + sostantivo sing. o pl. + that...	There were so many / so few people that... I ate so much / so little food that...
such a lot of + sostantivo sing. o pl. + that...	She ate such a lot of chocolates that...

- 1** | Abbina le cause e gli effetti poi costruisci frasi come nell'esempio.

Causa
1. The Earth's human population is going to double.
2. We will run out of fossil fuels such as petrol.
3. Global warming will cause the icepacks to melt.
4. Climate change will mean less rain in many areas.
5. Huge areas of forest will be destroyed.

Effetto	
A. The atmosphere will contain less oxygen.	1. C
B. The world's deserts will expand.	2. ...
C. Many more cities will be built.	3. ...
D. We will need to source alternative energies	4. ...
E. The seas will rise.	5. ...

1. Since/As the Earth's human population is going to double, many more cities will be built.
Many more cities will be built because the Earth's human population is going to double.
The Earth's human population is going to double. As a result/As a consequence, many more cities will be built.
The Earth's human population is going to double. Therefore, many more cities will be built.

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2 | Completa le frasi con **so, such (a/an)**.

1. The book was boring that I left it on the bus.
2. He was dramatic person. Everything was always a problem.
3. He is drinking much water that he will burst.
4. There was lot of salt in the soup that I couldn't eat it.
5. She had big smile that I fell in love with her at first sight.
6. The school was hot that we were sent home early.

3 | Trasforma le frasi utilizzando il **connettivo** tra parentesi, come negli esempi.
Aggiungi l'articolo **a/an** dove necessario.

- ⇒ It was such a boring play that everybody was yawning. (so)
The party was **so** boring **that** everybody was yawning.
- ⇒ The lesson was so difficult that I didn't understand anything. (such)
It was **such a** difficult lesson **that** I didn't understand anything.
1. Those earrings were so beautiful that I couldn't help buying them. (such)
They were
 2. Melanie is such a clever girl that she never makes any mistakes. (so)
Melanie is
 3. The necklace was so expensive that I couldn't buy it. (such)
It was
 4. The mouse was so fast that the cat couldn't catch it. (such)
It was

• Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza

Aggettivo		Comparativo (+ than) più... di (confronto tra due)	Superlativo (+ of / in) il più... di (confronto tra uno e il gruppo di appartenenza)
con una sillaba	fast	faster	the fastest
con due sillabe terminanti in -le, -ow, -er	simple narrow	simpler narrower	the simplest the narrowest
terminanti in -y	happy	happier	the happiest
con più sillabe	difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
irregolari	good bad much / many little far	better worse more less further / farther	the best the worst the most the least the furthest / farthest

• Variazioni ortografiche

- Gli aggettivi monosillabici terminanti in **-e** aggiungono rispettivamente solo **-r** e **-st**.
large - larger - the largest
- Gli aggettivi monosillabici terminanti in consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata raddoppiano la consonante.
big - bigger - the biggest
- Gli aggettivi che terminano in **-y** perdono la y e formano il comparativo in **-ier** e il superlativo in **-iest**.
easy - easier - the easiest

• 2° termine di paragone

Dopo i comparativi: than	Peter is taller than Alex.
Dopo i superlativi: - of - in (quando il 2° termine di paragone è rappresentato da un luogo)	Peter is the tallest of the three boys. Paris is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Comparativo di uguaglianza

as + aggettivo + **as** (così... come)

⇒ Bill is as tall as Bob.

⇒ My book isn't as interesting as yours.

• Comparativo e superlativo di minoranza

Comparativo di minoranza (confronto tra due)	less + aggettivo + than (meno... di) This book is less interesting than that one.
Superlativo di minoranza (confronto tra uno e il gruppo di appartenenza)	the least + aggettivo + of / in (il meno... di) This pullover is the least expensive of the three.

1 Completa la tabella con il **comparativo** e il **superlativo di maggioranza**.

Aggettivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
1. big
2. dishonest
3. good
4. bad
5. fast
6. far
7. dry

2 Completa le frasi con il **comparativo** o il **superlativo di maggioranza** degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

- Madonna is one of (famous) show business icons in the world.
- I must admit my husband is (clever) than me.
- My boss is (young) than me.
- Mont Blanc is (high) mountain in Europe.
- That meal was (bad) I have ever eaten.
- Sierra Leone is a (poor) nation than Nigeria.
- These shoes were (expensive) than the ones I bought at Chanel!
- This bed is (comfortable) than the one we have at home.

3 Trasforma le frasi come nell'esempio usando i **comparativi di uguaglianza**.

⇒ This watch is less valuable than that one. This watch **isn't as valuable as** that one.

- The first TV series he was in was less successful than this one.
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- Women's football is less popular than men's football.
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- Chicken is less expensive than beef.
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- My grandmother is less healthy than my grandfather.
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4 Trasforma le frasi come nell'esempio usando i **comparativi di maggioranza**.

⇒ Uncle John isn't as healthy as David. David **is healthier than** uncle John.

- Volleyball isn't as popular as basketball.

- Albert isn't as intelligent as his brother.

- This house isn't as big as the last one we had.

- His new book isn't as long as his first one was.

5 Completa le frasi con **than, of, in, as**.

- Your room is messy as mine.

- This hotel is more expensive the one across the road.

- Our dog is less aggressive yours.

- She's not as tall you.

- This is the best choice all the holiday destinations we are considering.

- You are the most considerate person the world.

E

COMPARATIVI E SUPERLATIVI con sostantivi e verbi

• Con sostantivi

Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza	• con sostantivi singolari non numerabili e sostantivi plurali:	
	- comparativo: more + sostantivo + than	He has more money than me.
	- superlativo: the most + sostantivo + of	He has the most money of all.

Comparativo e superlativo di minoranza	• con sostantivi singolari non numerabili:	
	- comparativo: less + sostantivo + than	He has less money than me.
	- superlativo: the least + sostantivo + of	He has the least money of all.
	• con sostantivi plurali:	
	- comparativo: fewer + sostantivo + than	He has fewer books than me.
	- superlativo: the fewest + sostantivo + of	He has the fewest books of all.

Comparativo di uguaglianza	• con sostantivi singolari non numerabili:	
	- as much + sostantivo + as	He has as much money as me.
	• con sostantivi plurali:	
	- as many + sostantivo + as	He has as many books as me.

• Con verbi

Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza	- comparativo: verbo + more + than	I use the computer more than my brother.
	- superlativo: verbo + the most (of...)	I use the computer the most (of all).

Comparativo e superlativo di minoranza	- comparativo: verbo + less + than	I study less than my sister.
	- superlativo: verbo + the least (of...)	I study the least (of all).

Comparativo di uguaglianza	- verbo + as much + as	I study as much as you.
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1 Inserisci **more** o **the most**.

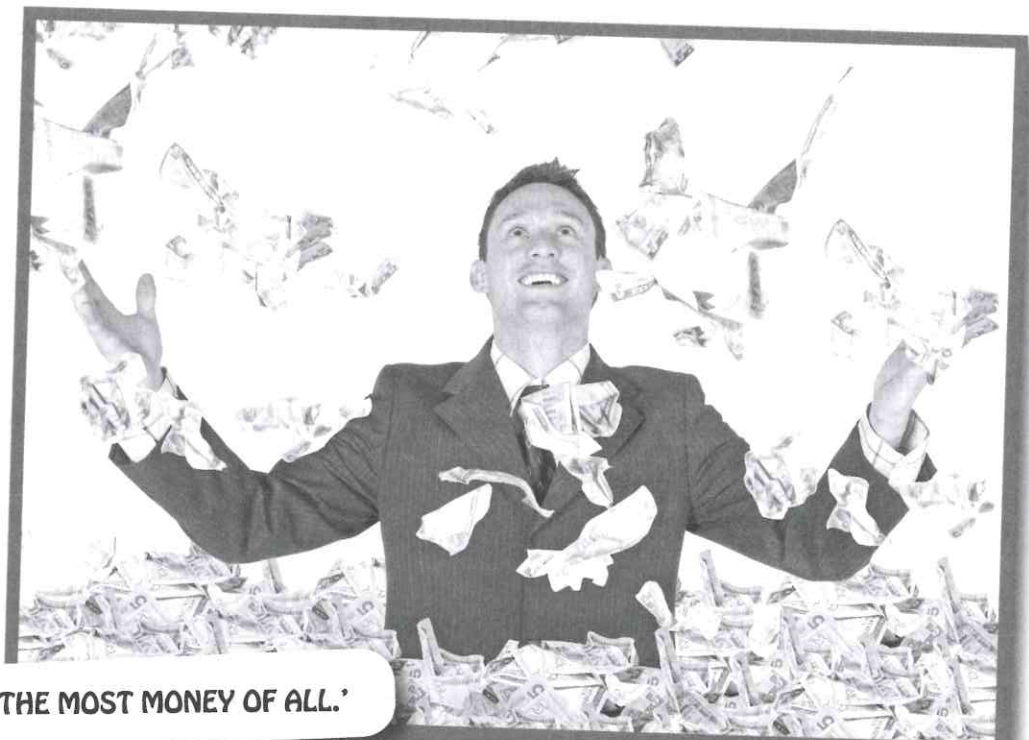
1. Jake watches television than anyone else.
2. Richard trains hard at the gym. He trains of everyone on the team.
3. She hasn't got much money. She spends on her children than herself.
4. There were a lot of cars on the road. There were cars than I expected.
5. Charles is constantly online. He uses his computer of everyone in the house.
6. I cycle in the summer than in the winter.

2 Inserisci **less, the least, fewer, the fewest**.

1. Ben bets on the horses than I do.
2. Marissa has reasons to be angry than me.
3. I have enemies than friends.
4. Jane has opportunity to go out now that she has children.
5. This street has the street lights of any in the city. It is dangerous at night.
6. Andrew hardly uses the car. He uses it of anyone.
7. You can't accuse me of spending too much! I spend than you!

3 Inserisci **much** o **many**.

1. Annalisa doesn't have as good ideas as you.
2. I don't complain as as you.
3. He earns as as me.
4. I don't drink as coffee as Rebecca. She drinks five cups a day!



'HE HAS THE MOST MONEY OF ALL.'



COSTRUZIONI PARTICOLARI CON I COMPARATIVI

Osserva le seguenti costruzioni:

sempre più/semprè meno comparativo + and + comparativo	It is getting hotter and hotter . The Earth is getting more and more polluted .
più... più/meno... meno/più... meno the + comparativo... + the + comparativo	The more you eat, the fatter you get. The less you spend, the better it is. The more you study, the fewer mistakes you will make.

1 | Costruisci frasi come nell'esempio.

⇒ Tom / get / clever.

Tom is getting cleverer and cleverer.

- The story / become / interesting
- The dog / become / aggressive
- The problem / get / bad
- His maths scores / get / good
- My grandfather / become / forgetful
- The weather / get / good
- The light / get / less bright
- This car / become / less reliable
- Your pronunciation / get / clear
- The headmaster / get / less patient

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2 | Completa le frasi come nell'esempio.

⇒ Let's write a very short message.

The less we write, the better it is.

- You shouldn't stay up too late or you'll be tired in the morning. The less you sleep, you will be tomorrow.
- If you practise more, you will play well. The more you practise, you will play.
- If you want to lose weight, you shouldn't eat so much. The less you eat, weight you will lose.
- I am nervous about flying but the feeling is diminishing. The more times I fly, I become.
- If you watch a few more episodes, you will start to like it. you watch it, the more you will like it.
- If you eat chocolate slowly, it is more enjoyable. The more slowly you eat it, it tastes.
- He looks very scary when he is angry. The angrier he is, he looks.
- When she is in love she looks more beautiful. The more she is in love, she looks.
- If you don't pay the parking fine, it will only increase. The longer you don't pay, the fine gets.
- He has a bad cough but he won't go to the doctor. The longer he leaves it, his cough will become.

F

VERBI CON E SENZA PREPOSIZIONE

• **Verbi con preposizione in inglese** (con o senza preposizione in italiano)

Molti verbi inglesi sono seguiti da una preposizione che è diversa da quella retta dal corrispondente verbo italiano, oppure in italiano non è presente nessuna preposizione. Eccone alcuni tra i più comuni.

(*sb* = somebody; *sth* = something; *qn* = qualcuno; *qc* = qualcosa)

<p>apologize to sb for sth ask sb for sth ask sb about sb / sth complain to sb about sth congratulate sb on sth depend on sb / sth disapprove of sb / sth insist on doing sth live on sth laugh at sb / sth listen to sb / sth look at sb / sth pay for sth speak / talk to sb spend (money) on sth succeed in sth / doing sth thank sb for sth think about / of sb / sth wait for sb / sth</p>	<p>scusarsi con qn di qc chiedere a qn qc chiedere a qn informazioni su qn / qc lamentarsi con qn per qc congratularsi con qn per qc dipendere da qn / qc disapprovare qn / qc insistere su / per fare qc vivere di sth ridere di qn / qc ascoltare qn / qc guardare qn / qc pagare per avere qc (pasti, merci, acquisti) parlare con qn spendere (soldi) in / per qc riuscire in qc / a fare qc ringraziare qn di / per qc pensare a qn / qc aspettare qn / qc</p>
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• **Verbi senza preposizione in inglese** (con preposizione in italiano)

Alcuni verbi inglesi non sono seguiti da preposizione, diversamente dall'italiano. Eccone alcuni tra i più comuni.

(*sb* = somebody; *sth* = something; *qn* = qualcuno; *qc* = qualcosa)

<p>ask sb answer sb / sth tell sb order sb phone sb join (a group, a club, the army, etc.) miss sb / sth need sb / sth trust sb play (tennis, cards, etc.)</p>	<p>chiedere a qc rispondere a qn / qc dire a qn ordinare a qn telefonare a qn unirsi a (un gruppo, un club, l'esercito, ecc.) sentire la mancanza di qn / qc aver bisogno di qn / qc fidarsi di qn giocare a (tennis, carte, ecc.)</p>
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1 Completa le frasi con le **preposizioni** corrette.
 Inserisci una **x** se nessuna preposizione è richiesta.

1. He thanked his mother the present.
2. He congratulated Jason his exam results.
3. She talked her husband about their financial situation.
4. Mark paid a lot of money his new house.
5. Julia has to spend a lot of money babysitting.
6. If we decide to have children we will have to live one salary for a while.
7. They asked us what time we would go to the beach and I said it depended the weather.
8. I have been waiting you for hours! Where have you been?
9. I didn't want an expensive wedding but my parents insisted it.
10. Despite the negative polls in the weeks before the election he still succeeded winning the seat.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta. La **x** indica nessuna preposizione.

1. Ben asked **to** / **x** his mother if he could borrow her car.
2. I'll answer **x** / **to** the phone, don't move.
3. Jackie phoned **x** / **to** the electric company to find out why she had got such a large bill.
4. When I was living in Japan I missed **x** / **of** eating dairy products.
5. I asked the policeman **for** / **of** directions to the cathedral.
6. She told me she was thinking **x** / **about** something that happened a long time ago.
7. She needs **x** / **of** me to look after her dog while she is away.
8. I'm an expert in financial investments. Trust **of** / **x** me.
9. I have had lots of lessons but I have never been able to learn to play **at** / **x** golf well.
10. She told **x** / **to** the taxi driver to drop her off at the next corner.

3 Correggi gli errori.

⇒ They are watching to TV.

They are watching **to** TV.

1. I asked to my teacher for some extra help.

2. We need of more coffee when you go to the shops.

3. I listen at the radio when I am driving to work.

4. The journalist congratulated him for winning the tennis tournament.

5. If you didn't spend so much for lunch every day you would save a lot of money.

6. I apologize of being so nasty earlier. Sorry.

7. Why do you always insist to sit in the front row? It's too close to the stage.

8. She misses of her family when she has to go away.

9. You shouldn't laugh of him when he makes mistakes.

10. I've decided to join of a gym because I want to get in shape for the summer.



PREPOSIZIONI: luogo e tempo

Luogo: stato in luogo e movimento nello spazio

Stato in luogo	
in / inside 	near 
outside 	next to / beside 
on 	against 
above / over 	between 
under / below 	among 
in front of 	up 
opposite 	down 
behind 	

Movimento nello spazio	
to 	off 
into 	across 
towards 	through 
on / onto 	along 
out of 	up (to) 
from 	down (to) 

- Molte preposizioni possono essere usate sia per esprimere stato in luogo sia movimento nello spazio a seconda che il verbo che precede la preposizione sia di stato o di moto.
- ⇒ He lives up the road. / He went up the road.
 - ⇒ The post office is just across the square. / He swam across the river.

Tempo: momento, durata, inizio e fine di un periodo

Momento

in in the morning/afternoon/evening - in June - in 1789 - at night - in summer/autumn/winter/spring - in the 20th century - in a month/ten years (tra...) on on Monday - on Christmas/Easter day - on March 12th - on that day	at at midday - at midnight - at night - at 6.30 - at Christmas/Easter - at breakfast/lunch/dinner time - at the weekend - at the moment ... ago (avverbio) ... fa ten hours/days/months/years ago
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Durata

during	durante	during the war	throughout	per tutto	throughout the week
from...to	da... a	from 2 to 5	between ... and	tra ... e	between 2 and 5
for (+ periodo)	per	for 10 days	within (+ periodo)	entro	within a month...

Inizio e fine di un periodo (preposizioni che di fatto esprimono una durata)

since (+ inizio di un periodo)	da	since 1987/Monday/February...
by (+ scadenza/fine di un periodo)	per	by the end of the week/month/year
till / until (+ momento)	fino a	till/until 5 o'clock/the end of the week...

FILE 6

1 | Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

1. We decided to walk **along** / **in** the beach.
2. The broom is standing **on** / **against** the wall, behind the door.
3. He saw her **outside** / **across** the police station.
4. This wine comes **out of** / **from** Italy.
5. We drove for hours **through** / **towards** a snow storm.
6. I think the sofa is too big to get **across** / **through** the front door.
7. I spent the afternoon **under** / **outside** a tree, reading a book.
8. He told me to wait **into** / **inside** the house and he would call me to come out when he got there.
9. You have to go **up** / **up to** this road, then turn left at the lights.
10. We are moving **down** / **down to** Cornwall as the climate is better.
11. The mirror you gave me is hanging **over** / **on** the fireplace.
12. The café is down the hill, **under** / **next to** the cinema.
13. The carpark is **between** / **behind** my block of flats.

2 | Inserisci correttamente le **preposizioni di luogo** fornite.

off	out of	in	across	outside	from	under	into (2)	through	on (2)	below
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1. She hung her clothes the wardrobe and went the other room.
2. Andrew lives the top floor of an amazing apartment block in the city.
3. I really don't like going outside when the temperature drops zero.
4. He only employs translators that come Paris.
5. If you don't pay your rent on time you'll end up living a bridge.
6. He went the bedroom and looked all my things.
7. He swam the river.
8. He fell the roof while he was fixing the tiles.
9. I didn't think I was going to get a seat the train as there were so many people.
10. She took the baby the cot and gave him a bath.
11. The furniture shop is in the industrial area the city centre.

3 | Inserisci correttamente le **preposizioni di tempo** fornite.

in (3)	within	for	throughout	during	until	since	between	by	on
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1. Sometimes I have bad dreams the night.
2. The phone has been ringing constantly the morning.
3. I have been dieting months but I've hardly lost any weight.
4. I haven't cooked roast pork your brother was here.
5. You have to keep on tidying your room you have finished.
6. Flights to Australia are the most expensive Christmas and New Year.
7. They said they will deliver the fridge three days. So I have to stay at home until it arrives.
8. You need to submit the report Friday at the latest.
9. The rubbish is collected Wednesday evenings.
10. Columbus discovered the Americas 1492.
11. This cherry tree goes into bloom March. It's spectacular.
12. I don't want to still be living here ten years' time.