

## ESERCIZI DI GRAMMATICA

### Forma *-ing* del verbo

1) Completate le seguenti frasi volgendo i verbi tra parentesi alla forma *-ing*.

1. They are (cycle) \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
2. Aren't you (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home this evening?
3. He's always (mimic) \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers.
4. A policewoman is (control) \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic at the crossroads.
5. Why is the baby (cry) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. They are (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to sell their house.
7. It's late, but is still (ski) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He's (dial) \_\_\_\_\_ the police.
9. Sue is always (bite) \_\_\_\_\_ her nails.
10. I'm not (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad this year.

### *Present Continuous*

2) Riscrivete le seguenti frasi, sostituendo il verbo tra parentesi con il *Present Continuous*, poi volgete le frasi ottenute alla forma interrogativa, alla forma negativa e alla forma interrogativo-negativa.

1. Mario (study) now.
2. You (leave) for Florence tomorrow.
3. Jane (sit) in a comfortable armchair.
4. Susan (play) the guitar at the moment.
5. They (lie) on the beach.
6. There's Peter. He (run) to the bus stop.
7. Mrs Bell (put) the children to bed.
8. She (write) a letter to her boyfriend.
9. Mum (make) dinner.
10. Our grandparents (come) to the mountains for the weekend.

3) Completate le seguenti frasi con il *Present Continuous*.

1. Terry often does the shopping in the morning, but today she \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping in the afternoon.
2. Jenny usually wears jeans but today she \_\_\_\_\_ a skirt.
3. I don't like travelling abroad, but this year I \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain.
4. We generally eat a lot but now we \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables because we are on a diet.
5. She doesn't

usually go out in the evening but this evening she \_\_\_\_\_ to a party with her friends. 6. Miss Reynold generally writes letters to her German friend but today she \_\_\_\_\_ a postcard to her. 7. The children always play football in the garden but today they \_\_\_\_\_ cards in their bedroom because it's raining. 8. Mr Macmillan never washes the dishes but this evening he \_\_\_\_\_ them because his wife is on holiday. 9. Mr Blake generally drinks tea at breakfast time, but this morning he \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. 10. Mary often listens to her cassettes, but today she \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.

### ***Simple Present***

4) Completate le seguenti frasi con il *Simple Present* del verbo tra parentesi

1. Liz (study) \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon. 2. They (play) \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening. 3. John (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ French. 4. He (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed late at night. 5. Mary (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in a cottage in the country. 6. Mr Brown (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ his car on Sundays.

5) Ora volgete le frasi ottenute in forma interrogativa, negative e interrogativo-negativa.

6) Riscrivete il seguente brano, coniugando i verbi tra parentesi al *Simple Present*.

Every morning Jane (wake) up at 7 o'clock, she (go) to the bathroom and (wash), then she (go) back to her bedroom and (dress).

After breakfast she (catch) the 7.35 bus. In front of the school she usually (meet) her friend Jenny and they (talk) for some minutes. At school Jane (study) hard and her favourite subjects (be) Maths and French.

At midday Jane and her friends (stay) at school. They never (go) home for lunch. In the afternoon, when the lessons (be) over, Jane (return) home and (do) her homework.

In the evening, after dinner, she often (watch) TV with her parents, but sometimes she (go) to bed and (read) her favourite comics. At 10 o'clock she always (turn) off the light because she (be) very tired.

7) Date *short answer* alle seguenti domande, seguendo le indicazioni tra parentesi

1. Do you like pop music? (Yes)
2. Does she generally travel by plane? (no)
3. Does Paul often make mistakes in his homework? (yes)
4. Do they often listen to the radio? (no)
5. Does she work as a part-time secretary? (yes)
6. Do your friends leave home early in the morning? (yes)
7. Does your sister smoke? (no)
8. Do you play the guitar? (Yes)
- Do Bob and Anne often arrive late? (Yes)
10. Does your brother study English? (no)

### ***To Be al Past Simple***

8) Leggi le seguenti notizie. Collega il singolo evento al momento preciso in cui è accaduto. Quindi, per ogni notizia scrivi una frase con *There was*, *There were*, *There is* o *There are*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0. A car accident (yesterday)   | <b><i>There was a car accident yesterday.</i></b> |
| 1. A plane crash (yesterday)  | _____   |
| 2. A party at the White House (this evening, now)                     | _____   |
| 3. An earthquake on a Pacific island (yesterday)                      | _____   |
| 4. Two bomb explosion (last night)                                    | _____   |
| 5. Two firework displays in London (tonight/now)                      | _____   |
| 6. No economic problems in Britain (last months)                      | _____   |
| 7. A music festival in Hyde Park (today/now)                          | _____   |
| 8. A meeting between the Presidents of the Usa and Russia (last week) | _____   |

9) Riempi gli spazi con *was* / *were* / *is* / *are* o con le forme negative corrispondenti.

0. It ***is*** very cold today but it ***was*** very hot yesterday.
1. "Grandma, \_\_\_\_\_ Granddad in the Second World War?" "No, he \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_ only one year old 1945!"
2. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ happy when they \_\_\_\_\_ young but now they \_\_\_\_\_ sad.

3. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last night?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ at a midnight barbecue."
4. In the 1980s, home computers \_\_\_\_\_ a new thing but now they \_\_\_\_\_ very common.
5. "Grandad, \_\_\_\_\_ you a hippy in 1969?" "No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ a Hell's Angel!"

### ***Past Simple***

10) Metti al *Past Simple* i verbi da 1 a 12.

- |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ride _____   | 2. meet _____  | 3. break _____  |
| 4. bring _____  | 5. teach _____ | 6. sleep _____  |
| 7. buy _____    | 8. swim _____  | 9. choose _____ |
| 10. drive _____ | 11. let _____  | 12. find _____  |

11) Traduci le seguenti frasi usando il *Past Simple*.

1. Non abbiamo capito la lezione.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "Hai parlato con il professore di inglese?" "No."  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "Avete perso il treno?" "Sì."  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Non hanno fatto i compiti e non hanno dato da mangiare (to feed) al cane!  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Non mi ha portato il libro.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. "Ha trovato le chiavi?" "Sì."  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. "Ti è piaciuto il film?" "Sì. Era molto divertente."  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. "Avete letto molti libri l'anno scorso?" "Sì."  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### *Past Continuous*

12) Riordina le parole per formare le frasi al *Past Continuous*. Usa le forme contratte dove è possibile.

0. not / Tom / to the teacher / listening / was

***Tom wasn't listening to the teacher.***

1. Maggie / was / to car / or Mark / driving?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ben / singing / at 9 o'clock / not / and Sally / were

\_\_\_\_\_

3. working / not / the computer / at 10 am / was

\_\_\_\_\_

13) Metti i verbi di questo dialogo al *Past Continuous* o al *Past Simple*.

“What (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) last weekend?”

“Nothing! (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go out on Saturday night but all my friends (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) something. When I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (switch) on the TV, they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) old films on all the channels. The local cinema (6)

\_\_\_\_\_ children's films and they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) 80s music in the disco, so I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home and I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.”

### *Present Perfect*

14) Completa le frasi inserendo *been* o *gone*.

0. Mike went to New York and returned home yesterday. I say: “He's ***been*** to New York.”

1. John is away from home. He is on holiday in New York now. I say: “John has \_\_\_\_\_”

to New York.”

2. Susan has travelled a lot in her life. She has \_\_\_\_\_ to Africa, Asia and South America.
3. I ask my friend: “Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to New York?”
4. Pete has been away from home for a week. Now he is back. I ask him: “Where have you \_\_\_\_\_?”

15) Completa le frasi come desideri. Metti i verbi al *Present Perfect*.

0. It's the second time he's ***asked her to marry him***.

1. It's the fourth time they \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's the third time she \_\_\_\_\_
3. It's the tenth time I \_\_\_\_\_
4. It's the hundredth time they \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is this the first time you \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. It isn't the first time he \_\_\_\_\_
7. It's the thousandth time they \_\_\_\_\_

16) Completa le frasi con l'avverbio indicato tra parentesi ed il *Present Perfect* di uno dei verbi della lista alla forma positiva o negativa.

answer    clean    deliver    do    finish    have    have  
open    see    talk    take

0. “Let's go to the cinema. There's a good film.” “***I've already seen it.***” (already)
1. “Let's go to a restaurant.” “I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.” (already)
2. “Let's study together.” “I \_\_\_\_\_ the test.” (already)
3. “Let's phone our friends.” “I \_\_\_\_\_ to them today” (already)
4. It's very early. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast \_\_\_\_\_. (yet)
5. The postman \_\_\_\_\_ the letter \_\_\_\_\_. (yet)
6. The shops \_\_\_\_\_. (yet)
7. Mark is very lazy. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework! (still)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his room. (still)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ my letter. (still)
10. It's not the end of the lesson but I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.  
(scegli tra already oppure still oppure yet)

17) Metti le frasi al *Present Perfect* ed usa *for* e *since*.

0. Pete studies French. (five years) ***Pete's studied French for five years.***

1. John doesn't play the piano nowadays. (1997)

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2. Susan lives in London. (2009)

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3. Bill doesn't speak French nowadays. (twelve years)

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4. Sue doesn't live in England now. (1998)

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5. Jill and Nick own a helicopter. (1990)

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### ***Present Perfect o Past Simple?***

18) Usa i verbi al *Present Perfect* o al *Past Simple* e le tracce indicate di seguito.

climb a mountain / climb    cross the ocean in a balloon / fly  
drive a Formula 1 car / win    live in the jungle / camp    star in a film / win

0. "***Have you*** ever ***lived*** in ***the jungle?***" "Yes, ***I camped*** in the Amazon rainforest in 2010."

1. "\_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ Everest in 2009."

2. "When \_\_\_\_\_?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic in 2005."

3. "\_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ the British Grand Prix last month."

4. "\_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ five Oscars."

### ***Present Perfect Continuous***

19) Completa le risposte alle domande scegliendo i verbi dalla lista, come da esempio.

Date    drink    not enjoy    lie    not produce    not study

0. "Why has Nick failed his test?"            "***Because he hasn't been studying.***"
1. "Why have the police stopped Joe's car?"    "\_\_\_\_\_"
2. "Why is Susan's Dad angry?"            "\_\_\_\_\_ a criminal."
3. "Why is the factor losing money?"        "\_\_\_\_\_ popular goods."
4. "Why are they leaving the hotel."        "\_\_\_\_\_ their holiday."
5. "Why has Gina got a headache?"        "\_\_\_\_\_ in the hot sun."

### ***Present Perfect: Simple o Continuous?***

20) Quando è possibile metti il verbo al *Present Perfect Continuous*. Negli altri casi mettilo al *Present Perfect Simple*.

1. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails all day. (write)
2. Mick \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost. (see)
3. Jason and Nick \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. (eat)
4. Jason \_\_\_\_\_ Nick for several years . (known)
5. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ Terry. (phone)
6. How long \_\_\_\_\_ this car \_\_\_\_\_ to you?  
(belong)

### ***Past Perfect***

21) Completa le seguenti frasi con un verbo al *Past Simple* ed uno al *Past Perfect*.

0. Joanna ***failed*** at school because she ***hadn't studied*** hard before the exams. (fail / not study)
1. She \_\_\_\_\_ successful after she \_\_\_\_\_ school. (become / leave)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ a recording contract after she \_\_\_\_\_ in a London club. (get / play)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ six hundred songs before she \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen years old. (write / be)
4. After she \_\_\_\_\_ her first gold disc, she \_\_\_\_\_ a free concert for her fans. (get / give)
5. But although she \_\_\_\_\_ a million Cds, she \_\_\_\_\_ to change her style. (sell / decide)



22) Rispondi a queste domande con una risposta breve.

0. Had Joanna studied hard? **No, she hadn't.**

1. Had she played in London? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Had she written a lot of songs? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Had a lot of people bought her CDs? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Had her fans heard her new songs before the concert? \_\_\_\_\_

### **Aver bisogno: *need / needn't***

23) Completa queste frasi con le forme corrette di *need* (al passato o al futuro, affermativo o negativo) e i verbi tra parentesi.

1. I'm going to leave home next year. I \_\_\_\_\_ a flat. (rent)

2. He found a job easily. He \_\_\_\_\_ an employment agency. (contact)

3. His work was very difficult. He \_\_\_\_\_ six languages. (know)

4. I'm going to work at home next year. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the office. (go)

### ***Should / ought to / had better***

24) Leggi queste coppie di frasi. In ognuna usa *should* o *shouldn't* per una delle situazioni e *must* o *mustn't* per l'altra.

1. a. You need vitamins. You are very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more fresh vegetables.

b. For a healthy skin, you \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of fresh vegetables.

2. a. This is no-parking zone. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here.

b. There are car thieves in this area. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here.

3. a. Anne is bored with her job. She \_\_\_\_\_ find a new job.

b. Anne's boss is going to dismiss her. She \_\_\_\_\_ find a new job.

### **Articolo indeterminativo**

25) Inserisci le espressioni dell'elenco nella parte giusta della tabella.

~~apple~~ ~~book~~ elephant English book European city  
hospital hour house old man onion uncle university

a	an
book	apple

### Articolo determinativo

26) Completa le frasi con *a, an, the*.

0. There is *a* good film at *the* cinema. *The* film is about *a* bank robbery.
1. Sheila has \_\_\_\_\_ dog and \_\_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is friendly but \_\_\_\_\_ cat is aggressive.
2. We have two new neighbours, \_\_\_\_\_ man and \_\_\_\_\_ woman. \_\_\_\_\_ man is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ woman is \_\_\_\_\_ accountant.
3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ new computer and \_\_\_\_\_ new television. \_\_\_\_\_ computer is American and \_\_\_\_\_ television is Japanese.
4. My mother is in \_\_\_\_\_ bank and my dad is in \_\_\_\_\_ post office. He wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ stamp.
5. My sister plays \_\_\_\_\_ piano and my brother plays \_\_\_\_\_ drums.
6. 'Where is \_\_\_\_\_ toilet?' 'It's next to \_\_\_\_\_ bathroom.'
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ carton of milk \_\_\_\_\_ fridge. It is on \_\_\_\_\_ top shelf.
8. I want to speak to \_\_\_\_\_ bank manager. I have \_\_\_\_\_ problem with my account

### Pronomi soggetto e pronomi oggetto

27) Completa ogni frase con un pronome personale soggetto o complemento.

0. Bob and Susan went to the supermarket. I met *them* there.
1. Peter enjoyed the disco. A lot of girls danced with \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Eve left the house at six o'clock. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ from my window.
3. She has two big dogs. I'm afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. There were two policemen here. Did you talk to \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Did Sue find Kevin. \_\_\_\_\_ was looking for \_\_\_\_\_ .

### **Pronomi possessivi**

28) Riformula queste frasi in due modi:

1. usando un aggettivo possessivo    2. Usando un pronome possessivo.

0. The laptop belongs to me.    *It's my laptop. The laptop is mine.*

1. The DVD player doesn't belong to him. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We are the owners of the video camera. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You aren't the owners of the digital camera. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The computer doesn't belong to her. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I don't own the television set. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They are the owners of the personal stereo. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Genitivo sassone**

29) Riformula le locuzioni usando il genitivo sassone.

0. the birthplace of Shakespeare    *Shakespeare's birthplace*
1. the house of my parents \_\_\_\_\_
2. the cage of the lions \_\_\_\_\_
3. the room of the twins \_\_\_\_\_
4. a holiday of two weeks \_\_\_\_\_
5. the birthday of David \_\_\_\_\_
6. the boyfriends of my sister \_\_\_\_\_
7. the daughters of Ben e Susan \_\_\_\_\_

### **Aggettivi e pronomi dimostrativi**

30) Completa I mini dialoghi inserendo *this, these, that* oppure *those*.

1. 'Kevin, \_\_\_\_\_ is my new boyfriend David.' 'Hello, David. Are you a footballer?' ' \_\_\_\_\_ 's right. I play for Barchester United. We won the Cup \_\_\_\_\_ year.'
2. 'Here's an old photo. Look! \_\_\_\_\_ is me when I was a baby. \_\_\_\_\_ is my mother and \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.'

### **Plurale dei sostantivi**

31) Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti sostantivi.

- |                 |                   |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. boy _____    | 5. woman _____    | 9. dictionary _____ |
| 2. loaf _____   | 6. person _____   | 10. lady _____      |
| 3. church _____ | 7. hero _____     | 11. sheep _____     |
| 4. monkey _____ | 8. sandwich _____ | 12. journey _____   |

### **Sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili**

32) Completa le frasi con *a / an* o *some*.

1. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ information.
2. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ new equipment?
3. They gave me \_\_\_\_\_ good piece of advice.
4. I'd like to drink \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water, please.
5. She brought \_\_\_\_\_ luggage with her.
6. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ exciting news for you.
7. I heard \_\_\_\_\_ loud noise in the middle of the night.
8. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new furniture.

### **A lots of, lots of, much, many, very**

33) Riscrivi queste frasi inserendo *very much* nella posizione corretta per rafforzare il verbo sottolineato.

0. I like England.      *I like England very much.*

1. They like chocolate but they don't like coffee.

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2. I want a pony but my parents don't want to buy me one.

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3. I didn't enjoy the lesson because I was tired.

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### **Most, some, all, both**

34) Riscrivi queste frasi usando le parole tra parentesi:

0. Only a few of the children in this school have got bad results. (most/good)  
*Most of the children in this school have got good results.*

1. A few of the children are ill. (most/well)

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2. There are no unhappy children in this school. (all/happy)

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3. A lot of the teachers are strict. (most)

---

4. There are no lazy teachers in this school. (all/hard)

---

5. A few of the lessons are boring. (most/interesting)

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### **A few, a little, few, little**

35) Completa queste frasi con *a few, a little* (valore positivo) o *few, little* (valore negativo).

1. He's very busy – he's got \_\_\_\_\_ time for his family. 2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ good students in the school this year, so we got bad exam results. 3. Don't worry about the problem – I've got \_\_\_\_\_ ideas to help to solve it. 4. Bob used to be a lazy student but now he does \_\_\_\_\_ work. 5. The school needs \_\_\_\_\_ new equipment this year, so they don't have to spend a lot of money.

### Question words

36) Metti in ordine queste wh-questions usando dove possibile la forma contratta. Scegli inoltre la risposta più corretta tra quelle indicate con le lettere A-G.

0. is / your address / what / in Glasgow *What's your address in Glaswow?* C  
 1. the new soap opera / on TV / when / is \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. at the doctor's / is / your brother / why \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. old / your parents / how / are \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. the name of / what / the teacher / is / with red hair \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. your grandparents / how / are \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. these dirty clothes / on the floor / whose / are \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. these dirty clothes / on the floor / whose / are \_\_\_\_\_

### Frase interrogative con what, who, ecc.

37) Bob e Sue sono al ristorante. Completa le domande con *what* o *which*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to eat? 2. \_\_\_\_\_ soup shall we order, mushroom or asparagus? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ waiter did you ask, the tall one or the short one? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream do you want, the vanilla or the strawberry? 5. \_\_\_\_\_ time does the restaurant close?

### Verbi con oggetto diretto e indiretto

38) Completa le frasi con *for* e *to*.

1. I offered a free ticket \_\_\_\_\_ him. 2. She cooked dinner \_\_\_\_\_ her uncle. 3. The film company sent a limousine \_\_\_\_\_ the actress to

bring her to the studio. 4. I bought a necklace \_\_\_\_\_ her. 5. I lent  
£ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ him.

### **Pronomi e aggettivi interrogative soggetto e complemento**

39) Inserisci negli spazi opportune domande con *Who* o *What*. Usa i verbi elencati mettendoli al tempo corretto.

cause delay direct paint save win ~~write~~

0. I read a fantastic novel last week. *Who wrote it?* J.K. Rowling.
1. I saw a great film last night. \_\_\_\_\_ ? Quentin Tarantino.
2. There was a bad car crash yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ ? The bad weather.
3. I watched the Grand Prix on TV last weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ ? Pablo Montoya.
4. I paid two million dollars for the painting. \_\_\_\_\_ ? A Brazilian artist.

### **Esclamazioni con What... !, How... !**

40) Riscrivi le esclamazioni 1-6.

1. What wonderful weather it is. = \_\_\_\_\_ ! (interrogativa negativa)
2. Aren't you a fool! = \_\_\_\_\_ you are!
3. How handsome he is! = \_\_\_\_\_ ! (interrogativa negativa)
4. How happy she'll be! = \_\_\_\_\_ ! (interrogativa negativa)
5. How happy she'll be! = \_\_\_\_\_ ! (interrogativa negativa)
6. Doesn't she sing well! = How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### **So am I, I am too, neither am I, I'm not either**

41) Abbrevia queste frasi usando le parole tra parentesi.

0. Tina doesn't like horror films and Anne doesn't like horror films. (neither)  
*Tina doesn't like horror films and neither does Anne.*
1. Sheila speaks four languages and her brother speaks four languages. (so)

2. Susan is afraid of spiders and Jenny is afraid of spiders. (too)

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3. Tim has never drunk alcohol and Eve has never drunk alcohol. (either)

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### Connettivi

42) Completa le frasi con *last of all* o *at last*.

0. It rained for seven days. *At last*, it stopped.
1. He showed us a lot of magic tricks. \_\_\_\_\_, he sawed a girl in half.
2. He asked her twenty times to marry him. \_\_\_\_\_, she agreed!
3. There is a quiz, a film and a cartoon in TV tonight. \_\_\_\_\_, there is a comedy show.
4. They gave the prizes to the children in alphabetical order, so Tim received her prize \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tim had to wait for an hour. \_\_\_\_\_, she got her prize!
6. I was waiting to use the toilet. \_\_\_\_\_, it was free!

### Comparativo degli aggettivi

43) Scrivi il comparativo di questi aggettivi.

- |                    |                    |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. bad _____       | 4. fine _____      | 7. pretty _____    | 10. mad _____   |
| 2. easy _____      | 5. fat _____       | 8. rude _____      | 11. short _____ |
| 3. difficult _____ | 6. expensive _____ | 9. dangerous _____ | 12. good _____  |

### Superlativo degli aggettivi

44) Completa le frasi con il superlativo di maggioranza dell'aggettivo indicato.

1. That is the \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever seen. (sad)
2. They were the \_\_\_\_\_ couple at the party. (attractive)
3. She is the \_\_\_\_\_ dancer of them all. (good)
4. They had the \_\_\_\_\_ results in the school. (bad)



## Comparativo e superlativo degli avverbi

45) Per ciascuna frase, scegli l'aggettivo più appropriato e forma un avverbio. Quindi completa ogni frase con la corretta forma comparativa o superlativa dell'avverbio in questione.

fashionable   fluent   hard   hard   luxurious   slow   ~~well~~

0. Our rich neighbours think they behave *better* than us. They say:
  1. We dress \_\_\_\_\_ of all people in the street.
  2. We speak foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ than you.
  3. We live \_\_\_\_\_ of all the people in the street.
  4. Our children study \_\_\_\_\_ of all the pupils in the whole school.
  5. We work \_\_\_\_\_ than you.
  6. Your car goes \_\_\_\_\_ than ours.

## Comparativo di uguaglianza

47) Usa le parole della lista per creare frasi con *as... as...* oppure con *not so... as...*

clever   cold   fluently   ~~good~~   good   hard   poor

0. I prefer Italian films to American film.  
*American films aren't so good as Italian films.*
1. I like Swiss chocolate but I also like Belgian chocolate.
2. John has passed far more exams than Bob.
3. Scotland is cold but Iceland is even colder.
4. John works hard but Bob also works hard.
5. I haven't got much money but my brother's got even less money.
6. John speaks French faster and more confidently than Bob.

## Too

48) Completa con *too* + un aggettivo dalla lista.

difficult early far late lazy ~~low~~ small strict

I don't like my job. The salary's (0) too low. The work's (1) \_\_\_\_\_. My office is (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The boss is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. I start work (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and I finish work (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The office is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from my home. And I'm (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to work so hard!

## Enough

49) Completa le seconda frase usando le strutture aggettivo / avverbio + *enough* + *to* + verbo oppure aggettivo + *enough* + *for* + persona + verbo.

0. We don't earn a good salary because we don't work very hard.

*We don't work hard enough to earn a good salary.*

1. We didn't buy the car because it wasn't very cheap.

The car \_\_\_\_\_

2. She could reach the top shelf because she was very tall.

She \_\_\_\_\_

3. She won the chess competition because she played very well.

She \_\_\_\_\_

4. We didn't pass the exam because it wasn't very easy.

The exam \_\_\_\_\_

5. John couldn't find the book because the room was very untidy.

The room \_\_\_\_\_

6. She couldn't solve the maths problem because it wasn't simple.

The maths problem \_\_\_\_\_

### Preposizioni + verbo + -ing

50) Trasforma le due frasi in una sola, usando le preposizione tra parentesi + verbo + *-ing*.

0. I drove home. I didn't have an accident. (without)

*I drove home without having an accident.*

1. First I met my friends. Then we had coffee. (after)

2. I crashed your car. I'm sorry. (for)

3. I'm afraid. I don't like going through the dark forest. (of)

4. She used the Internet. She found a boyfriend. (by)

5. I have a problem. I can't talk to strangers. (with)

6. You should wash your hands. Then prepare the meal. (before)

7. Can you solve this problem? Don't use a calculator. (without)

### *Like e as*

51) Completa le frasi 1-5 con *like* o *as*.

1. In France, Susan worked as a tourist guide. She had to look after the tourists \_\_\_\_\_ their mother.

2. Jenny drives very fast, \_\_\_\_\_ a maniac. She'll never get a job \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi driver.

3. When he was a child, Sebastian wanted to work \_\_\_\_\_ an animal trainer. Now that he's a vet, it's \_\_\_\_\_ a dream come true.

4. The doctors treat Peter \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend. But in fact he's in hospital \_\_\_\_\_ a patient.

5. She wrote the story \_\_\_\_\_ a novel. But when I read it, it seemed more \_\_\_\_\_ a film script.

### Verbi di percezione

52) Completa gli spazi con le espressioni elencate. Usa la forma corretta al *Present Simple*.

not like    look handsome    seem perfect  
smell wonderful    sound fantastic    taste delicious

‘This evening is really cool. The meal you cooked for me (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The perfume you gave me (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The music you’re playing on your new sound system (3) \_\_\_\_\_. You (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_ in your new clothes. Everything (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Except that I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you!’

### Make e do

53) Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *make* o *do*.

0. He *did* the cleaning after the party had finished.
1. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ a wedding dress for the President’s daughter.
2. The professor is \_\_\_\_\_ important research at the moment.
3. His telephone bill is high because he has \_\_\_\_\_ so many calls to Australia.
4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the homework yet?
5. The spy \_\_\_\_\_ an important job for the government last year.
6. Learning French is difficult but I’m \_\_\_\_\_ progress.
7. If the chef leaves, who will \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for you?
8. He can \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult crossword in five minutes.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake when I was counting the money.

## Lend e borrow

54) Completa le frasi relative alle situazioni descritte ai punti 1-6 usando la forma corretta di *lend* o *borrow*.

Situazione:

1. You request £7 from your friend.
2. You request a pen from your friend.
3. Your friend needs some money.
4. Your friend gave you some money.
5. You give advice to your friend.
6. You give more advice.

Dici:

- Please can I \_\_\_\_\_ £7?
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ me your pen.
- Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ some money?
- Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me the money.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ money if you can't pay it back.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your money to strangers.

## Speak e talk

55) Per ogni frase 1-7, decidi se è più appropriato *speak* o *talk* en inseriscilo nello spazio alla forma corretta.

0. Can you **speak** English?
1. English people often \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather when they meet.
2. In the theatre, actors must \_\_\_\_\_ loudly, so everyone can hear.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ about Ancient Greece to an audience of 600 people.
4. I can't understand you when you're \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.
5. The students always \_\_\_\_\_ to each other in class.
6. Is it true that women \_\_\_\_\_ more than men?
7. The president is going to \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation on TV tonight.

## Phrasal verbs (verbo + avverbio / preposizione)

56) Completa la storia con le particelle appropriate. Tutti i *parasal verbs* sono di tipo 1.

The nurse turned (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to live in the same street as Pete, and when he came out of hospital she asked him to come (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for coffee. He crossed the road to her but house but as he did so, a car approached. ‘Watch (3) \_\_\_\_\_!’ shouted the nurse from her window. The car slowed (4) \_\_\_\_\_ but it hit Pete. ‘Why didn’t you look (5) \_\_\_\_\_?’ the driver asked Pete as they waited for the ambulance to turn (6) \_\_\_\_\_. ‘I was in love’, he said.

### Discorso indiretto

57) Riferisci quello che è stato detto, usando i verbi tra parentesi al passato.

1. Anne to Peter: ‘Could you lend me £20, please.’ (ask)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Katie to John: ‘Take the suitcases upstairs, John.’ (tell)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Dan to Tina: ‘You should forget your old boyfriend.’ (advise)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Robert to Margaret: ‘I’ll decorate the kitchen for you.’ (promise)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sue to Robert: ‘Don’t run across the road.’ (warn)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Gina to Sam: ‘Don’t forget to feed the dogs.’ (remind)

\_\_\_\_\_

### Passivo

58) Completa le frasi con I verbi al *Present Simple Passive*.

elect   ~~make~~   play   publish   sell   show   speak   write

0. Fiat cars **are made** in Italy.

1. Many different languages \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.

2. All kinds of food \_\_\_\_\_ in supermarkets.

3. In Switzerland, many notices \_\_\_\_\_ in three languages.
4. Football \_\_\_\_\_ in most countries of the world.
5. This book \_\_\_\_\_ by Black Cat.
6. Children's films \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema on Saturday afternoons.
7. Every four years, a new President \_\_\_\_\_ .

59) Trasforma i testi 1-4 in frasi al passivo di significato corrispondente. Usa il verbo tra parentesi e la forma *to* + infinito.

0. They told me: 'You should study harder.' (advise)  
*I was advised to study harder.*
1. They told us: 'Don't go near the cliff-top.' (warn)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They told him: 'You may borrow the keys.' (permit)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They said to her: 'Please cook dinner for fifty people.' (ask)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They told us: 'Be polite to Uncle John.' (order)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Periodo ipotetico di tipo zero e di primo tipo**

60) Completa queste frasi ipotetiche mettendo al tempo corretto i verbi indicati tra parentesi. Alcuni sono periodi ipotetici di tipo zero e alcuni sono di primo tipo.

1. (This is a natural law) If the temperature of water (be) \_\_\_\_\_ 100° C, it (boil) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. (This is also true) If we (not have) \_\_\_\_\_ food and water, we (die) \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. (Margaret is planning what to do today) If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ good, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
4. (This is always true) If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ good, everyone (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
5. (This happens in some years) If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ too hot, the crops (die) \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. (Susan is thinking about going to the beach today) If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ too hot this afternoon, I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ sunburnt.
7. (Susan is describing her allergy) If I (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, I always (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.

