



Mobility Consortium “Calabria 2020 Plus” - Rif. n°2018-1-IT02-KA103-047660”, nell’ambito del Programma Erasmus+ - Settore Istruzione Superiore - Attività KA1 Mobilità per l'apprendimento individuale - Codice CUP F84E18000140006

Present Simple

We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

I/we/you/they	drive/work/come
He/she/it	drives/ works/comes

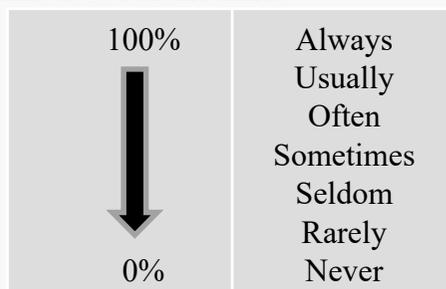
We use **do/does** to make questions:

Do	I/we/you/they	drive? work? come?
Does	he/she/it	

And also negative sentences:

I/we/you/they	Don't	Drive work come
He/she/it	Doesn't	

When we say how often we do things, we use frequency adverbs.
100% of the time to 0% of the time.



Present Continuous or Progressive

1. It expresses an activity that is in progress right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker's saying the sentence. The event began in the past, is in progress now, and will probably continue into the future.

I	am	(= I'm)	Driving
He/she/it	is	(= he's)	Working
We/you/they	are	(= we're)	coming

2. With the expression "What are you doing with yourself?" to ask what someone is doing in that moment of his/her life.
3. With a future meaning, to talk about something you already arranged to do, for example, arranged to meet somebody, arranged to go somewhere.

Future

We can express the future in 3 different ways:

1. Present continuous with a future meaning.

We use it to say what you have already arranged to do.

For example: 'What time is Katy arriving tomorrow?'

'At 10.30. I'm meeting her at the station.'

2. To be going to.

For example: 'I'm going to do something', which means I have already decided to do it, I intend to do it.

3. Will (future simple)

We use **I'll** (= I will) when we decide to do something at the time of time of speaking. We cannot use will to talk about what you have already decided or arranged to do.

We often use will in these situations:

Offering to do something

Agreeing to do something

Promising to do something

Asking somebody to do something (Will you ...?)

Past simple

Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular* verbs)

For example: worked, invited, decided, stopped, passed, ...

But many verbs are *irregular*, it means the past simple does not end in **-ed**. For example:

Write	Wrote
See	Saw
Go	Went

The past of **be** (am/is/are) is **was/were**:

I/he/she/it	was/wasn't
We/you/they	were/weren't

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished.

I /he/she/it	was	Playing
We/you/they	were	Doing
		Working, etc.

Prepositions: At/on/in

TIME

At for the time of the day:

at 5 o'clock

at midnight

at lunchtime

On for dates and days:

on Friday

on Christmas Day

on my birthday

In for longer periods (for example, months/years/seasons):

in October

in 1989

in the future

PLACE

At to say where someone/something is:

Her house is **at** the end of the street

On to say that somebody/someone is:

On the right

On the left

On the table

In to say that somebody/someone is:

In a line

In a street

In the world

As and like

Like: similar to, the same as. Example: It's raining again. I hate weather **like** this.

As: in the position of. Example: A few years ago I worked **as** a bus driver.

To do and to make

To do: referred to something in general. Example: What are you **doing** tonight?

To make: to create. Example: She's **making** a cake.

To say and to tell

To say: to express something. Example: He **said** he was tired.

To tell: a story. Example: Now I will **tell** you a joke.

Which and what

Which: limited choice of things. Example: **Which** curtain do you like?

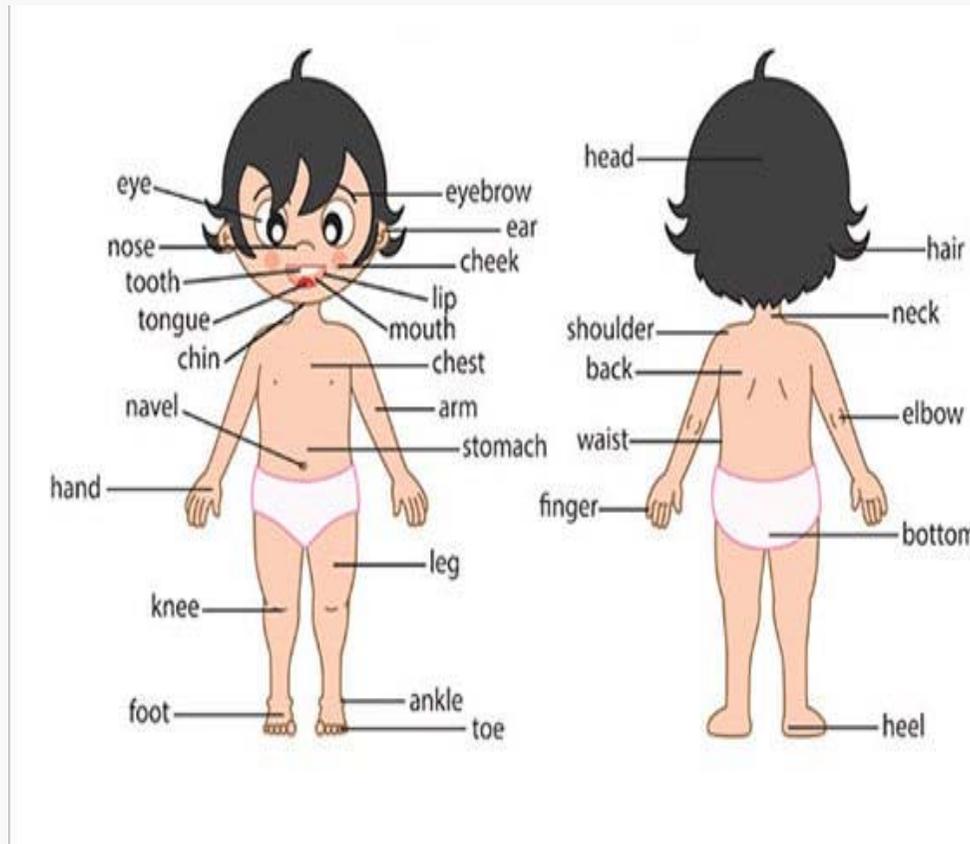
What: in general. Example: **What** are you waiting for?

To watch and to look at

To watch: something. Example: I'm **watching** the TV.

To look: at something. Example: **Look** at the rain!

Anatomy



What can I do with..... ?

What can you do with your **eyes**?

To **stare**: to look at deeply, intently.

To **watch**: to look at with attention.

To **look at**: to turn one's eyes toward something.

What can you do with your **tongue**?

To **taste**: to taste the flavor or quality of by taking some into the mouth.

What can you do with your **ears**?

To **listen**: to give attention with the ear.

To **hear**: to listen with favor, assent or agreement.

What can you do with your **voice**?

To **whisper**: to speak with soft, quiet sounds.

To **sing**: to perform with the voice.

To **shout**: to call or cry out loudly.

To **scream**: to make a loud, sharp cry.

Conditional sentences

SITUATION	IF-CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
TRUE IN THE PRESENT/FUTURE	Simple present	Will can + simple form	If I come tonight, I will dance for 3 hours.
CONTRARY-TO-FACT IN THE PRESENT/FUTURE	Simple past	Would Could + simple form	If I come tonight, I would dance for 4 hours.
CONTRARY-TO-FACT IN THE PAST	Past perfect	Would have Could have + past participle	If I had come last night, I would have dances for 5 hours.

Modal Verbs

SHOULD

We use **should** to give advice or to give an opinion.

We also use **should** when something is not right or what we expect.

MUST AND HAVE TO

We use **must and have to** to say that is necessary to do something.

Must is personal. We use must when we give our personal feelings.

Have to is impersonal. We use have to for facts, not for our personal feelings.

CAN AND COULD

We use **can** to say that something is possible or that somebody has the ability to do something.

We use **could** to say that somebody had the general ability or permission to do something.

MAY AND MIGHT

We use **may and might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future. Usually it doesn't matter whether we use **may or might**. But we use only **might** (*not may*) when the situation is not real.

WILL AND WOULD

We use **will** to talk about the future.

We use **would** to talk about things that happened regularly in the past.

Take – bring – get

Bring means moving something or someone from where the listener is to where the speaker is, or from the speaker to the listener.

For example: Can I **bring** a friend to the party tonight?

Take means movement with something or someone from where the speaker or listener is to a different place.

For example: I can **take** you to the station tomorrow?
What time is your train?

Compare: Bring or take?

Laura visits her mother every morning and she always takes her the day's newspaper.	Seen from the viewpoint of Laura
Laura visits her mother every morning and she always brings her the day's newspaper.	Seen from the viewpoint of her mother

Get

We commonly use **get** with the meaning of receive, obtain or take. It means movement of something or someone from where the speaker or listener is to a different place.

For example: When are you going to **get** your new car?

False Friends

1. Sympathy or nice?

Sympathy means understanding and also care for someone else's suffering.

Nice means pleasant, enjoyable. Referred to someone, it means kind, friendly but also polite.

2. Morbid or soft?

Morbid means too interested in unpleasant subjects, especially death.

Soft means not hard or firm.

3. Actually or currently?

Actually is used in speaking as a discourse marker. We use it to talk about a new topic of conversation. We also use actually to give more detail about a topic.

Currently means at the present time, now.

4. Fastidious or annoying ?

Fastidious means giving too much attention to small details and wanting everything to be current and perfect.

Annoying means something or someone that making you feel annoyed.

5. Occasion or bargain?

Occasion refers to a particular time, especially when something happens.

Bargain refers to something on sale at a lower price than its true value.

Phrasal verbs

A **phrasal verb** is a combination of a verb and preposition. It has a meaning which is different from the original verb.

Some examples are:

1. **To fall out:** to quarrel.

For example: They **fell out** and are no longer speaking to each other.

2. **To get on with:** to have a good relationship with someone.

For example: I **get on with** my boss.

3. **To run out:** to use all of something and not have any left.

For example: I **run out** of money.

4. **To sort out:** to do the necessary to deal a problem.

For example: We have to **sort out** the camera.

Get

The verb **to get** can be used for different meanings.

1. Get + adjective

Get can be followed by an adjective. **Get** gives the idea of change – the idea of becoming, beginning to be, growing to be.

For example: **I'm getting** hungry. Let's eat.

It means I wasn't hungry before, but now I'm beginning to be hungry.

2. Understand

Did you **get** what I'm saying?

3. Catch an illness

She **got** the flu and had to stay home.

4. Obtain something

I **got** a promotion today.

5. Arrive

I **get** to work with my car.

Talking to someone on the telephone

A: Hello, this is ABC Pub. **How can I help you?**

B: **Can I speak to** the person in charge of the karaoke machine?

A: **Who's calling, please?**

B: It's John.

A: **Hold the line.** I'll see if he's in.

After a few seconds.

A: **Sorry to keep you waiting. I'll just put you through.**

B: Thank you!

Days of the Week

Monday – Lunedì

Tuesday – Martedì

Wednesday – Mercoledì

Thursday – Giovedì

Friday – Venerdì

Saturday – Sabato

Sunday – Domenica

K.I.S.S. (Keep it Short and Simple)

How to write an e-mail

Follow these **5 steps** to write the perfect email:

1. Greeting
2. Thank the recipient
3. State the purpose of your writing
4. Add your closing remarks
5. Closing

Example

1. Dear Mr. John,
2. Thank for contacting ABC Pub.
3. I'm writing in reference to your request about karaoke.
4. If you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to let me know.
5. Best regards,
ABC Pub

Ordinal Numbers

- 1st - first
- 2nd - second
- 3rd - third
- 4th - fourth
- 5th - fifth
- 6th - sixth
- 7th - seventh
- 8th - eighth
- 9th - ninth
- 10th - tenth
- 11th - eleventh
- 12th - twelfth
- 13th - thirteenth
- 14th - fourteenth
- 15th - fifteenth
- 16th - sixteenth
- 17th - seventeenth
- 18 - eighteenth
- 19th - nineteenth
- 20th - twentieth

Months of the Year

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Itinerary: how to tell a story

From Italy to Scotland

We left Milan at 9 in the morning. It took 1 hour to get to the airport. The plane left on time after check-in, it was very smooth. It takes 2 hours to get to London. Then from London we took the bus to get to the train station. We bought 2 second class tickets. It took us 8 hours to Glasgow.



Way back to Italy

On foot we went to the coach station. We took a coach and it took us 5 hours to get to Manchester. Then from Manchester we took a flight direct to Milan. It took us 2 hours to get from Manchester to Milan.

The Present Perfect

I/we/they/you	have	Finished Lost
He/she/it	has	Done Been

Meanings of the Present Perfect

1. The Present Perfect expresses activities or situations that occurred before now.
Example: Jim **has** already **eaten** lunch.
2. The Present Perfect expresses activities that were repeated several or many times in the past. The exact times are unspecified.
Example: Pete **has eaten** at the restaurant.
3. When the Present Perfect is used with since or for, it expresses situations that began in the past and continue to the present.
Example: Erica **has lived** in this city since 1989.

Using the Simple Past vs. the Present Perfect

SIMPLE PAST I finished my work two hours ago.	In this sentence the simple past expresses an activity that occurred at a specific time in the past.
PRESENT PERFECT I have already finished my work.	In this sentence the present perfect expresses an activity that occurred at an unspecified time in the past.

The Perfect Mix

1. Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped.

I/we/they/you	have	BEEN	Doing Waiting Playing
He/she/it	has		

2. Past Perfect Continuous

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past.

I/we/they/you	HAD	BEEN	Doing Waiting Playing
He/she/it			

3. Future Perfect Continuous

We use the Future Perfect Continuous to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future.

With the Future Perfect Continuous the duration stops at or before a reference point in the future.

Future Perfect Continuous has two different forms :

A. Future Perfect Continuous with “Will”

I/we/they/you	WILL	HAVE	BEEN	Doing Waiting Playing
He/she/it				

B. Future Perfect Continuous with “Be Going To”

I/we/they/you	are going to	HAVE	BEEN	Doing Waiting Playing
He/she/it	is going to			